

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Delhi is the national capital of incredible India. Synonymous with diversity, Delhi has always been the epicentre of all activities in India. Right from the time of Pandavas, it has served as a major strategic and cultural hub of the country and rightly so, today it's an exhibition of the history of India. Delhi has a perfect blend of the ancient culture and modernization for which people wants to visit. 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 culture of India.
2. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km², of which 1114 km² is designated as urban, and 369 km² as rural. There is a population of about 166.88 lakhs residents as per census 2011 comprising 163.69 lakhs urban population and 4.19 lakhs rural population. Delhi has a mixed culture as people of all communities and religious live here. However, English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are the key languages spoken in the city. Delhi is the largest commercial centre in northern India. The city has robust economic growth during the last several years.
3. Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has a complex administrative structure having dual jurisdiction i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub Divisions in Delhi. As per census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in 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.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

4. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 Km². With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. More than 97 per cent of the population was in urban areas in

2011 as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of rural villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011.

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 per cent. The rapid increase in population has raised the density of the population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001 and to 11320 persons per square kilometer in 2011.
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 the prosperous state with the second highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income of India. Delhi's per Capita Income during 2019-20 at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 3,89,143 as against ₹ 3,58,430 during 2018-19 showing an annual increase of 8.57 percent. In real terms, Per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 2,83,636 in 2019-20 as against ₹ 2,69,505 in 2018-19 registering an annual growth of 5.24 percent.
8. Delhi's economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to GSVA (Gross State Value Added) at 85.16 percent during 2019-20 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (13.37 percent) and Primary Sector (1.47 percent). The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income. The growth rate in GSDP at constant prices in Delhi as per advance estimates is 7.42 percent during 2019-20 as compared to 5.0 percent growth at national level during 2019-20.
9. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2019-20 is ₹ 8,56,112 crore which recorded growth of 10.48 percent over previous year. The

GSDP at current prices increased by about 55 percent in the last five years i.e. from ₹ 5,50,804 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 8,56,112 crore during 2019-20.

PUBLIC FINANCE

10. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid/ Other Receipts from the Centre. The Tax Revenue of GNCTD includes the receipts under GST, Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 85 per cent of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2018-19. All components in tax revenue indicated a higher growth during 2018-19, except for VAT (Petrol, Diesel, Liquor etc), Taxes on Vehicles and other taxes & duties on goods & services (Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax etc). The Delhi Government's tax collection targeted growth of 16.04 per cent during 2019-20 (BE) as compared to the actual growth of 2.54 per cent in 2018-19 (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.
12. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 29608.31 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61 percent of its GSDP. In 2018-19, with outstanding debt of ₹ 32732 Crore as on 31/03/2019, the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 4.22 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 6.63 percent in 2018-19 from the high ratio of 13.03 percent in 2011-12. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 2800 crore during 2018-19, as against ₹ 1906.34 crore received during 2017-18.
13. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 6261 crore during 2018-19 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 4913 crore during 2017-18. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.81 per cent of GSDP during 2018-19 and 0.58 per cent during 2019-20 (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 2025-26. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, Revenue deficit grants, Sectoral grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has requested the Govt. of India to take suitable measures to include Delhi under the purview of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. Presently, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02. The normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 Crore and still after 19 years, it has remained as ₹ 472 crore in 2019-20 (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) was extended up to 2015-16. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dated 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 and to continue the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC.

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 is 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 257 in 2017 to 275 in 2018 registering an increase of 18 points. The increase in the consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 7.0 per cent during 2018, over 2017. The average consumer price index (IW) in All-India was recorded at 295 during 2018. At the national level, the average consumer price index in the food group during the 2018 was recorded at 310, while in Delhi – it was recorded at 293.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

20. Government of NCT of Delhi has been setting priorities in the allocation of public resources through its Budget Allocation to enhance effectiveness of planning and to achieve policy goals with fiscal prudence, efficiency, integrity and ensuring accountability in the use of taxpayers money. GNCTD had introduced the most innovative and comprehensive Outcome Budgeting system in the Annual Budget 2017-18 soon after the exclusion of “Plan” & “Non-Plan” classification in Budget by the Union Government with an aim to bring a high degree of transparency and accountability in public spending by linking the budget with final outcomes and to encourage participatory planning by making the deliverables of Schemes / Programmes and projects more result oriented and accessible by the public.
21. The Annual Budget along with the Outcome Budget are used as the performance measurement tools that helps in better service delivery, improving decision-making, periodical assessment of the performance of government schemes and programmes and make the budget cost effective through better scheme management.
22. The Outcome Budget 2019-20 of GNCTD covers all major departments and agencies combined into 8 major sectors. Under each department, major programmes and schemes were identified and key Output and Outcome indicators defined against each of them. 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, 3769 unique indicators have been developed including 2220 Output indicators and 1549 Outcome indicators.

23. In the financial year 2019-20 Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 28.96 per cent of the budget allocated for schemes/ projects followed with Housing & Urban Development (14.50%), Medical & Public Health (13.93%), Transport (13.73%) Social Security & Welfare (12.71%) and Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 8.78%. The six priority sectors including Water Supply and Sanitation mentioned above, accounts for approximately 92.5% of the Budget Allocation 2019-20.
24. The Social Services Sectors all together has a share of 78.84 per cent under schemes/ projects in 2019-20 with allocation of ₹ 21288 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 2019-20 (BE) was ₹ 27,000 Crore.

ENVIRONMENT

25. The rapid urbanization of Delhi along with the level of growth in economic activities in the city and its surrounding areas stressed the natural environment significantly. Among the environmental problems, air pollution, water pollution, loss of biodiversity, municipal waste and noise pollution are major environmental challenges that the city is facing. The city suffers from air pollution caused by transportation, road dust, industries and pollutant emissions. Noise pollution comes mainly from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and lack of adequate solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna on whose banks Delhi grew. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, universal use of CNG by commercial vehicles, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc. But still many challenges remain to contain the environmental pollution.
26. 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.

27. Presently, the DPCC monitored air quality through 26 online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 26 locations. 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)
28. During 2018-19, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for areas measuring almost 471.55 acres with the participation of 352 RWAs/ NGOs covering 1554 No of parks. During the year 2019-20 up to 17th February 2020, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for area measuring 566.46 acres with the participation of 421 RWAs /NGOs covering 1754 No of parks. DPGS also provides one time financial assistance to RWAs/ NGOs for setting-up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 2.00 lakhs per acre, on receipt of NOC form the concerned land owning agency, Delhi Jal Board and area MLA.
29. 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 324.44 sq km in 2019 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 21.88 per cent. The growth of forests and tree cover has particularly been monumental post-1997. Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area among states. The overall increase in Delhi's green cover is a good sign. Delhi's green cover has increased from around 20.59% from 2017 to 21.88% during 2019.
30. Massive tree plantation drive was conducted during 2019 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 21.15 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, 4.57 lakh seedlings have been distributed among public. Government of NCT Delhi has exceeded the target of 10.01 lakh projected by Government of India.

INDUSTRIES

31. Delhi ranked on the top in the country in SDG-9 i.e. ***“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”*** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 2.0 released on 30th December 2019. Delhi has a score of 100 against all India score of 65.

32. 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.
33. As per 6thEconomic Census 2013, there were 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi. Out of which 1.42 percent was in rural areas and 98.58 percent in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94 percent, and in absolute term 1.18 lakh more establishments were added in the 6thEconomic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005
34. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 35889 Crore in 2019-20. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.76% in 2019-20. 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 13.37% in 2019-20

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

35. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.45 per cent in 2019-20.
36. The total number of operational holdings in Delhi shows an increase of 1.68% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11. The maximum increase in number of operational holdings of 20.35% is for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 21.65% is for Medium Size Group. The total operated area in Delhi shows a decrease of 2.21% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11. The maximum increase in area of operational holdings of 27.95% is for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 19.39% is for Medium Size Group.
37. The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value-added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is, therefore, encouraging farmers to take-up

vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc. During 2018-19; 390 farmers and technical staff trained in 15 number of trainings under the scheme Integrated Agriculture Development Scheme including Extn. Education Programme a component of vermi compost and 593 number of farmers provided training in 10 number of training & demonstration camps under the programme Farmers Training and Education Centre

38. 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 4.61 lakh during 2018-19. However, it has been slightly reduced in comparison to the year 2017-18. During 2019-20, upto January, 2020 about 3.98 lakh animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries. It may be due to the enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.
39. 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

40. 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).
41. During the period 2010-11 to 2018-19, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 59.94 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 37.97 per cent during the last ten years (from 2008-09 to 2018-19). Power purchase has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 35481 MU in 2018-19. While 14.96 per cent of total power purchase is sourced from own generation

by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 85.04 per cent is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 7016 MW in 2018-19.

42. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220 KV and 400 KV level, besides upgradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department - State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for real-time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
43. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty-nine 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 13180 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2018-19. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.118 at 400 KV level and 824.15 at 220 KV level.
44. 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.
45. 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 more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants at Bhalswa

(15 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur has also been planned.

46. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed to nearly 162 MW of power in Delhi till January 2020. A new scheme, namely, “Mukhyamantri Kisaan Aay Badhotary Solar Yojna” has been approved by the Delhi Cabinet on 24.07.2018 to promote and increase solar power generation. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 214 MW as on 31/01/2020.

TRANSPORT

47. 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.
48. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. The daily ridership of Delhi Metro was 25.97 lakhs during 2018-19. The total length of Metro Lines phase I to Phase III in Delhi is 350.03 Kms including 59.116 km of route length in NCR. At present, the average daily line utilization of Delhi Metro is about 57 lakh per day. After completion of Phase IV, the total length of Metro Line including NCR Lines will be about 453.96 Kms. Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved all six corridors of the metro Phase-IV project. However, Govt. of India accorded sanction to 3 priority corridors of the metro Phase-IV project namely R.K.Ashram-Janakpuri (West), Inderlok-Delhi Gate- Indraprastha and Aerocity-Saket-Tughlakabad. Remaining 3 corridors are under consideration.
49. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2019 was 113.92 lakh, showing 3.69 per cent growth from the previous year. The number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably from 317 in 2005-06 to 606 in 2018-19.
50. 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 86 number of flyovers including Barapullah Phase-II and Signature Bridge at various places in Delhi.
51. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 3849 buses

on 453 city routes and 8 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Lahore & Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 2412 buses are being operated under cluster scheme. Daily average passenger was about 30.15 lakh during 2018-19. Whereas, daily average passenger ridership in cluster buses was 12.24 lakh during 2018-19. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC and Cluster Buses. Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETMs) based automatic fare collection system (AFCS) in DTC and Cluster Buses has also been fully implemented.

52. 733 Number of new buses under cluster scheme is added in current financial year, for which the transport department has the requirement of additional bus depots. There are 58 number of bus depot in operation and construction of 12 Bus depots are under progress. Further 16 numbers of bus terminals are in operation. New Bus Terminals at Sector 4 Dwarka, Sector 12 Dwarka, Vikas puri and Narela are under construction.
53. 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.
54. 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 88 on 27 routes. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours. As on 13.11.2019, 7431 marshals in DTC and 2809 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
55. 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 various initiatives to implement several long term measures to combat air pollution in Delhi. To replacement of old vehicles and to encourage the electric vehicles, the Electric Vehicle Policy-2019 has been approved to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Gol conveyed the approval of the competent authority to extend financial support for deployment of 300 electric buses on operational cost Model under phase-II of FAME India scheme

to DTC. A proposal of 1000 fully-electric Cluster buses for augmenting environment-friendly public transport system is under progress. To ensure stringent action on over-loaded trucks causing pollution, the Transport Department is strengthening its enforcement wing. 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.

56. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of Rs. 10/- for both AC and Non AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of ticket currently being distributed in the colour "Pink".

WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

57. Access to safe, adequate and affordable potable drinking water, accessible and hygienic sanitation is the basic public services required to be ensured by the Government for its citizen for a healthy life. Government has been consistently trying to ensure 24X7 clean water supply to all households, treatment of both waste water and solid waste to a high proportion of the volume generated, treatment of all industrial effluents. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is "Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all".
58. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 6 lakhs consumers have benefited under this scheme since its inception. Recently Government has started implementing the scheme for a limited period for providing regular sewer connection free of cost to keep the city and Yamuna clean by motivating unwilling residents in unauthorised colonies to connect their houses to the sewer lines. By exempting development charges required for taking sewer connection, more and more households are now being motivated to take sewer connection.
59. Drinking water and sanitation are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for well being of human health. Various schemes are implemented by the DJB to provide drinking water and proper sanitation. Supply of safe drinking water, in enough quantity is one of the prime requirements to maintain health & hygiene.
60. In a remarkable achievement, GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered 1565 unauthorised

colonies, which is about 87% of total un-authorised colonies in Delhi and very soon, the remaining un-authorised colonies will also be covered.

61. Priority areas of GNCTD in water and sanitation sector is to augment water supply from sources outside Delhi such as: Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh, and Kishau Dam and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam in Uttarakhand getting underground-water from Yamuna flood plains by way of recharging the ponds, augmenting internal sources including through recycling of water, water harvesting, plugging leakages of water, reducing non-revenue water through proper water accounting, installation of bulk meters etc.
62. Delhi Jal Board has improved its governance and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution and water audit and proper water accounting, a transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS.
63. About 83.42% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 895 MLD per day consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 14697 km long pipelines and more than 110 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Total 407 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city. Apart from approx 450 M.S hired tankers, 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
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 upto different localities/consumer points.
65. The water supply treatment plants of Delhi Jal Board treated 851 MGD surface water and 86 MGD ground water as on March, 2019. 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 ₹ 1819.60 crore against estimated revenue of ₹ 1775.00 crore upto March 2019 with collection efficiency of 102.51% during 2018-19. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill w.e.f 01.03.2015.

66. Procedure for sanction of new Water/Sewer Connection in Unauthorized/Regularized Colonies, Urban/Rural Village and Slum Katras has been simplified. In these areas, water / sewer connection may be sanctioned who submits any proof of identity of his/her present address i.e. Voter ID Card or Ration Card or Passport or PAN Card or Driving License, or Unique ID Card.
67. Delhi Jal Board has prepared an Action Plan for rejuvenation of 155 numbers of Water Bodies and creation of water bodies to improve ground water resources. The work of creation of water body at Timarpur oxidation pond, Dwarka, Pappankala, Rohini, Nilothi, revival of Satpula Lake and creation of lake at the abandoned land of Ash ponds owned by M/s Indraprastha Gas Power Ltd is being taken up. Rejuvenation of 16 No. water bodies has been taken up and the rejuvenation of all the 155 no's water bodies are likely to be completed by Dec. 2020.
68. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2019, whereas, and treatment capacity is only 72%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 8400 kms. Also there is network of 200 kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting has been completed in trunk sewer and is in progress in peripheral sewer.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

69. Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.
70. Delhi housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority and Co-operative Housing Society. There is wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met by the unregulated private sector. The housing scenario in Delhi is manifested through the features like substantial housing shortage, large number of household without access to any shelter or shelter with insufficient basic services, huge slum population, large proportion of household living in one room housing units etc.

71. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focussed to largely improve the basic services in un-served and under-served areas of Delhi. Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage and sanitation services. The *In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects* are intended to provide "pucca" houses to people living in slums under the "Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan" scheme. The JnNURM housing projects under construction by DSIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing stock of around 52000 dwelling units.
72. Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act – 2016 of Gol implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, it is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector: sale of plot, apartment or building etc and to protect the interest of consumers. Under the Act, the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal is to be set up to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority. This Act is a step towards developing the real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.
73. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per 2011 Census. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities.
74. 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.
75. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc.
76. GNCTD had provided funds in compliance to NGT order for disposal of 'legacy' waste dumped at Bhallaswa, Ghajipur and Okhla dump sites, which were accumulated over a period of time in all these landfill sites adversely impacting public health and environment. This requires expeditiously scientific and environmentally safe disposal as per applicable rules. After removing legacy waste from the entire or part of the land, the recovered land may be used for integrated waste processing and treatment facility. At the periphery a bio-diversity park can be developed to improve the air quality and ambience.

EDUCATION

77. 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).
78. The Delhi Government has a total of 1229 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.46 per cent of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.27 per cent of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2018-19.
79. 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.
80. 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 2019-20, Delhi was at the top with 26 percent of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Assam (20.7%), Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh at (17.7 per cent) each. The National Average is 14.8 per cent in 2019-20.
81. Out of 728 school buildings, work of installation of CCTV Cameras completed in respect of 254 school buildings. Special classes covering 31,000 students, are being conducted to improve the Spoken English and communication skills among Govt. school students.
82. Incubation Centres established in 11 Technical and Higher Educational Institutions/ Universities.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

83. Delhi is committed to provide equitable and affordable access of quality health care services to its residents and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates with reduction in incidence of communicable and non communicable diseases.

84. Delhi Govt. is implementing 3 tier health care infrastructure model having Mohalla clinics and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services. As on 31st March 2019, there were 88 Hospitals, 7 Primary Health Centers, 1432 Dispensaries, 251 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 55 Polyclinics, 1172 Nursing Homes, 167 Special Clinics and 17 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 832 (58%) dispensaries as on date including 180 Allopathic Dispensaries, 338 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (pilot + regular), 60 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (PUHC), 44 Ayurvedic, 22 Unani & 105 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 24 Mobile Clinics, 59 School Health Clinics. Hospitals are mandated to provide specialized and super specialty health care services. More than 10000 new beds will be added by way of completion of ongoing/ new projects and remodeling/ expansion of existing hospitals.
85. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centre's through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Patients are being referred from Govt. Health Centres to empanelled private health centres for high end radiological diagnostics & Surgeries. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
86. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 16, 14, and 21 in comparison to All India levels viz 33, 23, 37 respectively in the year 2017. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.5 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.2) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 3.7% in Delhi is the lowest in the country. Life expectancy (at birth) of 74.7 years in Delhi was 2nd highest among all States/ UT's.
87. 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 90.37 per cent and full immunization was 92%. It suggests that all essential measures need to be adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.
88. 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

89. 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.
90. 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 for schemes/ programmes in FY 2018-19 was ₹ 3269 crore which has been increased to ₹ 3681 crore in FY 2019-20. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.65 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec, 19), Women in Distress (2.54 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2019) and persons with special needs (93,475 beneficiaries up to Dec,19 is approximately is ₹ 2395crore.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.
91. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD department is implementing some major programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. There are hostels facilities being provided to women working in Delhi. Delhi Commission for Women having 86 Mahila Panchayats is working to provide counseling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
92. 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.
93. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 9678/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 4839/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).
94. Delhi Government is providing coaching to SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."

95. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance for the purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

96. The Public Distribution System in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice and wheat to marginalised section of the society at a subsidized price. Delhi was the first state to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013 soon after enactment of NFS Act, 2013 by Government of India.
97. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2057 FPS across the Delhi catering to 69.02 lakh population through 17.17 lakh food security cards as on 31st March 2019. There are 2016 FPS providing food grains to 70.97 lakh beneficiaries through 17.49 lakh food security cards as on February, 2020. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
98. 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 issuing SMS alerts to the beneficiaries and setting up helpline numbers i.e. 1967 & 1800-110-841 for attending complaint / grievance from public.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

99. 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.
100. The income from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 97414 crore during 2019-20 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.96 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 nine years was more than 12 per cent..

POVERTY LINE

101. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain the living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. As per the Planning Commission Report based on NSS 68th Round, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per capita per month for rural and ₹ 1134 per capita per month for Urban in Delhi, as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively in the year 2011-12. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi.
102. 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

103. A symbol of the country's rich past and thriving present, Delhi is a city where ancient and modern blend seamlessly together. With a history that goes back many centuries, Delhi showcases an ancient culture and a rapidly modernising country. The seat of many powerful empires in the past, its long history can be traced in its many carefully-preserved monuments, ancient forts and tombs. All this is combined with the best features of a modern city such as a metro system, bustling markets and fabulous eating places. The past and the present meld seamlessly together, making centuries-old monuments a part of the city's daily life.
104. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi is also gaining recognition as a cultural destination. Delhi Tourism's major festivals—namely, the International Kite Festival, Magic Festival, Itra and Sugandhi Mela, Mango Festival, Dilli ke Pakwaan, and Garden Tourism Festival are becoming an integral part of Delhi's cultural heritage. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli

Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Homes. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the 'Garden of Five Senses'.

105. 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. 22,138 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 92,186 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms under the scheme "Bed & Breakfast" during 2018-19. 14,865 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 90,453 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms till December, 2019 under the scheme "Bed & Breakfast" against the target of 22,500 tourists in gold category room and 92,500 tourists in silver category rooms during 2019-20.