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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



भारत 2023 INDIA

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2022-23

DELHI EV POLICY

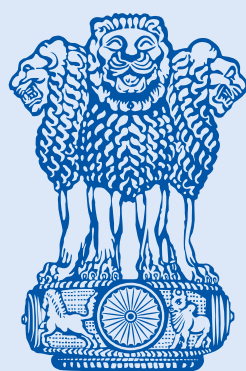


DELHI ECONOMY



DELHI SIGNATURE BRIDGE





सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2022-23

Government of NCT of Delhi

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Government of NCT of Delhi

March 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
AE	Advance Estimates
AEGR	Annual Exponential Growth Rate
AFCS	Automatic fare collection system
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANC	Ante-Natal Check-up
APMC	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee
AQMC	Air Quality Monitoring Committee
ART	Anti Retroviral Treatment
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
AT&TC	Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses
ATC	Aadhar Transfer Complaint
AVTS	Automated Vehicle Tracking System
AWCs	Anganwadi Centres
AWHs	Anganwadi Helpers
AWWs	Anganwadi Workers
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BCM	Billion Cubic Meter
BE	Budget Estimates
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BEVs	Battery Electric Vehicles
BIGRS	Bloomberg Initiative of Global Road Safety
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPL	Below Poverty line
BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
BSES	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply
BSUP	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Limited
C&D	Construction & Demolition
CAAQMS	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations
CAP	Comprehensive Action Plan
CATS	Centralized Accident & Trauma Services
CBWTF	Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDR	Child Death Review
CESL	Convergence Energy Service Limit

CETPs	Common Effluent Treatment Plants
CIC	Crisis Intervention Centers
CIRT	Central Institute of Road Transport
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
CRS	Civil Registration System
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CST	Central Sales Tax
CTC	Cash Transfer Compliant
CWSN	Children With Special Needs
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DAMB	Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing
DBR	Doing Business Report
DCB	Delhi Cantonment Board
DCW	Delhi Commission for Women
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DDG	Detailed Demand for Grants
DEIC	District Early Interventions Centres
DERC	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
DFC	Delhi Finance Commission
DGEHS	Delhi Government Employees Health Scheme
DIC	District Industry Centres
DIHM&CT	Delhi Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology
DIMTS	Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit System Ltd
DISCOMS	Distribution Companies
DITE	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering
DL	Driving Licence
DLSC	District Level Survey Committee
DMAs	District Metered Areas
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited
DND	Delhi-Noida-Direct
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOAs	Drain Owning Agencies
DPCC	Delhi Pollution Control Committee
DPGS	Delhi Parks And Gardens Society
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DPSRU	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DRDB	Delhi Rural Development Board

DSCFDC	Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation
DSCST	Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC
DSEU	Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University
DSI IDC	Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
DSPCAs	Delhi Society Prevention of Cruelty To Animals
DTC	Delhi Transport Corporation
DTFC	District Task Force Committee
DTIDC	Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
DTTDC	Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation
DTTE	Department of Training & Technical education
DTU	Delhi Technological University
DUSIB	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
DVAT	Delhi Value Added Tax
DVDB	Delhi Village Development Board
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
ECC	Environment Compensation Charge
EE&REMC	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EHV	Extra High Voltage
e-PDS	Electronic - Public Distribution System
EST&P	Employment through Skills Training & Placement
ETM	Electronic Ticketing Machine
EV	Electric Vehicles
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FAME	Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India
FMC	Flower Marketing Committee
FOB	Foot Over Bridges
FP&EMC	Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee
FPS	Fair Price Shops
FSO	Food Safety Officer
FTAs	Foreign Tourist Arrivals
GBPGEC	G.B. Pant Government Engineering College
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GIA	Grant in-Aid
Goi	Government of India
GPCD	Gallon Per Capita Per Day
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRAP	Graded Response Action Plan
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax

GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GTPS	Gas Turbine Power Station
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWR	Green War Room
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HYV	High Yield Variety
I&FC	Irrigation & Flood Control
IARI	Institute of Agricultural and Research Institute
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine.
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IDCF	Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight
IDMC	Integrated Drain Management Cell
IDRUV	Integrated Development of Rural & Urban Villages
IGDTUW	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IGST	Integrated Goods and Services Tax
IIFT	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
IIIT-D	Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INA	Indian National Airways
IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited
IRAD	Integrated Road Accident Database Application
ISBT	Inter State Bus Terminals
ISP	Interceptor Sewer Project
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNNURM	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KISS	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
KMC	Kangaroo Mother Care
kVA	Kilo Volts Ampere
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industries Commission
LaQshya	Labour room Quality Improvement Initiative
LIG	Low Income Group
LoA	Letter of Acceptance
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&PH	Medical & Public Health

MAA	Mother Absolute Affection Programme
MCA21	e-Governance initiative of Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MDR-TB	Multidrug-Resistant TB
MES	Military Engineer Services
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture
MIK	Mission Indradhanush Kawach
MLD	Million Litre per Day
MMAY	Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MOPPP	Medical Oxygen Production Policy Promotion
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPD-2021	Master Plan Document - 2021
MPPs	Multi Purpose Projects
MRF	Municipal Reform Fund
MRS	Mechanical Road Sweepers
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NBCCS	Newborn Care Corners
NBHM	National Beekeeping & Honey Mission
NCHM&CT	National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NCRTC	National Capital Region Transport Corporation
NDE	Non-Departmental Enterprises
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
NDPL	North Delhi Power Limited
NDTEs	Non-Directory Trading Enterprises
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NEMMP	National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
NEP-2020	National Education Policy (2020)
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFS Act, 2013	National Food Security Act, 2013
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGT	National Green Tribunal
NH	National Highway

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NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIP	National Infrastructure Pipeline
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPRPD	National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities
NRC	Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres
NRLDC	Northern Regional Load Dispatch Centre
NRW	Non revenue water
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSF	National Small Savings Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NSUT	Netaji Subhas University of Technology
NTEP	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NWM	National War Memorial
OAE	Own Account Enterprises
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OCEMS	Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
ONORC	One Nation One Ration Card
OPEX Model	Operating Expenses Model
OPV	Oral Poliovirus Vaccines
ORR	Outer Ring Road
OWC	Organic Waste Convertor
PAHAL	Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh Scheme
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PDS	Public Distribution System
PETCT	Positron Emission Tomography CT
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM	Particulate Matter
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

PMFME	PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PPCL	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd
PPP	Public–Private Partnership
PR	Priority Household category
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PUHCs	Primary Urban Health Centers
PW&LM	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers
PWD	Public Works Department
PWMR	Plastic Waste Management Rules
RAS	Re-circulatory Aquaculture system.
R&D	Research & Development
RC	Registration Certificate
RCH	Reproductive & Child Health
RCL	Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy
RE	Revised Estimates
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
RGI	Registrar General of India
RGSRY	Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna
RMC	Ready Mix Concrete
RNCTP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RR	Ring Road
RRC	River Rejuvenation Committee
RRTS	Regional Rapid Transit System
RVV	Rota Virus Vaccine
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWA	Resident's Welfare Association
SAANS	Social Awareness & Action To Neutralise Pneumonia Successfully
SAAP	State Annual Action Plan
SABAW	State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare
SCA	State Channelizing Agency
SCADA	Supervisory control and data acquisition
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFA	Specified Food Articles
SHG	Self Help Group
SIHM	State Institute of Hotel Management
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre

SLF	Sanitary Land Fill
SMAAs	Shelter Management Agencies
SMC	School Management Committee
SNB	Shahjahanpur-Neemarna-Behror
SPA	School of Planning and Architecture
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRC	Special Referral Centers
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
STG	Steam Turbine Generator
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TDP	Trade for Development Programme
TMT	Treadmill Test
TNWML	Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd
TOF	Trees Outside Forests
TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSDF	Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TYADB	Trans Yamuna Area Development Board
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UGRs	Underground Reservoirs
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UYRC	Upper Yamuna Review Committee
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WCSCs	World Class Skill Centers
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFS	Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WRI	World Resources Institute (WRI)
WS	Water Sprinklers
WTE	Waste To Energy
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWH	Working Women's Hostel
YAP	Yamuna Action Plan
ZRO	Zonal Revenue Office

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi a Thriving, Cosmopolitan Metro, the City has much to Celebrate as it has already Reached the Milestone of Completing 100 Years as a Capital. It is the center of international politics, trade, culture, and literature in India. Owing to its location, connectivity and rich cultural history, Delhi has always been a prime tourist attraction of the country and worldwide. Delhi Metro is the seventh busiest metro rail network in the world.

2. Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has dual jurisdiction to serve its administrative structure, i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub-divisions in Delhi. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km², of which 1114 km² is designated as urban, and 369 km² as rural. It has been bordered by the state of Uttar Pradesh from the east and Haryana from all other sides. Delhi is also the centre of the National Capital Region (NCR), which is a unique 'interstate regional planning' area created by the National Capital Region Planning Board Act of 1985. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the NCT of Delhi, which has three Local Bodies - Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, and Delhi Cantonment Board.
3. Delhi's National War Memorial is a national monument established in 2019 to honour the sacrifices of martyrs of India. Rajpath, the two-kilometre stretch from India Gate to Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi, has been renamed as Kartavya Path, which symbolises a shift from an icon of power (Rajpath) to being an example of public ownership and empowerment (Kartavya Path).
4. Delhi aspires to be an inclusive and equitable global knowledge city, providing equal economic and social opportunities to all its residents. It further seeks to provide access to healthy livelihoods, barrier-free mobility, human safety, clean environment, and empowerment of residents in a time-bound manner. Vision for Delhi has its foundation on some major components of equitable development, i.e., sustainable livelihood, human capital, social development with inclusiveness, governance and environmental sustainability.
5. Delhi has state-of-the-art healthcare, transport, and public services. Apart from being a political centre of India, Delhi is also a commercial, transport and cultural hub, making it a city most cherished and visited by all. These factors have given the route to host the inaugural 1951 Asian Games, 1982 Asian Games, 1983 NAM Summit, 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup, 2010 Commonwealth Games, 2012 BRICS Summit, one of the major host cities of the 2011 Cricket World Cup, which have glorified Delhi's fame all over the world.

6. The 18th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will take place on 9th -10th September 2023 in New Delhi with the motto “One Earth, One Family, One Future-वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्”. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1st December 2022 to 30th November 2023. The Summit will be a culmination of all the G20 processes and meetings held throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies. A G20 Leaders’ Declaration will be adopted at the conclusion of the New Delhi Summit, stating Leaders’ commitment towards the priorities discussed and agreed upon during the respective ministerial and working group meetings.

STATE ECONOMY

7. Delhi’s Per Capita Income was always been around 2.6 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 389529 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 331112 in 2020-21. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 estimated at ₹ 444768 registering a growth of 14.18% over the previous year. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 252024 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 234569 in 2020-21. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 is estimated to reach at ₹ 271019, registering a growth of 7.54% over the previous year.
8. Delhi’s economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 84.84% during 2022-23 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (12.53%) and Primary Sector (2.63%). The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income.
9. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1043759 crore which is at a growth of 15.38% over 2021-22. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 was recorded at ₹ 652649 crore showed a growth of 9.18% over 2021-22.
10. With the economy’s returning to normalcy brought closer by the successful mega vaccination drive in Delhi, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption, and investment have been rekindled. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered more faster compared to national past the pre-pandemic levels. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a sharp recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 9.14% & 9.18% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

11. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been working with an aim to transform Delhi to a world class city and to fulfill the aspiration of its citizen by making it an inclusive, equitable and livable global city. Govt. has created excellent health, education, transport, civic

infrastructure along with socio-economic welfare of its citizens in general and with special emphasis on senior citizen, women, persons in need etc.

12. Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget 2022-23 of Govt. of NCT of Delhi announced a number of new Schemes for creating employment and to provide new entrepreneurship opportunities to the youth of Delhi and also to benefit the already established enterprises and business. Some of the major schemes introduced with the focus for generating employment are:- Re-development of Dilli's food hubs, Launch of Dilli Bazar Platform, Gandhi Nagar Garment Hub of Dilli, Renewal and promotion of retail market, Food Truck Policy, Cloud Kitchen Cluster, Regeneration of Non-conforming Industrial areas, Dilli Shopping Festival, International Film Festival, Implementation of Delhi Film Policy "Film-e-Dilli" and Entrepreneurship Development Programme for student etc.

13. The Budget of 2022-23 was ₹ 75,800 crore out of which ₹ 43,600 crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD. This allocation was increased by ₹ 5800 crore in comparison to ₹ 37,800 crore in 2021-22 (BE).

The Budget allocation of ₹ 43,600/- crore, is distributed among different sectors. Details of sectors having major budget allocation are as under:-

- (i) TRANSPORT:- Highest budget allocation under schemes is in Transport Sector i.e. ₹ 8817 crore (i.e 20% of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation (i) ₹ 1801 crore for construction of DMRC Phase-IV (ii) ₹ 2675 crore for GIA to DTC (iii) ₹ 1555 crore for DIMTS for working deficit of Cluster Buses, Pink passes and engaging marshals in Cluster Buses for safety and security etc.
 - (ii) EDUCATION:- There is an allocation of ₹ 7310 crore (i.e 17 % of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation is (i) ₹ 1463 crore for MCD (ii) ₹ 700 crore for Samagra Skisha Abhiyan (iii) ₹ 600 crore for construction of additional classrooms in the existing school buildings (iv) ₹ 310 crore for Right to Education Act (v) ₹ 250 crore for subsidy to school uniform etc.
 - (iii) WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION:- Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 6710 crore i.e. 15% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation of ₹ 3786.36 crore under Water supply including ₹ 600 crore for Rejuvenation of Yamuna & Water Bodies and ₹ 2923.64 crore for Sewerage & Drainage System.
 - (iv) MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:- Medical & Public Health Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 5567 crore i.e. 13% of total Scheme Budget.
14. The Outcome Budget 2022-23 covers 23 major departments under which, 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.

15. A Status Report of Outcome Budget is also compiled annually which gives a status of achievements of Outcome Budget and defined indicators are categorized as 'On track' and 'Off track'.

PUBLIC FINANCE

16. 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 (including Other Taxes and duties on Commodities and Services), Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 81% of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2021-22. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a tremendous growth of 36% during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21 (due to COVID Pandemic). All components of Tax revenue were positively increased during 2021-22. The Delhi Government targeted tax collection with growth of 19.19% during 2022-23 (BE) as compared to the actual growth in 2021-22 (Provisional) 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.
17. 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.
18. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 29608.27 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61% of its GSDP. There is an Outstanding Debt of ₹ 41481.50 crore as on 31/03/2022, resulting Debt GSDP ratio to 4.59%. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 6.64% in 2021-22 from the high ratio of 13.03% in 2011-12. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 5000 crore during 2021-22, as against ₹ 9500 crore received during 2020-21.
19. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it increased to ₹ 3270 crore during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to ₹ 1450 crore in 2020-21. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.36% of GSDP during 2021-22 and 0.73% during 2022-23 (BE).
20. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Terms 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 already requested 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 after 22 years, it is still remained as ₹ 626 crore in 2022-23 (BE).

21. The Government of NCT of Delhi is making devolution of funds to its Local Bodies based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. The formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission (Tenure 2006-07 to 2010-11) was extended up to 2015-16. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dated 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 and to continue the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

22. 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.
23. The GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 117417 crore during 2022-23 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.81% of GSVA of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly, this sector's contribution to GSVA of Delhi during the last 12 years was more than 10%.

PRICE TRENDS

24. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the wholesale market at the national level. The current series of WPI reflect the changes in wholesale Prices over a period to compare the base year (2011-12=100). Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India compiles & releases the monthly Whole Sale Price Index (WPI).

25. Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW) is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the Existing Series of CPI - IW 2001=100 to the New Base 2016=100. Under updated series, Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly basis for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.
26. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. Under updated series (2016=100), the highest weight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13%, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26%, housing at 24.29%, fuel & light at 7.05%, clothing & footwear at 5.43%, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84% respectively.
27. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 116.4 in year 2021 to 125.7 in year 2022 registering an increase of 9.3 points (8.0 %). The index for food & beverages group increased from 117.9 in 2021 to 130.7 in 2022 registering an increase of 12.8 points (10.9 %).

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

28. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend in agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94% in 2011-12 to 0.31% in 2022-23.
29. The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 47850 hectares in 2021-22 which was at 36445 hectares during 2011-12. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades.
30. Livestock is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly.
31. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary dispensaries, 1 Laboratory, 1 Farmers information centre and 2 Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4.16 lakh during 2011-12 to 5.11 lakh during 2021-22 and 2.73 lakh up to September, 2022. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

32. 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 increased to 342 sq km in 2021 thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 23.06% as per Indian state of forest Report.

33. As per the said report, among the seven major mega cities, Delhi has largest forest cover 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai 110.77 sq km and Bengaluru 89.02 sq km and Delhi is the second highest tree cover (9.91%) as percentage of total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).
34. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also approved a study “Real-Time Source apportionment and Forecasting for Advance Air Pollution Management in Delhi” by IIT- Kanpur led consortium for identification of major sources of air pollution for development of an extensive scientific database to have a targeted focused and purposeful decision- making on air pollution in Delhi. State-of-the-art supersite will be developed for monitoring of PM_{2.5}, NO₂, NO_x, CO, SO₂, Ozone, BTX, elemental carbon, organic carbon, PAHs, elements, ions, secondary inorganic and organic aerosols, molecular markers, and other organic compounds. The real-time data will be available on web portal.
35. Delhi Government conducted a Public awareness event named “Diye Jalao Patakhe Nahi” on 21.10.22 at Central Park, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

INDUSTRIES

36. Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
37. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 39897 Crore in 2022-23 (AE). However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.35% in 2022-23 (AE). During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has also decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23 (A.E.).

TOURISM IN DELHI

38. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Secured 3rd rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022. The number of domestic tourists visiting the state had been rising continuously. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector.
39. Government of Delhi has taken various initiatives in recent years for monuments & heritage and tourist facilitation by setting up tourist information centers.

40. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi Tourism has been actively organizing cultural events in Delhi to showcase this capital city as a tourist and cultural friendly destination not only for foreign tourists but also for domestic travellers and the citizens of Delhi. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Home. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the 'Garden of Five Senses'.

ENERGY

41. 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 Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).
42. The total power purchase in Delhi usually reflected the upward trend upto 2019-20. However, due to outbreak of Covid-19 the consumption was decreased in 2020-21. However in 2021-22 it again increased to 37460 MU in 2021-22. Power purchase has increased from 33390 MU in 2011-12 to 37460 MU in 2021-22. While 16.65% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 5028 MW in 2011-12 to 7323 MW in 2021-22.
43. 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.
44. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty-one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked

with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has a total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 14380 MVA at 220 KV level during 2021-22. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.2 at 400 KV level and 860 at 220 KV level during 2021-22.

45. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC). 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.
46. Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is 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 'Waste-to- Energy' plants at Tehkhand (25 MW) is under progress, 15 MW WTE plant at Bhalswa and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur is also under consideration. Further, MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW Waste-to-Energy Plant.
47. Solar systems installed capacity is 244 MW at 6864 locations have been installed (till September, 2022).

TRANSPORT

48. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has a population of 16.78 million (2011 census). It is a hub of tourist, education and business activities. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been working towards a safe, sustainable, economic, people-friendly and efficient public transportation system in the city.
49. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport mainly through DTC & Cluster buses and metro rail of DMRC. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 15.62 lakh and 9.87 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2021-22.
50. The total 64.751 Kms length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I and 123.30 Kms length was completed under Phase-II (including 16.32 Kms of route length of NCR). Under Phase-III, additional corridors in NCR extensions which comprise 160 Kms route length completed with 109 stations (including 42.18 Kms of route length with 30 stations of NCR). The work of 03 priority corridors under Phase-IV is in progress.
51. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi in 2021-22 was 79.18 lakh, showing the decrease by 35.38% because Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old hence GNCTD has deregistered 48,77,646 vehicles till 2021-22. Also, the number of vehicles per thousand population decreased considerably from 655 in 2020-21 to 472 in 2021-22.

52. A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road, total of 95.13 Km, National Highway – 37.50 Km, Arterial Road -298 Km, Road with ROW < 30m is 926 Km, were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi.
53. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 4010 buses on 461 city routes and 7 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 3319 buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
54. There are 63 bus depots (DTC-40, Cluster - 23) in operation. Further 16 bus terminals are in operation.
55. There are 88 numbers of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. As on 30.09.2022, 7938 marshals in DTC and 3296 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
56. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. 300 electric buses has been inducted upto Dec, 2022 under phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme to DTC.
57. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of 10/- for both AC and Non AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of normal ticket, currently being distributed in the colour “Pink”. During 2021-22, 13.04 crore free trips were made by women passengers in DTC and 12.69 crore trip in Cluster buses.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

58. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is “Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Based on SDG, Delhi Government is committed for providing safe, adequate and affordable potable drinking water, accessible and hygienic sanitation. These public services are required to be ensured 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.
59. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 21.39 lakhs consumers have been 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.

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 un-authorized colonies, which is about 96% of total un-authorized colonies in Delhi and efforts have been made to cover remaining un-authorized colonies.
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 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 956 MGD per day consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 15383 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Total 397 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 596 Mild Steel hired tankers, 250 newly purchased Stainless Steel tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
64. Delhi Jal Board has initiated projects of installation of flow meters for water auditing. Delhi Jal Board is installing about 3285 nos. bulk flow meters in the primary and secondary system, which comprises of sizes of 100 mm dia to 1500 mm dia. About 3236 nos. flow meters have been installed. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at its headquarter Jhandewalan, where online data is being received on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.
65. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 13% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 836 MGD in 2013, has been increased to 921 in 2021. This has further increased to 943 MGD in the year 2022.
66. 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 ₹ 1530.60 crore during 2021-22. 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.

67. 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.
68. Delhi Jal Board, is carrying out rejuvenation of 67 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 42 number of water bodies has been completed and tender for 25 number shall be called shortly. The work of creation of water body at Timarpur oxidation pond, Dwarka, Pappankala, Rohini, Nilothi, revival of Roshanara Lake is being taken up.
69. The process to implement the proposals was started in September 2018. The awarded works amounting to ₹ 92.73 Cr. for revival of 42 water bodies is in progress and the awarded cost of 16 number artificial lake, Roshanara Lake, Timarpur Oxidation Pond is ₹ 98.00 Cr.
70. Delhi Jal Board has increased sewage treatment capacity to 632.26 MGD as on 31st March, 2022, whereas, and its utilization is only 88.67%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 9300 kms. Also there is network of 200 Kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting of trunk sewer and peripheral sewer is in progress.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

71. 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.
72. Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority and Co-operative Housing Societies. There is a 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.
73. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focused 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 DSIIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing stock of around 52000 dwelling units.

74. Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act – 2016 implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, it is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector: sale of plot, apartment or building etc and to protect the interest of consumers. Under the Act, the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal is to be set up to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority. This Act is a step towards developing the Real Estate Sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.
75. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.
76. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc. Solid waste of 11,104 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 47% 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).
77. GNCTD had provided funds in compliance to NGT order for disposal of ‘legacy’ waste dumped at Bhalaswa, Ghajipur and Okhla dump sites, which were accumulated over a period of time in all these landfill sited adversely impacting public health and environment. This requires expeditiously scientific and environmentally safe disposal as per applicable rules. After removing legacy waste from the entire or part of the land, the recovered land may be used for integrated waste processing and treatment facility. At the periphery a bio-diversity park can be developed to improve the air quality and ambience.

EDUCATION

78. As per Census 2011, Delhi’s literacy rate at 86.2% comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73% with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011. As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate.

79. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 41.46% of total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
80. As per UDISE+ Report 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level.
81. Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards despite disturbances in functioning of schools due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 98% at 12th level and 97% at 10th level for academic session 2021-22.
82. Under the RTE Act DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students for academic session 2022-23 and 32406 No. of students got admission.
83. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in the education sector among all states. During 2022-23, Delhi was at the top with 20.5% of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Assam (19.6%) and Chhattisgarh (17.8%). The National Average is 13.6 % in 2022-23.
84. On the basis of experience of Pilot Project of School Health Clinics during 2021-22, DGHS and DoE have taken the School Health Clinic Project forwarded and Doctors, PHNOs and Attendants have started working in July 2022 as School Health Clinic in 20 Govt. Schools of Delhi.
85. 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.
86. During the academic session 2021-22, under “Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” of Dte. of Higher Education, a total 11379 applications have been received and the verification of the applications is under process.
87. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University was set up in August, 2020 to equip students with world class skill education and to impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth. During 2022-23, DSEU has increased its intake capacity to 7933 as compared to 6258 during 2021-22.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

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

89. Delhi Govt. is implementing 4 tier health care infrastructure model having Mohalla clinics and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services. As on 31st March 2022, there were 89 Hospitals, 48 Primary Health Centers, 1621 Dispensaries, 128 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 44 Polyclinics, 1050 Nursing Homes, 508 Special Clinics and 19 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 167 Allopathic Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 517 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 22 Unani Dispensaries, 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 50 School Health Clinics are providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi.
90. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centres through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Patients are being referred from Govt. Health Centres to empanelled private health centres for high end radiological diagnostics & Surgeries. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
91. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 12, 9, and 14 in comparison to All India levels viz. 28, 20 and 32 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.4 in Delhi and at par with West Bengal and Telangana (All India level – 2.0) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.
92. Maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100% institutional births. The proportion of institutional deliveries in 2021 was 91.21%. All essential measures need to be adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.
93. Important health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Delhi AIDS Control Society is implementing the programme of NACP. Directorate of AYUSH ensures the provision of health care services of ISM & Homeopathy.

SOCIAL WELFARE & SECURITY

94. To fulfill the objective of Article 41 and 42 of Constitution of India, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing large number of programmes/ schemes for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Senior Citizens, Women in Distress, Persons with Special Needs, Economically Weaker Section of society and others.
95. The revised total budget allocation of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC for schemes/ programmes in FY 2021-22 was ₹ 4336 crore and ₹ 4522 crore in FY 2022-23. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.24 lakh beneficiaries up

to December, 2022), Women in Distress (3.47 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2022) and persons with special needs (1.11 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2022) is approximately of ₹ 3166 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. A new scheme "Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance" is started from the 2021-22 to provide financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- per month to the surviving family of the bread earner who died due to Covid-19 pandemic.

96. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD department is implementing some major programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. There are hostels facilities being provided to women working in Delhi.
97. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights is functioning in Delhi to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology and Care of Neglected Children.
98. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 12720/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 6810/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).
99. Delhi Government is providing coaching to SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."
100. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance for the purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

101. The Public Distribution System in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice, wheat & sugar to marginalized section of the society at a subsidized price. Delhi was the first state to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013 soon after enactment of NFS Act, 2013 by Government of India.
102. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2009 FPS across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh population through 17.80 lakh digital food security cards as on March 2022. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled. Under the schemes of "Public Distribution System in Delhi", AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojana ration card holders per month receives rice- 10 kg, wheat- 25 kg & sugar- 1 kg, and PR- Priority Household category beneficiaries per month receives rice- 1 kg, wheat- 4 kg.

103. Delhi Govt. has implemented e-PoS and One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan under Targeted Public Distribution System from the month of July, 2021. Accordingly, order regarding implementation of One Nation One Ration Card/National portability across all FPSs in Delhi from the month of July, 2021 was issued on 19.07.2021 vide which all migrant beneficiaries under national portability, who have been identified under NFSA in their parent State will be allowed to obtain their entitled ration under ONORC plan upon biometric authentication through e-PoS.
104. Under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) during the pandemic COVID- 19 additional 5 kg of food grains (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) per beneficiary member per month and 1 kg dal per household per month was allocated by the Government of India, provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries under PMGKAY (Phase-I & II) during April 2020 to November 2020. This scheme was again implemented by Govt. of India from May, 2021 to March, 2022 under PMGKAY (Phase-III, IV & V) wherein only 5kg foodgrains per beneficiary was provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries. Also under the scheme One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) average number of 5,21,994 migrants received ration in 2022-23.
105. In view of the impact of the restrictions imposed due to lockdown to prevent the spread of (COVID-19) in second wave and consequent loss of livelihood, in order to provide food security and ensure that no one suffers from hunger/starvation in Delhi, a special food relief initiative-Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana was further continued to provide dry-ration to all persons in need of food and not in possession of ration-card. Each beneficiary was provided food grains equivalent to same entitlement as under NFS Act 2013 which is 5 kg food grains (4 Kg wheat and 1 Kg Rice per person per month).
106. In 2020-21, under the Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojna, 25261391 Kg of wheat and 63,63,118 Kg of rice were distributed to approximately 63.63 lakh beneficiaries. The distribution of food grains was made from 588 designated distribution location/ Schools. During the lockdown/curfew restrictions during the 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic in FY 2021-22, 5 Kg foodgrains /dry ration (4kg wheat & 1kg rice) was distributed free of cost to approximately 41.07 lakh needy persons of vulnerable section of society.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

107. 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% of the population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53% 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.

108. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2% in 2011 as compared to 47.02% 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% except in 2001 when it was 47%. 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.
109. As per the 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi approximated at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Delhi's population density was the highest in all states and union territories during the year 2011.

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

110. 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% of the total population of Delhi.
111. 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.
112. The Delhi Government since 2015 has provided subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme / Programme is being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

113. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted by Government of India during July 2020-June 2021 according to usual status (ps+ss) (Age group – All), Labour Force Participation Rate (in percent) in Delhi was 36.0 whereas worker population ratio (in percent) was 33.7. The unemployment rate (in %) during the said period was 6.3 in delhi. Besides, as per quarterly bulletin for the quarter July-September 2022. The unemployment rate (in percent) according to current weekly status in r/o age group 15years and above for the quarter January- March 2022, April- June 2022 and July-September 2022 in Urban Delhi is observed as 7.8, 6.2 and 4.1 respectively.

CHAPTER 2

STATE ECONOMY

In India, the most highlighted measure of National Income has been the GDP at factor cost. The National Statistical Office (erstwhile Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India has been reporting the GDP at factor cost and at market prices. In its revision in January 2015 the CSO replaced GDP at factor cost with the GVA at basic prices, and the GDP at market prices, which is now called only GDP, is now the most highlighted measure. It is the value of total output produced in the economy less the value of intermediate consumption (the output which is used in production of output further, and not used in final consumption). The distinction between factor cost, basic prices and market prices is based on the distinction between net production taxes (production taxes less production subsidies) and net product taxes (product taxes less product subsidies). Production taxes and Production subsidies are paid or received in relation to production and are independent of the volume of production such as land revenues, stamp and registration fee. Product taxes and Product subsidies, on the other hand, are paid or received per unit or product, e.g., excise tax, service tax, GST, sales tax, export and import duties etc. Factor cost includes only the payment to factors of production, it does not include any tax. In order to arrive at the market prices, we have to add to the factor cost the total indirect taxes less total subsidies. The basic prices lie in between: they include the production taxes (less production subsidies) but not product taxes (less product subsidies). Therefore in order to arrive at market prices we have to add product taxes (less product subsidies) to the basic prices. As stated above, now the NSO/State DES releases GVA/GSVA at basic prices. Thus, it includes the net production taxes but not net product taxes. In order to arrive at the GDP/GSDP (at market prices) we need to add net product taxes to GVA at basic prices. Thus,

GVA at factor costs + Net production taxes = GVA at basic prices + Net product taxes = GVA at market prices

- 1.1 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, 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 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 in formulation of the 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. COVID-19's Impact on Economy and Sequential Recovery

- 2.1 To adopt strict social distancing and isolation measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 in NCT of Delhi, the Government of NCT of Delhi had issued the Delhi Epidemic Diseases, COVID-19 Regulations, 2020 under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 for prevention and containment of COVID-19 and notified a lockdown in the whole of territorial jurisdiction of NCT of Delhi from 0600 hrs on Monday, 23rd March, 2020 to midnight of Tuesday, 31st March, 2020. Thereafter, a nationwide 'stringent' lockdown for 21 days was declared on March 24, 2020 and subsequently extended till May 31, 2020. India imposed a stringent nation-wide lockdown during the initial phase of the pandemic in March-April, 2020, followed by gradual unlocking and phasing out of the containment measures.
- 2.2 During the April- May, 2021, the nation witnessed the second wave of COVID-19 caused by Delta variant, a variant of concern classified by WHO on May 11, 2021. Delta spreaded more easily than earlier strains of the virus and was responsible for more cases and deaths worldwide. During the December, 2021 and January, 2022 the third wave of COVID-19 spread across the nation, with the new variant called Omicron. This has also impacted the momentum of economic growth during the year 2021-22. The economy continues to be plagued by uncertainty, with resurgent waves of mutant variants, supply-chain disruptions.
- 2.3 The last two years have been difficult for the world economy on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. The years 2020 and 2021 witnessed unrivalled turmoil with the novel COVID-19 virus and the resultant pandemic emerging as the biggest threat to economic growth in a century. The pandemic has been unique in its wide-ranging effects on almost every section of the economy and the society. The pandemic impacted both supply and demand in the economy.
- 2.4 The public health measures, adopted to contain the spread, engendered sizeable immediate economic costs as they led to almost full suspension of economic activity, curbed consumption and investment, as well as restricted labor supply and production. COVID-19, therefore led the world to the predicament of saving 'lives' or 'livelihoods' as the steps taken to flatten the infection curve, steepened the macroeconomic recession curve.
- 2.5 The pandemic had been a unique economic shock that had triggered both supply and demand side shocks simultaneously across economies around the world. Increased uncertainty, lower confidence, loss of incomes, weaker growth prospects, fear of contagion, curtailment of spending options due to closure of all contact-sensitive activities, the triggering of precautionary savings, risk aversion among businesses and resultant fall in consumption and investment – leading to the first order demand shock.

The supply chain disruptions caused by closure of economic activity and restricted movement of labour lead to the first order supply shocks. The first order supply side disruptions potentially created second round effects on both demand and supply. The initial supply shock, resulting in wage and income loss, could impact aggregate demand and impair productive capacity leading to supply shocks. Vaccination has played a major role in minimizing loss of lives, boosting confidence in the economy towards reopening of activity and containing the sequential decline in output due to second wave.

- 2.6 Delhi's GSDP (at Current Prices) contraction of 3.72 percent during 2020-21 reflect the unparalleled effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the containment measures that were taken to control the pandemic. However, First Revised Estimates suggest that the Delhi's economy is expected to witness real GSDP expansion of 9.18 percent in 2022-23 after contracting in 2020-21. This implies that overall economic activity had recovered past the pre-pandemic levels. Further, as per Advance Estimates for the year 2022-23, the economy of Delhi has been scripting a fast recovery after the bruising impact of the pandemic. The sector wise position of growths observed in GVA/GSDP of Delhi as compared to national level GVA/GDP and consequential recovery of the economy is presented in Statement 2.1 & 2.2.

STATEMENT 2.1
SECTOR WISE GROWTH OF ECONOMY
(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(in %)

SECTORS	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-2.3	6.2	-20.22	4.1	-4.82	3.5	-1.17	3.3
2. Mining & quarrying	9.49	-3.0	13.17	-8.6	0.82	7.1	-6.33	3.4
3. Manufacturing	4.96	-3.0	-10.44	2.9	11.03	11.1	1.44	0.6
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	-6.2	2.3	0.69	-4.3	14.57	9.9	8.63	9.2
5. Construction	-2.19	1.6	-8.36	-5.7	24.33	14.8	12.37	9.1
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	5.67	5.96	-21.50	-19.72	11.18	13.8	16.73	14.2
7. Financial, Real Estate & professional Services	3.62	6.78	0.37	2.09	5.05	4.7	8.46	6.9
8. Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	10.44	6.58	-3.12	-7.64	10.28	9.7	8.81	7.1
GVA/GVA at basic prices	4.79	3.9	-7.14	-4.2	8.65	8.8	9.93	6.6
GSDP/GDP at market prices	3.69	3.9	-6.57	-5.8	9.14	9.1	9.18	7.0

STATEMENT 2.2

SECTOR WISE RECOVERY OF THE ECONOMY (AT CONSTANT PRICES)

SECTORS	Recovery during 2021-22 over 2019-20		Recovery during 2022-23 over 2019-20	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	75.93	107.76	75.04	111.37
2. Mining & quarrying	114.40	97.88	107.16	101.19
3. Manufacturing	99.44	114.28	100.88	114.92
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	115.36	105.09	125.31	114.71
5. Construction	113.94	108.24	128.02	118.10
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	87.28	91.32	101.88	104.27
7. Financial, Real Estate & professional Services	105.43	106.92	114.35	114.25
8. Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	106.84	101.32	116.25	108.54
GSPA/GVA at basic prices	100.89	104.25	110.91	111.16
GSDP/GDP at market prices	101.98	102.69	111.34	109.88

2.7 With the economy's returning to normalcy brought closer by the successful mega vaccination drive, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption, and investment have been rekindled. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered more faster compared to national past the pre-pandemic levels. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a sharp recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 9.14% & 9.18% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.

3. Estimates at Current Prices

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices estimated at ₹ 792911 crore, during 2019-20 showed a growth of 7.38 percent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at current prices decreased to ₹ 763435 crore during 2020-21 indicating a contraction of 3.72 percent and increased to ₹904642 crore indicating an expansion of 18.50% over preceding year. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1043759 crore which is at a growth of 15.38 percent over 2021-22. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2019-20 was estimated at ₹ 712842 crore, recorded a growth of 7.06 percent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at current prices decreased to ₹ 675933 crore during 2020-21 which was at a contraction of 5.18 percent over the previous year and increased to ₹ 810260 crore during 2021-22 shows an expansion of 19.87 percent over the previous year. The Advance Estimate of NSDP of Delhi

during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 942686 crore which is estimated to show a growth of 16.34 percent over 2021-22.

- 3.2 As a general phenomenon observed in most of the urban economies, Delhi is also showing same trend of higher share in Service Sector. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at current prices over the years showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector with minor deviation in some years while mixed trend was noticed in secondary and tertiary sectors. Specifically, the percentage contribution of primary sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 3.49 percent in 2011-12 to 2.63 percent in 2022-23. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices decreased from 13.09 percent to 12.53 percent while the percentage contribution of tertiary (service) sector to the GSVA of Delhi at current prices increased from 83.42 percent in 2011-12 to 84.84 percent in 2022-23.

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

- 4.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (GSDP) at constant prices recorded at ₹ 586168 crore, during 2019-20 showed a growth of 3.69 percent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at constant prices decreased to ₹ 547682 crore during 2020-21 indicating a contraction of 6.57 percent and increased to ₹ 597765 crores indicating an expansion of 9.14 percent in 2021-22. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 was recorded at ₹ 652649 crore showed a growth of 9.18 percent over 2021-22. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at constant prices during 2019-20 was estimated at ₹ 522031 crore, recorded a growth of 3.10 percent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at constant prices decreased to ₹ 478849 crore during 2020-21 at a contraction of 8.27 percent over previous year and increased to ₹ 524236 crore during 2021-22 at an expansion of 9.48 percent over the previous year. The Advance Estimate of NSDP of Delhi during 2022-23 at constant prices calculated at ₹ 574424 crore which is estimated to show a growth of 9.57 percent over 2021-22.
- 4.2 The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector except minor deviation in few years whereas a mixed trend was observed in secondary and tertiary sectors over the years. More clearly, the percentage contribution of primary sector to GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices (at constant prices) reduced from 3.49 percent in 2011-12 to 2.58 percent in 2022-23. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi at constant prices increased from 13.09 percent to 13.39 percent. The percentage contribution of service sector to the GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices increased from 83.42 percent in 2011-12 to 84.03 percent in 2022-23.
- 4.3 The information regarding the Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last 12 years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 2.3.

STATEMENT 2.3
GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND CONSTANT 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	494803	428355	448487	387639
5.	2015-16	550804	475623	500524	431730
6.	2016-17	616085	511765	558546	461592
7.	2017-18	677900	542015	613631	487631
8.	2018-19	738389	565327	665808	506332
9.	2019-20 (3 rd RE)	792911	586168	712842	522031
10.	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	763435	547682	675933	478849
11.	2021-22 (1 st RE)	904642	597765	810260	524236
12.	2022-23 (AE)	1043759	652649	942686	574424

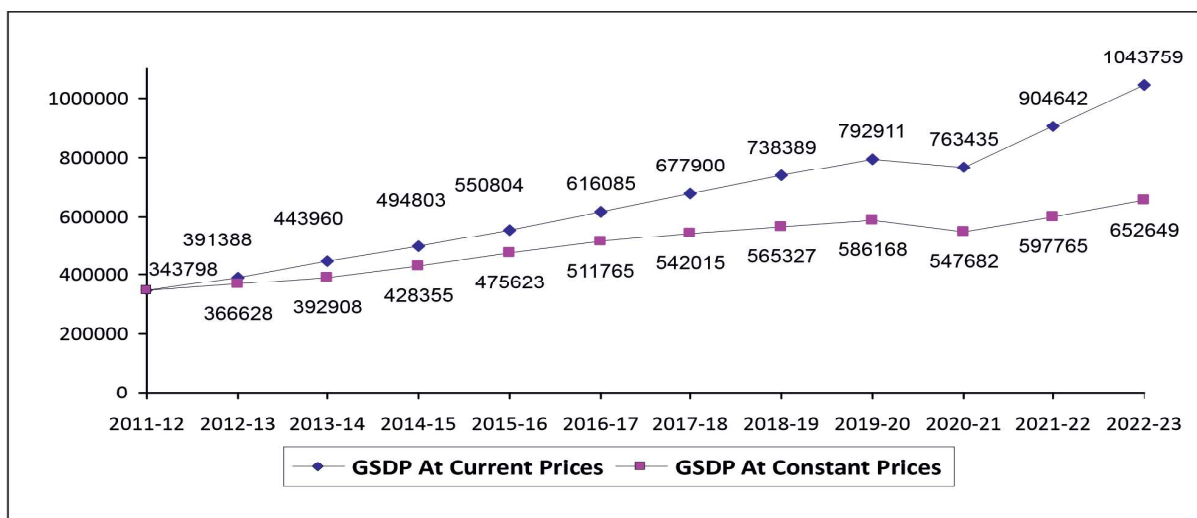
Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

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

4.4 GSDP of Delhi, both at current and constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 2.1

CHART 2.1
GSDP OF DELHI- CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

(₹ Crore)



- 4.5 The percentage growth of GSDP and NSDP of Delhi during the last eleven years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 2.4.

STATEMENT 2.4

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	11.85	7.60	11.59	6.92
6.	2017-18	10.03	5.91	9.86	5.64
7.	2018-19	8.92	4.30	8.50	3.84
8.	2019-20	7.38	3.69	7.06	3.10
9.	2020-21	-3.72	-6.57	-5.18	-8.27
10.	2021-22	18.50	9.14	19.87	9.48
11.	2022-23	15.38	9.18	16.34	9.57

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD.

4.6 Brief Methodology to Estimate State Domestic Product

- 4.6.1 The Primary Sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes the 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 & quarrying. The packaging and processing of the raw materials associated with this sector is also considered to be part of this sector. The estimates of GSVA for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing are compiled by the production method. Estimates of GSVA in Mining & Quarrying industry are compiled from the annual financial statement of the companies for non-departmental enterprises and private corporate enterprises, extracted from MCA21 database for which production approach is followed.
- 4.6.2 The Secondary Sector of the economy includes those economic sectors that create a finished, usable product: 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, the entire manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments, namely, Manufacturing-‘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 MCA data base and quasi-corporations as covered by ASI. The unorganised manufacturing consists of the household enterprises. The effective labour input method has been used for compilation 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 Electricity sub-sector (NDEs & Private Corporate sectors) are prepared using the production method. The estimates are based on the analysis of annual accounts of State Electricity Boards and other electricity undertakings located in the State. The estimates of GSVA in respect of Gas are compiled through the enterprise approach. The estimates of GSVA for Water Supply are compiled for the public and private sectors separately following the production method in case of NDEs and Private corporate segments. 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 are compiled first through the commodity flow approach. The estimates for private corporations are prepared using information on financial parameters of non-government companies from MCA21 database provided by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for which production approach is followed.

4.6.3 The Tertiary Sector has a pivotal role in the Delhi's economic development and constitutes a major part of the economy of the State both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to the 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 the 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. The GSVA for Public Sector segment are obtained through economic analysis of budget documents and annual reports/accounts. The estimates of Private corporate estimates have been compiled using MCA21 database and unorganized segments from NSS Surveys results.

5. Per Capita Income

5.1 The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 389529 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 331112 in 2020-21 and ₹ 355798 in 2019-20. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 estimated at ₹ 444768. The annual growth rate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during the last eleven years (2013-23) was worked out at 11.12 percent, 10.86 percent, 8.47 percent, 9.32 percent, 9.36 percent, 7.70 percent, 6.41 percent, 5.04 percent, (-) 6.94 percent, 17.64 percent and 14.18 percent over the previous year's respectively.

- 5.2 The Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 252024 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 234569 in 2020-21, registering an expansion of 7.44 percent. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 is estimated to reach at ₹ 271019, registering a growth of 7.54 percent over the previous year.
- 5.3 Delhi's Per Capita Income was always been around 2.6 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices. The information regarding Per Capita Income of Delhi and India during the last 12 years is presented in Statement 2.5.

STATEMENT 2.5

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI & INDIA DURING 2011-12 TO 2022-23

(In ₹)

YEAR	CURRENT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)		CONSTANT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)	
	DELHI*	ALL INDIA	DELHI*	ALL INDIA
2011-12	185001	63462	185001	63462
2012-13	205568	70983	192220	65538
2013-14	227900	79118	200702	68572
2014-15	247209	86647	213669	72805
2015-16	270261	94797	233115	77659
2016-17	295558	104880	244255	83003
2017-18	318323	115224	252960	87586
2018-19	338730	125946	257597	92133
2019-20 (3rd RE)	355798	132341	260559	94420
2020-21 (2nd RE)	331112	127065	234569	86054
2021-22 (1st RE)	389529	148524	252024	92583
2022-23 (AE)	444768	172000	271019	98118

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

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

* Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.

- 5.4 It may be inferred from Statement 2.5 that the Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹ 185001 in 2011-12 to ₹ 444768 in 2022-23 recorded an annual average growth rate at 8.47 percent. During the same period the Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices increased at 3.65 percent per annum. The information regarding Per Capita Income of Delhi and India during the last 12 years both at current and constant prices is depicted in Chart 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 respectively.

CHART 2.2.1

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND ALL INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES

(In ₹)

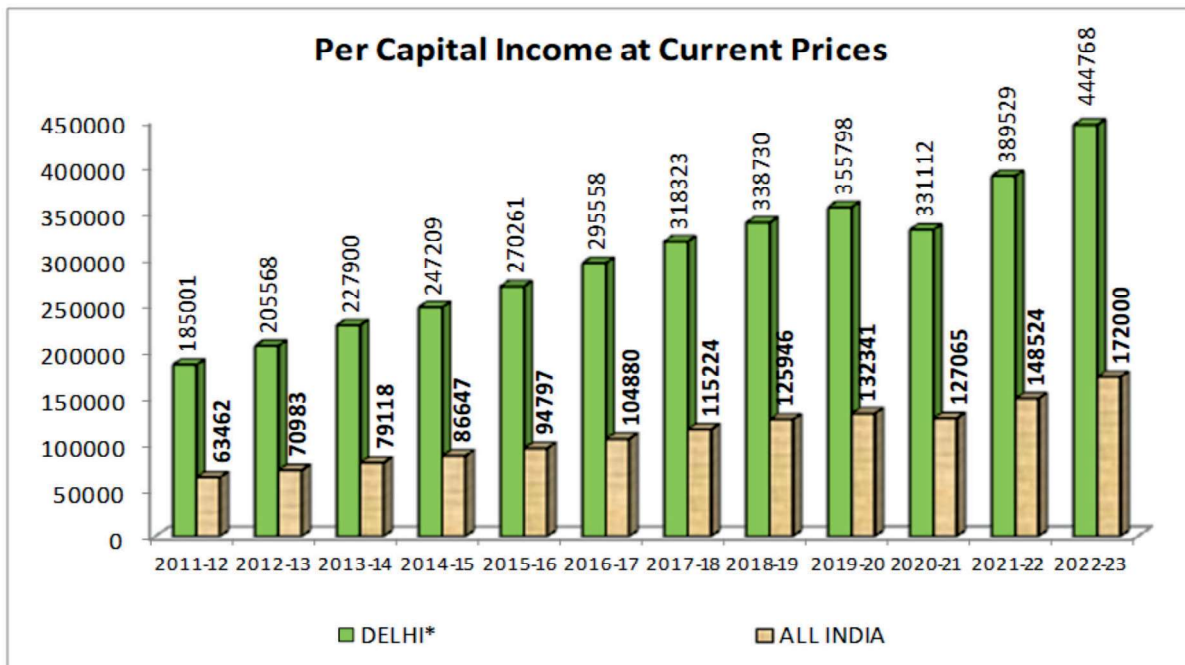
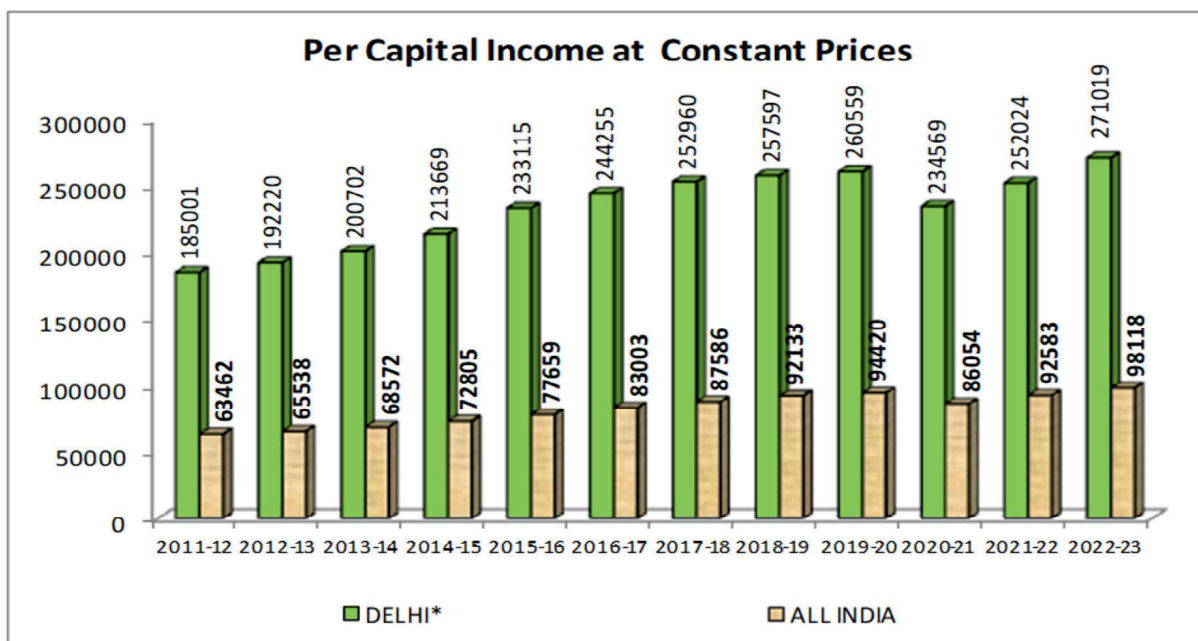


CHART 2.2.2

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND ALL INDIA AT CONSTANT PRICES

(In ₹)



- 5.5 The growth rate of Per Capita Income of Delhi and National level both at current and constant prices is presented in Statement 2.6.

STATEMENT 2.6
GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA
FROM 2012-13 TO 2022-23

(Per cent)

S. No.	Years	Delhi		India	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	11.12	3.90	11.9	3.3
2.	2013-14	10.86	4.41	11.5	4.6
3.	2014-15	8.47	6.46	9.5	6.2
4.	2015-16	9.32	9.10	9.4	6.7
5.	2016-17	9.36	4.78	10.6	6.9
6.	2017-18	7.70	3.56	9.9	5.5
7.	2018-19	6.41	1.83	9.3	5.2
8.	2019-20	5.04	1.15	5.1	2.5
9.	2020-21	-6.94	-9.97	-4.0	-8.9
10.	2021-22	17.64	7.44	16.9	7.6
11.	2022-23	14.18	7.54	15.8	6.0

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD.

6. Sectoral Composition of GSVA

- 6.1 As a general phenomenon what is observed in most of urbanized cities in the world, Delhi is also showing the same result, that is the major contribution of income is from the service sector. The analysis of sector-wise contribution in the Gross State Value Added also clearly reveals this fact. The contribution of primary sector (comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying) to the total GSVA is continuously showing a deteriorating trend during the last 12 years with some minor deviations. The contribution from secondary sector showed a mixed trend. The composition of GSVA at current and constant prices (2011-12) in three different sectors viz, primary, secondary and service sectors of Delhi during 2011-12 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 2.7.

STATEMENT 2.7
SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GVA (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	9008.82	1.70	71615.66	13.48	450550.91	84.82	531175.39	100.00
	b. Constant	10611.73	2.42	58147.77	13.28	369230.31	84.30	437989.81	100.00
7	2017-18								
	a. Current	9776.09	1.67	80986.80	13.80	496136.82	84.53	586899.72	100.00
	b. Constant	11269.34	2.43	63186.70	13.65	388876.89	83.92	463332.93	100.00
8	2018-19								
	a. Current	13482.10	2.08	87160.20	13.45	547196.76	84.47	647839.05	100.00
	b. Constant	13235.04	2.71	65940.96	13.49	409406.47	83.80	488582.47	100.00
9	2019-20								
	a. Current	13716.87	1.95	88309.93	12.54	602341.97	85.51	704368.77	100.00
	b. Constant	14259.75	2.78	65837.21	12.86	431868.28	84.36	511965.23	100.00
10	2020-21								
	a. Current	12594.67	1.87	81973.98	12.15	579982.05	85.98	674550.71	100.00
	b. Constant	15535.63	3.27	61066.03	12.84	398815.08	83.89	475416.74	100.00
11	2021-22								
	a. Current	18296.25	2.31	102408.00	12.91	672154.51	84.78	792858.76	100.00
	b. Constant	15577.15	3.02	71027.37	13.75	429921.58	83.23	516526.11	100.00
12	2022-23								
	a. Current	24135.53	2.63	114895.06	12.53	777761.14	84.84	916791.73	100.00
	b. Constant	14666.07	2.58	76031.29	13.39	477116.02	84.03	567813.39	100.00

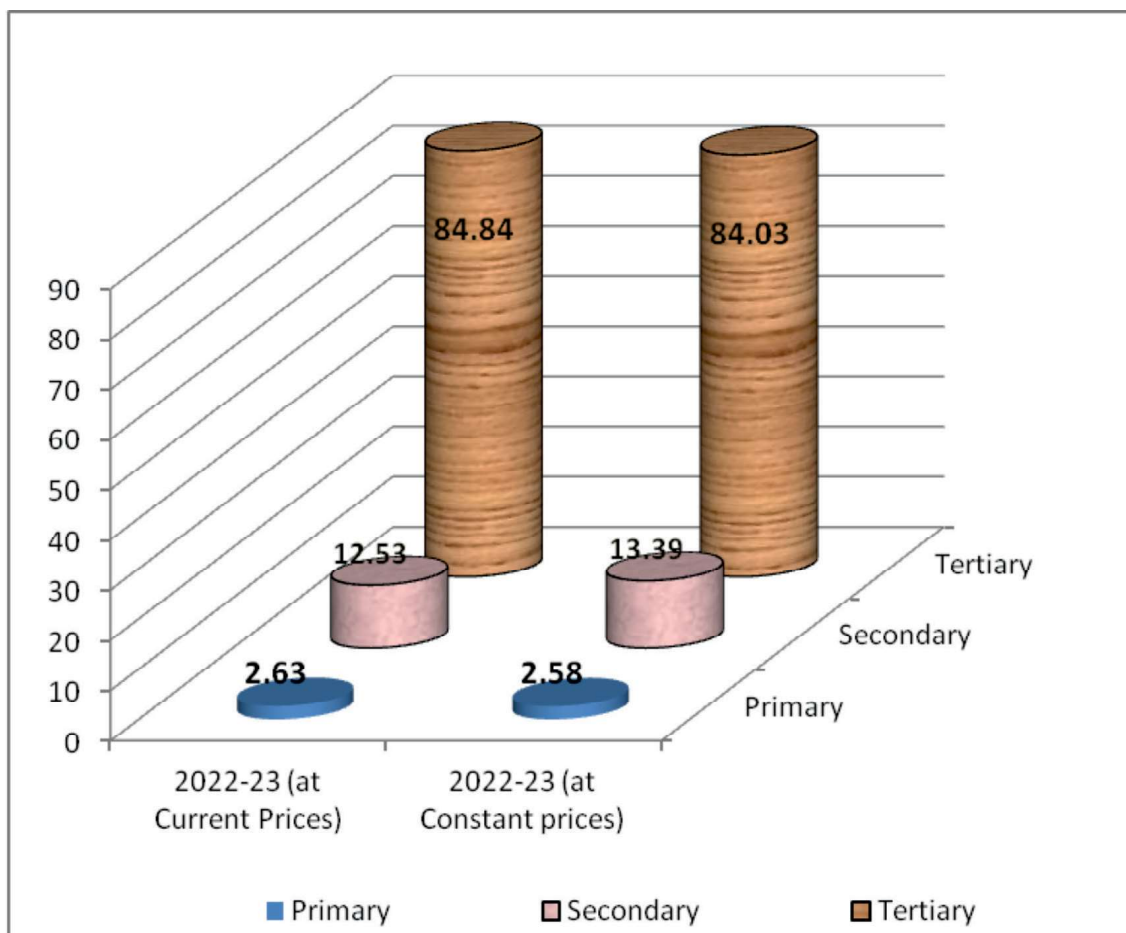
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD.

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

- 6.2 As evident from Statement 2.7 that more than 83 percent of GSVA of Delhi was from service sector, less than 14 percent from secondary sector and less than 4 percent from the primary sector during 2011-12. More clearly, the contribution of primary sector which was 3.49 percent during 2011-12 has come down to 2.63 percent in 2022-23 at current prices. Contrary to this, the contribution of tertiary sector recorded at 83.42 percent in 2011-12 increased to 84.84 percent in 2022-23 at current prices. The contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi decreased from 13.09 percent in 2011-12 to 12.53 percent in 2022-23.
- 6.3 The sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added of Delhi during 2022-23 at current and constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 2.3.

CHART 2.3
SECTOR-WISE COMPOSITION OF GSVA OF DELHI AT
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(in%)



- 6.4 Other statistical information pertaining to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is presented in Table 2.1 to Table 2.4.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	In its revision in January 2015 the CSO replaced GDP at factor cost with the GVA at basic prices, and the GDP at market prices, which is now called only GDP, is now the most highlighted measure.
➤	$GVA \text{ at factor costs} + \text{Net production taxes} = GVA \text{ at basic prices} + \text{Net product taxes} = GVA \text{ at market prices}$
➤	First Revised Estimates suggest that the Delhi's economy is expected to witness real GSDP expansion of 9.18 percent in 2022-23 after contracting in 2020-21. This implies that overall economic activity had recovered past the pre-pandemic levels.
➤	The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1043759 crore which is at a growth of 15.38 percent over 2021-22.
➤	The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 was recorded at ₹ 652649 crore showed a growth of 9.18 percent over 2021-22.
➤	The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 estimated at ₹ 444768 and at constant prices during 2022-23 is estimated to reach at ₹ 271019.
➤	Delhi's Per Capita Income was always been around 2.6 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices.
➤	The contribution of primary sector which was 3.49% during 2011-12 has come down to 2.63% in 2022-23 at current prices whereas, the contribution of tertiary sector recorded at 83.42% in 2011-12 increased to 84.84% in 2022-23 at current prices. The contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23.

CHAPTER 3

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been working with an aim to transform Delhi to a world class city and to fulfill the aspiration of its citizen by making it an inclusive, equitable and livable globe city. Govt. has created excellent health, education, transport, civic infrastructure along with socio-economic welfare of its citizens in general and with special emphasis on senior citizen, women, persons in need etc. The budget size of Delhi has increased from ₹ 36766 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 75800 crore in 2022-23. The allocation of Budget under Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects has also seen excellent growth, increased from ₹ 17700 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 43600 crore in 2022-23 (BE).

2. Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister in the Budget 2022-23 of Govt. of NCT of Delhi announced number of new Schemes for creating of employment and to provide new entrepreneurship opportunities to the youth of Delhi and also to benefit the already established enterprises and business. Some of the major schemes introduced with the focus for creating employment are namely:- Re-development of Dilli's food hubs, Launch of Dilli Bazar Platform, Gandhi Nagar Garment Hub of Dilli, Renewal and promotion of retail market, Redevelopment of Dillis Food Hubs, Food Truck Policy, Cloud Kitchen Cluster, Regeneration of Non-conforming Industrial areas, Dilli Shopping Festival, International Film Festival, Implementation of Delhi Film Policy "Film-e-Dilli", and Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Student etc.
3. In Delhi, Outcome Budget is used as the performance measurement tools that help 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.
4. The Outcome Budget 2022-23 of Delhi covers 23 major departments and for 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, 684 Output indicators and 470 Outcome indicators have been developed in Outcome Budget 2022-23.
5. Delhi Government also presents a Status Report of Outcome Budget which gives a status of critical indicators of Outcome Budget under categories 'On track' and 'Off track'.
6. As far as the allocation of funds and status of expenditure under Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects is concerned, this chapter provides data in different types of classification, like

priority sectors, social sectors, agency wise etc. The Budget /expenditure upto 2016-17 was classified as Plan-Non Plan and only Plan part is discussed under this chapter. Since 2017-18 classification has been made under schemes and establishment expenditure. Only scheme expenditure is discussed for data of 2017-18 onwards in this chapter.

Five Year Plans

7. The approved plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under various Five Year Plans is presented in Statement 3.1

STATEMENT 3.1

FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI: 1951-2017

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Plans	Plan Outlay	Total Expenditure	% of Exp. to Plan Outlay
1	1st Five Year Plan 1951-1956	6.30	4.70	74.60
2	2nd Five Year Plan 1956-1961	17.00	15.37	90.41
3	3rd Five Year Plan 1961-1966	99.33	93.10	93.73
4	4th Five Year Plan 1969-1974	168.77	155.16	91.94
5	5th Five Year Plan 1974-1979	363.75	341.34	93.84
6	6th Five Year Plan 1980-1985	1039.38	1041.95	100.25
7	7th Five Year Plan 1985-1990	2537.34	2631.47	103.71
8	8th Five Year Plan 1992-1997	4500.00	6208.32	137.96
9	9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002	15541.28	13465.09	86.64
10	10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007	23000.00	22646.00	98.46
11	11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012	54799.15	53478.86	97.59
12	12th Five Year Plan 2012-2017	90000.00	70497.04	78.33

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

8. It is evident from the above table that the expenditure under 1st Five year plan was only ₹ 4.70 crore which increased to multiple times during the 12th five year plan to ₹ 70497.04 crore.
9. In 2017-18, NITI Aayog, GOI decided to do away the practice of Five year Plans after 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). From 2017-18 onwards, Budgets are prepared under heading Establishment & Schemes categorized under Revenue & Capital heads.

Scheme/ Programme/ Projects Budget Allocations

10. Budget Allocation & expenditure under Scheme/ Programmes/ Projects from 2017-18 onwards is presented in Statement 3.2

STATEMENT 3.2**SCHEME/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI**

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Year	Outlay (B.E.)	Outlay (R.E.)	Total Expenditure	% of Exp. to Outlay (R.E.)
1	2017-18	18500	16000	14387	89.9
2	2018-19	22000	18200	15672	86.1
3	2019-20	27000	22200	20307	91.5
4	2020-21	29500	23100	19259	83.4
5	2021-22	37800*	34600	30531	88.2
6	2022-23	43600			

*The Budget Allocation for Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects has significant increase in 2021-22 because, some Schemes/ Programmes has been transferred to Schemes Budget from “Establishment Budget” (FD) consisting of subsidies and GIA in r/o Transport, Energy, Civil Supplies, Water Supply & Sanitation sectors.

11. Expenditure w.r.t. Revised Estimates under Scheme/ Programme/ Projects was 91.5% in the year 2019-20 whereas it has declined to 83.4% in the year 2020-21 due to COVID -19 pandemic and after that slightly increased in 2021-22 i.e 88.2 %.
12. Year wise allocation of Budget & Expenditure under Revenue, Capital and Loan Under Schemes /Programmes/Projects from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is presented in statement 3.3

STATEMENT 3.3**SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS OUTLAY& EXPENDITURE
(UNDER REVENUE, CAPITAL & LOAN) OF DELHI**

(₹ Crore)

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
REVENUE												
B.E.	9151	50	12809	58	13533	50	14363	49	23439	62	23863	55
R.E.	8825	55	9346	51	11557	52	12771	55	22826	66		
Exp.	7991	56	8320	53	10693	53	10442	54	20065	66		
CAPITAL												
B.E.	7614	41	7586	34	11418	42	12183	41	12212	32	15877	36
R.E.	5472	34	6552	36	8076	36	7326	32	10272	30		
Exp.	4756	33	5051	32	7048	35	5828	30	9392	31		
LOAN												
B.E.	1735	9	1605	7	2050	8	2955	10	2149	6	3860	9

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
R.E.	1702	11	2302	13	2566	12	3003	13	1502	4		
Exp.	1641	11	2301	15	2566	13	2989	16	1073	3		
TOTAL												
B.E.	18500		22000		27000		29500		37800		43600	
R.E.	16000		18200		22200		23100		34600			
Exp.	14387		15672		20307		19259		30531			

- Budget allocation during 2021-22 under Revenue Section has significantly increased from 50% in 2017-18 to 62% in 2021-22 mainly due to transfer of subsidies & GIA from 'Establishment Budget' to 'Schemes Budget'.
- The Agency-wise expenditure for Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects is presented in Statement 3.4:

STATEMENT 3.4

AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE/ FUND RELEASE OF SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Department/ Agency	2017-18 (Exp.)	2018-19 (Exp.)	2019-20 (Exp.)	2020-21 (Exp.)	2021-22 (Exp.)	2022-23 (BE) *
1	Departments of GNCTD	10818.41	12310.99	15648.55	12989.32	26536.62	34279.39
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	780.98	219.32	1009.48	1024.80	790.96	1052.10
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	535.98	117.12	595.92	555.00	507.56	663.90
4	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	423.31	299.17	661.57	537.60	470.90	654.30
5	New Delhi Municipal Council	2.41	2.65	2.50	99.37	1.64	52.77
6	Delhi Jal Board	1730.00	2315.98	2210.00	3419.00	2164.27	6710.00
7	DUSIB	96.25	406.70	178.89	633.26	58.54	187.08
8	Delhi Cantonment Board	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.28	0.46
	Total	14387.47	15672.03	20307.02	19258.65	30530.77	43600.00

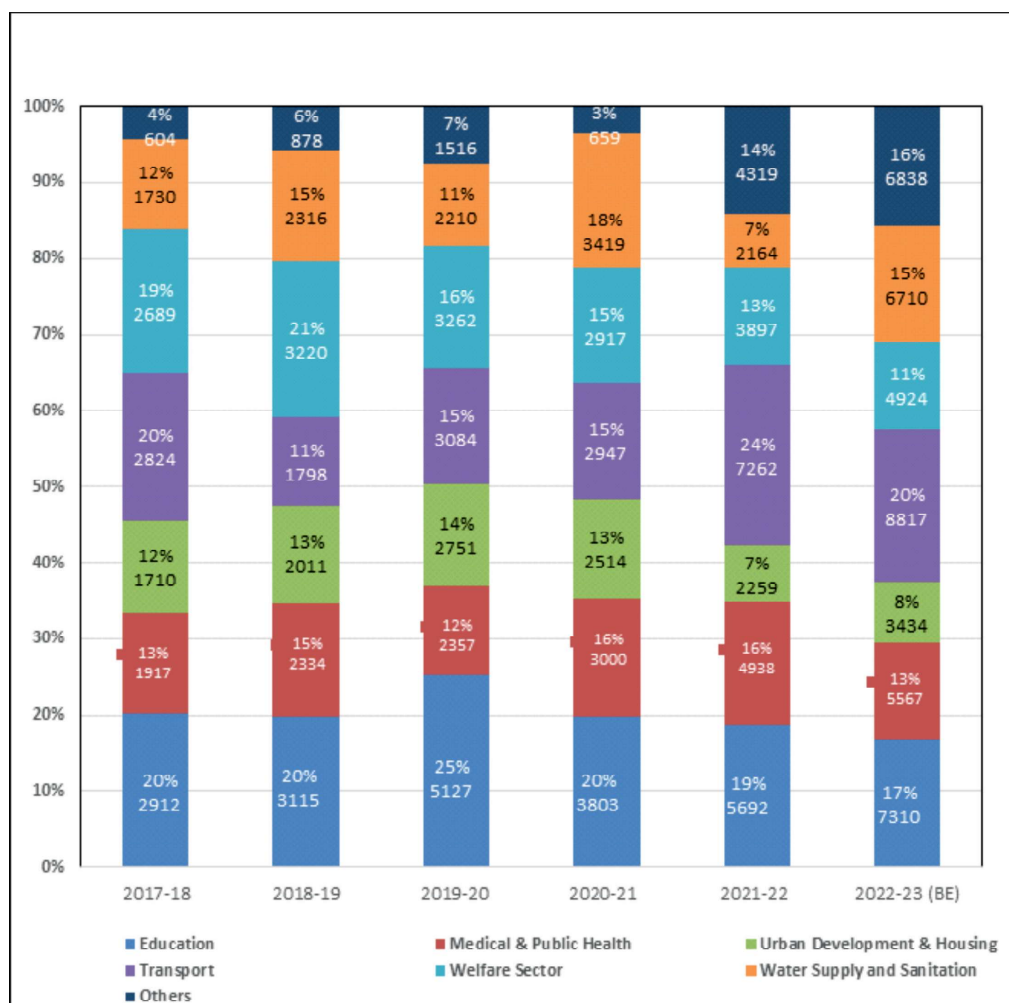
* For 2022-23- Budget Estimates are indicated.

15. The sector-wise expenditure of priority sector under Scheme/ Programme/ Projects is presented in the chart 3.1:

CHART 3.1

SECTOR-WISE EXPENDITURE OF PRIORITY SECTORS UNDER SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

(₹ Crore)



Note: Education includes General Education Sector (which includes Higher Education also) Technical Education Sector, Art & Culture Sector, Sports & Youth Services Sector and Mid Day Meal, DTTE (Labour & Labour Welfare Sector, NCC (PWD), Delhi Archives (PWD).

16. It may be seen from the above chart that the major expenditure during 2017-18 to 2021-22 has been on Education, Medical & Public Health, and Transport & Welfare Sectors. During 2022-23, the highest Budget Allocation is on the Transport sector i.e ₹ 8817 crore (20%) followed by Education Sector ₹ 7310 crore (17%) then Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 6710 crore (15%).

17. The Capital Expenditure of Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects being executed by Public works Department during 2017-18 to 2021-22 and Budget Allocation 2022-23 is presented in Statement 3.5

STATEMENT 3.5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE & BUDGET ALLOCATION OF SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS - (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22			2022-23
		Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH	265	209	253	422	934	1447	1255	2043
2	TRANSPORT	922	924	783	937	1978	1385	1237	1976
3	GENERAL EDUCATION	544	437	1168	807	1280	1321	1224	1132
4	PUBLIC WORKS	121	112	110	162	245	349	293	306
5	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	12	13	34	12	110	37	20	167
6	SOCIAL WELFARE	11	13	15	13	30	21	14	78
7	HOUSING	1	2	6	3	28	140	136	67
8	JAIL	27	19	208	43	35	47	38	58
9	LABOR & LABOR WELFARE	15	13	10	10	30	12	10	30
10	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	31	28	33	43	50	30	30	20
11	OTHERS*	1	4	4	5	21	13	8	14
12	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	15	16	9	6	21	9	6	12
	GRAND TOTAL	1964	1790	2633	2463	4762	4811	4271	5903

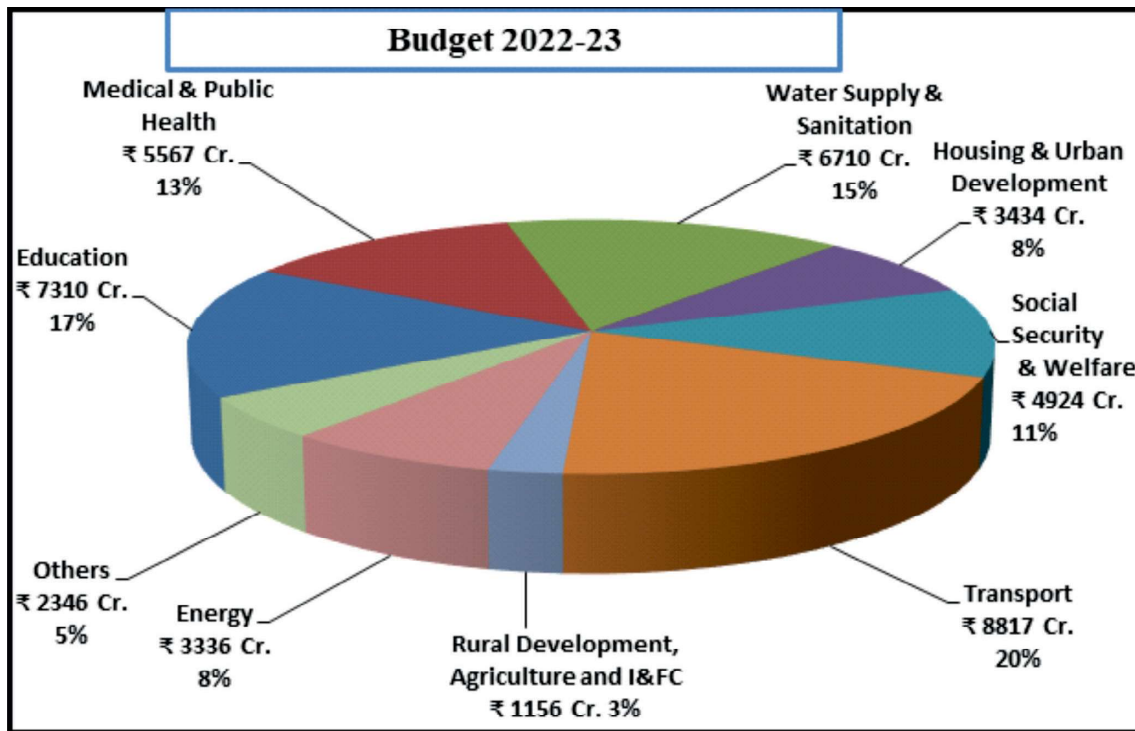
* Others including Agriculture & Allied Services, Women & Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC Sector.

Note: Capital Allocation of Scheme/ Programmes/ Projects may not tally with Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG) as the GIA capital is covered under the capital section in Scheme/ Programmes/ Projects whereas in DDG, GIA capital is covered under the Revenue section.

18. Budget allocation of priority sector of Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects – 2022-23 is presented in Chart 3.2

CHART 3.2

BUDGET ALLOCATION OF PRIORITY SECTOR OF SCHEMES PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS – 2022-23



* It includes General Education Sector (which includes Higher Education also) Technical Education Sector, Art & Culture Sector, Sports & Youth Services Sector and Mid Day Meal, DTTE (Labour & Labour Welfare Sector, NCC (PWD), Delhi Archives (PWD).

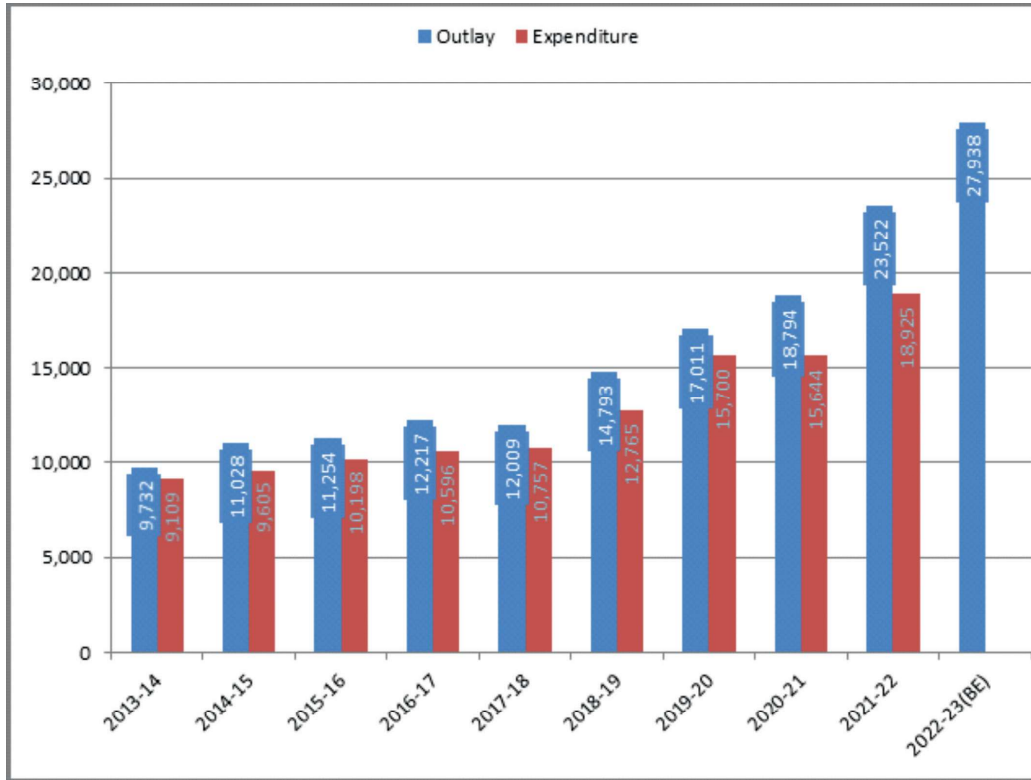
It includes WCD, Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, Social welfare, Civil Supplies, Nutrition (excluding MDM), Labour & labour Welfare (excluding DTTE), Weight & Measures (PWD), labour & Employment (PWD).

19. It may be inferred from Chart 3.2 that the Transport Sector has been allocated highest share i.e ₹ 8817 crore (20%), followed by Education Sector ₹ 7310 crore (17 %) then Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 6710 crore(15%) then Medical & Public Health having budget allocation of ₹ 5567 crore (13%) then Social Security & Welfare Sector ₹ 4924 crore (11%) and then Housing, Urban Development & Energy each having 8%.
20. The Plan/ Schemes Outlay & Expenditure of GNCTD of Social Service Sector which includes 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 Sectors during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) & 2017-18 onwards is presented in chart 3.3

CHART 3.3

OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE OF SOCIAL SERVICE SECTORS IN DELHI DURING 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-2017) & SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS 2017-18 ONWARDS

(₹ Crore)



21. Allocation of Social Service Sector in Delhi during 10th,11th, 12th Five Year Plan is presented in statement 3.6

STATEMENT 3.6

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

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Five Year Plan	Total Plan Outlay (RE)	Plan Outlay under SS Sector (RE)	% Share of Social Services Sector in total Outlay	Total Expenditure	Exp. under Social Services Sector	% share of Social Sector in total Exp.
1	10th (2002-2007)	24342.67	12353.24	50.74	22846.98	11050.42	48.36
2	11th (2007-2012)	55900.00	32338.40	57.85	53478.86	30547.74	57.12
3	12th (2012-2017)	78950.00	53410.89	67.65	70497.04	48038.52	68.14

22. Budget allocation for Schemes / Programmes/ Projects in Social Service Sector :

STATEMENT 3.7
BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS
IN SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Five Year Plan	Total Plan Outlay (RE)	Plan Outlay under SS Sector (RE)	% Share of Social Services Sector in total Outlay	Total Expenditure	Exp. under Social Services Sector	% share of Social Sector in total Exp.
1.	2017-18	16000	12009	75.1	14387	10757	74.8
2.	2018-19	18200	14793	81.3	15672	12765	81.5
3.	2019-20	22200	17011	76.6	20307	15700	77.3
4.	2020-21	23100	18794	81.4	19259	15644	81.2
5.	2021-22	34250	21730	63.45	30531	18925	61.99
6.	2022-23	43600 (BE)	27938 (BE)	64.08			

The allocation in Social Sector has been on increasing trend from 2017-18 to 2021-22 w.r.t. RE (i.e from ₹ 12009 crore to ₹ 21730 crore). However, in terms of percentage, it has declined in 2021-22 and 2022-23. This is due to increase in total size of Budget for Schemes /Programmes /Projects as the Scheme Budget was realigned in 2021-22 due to transfer of GIA & Subsidies from Establishment Budget (FD) to Scheme Budget mainly in respect of some non Social Sector (i.e Transport & Energy etc.).

23. Other statistical information relating to plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi may be seen in the Table 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 & 3.8.
24. Govt. of Delhi has made huge investments in development of Delhi in recent years and garnered commendable economic progress and created a world class health, education, transport, civic infrastructure alongwith socio-economic welfare of its citizen in general and with special emphasis on senior citizen, women, persons in need.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The budget size of Delhi has increased from ₹ 36766 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 75800 crore in 2022-23.
➤	The allocation of Budget under Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects has also seen excellent growth, increased from ₹ 17700 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 43600 crore in 2022-23 (BE).
➤	During 2022-23, the highest Budget Allocation is on the Transport sector i.e. ₹ 8817 crore (20%) followed by Education Sector ₹ 7310 crore (17%) then Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 6710 crore (15%) under schemes .

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 Delhi Government are credited in to this Fund and all the Govt. expenditure is met out of this Fund.

2. The Expenditure Budget of Government of NCT of Delhi is mainly financed from its own tax revenue, which includes revenue collection from GST, VAT, Excise, Stamp Duty and Motor Vehicle Tax. In addition, there is non-tax revenue and transfers from government of India in the form of loan and grant under various items. It is important to highlight here that around 68% of total Tax Revenue in 2021-22 came from GST & VAT, 14% from Excise, 13% from Stamp Duty and 5% from MVT.
3. Besides the tax revenue, there are transfers of Grants-in-Aid / Other receipts from the Centre, which mainly includes (i) Grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and duties, (ii) Compensation for implementation of GST (iii) Grant in aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (iv) Normal Central Assistance (v) Contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund (vi) Loan for Externally Aided Projects - WTP at Chandrawal (vii) Enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims.
4. Similarly, Delhi Government's Capital Receipts mainly cover recovery of loans and advances from Local Bodies/Undertakings/Government Servants etc. and Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and Loan in lieu of GST Compensation shortfall from the Government of India.
5. The expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of Delhi is broadly maintained under the Heads of Establishment and Scheme/ Programme/ Projects including Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Further, both 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 from financial year 2017-18 and now there is only Revenue and Capital Classification.
6. The Establishment Revenue expenditure of Delhi Government mainly covers the items like salary and office expenses, interest payment to Government of India, devolution of funds to Local Bodies, Grant-in-Aid to various Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)/ Institutions, Subsidies, if any, being provided by the Government to defray the cost of some items/ services under Revenue Establishment head etc. On the other hand, the Establishment Capital expenditure of the Delhi Government covers the repayment of loan 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 cost of equipment's, grant-in-aid, and reimbursement of Service charges etc. On the other hand, the Capital expenditure under scheme/ programme/ projects covers the Capital Outlay for various infrastructure projects being implemented by the Government Departments including Equity capital to the Public Sector Enterprises etc. and loans & advances being provided for remunerative schemes/ projects of Local Bodies/ PSEs, etc.
8. 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 subsumed in GST. Trade & Tax Department, GNCTD made all efforts for smooth migration of all existing VAT dealers in new regime of Goods & Services Tax. Dissemination of related information through printed brochures, deployment of Sahayata Vahans, one to one contact, organizing camps in major markets, setting up of GST support committees in markets etc were such important steps taken by the Trade & Tax Department.
9. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a robust growth of 36% during 2021-22 (Prov.) compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21. Stamps and Registration Tax (including land Revenue) recorded the highest growth of 46.70% in 2021-22 (Prov.). GST (including VAT and other taxes of Luxury and Entertainment etc.) recorded a substantial growth of 36.22%. Tax collections under State Excise had a robust growth of 33.58%. Motor Vehicles Tax has shown a growth of 16.67%. The tax collection for the year 2022-23 is budgeted with a growth of 19.19% over the previous year.
10. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 5000 crore during 2021-22 (Prov.) as against ₹ 9500 crore in 2020-21.
11. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Term of reference of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15thCFC) 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 already requested Govt. of India to take suitable measures to get covered Delhi under the purview of 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. The Normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 crore and after 22 years, it is still remained as ₹ 626

crore in 2022-23 (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 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 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. 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. It was also decided that the devolution of funds already made for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (period of 4th DFC) as per formula of 3rd DFC, to DMCs, Delhi Cantonment Board and New Delhi Municipal Council shall be treated as final and no recoveries shall be made.
13. The Delhi Government has implemented a subsidy scheme at 100 per cent on the existing tariff to the domestic consumers of electricity consuming upto 200 units per month and 50 per cent on existing tariff to the domestic consumers upto 400 units per month with effect from 1st March 2015. Now, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in FY 2022-23 had amended the existing Electricity Subsidy Scheme with voluntary Subsidy Scheme (VSS) and make it applicable to only those consumers, who opt for the voluntary subsidy w.e.f. 1st October, 2022. Accordingly, Government has released an amount of ₹ 3250 crore on this account during 2021-22. 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 ₹ 600 crore on this account during 2021-22 to Delhi Jal Board for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free water to consumers.
14. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it recorded ₹ 3269.93 crore during 2021-22 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 1449.98 crore in 2020-21. The budgeted revenue surplus for 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 7601.24 crore which is 0.73% of GSDP.
15. The Private Stage Carriage Buses run by individual private operators have been replaced with the 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 such Cluster Bus Scheme. Delhi Government has also to bear the working losses of DTC besides the burden of subsidy for concessional bus passes being operational in both DTC and Cluster

- buses. Further, the Government has allowed facility of free travel to Women in DTC and Cluster buses since October, 2019. Accordingly, during 2021-22, Government released an amount of ₹ 130.48 crore to DTC and ₹ 126.90 crore to cluster buses for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free travel to Women. Further, the Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 38.46 crore to DTC during 2021-22 (Prov.) for concessional 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, however, loan is being provided to DJB by Delhi Government. During 2012-13 to 2015-16, they have maintained revenue surplus. However, it turned into revenue deficit during 2016-17 to 2021-22 and 2022-23 (BE).
 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 2021-22 Government of NCT of Delhi provided a Ways and Means loan of ₹ 325 crore for meeting their salary and other administrative expenses.
 18. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March, 2022 was ₹ 41481.50 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 Delhi Government constitutes 4.59% of GSDP during 2021-22.
 19. The flow of funds received from Govt. of India to GNCTD decreased to the tune of ₹ 8467.32 crore in 2021-22 (Prov.) compared to ₹ 11458.60 crore in 2020-21. Grants under CSS has reduced from ₹ 1441.46 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 991.93 crore in 2021-22. Further, the grants of ₹ 626 crore under Normal Central Assistance and ₹ 325 crore under Grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes is received during 2021-22. However, grants under compensation for implementation of GST is increased from ₹ 5521.65 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 6445.96 crore in 2021-22. The grant of ₹ 75 crore is received under Delhi Disaster Response Fund during 2021-22. Reimbursement of ₹ 3.43 crore is received from Govt. of India under 1984 riot victims.
 20. There is Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 7021.41 Crore during 2021-22 (Prov.) as compared to Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 6707.79 crore in 2020-21 which is 0.78% of GSDP as compared to 0.88% during 2020-21.
 21. Thus, the overall expenditure of Delhi in the year 2021-22 was higher to its income by a slight amount of approx. ₹ 44 crore.

22. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):

- 22.1 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.
- 22.2 The primary aim of the Direct Benefit Transfer program is to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from 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.
- 22.3 Total 87 Schemes of which 38 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 49 State Schemes are being implemented under DBT in NCT of Delhi.
- 22.4 Overall 97.32% beneficiaries (98.05% beneficiaries under CSS and 91.75% under State Schemes) have been seeded with Aadhaar up to November 2022. All payments under various welfare schemes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to beneficiaries are made through DBT mode of PFMS portal except in DBT Schemes being implemented by Directorate of Training and Technical Education (DTTE).
- 22.5 Total savings accrued due to implementation of Aadhaar based DBT is ₹ 119.24 crore as reported by Department of Social Welfare, Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Department of Women and Child Development.
- 22.6 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.
- 23 The details of inflow and outflow of funds of Delhi Government and some of its important financial features are described in the following paragraphs:-

24. Revenue Receipts

- 24.1 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.
- 24.2 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

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	2012-13	2019-20	TGR 2012-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	3098.07	4609.01	7.20	3552.98	5212.09	5000.00
2.	State Excise	2869.74	5068.01	8.83	4108.15	5487.58	9500.00
3.	VAT	15803.69	5474.67	-15.78	4411.20	5099.46	5200.00
4.	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	19464.95	0.00	15676.15	22263.43	26000.00
5.	Taxes on Vehicles	1240.18	1948.09	7.51	1676.18	1955.68	2000.00
6.	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	419.84	1.14	-52.21	0.67	0.45	0.00
7.	Tax Revenue (1 to 6)	23431.52	36565.87	7.09	29425.33	40018.69	47700.00
8.	Non-Tax Revenue	626.93	1096.89	4.97	979.67	826.99	1000.00
9.	Grants and other receipts from the centre	1502.52	9473.05	25.97	11458.60	8467.31	12588.59
10.	Total Revenue Receipts (7 to 9)	25560.97	47135.81	8.99	41863.60	49312.99	61288.59

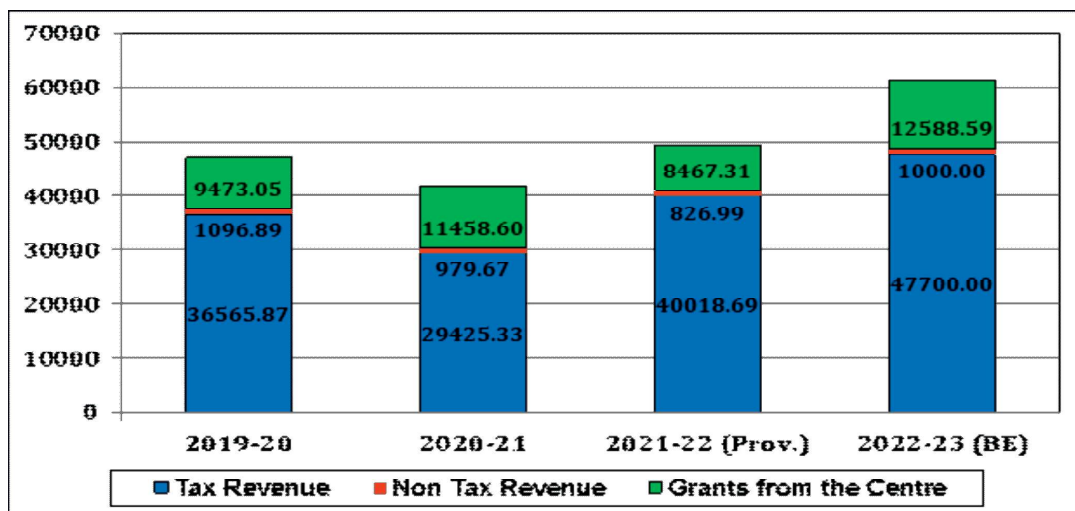
Sources: 1. Figures for 2012-13 to 2020-21 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2021-22 & 2022-23 are from Budget document, GNCTD.

Note: TGR – Trend Growth Rate (%).

CHART 4.1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2019-20 TO 2022-23 (BE)

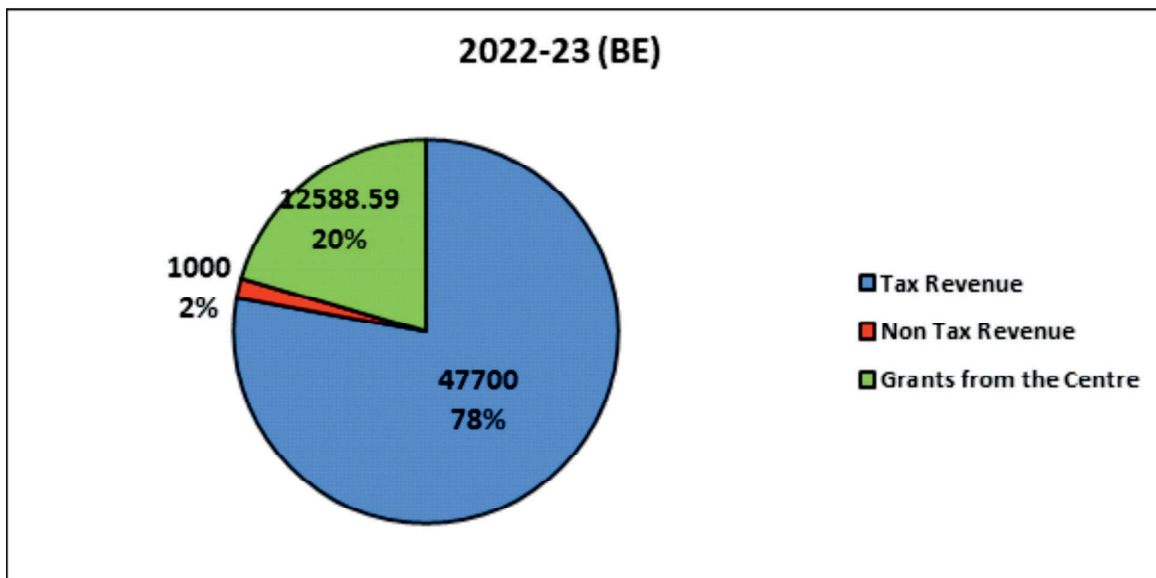
(₹ in Crore)



24.3 The total Revenue Collection of Delhi Government was ₹ 49312.99 crore (5.45% of GSDP) in 2021-22 as against ₹ 41863.60 crore (5.48% of GSDP) during 2020-21. During 2021-22 (Prov.), the Revenue Receipts increased significantly with a growth rate of 17.79% mainly due to increase in Tax Revenue collection. It is also pertinent to mention the fact that during 2021-22, the tax collections grew by 36% compared to decline of 19.53% in 2020-21. The growth of Own non-tax revenue of the Government of NCT of Delhi has declined by 15.58% in 2021-22 compared to decline of 10.69% in 2020-21. Growth rate of grants/ other receipts from the Centre have also decreased significantly to 26.11% in 2021-22 from a positive growth of 20.96% in 2020-21. The targeted revenue collection for the year 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 61288.59 crore with the growth of 24.28% over the previous year.

CHART 4.1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2019-20 TO 2022-23 (BE)



24.4 Chart 4.2 represents the Tax Revenue; own Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-Aid/ other Receipts from the Centre during 2022-23 (BE). The major source of Revenue Receipt of Delhi Government during 2022-23 (BE) is its Tax Revenue which is ₹ 47700 crore (77.83%) followed by Grants/ Receipts from the Centre at ₹ 12588.59 crore (20.54%) and Non-Tax Revenue at ₹ 1000 crore (1.63%).

25. Tax Revenue

25.1 The targeted tax collection for the year 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 47700 crore with the growth of 19.19% over the previous year. The Tax Revenue of Delhi Government was ₹ 40018.69 crore (4.42% of GSDP) in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 29425.33 crore (3.85% of GSDP) in 2020-21. Delhi's Tax Revenue registered a robust growth of 36% in 2021-22 compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21. The main items of Tax Revenue of Delhi Government during 2021-22 are Goods and Services Tax (including other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services which incorporates

Entertainment, Betting & Luxury Tax) which was ₹ 22263.88 crore (55.64%), followed by Value Added Tax (VAT) which was ₹ 5099.46 crore (12.74%) followed by State Excise at ₹ 5487.58 crore (13.71%), Stamps & Registration Fees at ₹ 5212.09 crore (13.02%), Taxes on Motor Vehicle at ₹ 1955.68 crore (4.89%). The details regarding the collection of various tax revenue components during 2018-19 to 2021-22 (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 2018-2022

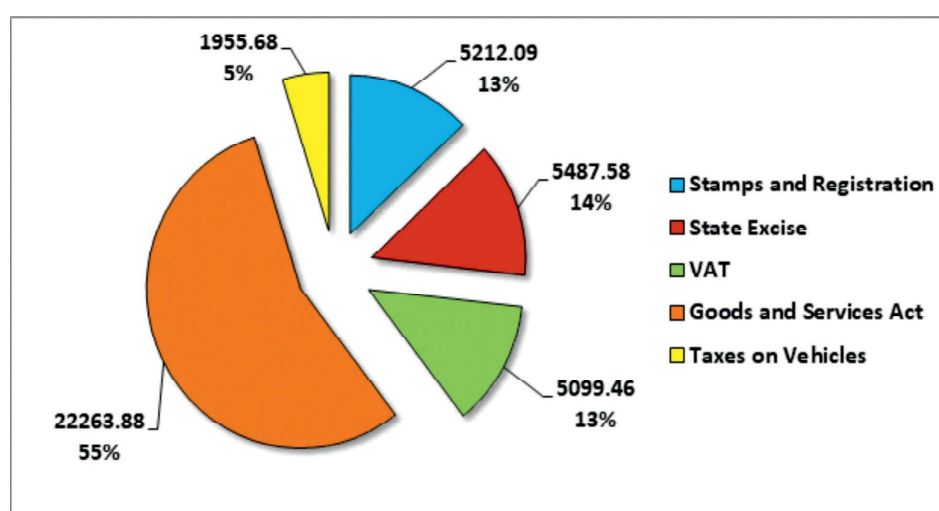
(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	
		Actual				Prov.	Growth over previous year (in %)			
1.	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	4458.73	4609.01	3552.98	5212.09	8.26	3.37	-22.91	46.70	
2.	State Excise	5028.19	5068.01	4108.15	5487.58	12.90	0.79	-18.94	33.58	
3.	VAT	5885.75	5474.67	4411.20	5099.46	-47.21	-6.98	-19.43	15.60	
4.	State Goods and Services Tax	19186.57	19464.95	15676.15	22263.43	40.86	1.45	-19.46	42.02	
5.	Taxes on Vehicles	2054.75	1948.09	1676.18	1955.68	-2.88	-5.19	-13.96	16.67	
6.	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	10.68	1.14	0.67	0.45	-95.88	-89.34	-41.17	-32.84	
Tax Revenue (1 to 6)		36624.67	36565.87	29425.33	40018.69	2.54	-0.16	-19.53	36.00	

Note: *Other Taxes are majorly subsumed in GST since July 2017.

CHART 4.3
TAX REVENUE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2021-22 (Prov.)

(₹ in Crore)

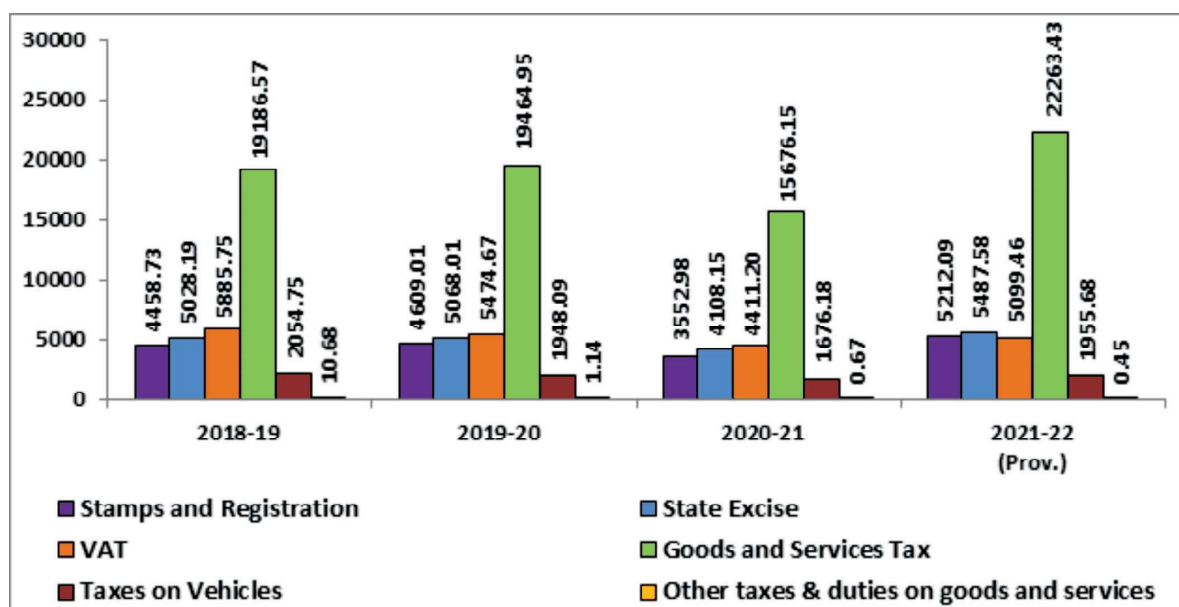


25.2. The year-wise position of collection of various Taxes and their percentage share during 2018-19 to 2021-22 is shown in Chart 4.4 and Statement 4.3 respectively.

CHART 4.4

COLLECTION OF TAXES: 2018-19 to 2021-22 (PROV.)

(₹ in Crore)



STATEMENT 4.3

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VARIOUS TAXES DURING 2018-19 TO 2021-22 (PROV.)

(in Per cent)

S. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		Actual			Prov.
1.	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	12.17	12.60	12.08	13.02
2.	State Excise	13.73	13.87	13.96	13.71
3.	VAT	16.07	14.97	14.99	12.74
4.	State Goods and Services Tax	52.39	53.23	53.27	55.64
5.	Taxes on Vehicles	5.61	5.33	5.70	4.89
6.	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Figures for 2018-19 to 2020-21 are from Finance Accounts and 2021-22 are from Principal Account Office of GNCTD.

25.3 The annual growth of Tax Revenue during 2021-2022 (Prov.) was recorded 36% compared to the negative growth of 19.53% during 2020-21. Stamps and Registration (including Land Revenue) registered a robust growth of 46.70% during 2021-22 compared to a negative growth of 22.91% during 2020-21. State Excise growth also increased substantially from negative 18.94 during 2020-21 to 33.58% during 2021-22. State Goods and Services Tax also showed a tremendous growth of 42.02% during 2021-22 against the negative growth of 19.46 during 2020-21. VAT also registered a growth of 15.60% during 2021-22 against the negative growth of 19.43% during 2020-21. Similarly, the growth in collection of Taxes on Motor Vehicle was increased to 16.67% during 2021-22 from the negative growth of 13.96% during 2020-21. However, the growth of other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services was negative at 32.84% in 2021-22 compared to the negative growth of 41.17% during 2020-21.

26. Non Tax Revenue

26.1 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 2018-19 TO 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

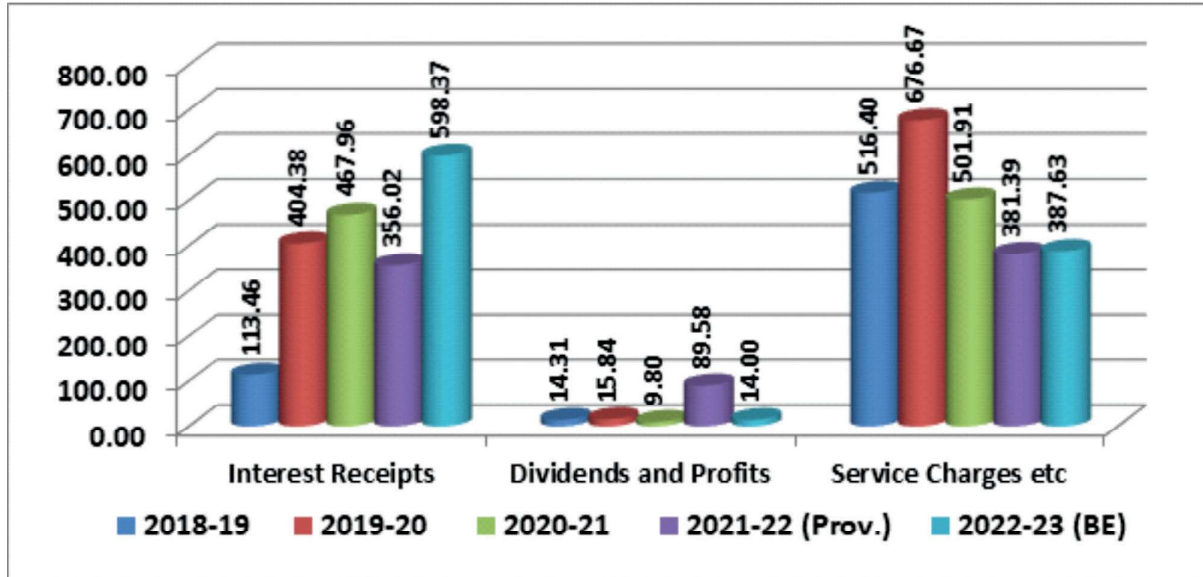
S. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
					Actual	Prov.
1.	Interest Receipts	113.46	404.38	467.96	356.02	598.37
2.	Dividends and profits	14.31	15.84	9.80	89.58	14.00
3.	Services Charges	516.40	676.67	501.91	381.39	387.63
4.	Total	644.17	1096.89	979.67	826.99	1000.00

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

CHART 4.5

BREAK-UP OF OWN NON-TAX REVENUE

(₹ in Crore)



26.2 The budgeted collection under Non-Tax Revenue for the year 2022-23(BE) is ₹ 1000 crore. Delhi's own Non-Tax Revenue was ₹ 826.99 crore in 2021-22 (0.09% of the GSDP) as compared to ₹ 979.67 crore (0.13% of GSDP) received during 2020-21. During 2021-22, Delhi Government's own Non Tax Revenue consisted service charges of ₹ 381.39 crore (46.12%) followed by interest receipt at ₹ 356.02 crore (43.05%) and dividends and profits at ₹ 89.58 crore (10.83%).

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

27.1 The Government of India has categorized all the 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.

27.2 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 2018-19 to 2022-23 (BE) are mentioned in Statement 4.5.

STATEMENT 4.5

GRANT-IN-AID/ OTHER RECEIPTS FROM THE CENTRE TO DELHI
GOVT 2018-19 TO 2022-2023 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 Prov.	2022-23 (BE)
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	10.59	0.00	0.00	3.43	2.00
3.	Compensation for Implementation of GST	4182.00	7436.00	5521.65	6445.96	10000.00
4.	DDRF	0.00	0.00	161.49	75.00	15.00
5.	Normal Central Assistance	449.99	472.00	626.00	626.00	626.00
6.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	807.03	1169.48	1441.46	991.93	1620.59
7.	Other Grants	69.16*	70.56**	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Reversal of IGST Devolution and Apportionment of IGST	0.00	0.00	3383.00	0.00	0.00
Total Grants		5843.77	9473.04	11458.60	8467.32	12588.59
Grants as % to GSDP		0.79	1.19	1.50	0.94	1.21

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

* : Out of ₹ 69.16 Crore, ₹ 67.97 Crore received under the Safe City project for safety of women by Delhi Police in Delhi during Financial Year 2018- 19 and ₹ 1.19 Crore received from M/O Law & Justice & Empowerments, GOI for setting up of 02 Special Courts in Delhi during financial year 2018-19.

** : Out of ₹ 70.56 Crore, ₹ 69.26 Crore received under the Central Assistance to GNCTD towards Intra State Movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price dealers margin under NFSA during Financial Year 2019- 20 and ₹ 1.30 Crore received from M/O Law & Justice & Empowerments, GOI for setting up of 02 Special Courts in Delhi during financial year 2019-20.

27.3 The flow of funds received from Govt. of India to GNCTD decreased to the tune of ₹ 8467.32 crore in 2021-22 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 11458.60 crore in 2020-21.

28. Tax Buoyancy

28.1 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 2017-18 to 2021-22 (Prov.).

STATEMENT 4.6

TAX BUOYANCY IN DELHI

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)
1.	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	3.08	0.93	0.46	6.16	2.52
2.	State Excise	0.47	1.45	0.11	5.09	1.82
3.	Goods and Services Tax	NA	4.58	0.19	5.23	2.27
4.	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	-6.70	-10.75			
5.	VAT	-4.71	-5.29	-0.95	5.23	0.84
6.	Taxes on Vehicles	1.69	-0.32	-0.70	3.75	0.90
	Total	1.47	0.28	-0.02	5.25	1.95

28.2. The Tax Buoyancy of Delhi was 1.95 during 2021-22 compared to 5.25 during 2020-21. The Tax Buoyancy was the lowest during 2019-20.

29. Tax Effort

29.1 Though Delhi is one among the higher per capita income States in the country, its position is 27th in terms of Own Tax/ GSDP ratio (4.20%) during 2021-22, out of General Category States categorized by Govt. of India (as per the RBI book- 'State Finances- A study of Budgets of 2022-23).

29.2 Out of General Category States categorized by Govt. of India, Tax/ GSDP ratio in 2022-23 (BE) are Puducherry (10.20%), Uttar Pradesh (10.1%), Telangana (8.30%), Jammu & Kashmir (7.9%), Goa (7.8%), Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan (7.40%) and Maharashtra (7.2%). Tax/GSDP ratio of Delhi during 2022-23 (BE) is 4.80%. The following Statement indicates the position of Tax Revenue of Delhi as 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)

S.No.	Years	Delhi		All States	
		Tax Revenue	% of GSDP	Tax Revenue	% of GSDP
1	2012-13	23432	5.99	625930	6.29
2	2013-14	25919	5.84	712419	6.34
3	2014-15	26604	5.38	779278	6.25
4	2015-16	30225	5.49	847145	6.15

S.No.	Years	Delhi		All States	
		Tax Revenue	% of GSDP	Tax Revenue	% of GSDP
5	2016-17	31140	5.05	912911	5.93
6	2017-18	35717	5.27	1130460	6.61
7	2018-19	36625	4.96	1214840	6.43
8	2019-20	36566	4.61	1223990	6.09
9	2020-21	29425	3.85	1171878	5.91
10	2021-22 (Prov.)	40019	4.42	1521224	6.48
11	2022-23 (BE)	47700	4.57	1787189	6.57

Source: RBI- 'State Finances- A study of Budgets of 2022-23' for other states and for Delhi, figures for 2012-13 to 2020-21 and 2022-23 (BE) are taken from Finance Accounts and 2021-22 (Prov.) from Principal Accounts Office of GNCTD.

30. Revenue Expenditure

30.1 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 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 2013-14 TO 2022-23(BE)

(₹ in Crore)

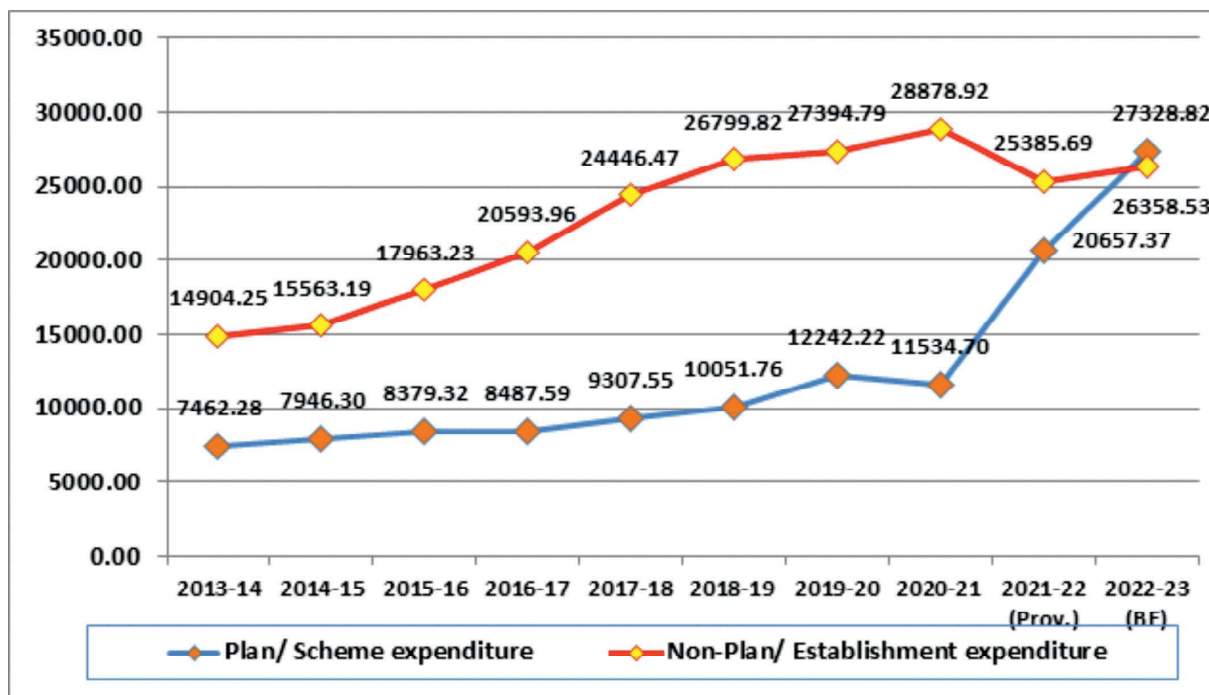
S. No.	Years	Establishment Exp	Interest Payment out of Establishment Exp; (i.e. out of column 3)	Programmes/ Schemes / Projects	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	2013-14	14904.25	2824.29	7462.28	22366.53
2.	2014-15	15563.19	2774.00	7946.30	23509.49
3.	2015-16	17963.23	2809.81	8379.32	26342.55
4.	2016-17	20593.36	2882.52	8487.59	29081.55
5.	2017-18	24446.47	2870.67	9307.55	33754.02
6.	2018-19	26799.82	2867.11	10051.76	36851.58
7.	2019-20	27394.79	2751.87	12242.22	39637.02
8.	2020-21	28878.92	2873.83	11534.70	40413.62
9.	2021-22 (Prov.)	25385.69	3274.24	20657.37	46043.06
10.	2022-23 (BE)	26358.53	3271.36	27328.82	53687.35

Sources: Figures for 2013-14 to 2020-21 is from Finance Accounts, 2021-22 (Prov.) are from Principal Account Office and 2022-23 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

CHART 4.6

REVENUE EXPENDITURE (PLAN & NON-PLAN) DURING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 AND DURING 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE) (PROGRAMME/SCHEMES AND ESTABLISHMENT)

(₹ in Crore)



Note: the Plan / Non Plan dichotomy was done away with as a Fiscal reform since F.Y. 2017-18.

30.2 The Total Revenue Expenditure of Delhi Government was ₹ 46043.06 crore during 2021-22 (Prov.) with a growth of 13.93%. Statement 4.9 indicates the percentage growth of Revenue Expenditure during 2018-19 to 2021-22 (Prov.).

STATEMENT 4.9

GROWTH OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)

Items	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)
Total Revenue Expenditure	9.18	7.56	1.96	13.93

31. Interest Payment to Government of India

31.1 The interest liability of a Government during a year depends on its outstanding debt in the previous year. The Delhi Government has made interest payment of ₹ 3274.24 crore in 2021-22 (Prov.) which is 8.18 per cent of its Tax Revenue during the year. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March 2022 was ₹ 41481.50 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 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)

S. No.	Years	Tax Revenue	Interest Payment	(%)
1.	2011-12	19971.67	2917.26	14.61
2.	2012-13	23431.52	2862.88	12.22
3.	2013-14	25918.69	2824.29	10.90
4.	2014-15	26603.90	2774.00	10.43
5.	2015-16	30225.16	2809.81	9.30
6.	2016-17	31139.89	2882.52	9.26
7.	2017-18	35717.02	2870.67	8.03
8.	2018-19	36624.67	2867.11	7.82
9.	2019-20	36565.87	2751.87	7.52
10.	2020-21	29425.33	2873.83	9.77
11.	2021-22 (Prov.)	40018.69	3274.24	8.18
12.	2022-23 (BE)	47700.00	3271.36	6.86

32. Devolution of funds to Local Bodies

- 32.1 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 Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) is not regarded as a Local Body but devolution of funds to them is also being made based on the recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission.
- 32.2 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 was devolved to the Local Bodies as their Basic Tax Share, 5% of the net tax proceeds devolved as Non-Plan (up to 2016-17 and Establishment during 2017-18) and grants towards meeting expenditure on education/resettlement colonies and 1.5% of the net tax proceeds was available as municipal reform funds to the successor entities of MCD and NDMC for 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. Afterwards, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet decisions No. 2669 and 2670 dated 01.01.2019 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)

S. No.	Details	Period of 1st DFC (1996-01)	Period 2nd DFC (2001-06)	Period of 3rd DFC (2006-11)		
				2006-08 (Based on the Recommendation of 2nd DFC)	2008-11 (Based on the Recommendation of 3rd 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 (1+2)					
	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

32.3 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.

32.4 The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) was 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.

STATEMENT 4.12 (a)

YEAR-WISE DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Elementary Education	1058.97	1108.98	1116.90	1291.54	1340.22	1113.19
a	North DMC	452.59	462.81	475.96	550.56	571.36	474.68
b	South DMC	345.66	353.46	363.50	420.48	436.36	362.52
c	East DMC	228.96	234.14	240.79	278.53	289.05	240.14
d	NDMC	28.12	33.45	32.25	36.94	38.24	31.55
e	DCB	3.64	25.12	4.40	5.03	5.21	4.30
2	Secondary Education (NDMC)	35.01	37.25	40.23	46.00	47.61	39.28
3	Maintenance of School Building	42.39	47.47	48.70	55.68	57.65	47.55
a	North DMC	18.68	20.92	21.46	24.54	25.40	20.95
b	South DMC	14.26	15.97	16.39	18.73	19.40	16.00
c	East DMC	9.45	10.58	10.85	12.41	12.85	10.60
4	Maintenance of Resettlement Colonies	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.01
a	North DMC	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06	33.05
b	South DMC	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	25.24
c	East DMC	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	16.72
5	Maintenance of Capital Assets	43.77	41.01	50.29	57.50	59.51	49.40
a	North DMC	16.11	18.04	18.51	21.16	21.90	18.07
b	South DMC	16.11	18.04	18.51	21.16	21.90	18.07
c	East DMC	10.17	11.39	11.68	13.37	13.83	11.71
d	NDMC	1.38	-6.46	1.59	1.81	1.88	1.55
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	2364.99
a	North DMC	270.25	302.66	332.93	332.64	367.48	894.72

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
b	South DMC	346.70	388.29	398.36	455.50	471.44	388.94
c	East DMC	146.04	163.55	179.91	179.75	198.57	1034.76
d	NDMC	26.19	22.00	30.10	34.41	35.62	29.39
e	DCB	15.32	17.16	17.60	20.13	20.83	17.18
8	Municipal Reform Fund (MRF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	374.00	446.34	490.00
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	3689.42

Source : PAO, GNCTD

32.5 As decided by the Cabinet vide decision No. 2670 dated 01.01.2019, the net proceeds of tax revenue will be devolved to local bodies as per recommendations of 5th DFC. Thus, 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. Accordingly, the devolution / allocation of funds for the period 2019-20 to 2022-23 (BE) to Local bodies are as under:

STATEMENT 4.12 (b)

**DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI FOR THE YEAR
2019-20 TO 2022-23 (BE)**

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
A	BTA	2520.70	2068.73	1670.40	2068.73
a	North DMC	872.03	764.81	619.11	764.81
b	South DMC	409.52	405.26	328.06	405.26
c	East DMC	1207.68	864.83	700.07	864.83
d	New Delhi Municipal Corporation	17.57	20.07	12.02	20.07
e	Delhi Cantonment Board	13.90	13.76	11.14	13.76
B	Sector Specific Grants (1+2+3)	2269.58	2217.06	1771.34	2423.53
1	Education Sector (including MDM) *	1516.43	1322.34	1184.44	1565.51

S. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
a	North DMC	661.33	607.01	532.52	685.30
b	South DMC	460.92	403.94	379.41	492.70
c	East DMC	391.57	309.72	270.59	384.30
d	New Delhi Municipal Corporation	2.50	1.37	1.64	2.75
e	Delhi Cantonment Board	0.11	0.30	0.28	0.46
2	Health Sector	260.75	231.62	182.80	296.00
a	North DMC	135.75	110.65	87.33	150.00
b	South DMC	55.00	56.17	44.33	65.00
c	East DMC	70.00	64.80	51.14	81.00
3	Urban Development Sector	492.40	663.10	404.10	562.02
a	North DMC	212.40	307.13	171.11	216.80
b	South DMC	80.00	94.89	83.82	106.20
c	East DMC	200.00	163.08	149.17	189.00
d	New Delhi Municipal Corporation	0.00	98.00	0.00	50.02
	Grand Total (A)+(B)	4790.28	4285.79	3441.74	4492.26

* Note: The release for MDM includes Central Share of Grant

32.6 During 2021-22 (Prov.) a total of ₹ 3441.74 was devolved to Local Bodies, of which an amount of ₹ 1410.07 crore (40.97%) was devolved to North Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 835.62 crore (24.28%) was devolved to South Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 1170.97 crore (34.02%) was devolved to East Delhi Municipal Corporation and ₹ 13.66 crore (0.40%) and ₹ 11.42 crore (0.33%) were devolved to NDMC and DCB respectively. ₹ 4492.26 crore was budgeted in 2022-23 (BE) as devolution to local bodies.

32.7 The three civic bodies i.e. East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) are re-unified into a single entity on 22nd day of May, 2022 as Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

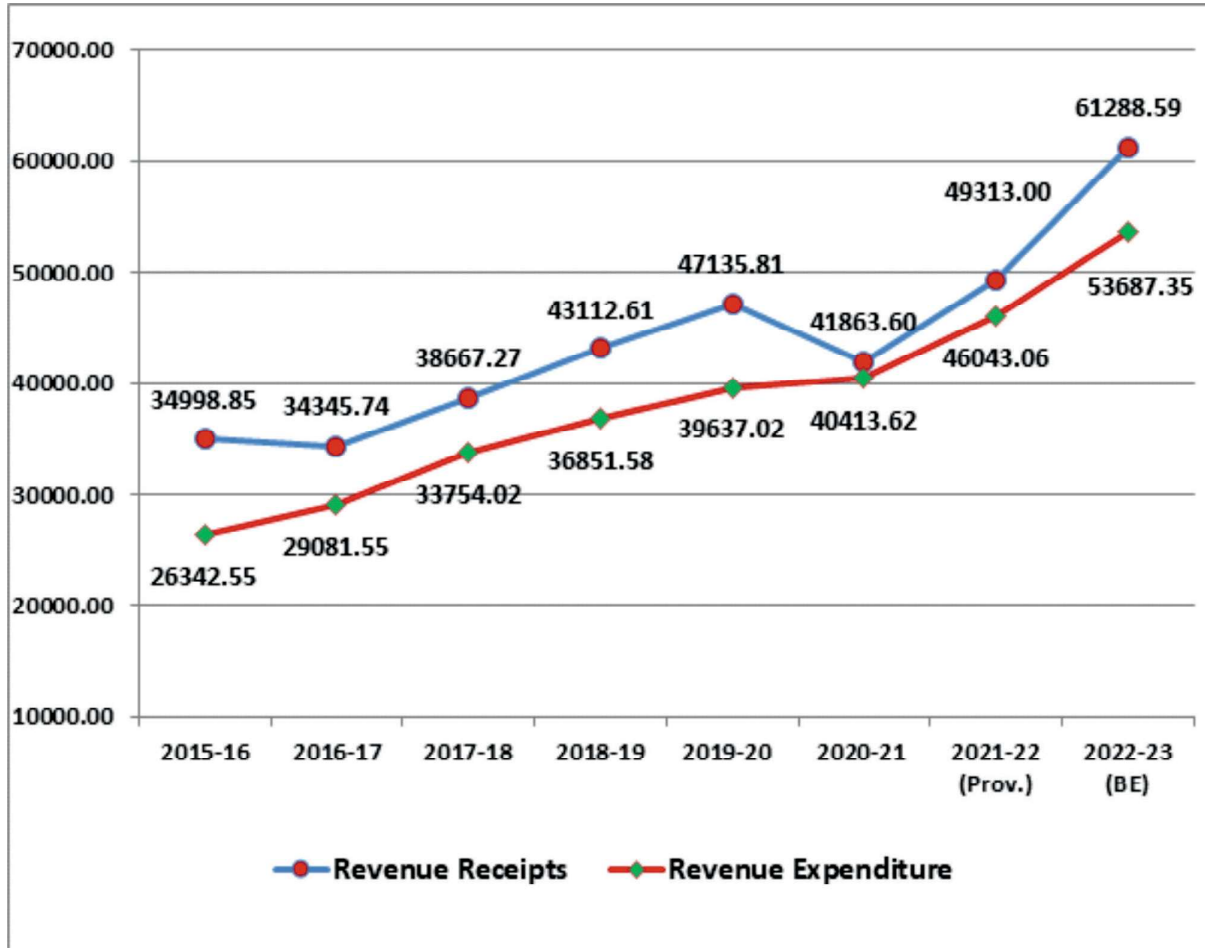
33. Revenue Surplus

33.1 Delhi has a distinct character of having consistent Revenue Surplus. The budgeted Revenue Surplus for the year 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 7601.24 crore. Chart 4.7 indicates the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure position of Delhi Government during 2015-16 to 2022-23 (BE).

CHART 4.7

REVENUE RECEIPT & REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)



33.2. The position regarding the revenue surplus/deficit of Delhi viz.-a-viz. all States during the period 2013-14 to 2022-23 (BE) is mentioned in Statement 4.13. Further, Chart No.4.8 indicates the position of revenue surplus of Delhi Government.

STATEMENT 4.13

REVENUE SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF ALL STATES & GNCTD DURING 2013-14 TO 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S.No.	Years	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)		Fiscal Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)	
		Delhi	All States	Delhi	All States
1.	2013-14	5614	-10563	-3943	-247850
2.	2014-15	6075	-45704	219	-327190
3.	2015-16	8656	-5380	1322	-420670
4.	2016-17	5264	-40490	-1051	-534330

5.	2017-18	4913	-18840	113	-410490
6.	2018-19	6261	-17769	2147	-462770
7.	2019-20	7499	-121495	-417	-524710
8.	2020-21	1450	-371222	-6708	-804574
9.	2021-22 (Prov.)	3270	-215847	-7021	-883335
10.	2022-23 (BE)	7601	-83987	-9194	-882811
		Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) as % of GSDP		Fiscal Surplus(+) / Deficit (-) as % of GSDP	
1.	2013-14	1.26	-0.09	-0.89	-2.21
2.	2014-15	1.23	-0.37	0.04	-2.63
3.	2015-16	1.57	-0.04	0.24	-3.05
4.	2016-17	0.85	-0.26	-0.17	-3.47
5.	2017-18	0.72	-0.11	0.02	-2.40
6.	2018-19	0.85	-0.09	0.29	-2.45
7.	2019-20	0.95	-0.60	-0.05	-2.61
8.	2020-21	0.19	-1.87	-0.88	-4.06
9.	2021-22 (Prov.)	0.36	-0.92	-0.78	-3.76
10.	2022-23 (BE)	0.73	-0.31	-0.88	-3.25

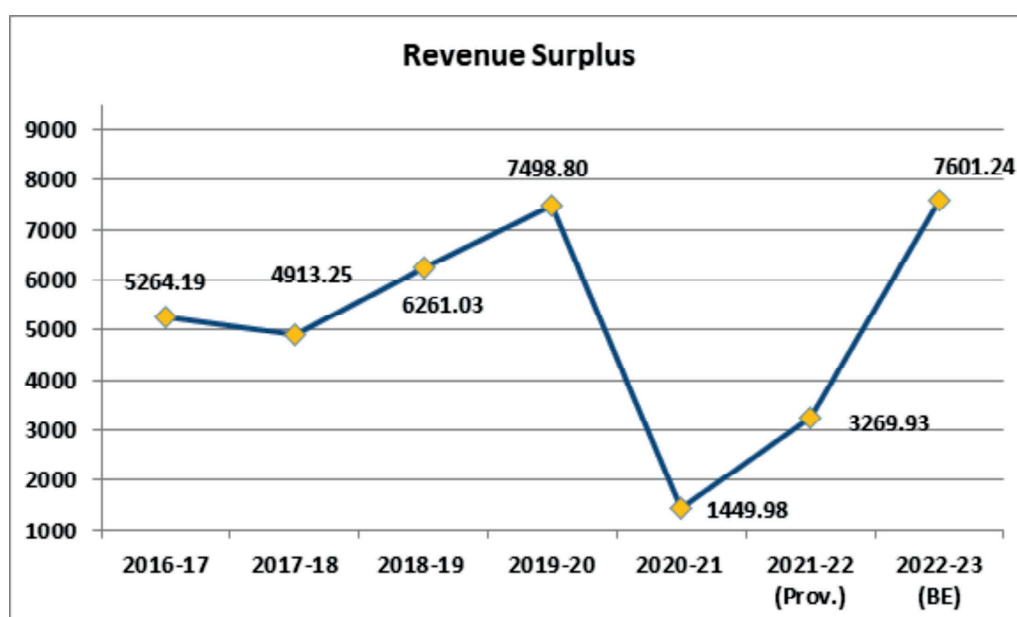
Sources: 1. Finance Accounts, GNCTD, 2022-23 (BE) from Budget Document.

2. RBI – State Finances – A study of Budgets.

CHART 4.8

REVENUE SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2016-17 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)



34. Capital Receipts

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

STATEMENT 4.14

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Sources	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Small Saving Loan	1906.34	2800.00	4540.60	9500.00	5000.00	10000.00
2.	Block Loans-in lieu of GST compensation shortfall	0.00	0.00	0.00	5865.00	6192.67	0.00
3.	Recovery of Loan & Advances	690.42	1643.90	822.65	631.48	622.78	602.43
4.	Loan under EAP	0.00	80.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
Total Capital Receipts		2596.76	4523.90	5588.25	15996.48	11815.45	10802.43

Sources: 1. Figures for 2017-18 to 2020-21 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2021-22 (Prov.) are from Principal Account Office and 2022-23 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

3. Apart from above, there was an outstanding Non Plan Loan amounting to ₹ 3326.39 crore received from Ministry of Power, Govt. of India in the year 2013-14.

34.2 During 2021-22 (Prov.) Delhi Government's Capital Receipt was ₹ 11815.45 crore compared to ₹ 15996.48 crore received during the previous year 2020-21. One of the main reasons for decline in Capital Receipts during 2021-22 (Prov.) was due to lower small saving loan amounting to ₹ 5000.00 crore received as compared to ₹ 9500 crore during 2020-21. An additional amount of ₹ 6192.67 crore was received in 2021-22 as Block Loans in lieu of GST compensation shortfall provided by Govt. of India as compared to ₹ 5865 crore received during 2020-21. The Recovery of loans and advances was ₹ 622.78 crore in 2021-22 (Prov.) from ₹ 631.48 crore in 2020-21. The budgeted capital receipts for 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 10802.43 crore.

35. Capital Expenditure

35.1 The capital expenditure of 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. The Statement 4.15 and Chart 4.9 indicate the capital receipts and disbursement of Delhi Government.

STATEMENT 4.15

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Sources	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Plan/ Scheme Exp.*	4883.93	5566.94	8037.59	7688.59	9688.96	16271.18
2.	Non Plan/ Estt. & Admn. Exp.*	2288.90	3827.37	3511.65	4365.83	5440.32	5841.47
	Of which Loan Repayment	1682.43	3636.35	2811.10	3265.17	4215.16	4715.17
Total Capital Expenditure		7172.83	9394.31	11549.24	12054.42	15129.28	22112.65

Sources: 1. Figures for 2017-18 to 2020-21 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

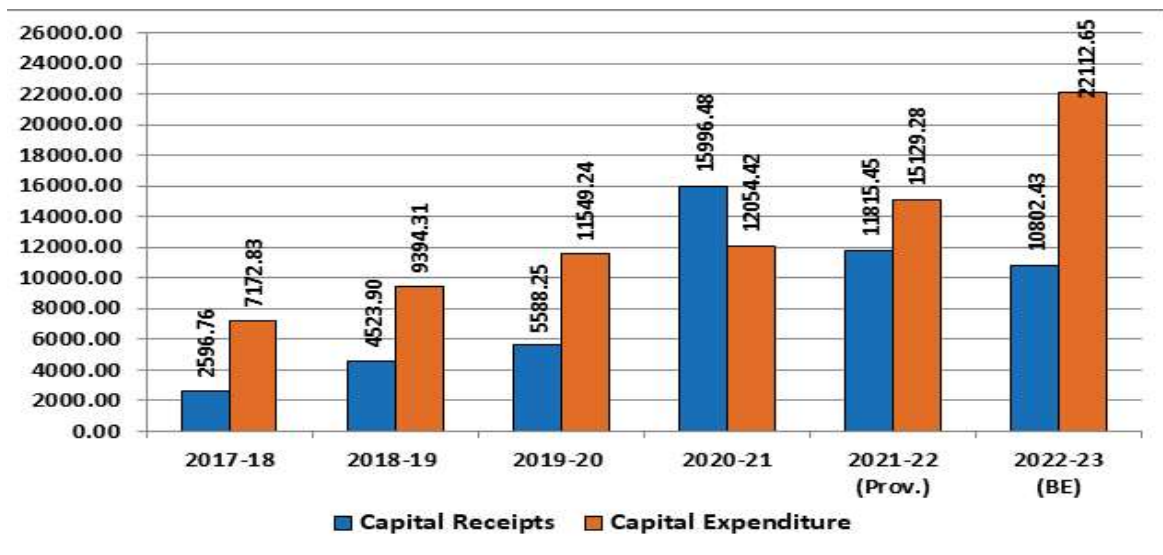
2. Figures for 2021-22 are from Principal Account Office and 2022-23 from budget document, GNCTD.

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 AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)



35.2 The total capital expenditure of Delhi Government during 2021-22 (Prov.) was ₹15129.28 crore which is 24.73% of the total expenditure of ₹ 61172.34 crore. Out of total capital expenditure of ₹ 15129.28 crore during 2021-22 (Prov), the expenditure incurred under Schemes/Projects was ₹ 9688.96 crore (64.04%) and the remaining ₹ 5440.32 crore (35.96%) was under Estt. & Admn. Expenditure. The budgeted total capital expenditure for 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 22112.65 crore which is 29.17% of the total expected expenditure of ₹ 75800 crore.

36. Public Debt

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

STATEMENT 4.16

PUBLIC DEBT OF DELHI GOVT. DURING 2012-13 TO 2021-22

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Outstanding Debt at the beginning of the year	Amount Received	Amount Repaid	O/s at the end
1.	2012-13	29608.27	922.41	1287.99	29242.7
2.	2013-14	29242.7	4162.9	1325.29	32080.31
3.	2014-15	32080.31	1764.32	1346.72	32497.91
4.	2015-16	32497.91	2241.13	1435.18	33303.86
5.	2016-17	33303.86	1695.53	1654.62	33344.77
6.	2017-18	33344.77	1906.34	1682.43	33568.68
7.	2018-19	33568.68	2800.00	3636.35	32732.33
8.	2019-20	32732.33	4540.60	2811.10	34461.83
9.	2020-21	34461.83	9500.00	3265.17	40696.66
10.	2021-22 (Prov.)	40696.66	5000.00	4215.16	41481.50

Sources: 1. Figures for 2012-13 to 2020-21 is from Detailed Demand for Grants 2021-22, GNCTD.

2. Figure for 2021-22 is from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

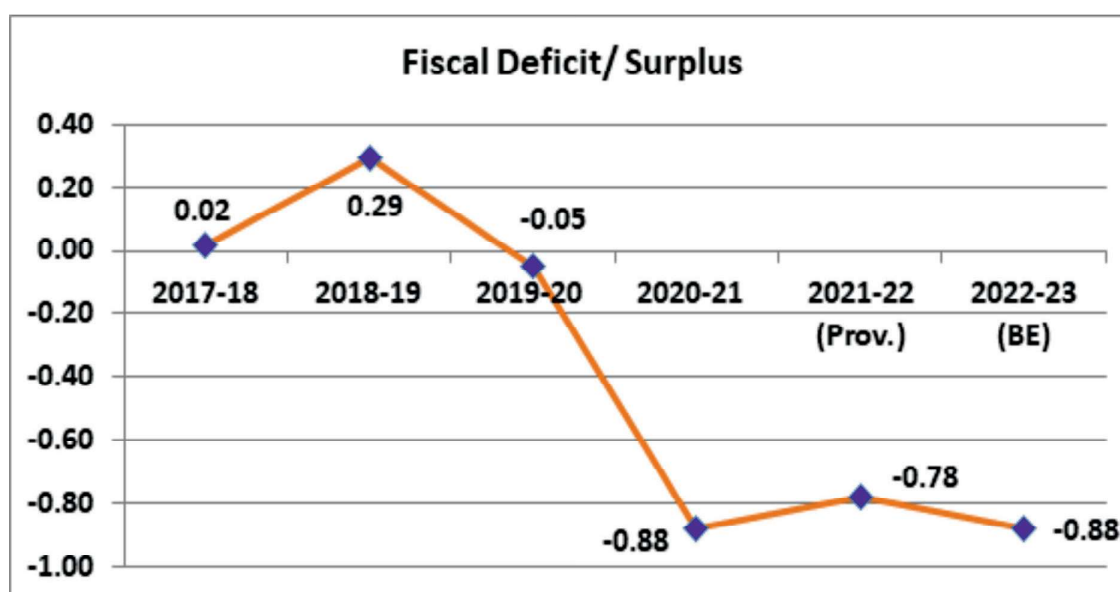
36.2 Delhi Government's outstanding debt stood at ₹ 41481.50 crore at the end of March 2022 including the power sector loan amounting to ₹ 3326.39 crore received during 2013-14. Such outstanding debt is mainly on account of Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and loan received from Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to settle outstanding liabilities of DESU/DVB received during 2013-14 from Ministry of Power, Government of India. As a result of above outstanding debt, the Delhi Government has paid an amount of ₹ 3274.24 crore as interest and ₹ 4215.16 crore as repayment of principal to the Government of India during 2021-22.

37. Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus

37.1 The Fiscal Deficit is a summary of statistical measure that indicates the net borrowing requirement of the Government from all sources. The Delhi Government Fiscal Deficit increased significantly from ₹ 6707.79 crore during 2020-21 to ₹ 7021.41 crore during 2021-22. Chart 4.10 indicates the fiscal deficit/surplus as percentage of GSDP during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE). However, the Government has projected the fiscal deficit of ₹ 9193.81 crore during 2022-23 (BE) which is 0.88% of GSDP.

CHART 4.10

GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

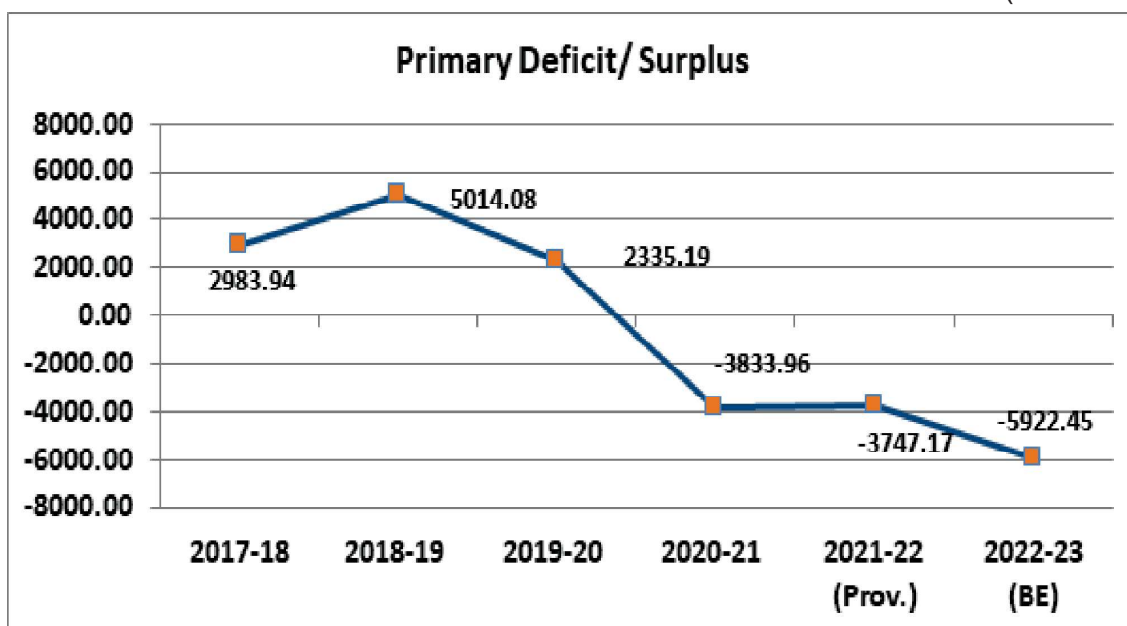


38. Primary Deficit

38.1 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 Deficit decreased slightly from ₹ 3833.96 crore during 2020-21 to ₹ 3747.17 crore during 2021-22. However, Delhi Government projected a primary deficit of ₹ 5922.45 crore during 2022-23 (BE). Chart 4.11 indicates the Primary Deficit/Surplus of Delhi Government during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE).

CHART 4.11

PRIMARY DEFICIT/SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT (₹ in Crore)



39. Assistance to Public Utilities

39.1 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)

39.1.1 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 Delhi Government to them is presented in Statement 4.17 and Chart 4.12.

STATEMENT 4.17

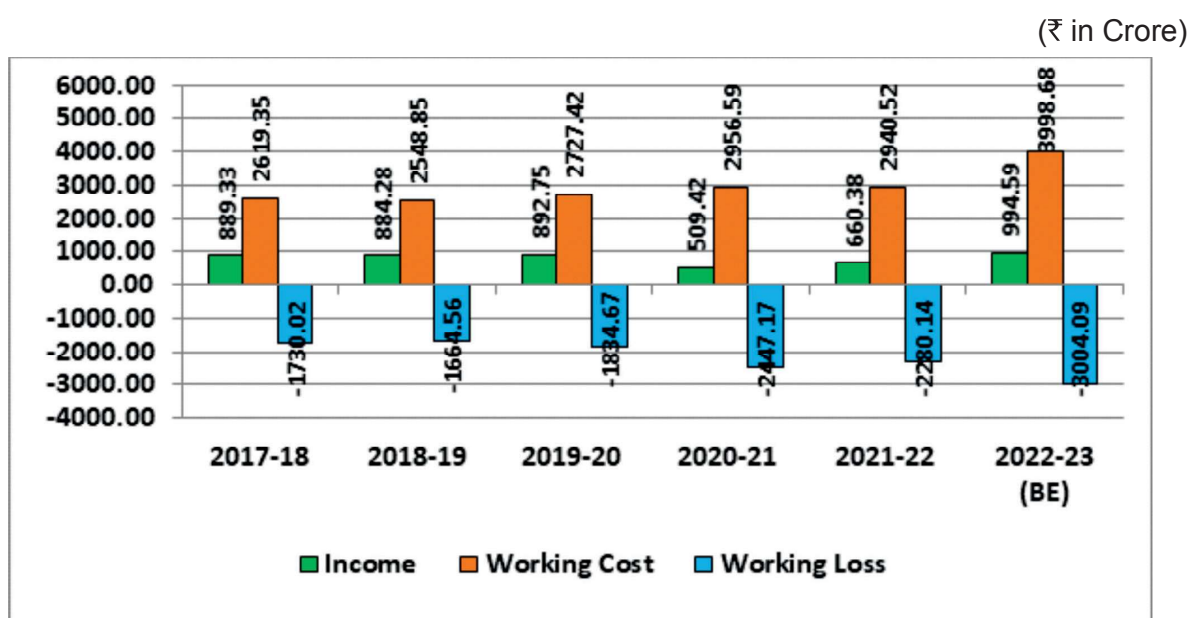
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DELHI GOVT

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Income	889.33	884.28	892.75	509.42	660.38	994.59
2.	Working Cost	2,619.35	2,548.85	2,727.42	2,956.59	2,940.52	3,998.68
3.	Working Loss (1-2)	-1,730.02	-1,664.57	-1,834.67	-2,447.17	-2,280.14	-3,004.09

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (BE)
	Assistance provided by GNCTD						
4.	Grant	2,007.00	1,825.00	2,030.00	2,475.00	2,320.00	2,350.00
5.	Subsidy for Free/ Concessional Passes	100	100	90.68	78.82	38.46	80.00
6.	Subsidy for Free Travelling for Lady Passengers	0.00	0.00	70.17	114.86	130.48	125.00

CHART 4.12
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC



39.1.2 The working losses (i.e. Revenue Receipt minus Establishment Expenditure excluding Interest Payment and Depreciation) of DTC was ₹ 3004.09 crore in 2022-23 (BE) in comparison of ₹ 2280.14 crore in 2021-22 (Prov.). Till the year 2010-11, the Delhi Government used to meet the working losses of DTC by providing them with the loan, from the year 2011-12, the system has been changed by providing them with Grant, instead of Loan, in order to meet working losses.

39.1.3 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 ₹ 38.46 crore to DTC during 2021-22 (Prov.) for concessional passes.

39.1.4 GNCTD gives subsidy to Cluster buses for free travelling for lady passengers. During 2021-22, an amount of ₹ 126.90 crore has been released on Subsidy. Further, a provision of ₹ 125 crore has been made in 2022-23 (BE).

(b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

39.2.1 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 schemes of free water supply upto 20 KL per month for the domestic water consumers in Delhi from March 2015 onwards. During the year 2021-22, Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 600 crore to DJB for meeting out the expenditure for free water supply to consumers.

39.2.2 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 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Details	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	Revenue Receipts						
	a. Water and Sewerage	2018.69	1944.33	2215.74	1824.83	2356.18	2581.96
	b. Others	217.50	267.70	815.81	1273.09	1193.09	1822.40
	Total Revenue Receipts	2236.19	2212.03	3031.55	3097.92	3549.27	4404.36
2	Revenue Expenditure						
	a. Establishment	1669.38	1766.93	1852.75	1806.50	2174.02	2267.31
	b. Electricity / Power	604.18	558.14	613.12	653.96	699.00	735.00
	c. Cost of Raw Water	26.10	23.73	20.42	28.10	44.00	44.00
	d. Property Tax & Others	89.96	97.33	65.39	63.05	133.26	133.22

S. No.	Details	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
	e. Repair & Maintenance	175.03	297.35	306.48	358.64	471.98	533.75
	f. General Store & Chemicals	17.42	29.71	26.11	31.18	43.43	48.40
	g. Other Expenses Rebate on Arrear to Consumers	-	-	-	3.92	-	-
	h. Rebate on LPSC to consumers	-	-	491.33	23.44	-	-
	Total Revenue Expenditure	2582.07	2773.19	3375.60	2968.79	3565.69	3761.68
	Less: Non-Plan Assistance (for ways and means support)	-	-	-	900.00	900.00	900.00
3	Working Surplus/ Deficit (excluding debt charges & depreciation) (1-2)	-345.88	-561.16	-344.05	-770.87	-916.42	-257.32
	Schemes/ Projects/ Plan income and expenditure						
4	a. Capital Income (fund released)	1730.00	2315.98	2359.50	3584.00	1892.76	4016.37
	b. AMRUT Income	137.01	-	145.45	-	72.78	111.14
	Total Capital income (a+b)	1867.01	2315.98	2504.95	3584.00	1965.54	4127.51
	a. Capital expenditure	1546.24	1893.84	2181.75	2048.68	2002.48	6344.50
	b. AMRUT Expenditure	65.53	90.14	92.06	44.44	50.62	61.16
	Total Capital Expenditure (a+b)	1611.77	1983.98	2273.81	2093.12	2053.10	6405.66

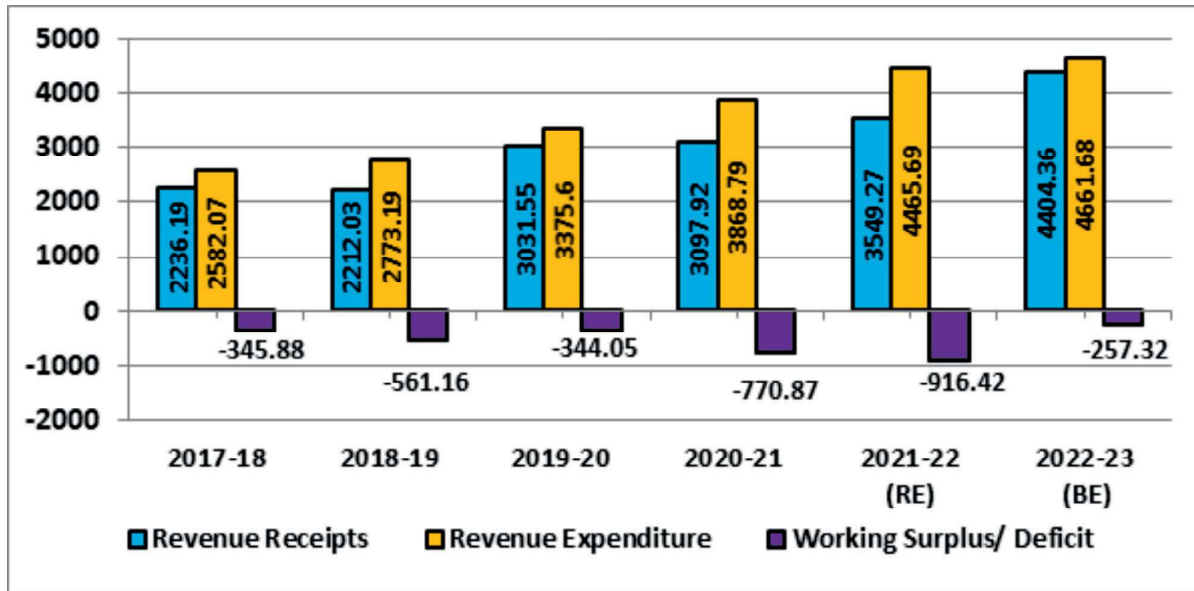
Source: Delhi Jal Board (Data above provided on cash basis).

39.2.3 It may be observed from the above table that operation of Delhi Jal Board for the year 2022-23 (BE) indicates a deficit of ₹ 257.32 crore. Besides, Delhi Jal Board recorded consecutive working deficit since 2017-18 to 2021-22 (RE); ₹ 345.88 crore (2017-18), ₹ 561.16 crore (2018-19), ₹ 344.05 crore (2019-20), ₹ 770.87 crore (2020-21) and ₹ 916.42 crore [2021-22 (RE)].

CHART 4.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DJB 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)



(c) Power Utilities

39.3.1 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 6 independent companies including, three Power Distribution Companies [BSES- Rajdhani, BSES-Yamuna and Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited TPDDL], one Transmission Company [i.e. Delhi Transco Ltd. (DTL)], one Power Generation Company [i.e. Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd. (IPGCL)] and one Holding Company [i.e. Delhi Power Company Ltd. (DPCL)]. After unbundling of erstwhile DVB, one more Power Generation Company namely Pragati Power Corporation Ltd. (PPCL) came into existence. While BYPL, BRPL & TPDDL are private companies, the other companies i.e. DTL, DPCL, IPGCL & PPCL are all Government owned.

39.3.2 In FY 2021-22 there were total 66.40 lakh electricity connections in Delhi out of which 55.50 lakh were Domestic connections whereas there are around 58.00 lakh domestic connections estimated for the FY 2022-23. GNCTD has released an amount of ₹ 3250 crore for Electricity Subsidy for the FY 2021-22 & a provision of ₹ 3250 crore has been kept for the FY 2022-23 (BE).

39.3.3 Now, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in FY 2022-23 had amended the existing Electricity Subsidy Scheme with voluntary Subsidy Scheme (VSS) and makes it applicable to only those consumers, who opt for the voluntary subsidy w.e.f. 1st October, 2022. As on 27th Dec 2022, till 02:00 pm, 42 lakh (approx) consumers have opted for the said scheme.

DETAILS OF THE SUBSIDY RELEASED W.E.F. FY 2015-16 TO 2022-23

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Slab	Subsidy per unit	Total Amount Released
2015-16 to 2017-18			
April 2015 to March 2018	0-200 units	₹ 2.00/-	₹1442.75 (FY 2015-16)
	201-400 units	₹ 2.975/-	₹1577.94 (FY 2016-17)
		(i.e. 50% subsidy on Energy charge)	₹1676.70 (FY 2017-18)
2018-19			
April 2018 to March 2019	0-400 units	₹ 2.00/- (Additional subsidy of Rs. 100/connection/month consuming upto 100 units/month)	₹ 1699.29 (FY 2018-19)
2019-20			
April 2019 to July 2019	0-400 units	₹ 2.00/- (Additional subsidy of ₹ 100/ connection/month consuming upto 100 units/month)	₹ 2405.59
Aug 2019 to March 2020	0-200	Entire amount will be paid through Subsidy	
	201-400	Upto ₹ 800/month will be paid by Subsidy	
2020-21 to 2022-23			
Aug 2020 to March 2023	0-200	Entire amount will be paid through Subsidy	₹2939.99 (FY 2020-21)
			₹3250.00 (FY 2021-22)
	201-400	Upto ₹ 800/month will be paid by Subsidy	₹3250 (Provision kept for the FY 2022-23)

40. Finances of Local Bodies

40.1 Earlier, for civic administration, the NCT of Delhi was 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). Now, first three existing civic bodies, East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) are re-unified into a single entity on 22nd day of May, 2022 as Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The area and density of population in Municipal Corporation 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 Corporation 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
	Total	1483.00	167.88	11320

40.2 The position of opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE) is presented in Statement 4.20 and Chart 4.14.

STATEMENT 4.20

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2017-18 TO 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Opening Balance *	4891.55	5430.68	6103.54	6154.10	6762.44	6898.29
2.	Receipts	3622.31	3976.32	3648.39	3915.79	3814.30	4381.43
3.	Expenditure	3186.16	3359.93	3687.97	3236.70	3678.45	4202.48
4.	Net Adjustment for Accruals (+/-)	102.95	56.47	90.14	-70.75	0.00	0.00
5.	Closing Balance	5430.65*	6103.54	6154.10	6762.44	6898.29	7077.24

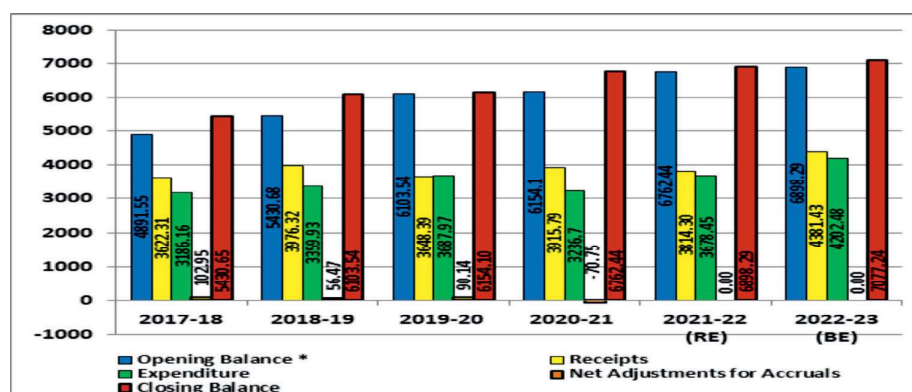
Source: New Delhi Municipal Council.

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

CHART 4.14

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)



40.3 The following 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 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE).

STATEMENT 4.21

NON-PLAN INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF MCD 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
North Delhi Municipal Corporation							
1	Opening Balance	464.54	366.85	83.91	38.93	0.10	7.84
2	Receipts	3490.74	3993.81	3816.50	3874.62	7826.50	7497.95
(a)							
(b)	Loan from GNCTD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c)	Internal Borrowing	0.00	0.00	482.50	126.19	0.00	0.00
3	Total Receipts (a+b+c)	3490.74	3993.81	4299.00	4000.81	7826.50	7497.95
4	Expenditure	3588.43	4276.75	4343.98	4039.64	7818.76	7504.92
5	Closing Balance	366.85	83.91	38.93	0.10	7.84	0.87
South Delhi Municipal Corporation							
1	Opening Balance	1295.97	1366.51	1454.90	1319.80	604.05	139.05
2	Receipts	4048.06	4040.49	3698.51	2755.96	4293.26	4821.44
3	Expenditure	3977.52	3952.10	3833.61	3471.71	4758.26	4915.58
4	Closing Balance	1366.51	1454.90	1319.80	604.05	139.05	44.91
East Delhi Municipal Corporation							
1	Opening Balance	172.35	273.12	365.38	453.09	329.11	93.22
2	Receipts	1738.38	2393.28	2073.92	1493.77	3587.77	3941.55
3	Expenditure	1637.61	2301.02	1986.21	1617.75	3823.66	3970.50
4	Closing Balance	273.12	365.38	453.09	329.11	93.22	64.27

Source: Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

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

41.1 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 its plan financing. The following Statement 4.22 indicates the achievement of resources during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE).

41.2 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 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue (i to v)	35717.02	36624.67	36565.87	29425.34	40018.69	47700.00
i	VAT/SGST	24770.01	25072.32	24939.62	20087.35	27362.89	31200.00
a	VAT	11149.17	5885.75	5474.67	4411.20	5099.46	5200.00
b	SGST	13620.84	19186.57	19464.95	15676.15	22263.43	26000.00
ii	Stamps & Regd. Fee	4118.58	4458.73	4609.01	3552.98	5212.09	5000.00
iii	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	2115.76	2054.75	1948.09	1676.18	1955.68	2000.00
iv	State Excise	4453.49	5028.19	5068.01	4108.15	5487.58	9500.00
v	Other Taxes	259.18	10.68	1.14	0.68	0.45	0.00
a	Entertainment Tax (including Cable TV Tax)	83.76	1.86	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00
b	Betting Tax	5.40	-1.13	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
c	Luxury Tax	170.02	9.95	1.04	0.65	0.36	0.00
d	Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
2	Own Non- Tax Revenue	766.06	644.17	1096.89	979.67	826.99	1000.00
3	Capital Receipts	690.42	1643.90	822.65	631.48	622.78	602.43
4	Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
5	GST/VAT/CST Compensation	847.53	4182.00	7436.00	5521.65	6445.96	10000.00
6	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	581.74	807.03	1169.48	1441.46	991.93	1620.59
7	Other Grants/ Receipts from GOI	429.92	529.74	542.56	4170.49	704.43	643.00
8	Small Saving Fund	1906.34	2800.00	4540.60	9500.00	5000.00	10000.00
9	Loan under EAP	0.00	80.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
10	Block Loan in lieu of GST Compensation	0.00	0.00	0.00	5865.00	6192.67	0.00
11	Opening Balance	2635.34	2972.52	4363.14	5900.94	11292.98	3708.98
12	Total Funds	43899.37	50609.03	57087.19	63761.03	72421.43	75800.00
13	Total Expenditure	40926.85	46245.89	51186.26	52468.04	61172.34	75800.00
i	Estt & Admn. Expenditure	26735.37	30627.19	30906.45	33244.75	30826.01	32200.00
a	Revenue	24446.47	26799.82	27394.79	28878.92	25385.69	26358.53
b	Capital	2288.90	3827.37	3511.65	4365.83	5440.32	5841.47
ii	Scheme Expenditure	14191.48	15618.70	20279.81	19223.29	30346.33	43600.00
a	Revenue	9307.55	10051.76	12242.22	11534.70	20657.37	27328.82
b	Capital	4883.93	5566.94	8037.59	7688.59	9688.96	16271.18

STATEMENT 4.22 (B)

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A	Tax Revenue	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	31139.89
1	VAT	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24
2	Stamps & Regn. Fees (incl. Land Revenue)	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	3145.94
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78
4	State Excise	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	4251.40
5	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services (a to c)	463.00	491.70	700.53	789.53
a	Entertainment Tax (incl. Cable TV Tax)	146.14	150.84	241.28	264.07
b	Betting Tax	10.10	9.88	19.28	33.29
c	Luxury Tax	306.76	330.98	439.97	492.17
B	Own Non Tax Revenue	659.14	632.55	515.40	380.69
1	Interest	379.35	350.52	82.53	81.39
2	Dividends & Profits		12.90	12.32	11.28
3	Service Charges & Others	279.79	269.13	420.55	288.02
C	Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
D	Non Plan Grants from Govt. of India	1.91	2.95	2580.02	793.72
E	Revenue Receipts (A+B+C+D)	26904.74	27564.40	33645.58	32639.30
F	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	20585.32
G	Balance from Current Revenue (E-F)	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	12053.98
H	Misc. Capital Receipts (1-2)	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2361.99
1	Capital Receipts	4129.30	227.61	83.42	212.49
2	Non Plan Capital Expenditure	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2574.48
I	Small Saving Loan	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53
J	Delhi's Own Resources (excluding opening balance (G+H+I))	12059.13	12595.89	15709.21	11387.52
K	Central Plan Assistance	1075.95	1550.19	1303.27	1706.44
L	Other Grant from GOI	0.00	470.00	50.00	0.00
M	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan (without opening balance) (J+K+L)	13135.08	14616.08	17062.48	13093.96
N	Opening Balance	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
O	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan including opening balance (M+N)	15120.82	15496.72	18579.54	16738.90
P	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	14240.19	13979.66	14934.60	14103.56
1	Plan	13927.49	13378.95	14145.70	13204.54
2	CSS	312.70	600.71	788.90	899.02
Q	Resources Surplus (O-P)	880.63	1517.06	3644.94	2635.34

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	All Revenue and Capital Receipts of Delhi Government are credited in to Consolidated Fund and all the Govt. expenditure is met out of this Fund.
➤	Around 68% of total Tax Revenue in 2021-22 came from GST & VAT, 14% from Excise 13% from Stamp Duty and 5% from MVT.
➤	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 subsumed in GST.
➤	Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a robust growth of 36% during 2021-22 (Prov.) compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21. The tax collection for the year 2022-23 is budgeted with a growth of 19.19% over the previous year.
➤	The Normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 crore and after 22 years, it is still remained as ₹ 626 crore in 2022-23 (BE).
➤	Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it recorded ₹ 3269.93 crore during 2021-22 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 1449.98 crore in 2020-21. The budgeted revenue surplus for 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 7601.24 crore which is 0.73% of GSDP.
➤	During 2021-22, Government released an amount of ₹ 130.48 crore to DTC and ₹ 126.90 crore to cluster buses for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free travel to Women.
➤	Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March, 2022 was ₹ 41481.50 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 Delhi Government constitutes 4.59% of GSDP during 2021-22.
➤	Overall 97.32% beneficiaries (98.05% beneficiaries under CSS and 91.75% under State Schemes) have been seeded with Aadhaar up to November 2022. All payments under various welfare schemes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to beneficiaries are made through DBT mode of PFMS portal except in DBT Schemes being implemented by DTTE.

➤	The total Revenue Collection of Delhi Government was ₹ 49312.99 crore (5.45% of GSDP) in 2021-22 as against ₹ 41863.60 crore (5.48% of GSDP) during 2020-21.
➤	The targeted revenue collection for the year 2022-23 (BE) is ₹ 61288.59 crore with the growth of 24.28% over the previous year.
➤	During 2021-22 (Prov.) Delhi Government's Capital Receipt was ₹ 11815.45 crore compared to ₹ 15996.48 crore received during the previous year 2020-21. One of the main reasons for decline in Capital Receipts during 2021-22 (Prov.) was due to lower small saving loan amounting to ₹ 5000.00 crore received compared to ₹ 9500 crore during 2020-21.
➤	The total capital expenditure of Delhi Government during 2021-22 (Prov.) was ₹ 15129.28 crore which is 24.73% of the total expenditure of ₹ 61172.34 crore.
➤	The Delhi Government Fiscal Deficit increased significantly from ₹ 6707.79 crore during 2020-21 to ₹ 7021.41 crore during 2021-22.
➤	The Delhi Government's Primary Deficit decreased slightly from ₹ 3833.96 crore during 2020-21 to ₹ 3747.17 crore during 2021-22. However, Delhi Government projected a primary deficit of ₹ 5922.45 crore during 2022-23 (BE).
➤	In FY 2021-22 there were total 66.40 lakh electricity connections in Delhi out of which 55.50 lakh were Domestic connections whereas there are around 58.00 lakh domestic connections estimated for the FY 2022-23. GNCTD has released an amount of ₹ 3250 crore for Electricity Subsidy for the FY 2021-22 & a provision of ₹ 3250 crore has been kept for the FY 2022-23 (BE).

CHAPTER 5

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. 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 that 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 GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 117417 crore during 2022-23 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.81% of GSVA of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly, this sector's contribution to GSVA of Delhi during the last 12 years was more than 10%. The information regarding the number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 5.1(A) and 5.1(B).
- 2.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.1(A) and 5.1(B) that the number of registered dealers (206359 under Local Act and 177661 under Central Act) in 2007-08 increased to 1190976 under GST in 2021-22. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 8744.39 crore to ₹ 41214.82 crore.

STATEMENT 5.1 (A)

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT/GST IN DELHI

Years	Number of Registered Dealers			
	Under Local Act	Under Central Act	DVAT	GST
2007-08	206359	177661	-	-
2008-09	212665	183918	-	-
2009-10	223927	195466	-	-
2010-11	234839	205623	-	-
2011-12	248829	219187	-	-
2012-13	286951	255901	-	-
2013-14	250450	231678	-	-
2014-15	283139	262438	-	-
2015-16	308534	295318	-	-
2016-17	400156	373090	-	-
2017-18	-	-	6803	653041
2018-19	-	-	350	809827
2019-20	-	-	257	946688
2020-21	-	-	NA	1052849
2021-22	-	-	2622	1190976

STATEMENT 5.1 (B)

RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/ DVAT/ GST IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Tax Collection (Gross)				Total
		Local Sales Tax	Central Sales Tax	SGST*	IGST	
1.	2007-08	7528.89	1215.50	-	-	8744.39
2.	2008-09	8833.44	1125.68	-	-	9959.12
3.	2009-10	10065.41	1892.91	-	-	11958.32
4.	2010-11	11365.88	3071.96	-	-	14437.84
5.	2011-12	12614.82	2150.25	-	-	14765.07
6.	2012-13	14489.26	1727.42	-	-	16216.68
7.	2013-14	16499.72	1748.68	-	-	18248.4
8.	2014-15	16596.65	1983.68	-	-	18580.33
9.	2015-16	18418.35	4654.16	-	-	23072.51
10.	2016-17	19718.33	2943.62	-	-	22661.95
11.	2017-18 #	11135.18	1802.51	8121.65	5659.95	26719.29
12.	2018-19 \$	6157.10	182.10	15052.16	8608.28	29999.64
13.	2019-20 @	5810.58	149.83	19424.70	7896.78	33281.89
14.	2020-21 *	4445.11	135.49	20290.51	7672.61	32543.72
15.	2021-22 **	5079.11	169.97	11328.54	11998.58	41214.82

Source: Trade & Taxes Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

An amount of ₹ 690.53 Cr. is included in the above Central Sales Tax figure, which is received as Compensation from G.O.I. under Central Sales Tax during the year 2017-18 and an amount of ₹ 157.00 Cr. is included in the SGST tax figure, which is received as Compensation from G.O.I. during the year 2017-18

\$ An amount of ₹ 4182.00 Cr. is included in the SGST tax figure, which is received as Compensation from G.O.I. During the year 2018-19

@ An amount of ₹ 7436.00 Cr. is included in the SGST tax figure, which is received as Compensation from G.O.I.

* includes ₹ 5521.66 Cr. as Compensation and ₹ 5865.00 Cr. as Loan against compensation received from G.O.I.

** Includes ₹ 6445.95 Cr. as compensation and ₹ 6192.67 Cr. as Loan against compensation received from GOI.

CHART 5.1 (A)

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT IN DELHI from 2006-07 to 2016-17

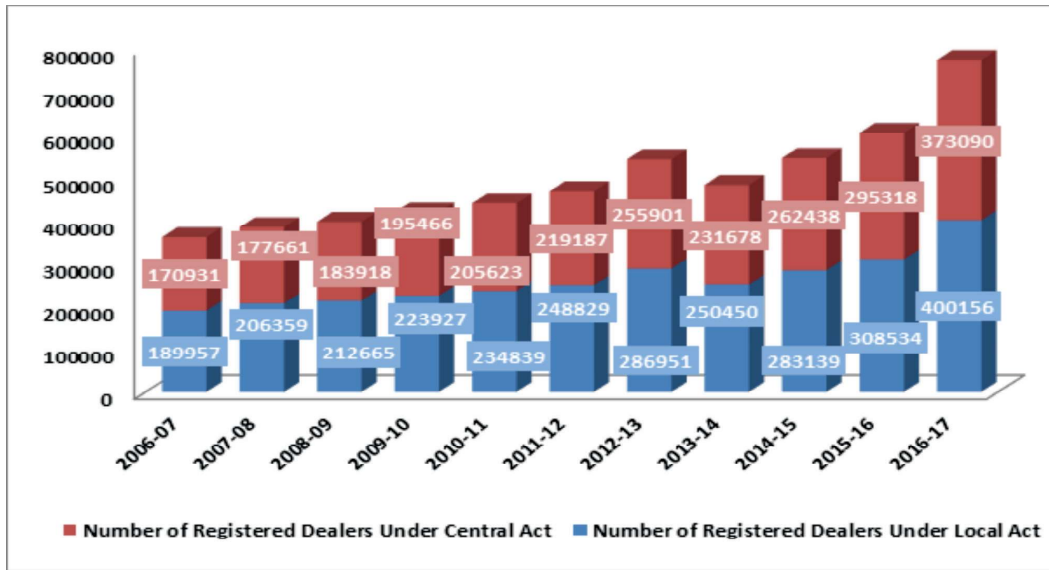


CHART 5.1 (B)

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER DVAT /GST ACT FROM 2017-18 to 2021-22 IN DELHI

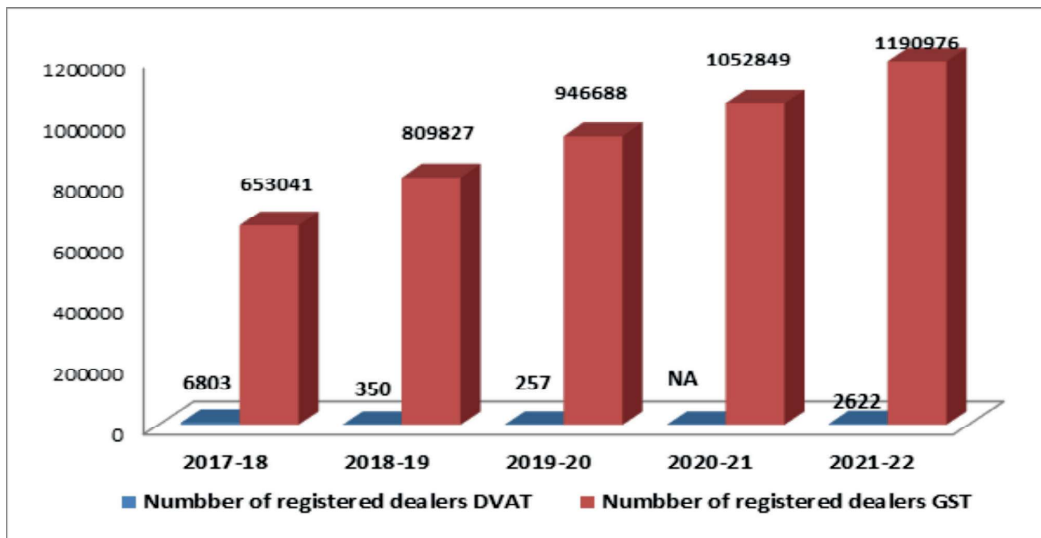


CHART 5.2 (A)

RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL SALES TAX) 2006-07 to 2016-17

(₹ Crore)

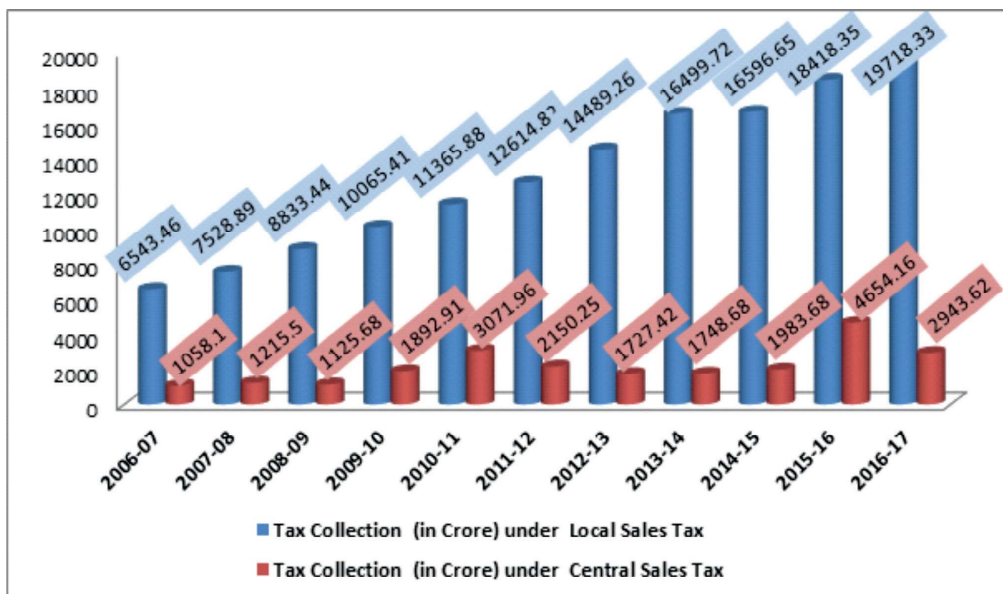
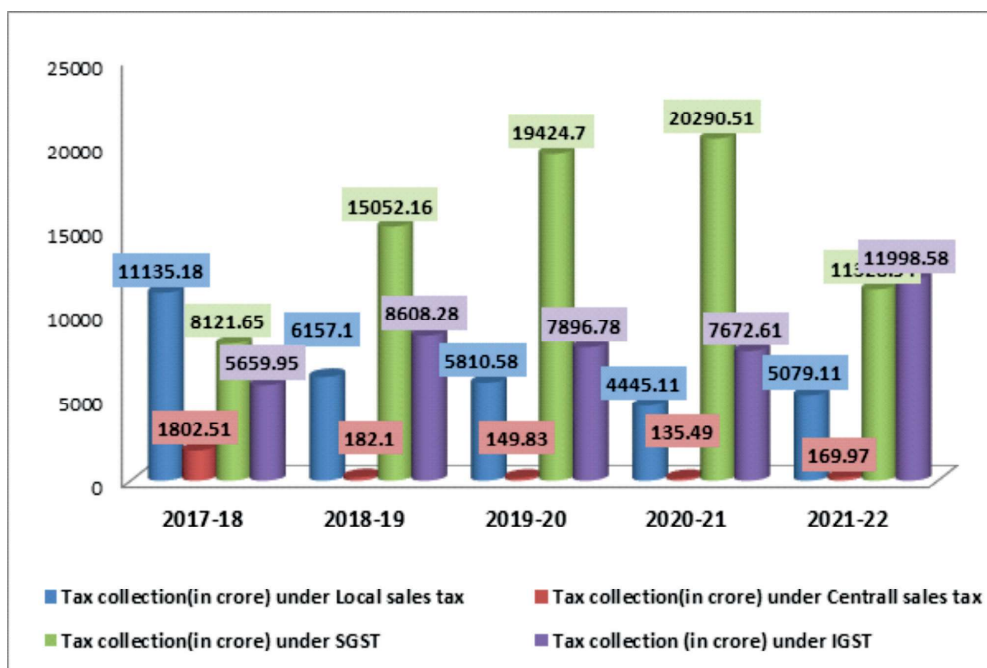


CHART 5.2 (B)

RECEIPTS (LOCAL / CENTRAL SALES TAX/SGST/IGST) 2017-18 to 2021-22

(₹ Crore)



3. Economic Census

- 3.1 Economic Census is the complete enumeration of entrepreneurial activities operating in the geographical boundaries of State/Country at a given point of time to come out with the official count of enterprises and their characteristics. Entrepreneurial activities mean, all those economic activities dealing with the production and/or distribution of goods/services not solely for the purpose of own consumption. All economic activities - agricultural and non-agricultural, except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, Defence and compulsory social security, related to production and/or distribution of groups and/or services are covered. Non-agricultural field of activity covered by Economic Census operations includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas & water supply, sewerage, waste management, construction, wholesale & retail trade, transport & storage, accommodation & food service, information & communication, financial & insurance, real estate, professional, scientific & technical, administrative & support service, education, human health & social work, arts; entertainment & recreation etc.
- 3.2 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% was 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 (99.09%) 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 5.2

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	12,441	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 5.3.

STATEMENT 5.3

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

4. Role of Un-organized Sectors in Delhi

4.1 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 specially designed for trading sector only has been conducted after 1997.

4.2 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 Office, 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 enterprise in Own Account Enterprise was 0.81 lakh and that of the establishment was 3.69 lakh.

4.3 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.

4.4 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 were found to be 810722. The sector-wise break up is given as:

Broad Activity Category	Number of Enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
	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	1.99	0.68	2.67	51.83	45.50	97.33	53.82	46.18	100

The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was found to be 19.60 lakh. The sector-wise breakup is given as:

Broad activity category	Number of Worker by Enterprise type and sector for each broad activity Category								
	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
	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 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

5. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

5.1 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

5.2 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, (MNI) Azadpur
2. APMC, Narela
3. APMC, Najafgarh
4. APMC Keshopur
5. APMC, Shahdara
6. FP&EMC, Gazipur
7. Flower Market, Mehrauli

6. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB)

6.1 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 5.4.

STATEMENT 5.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2013-14 TO 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)

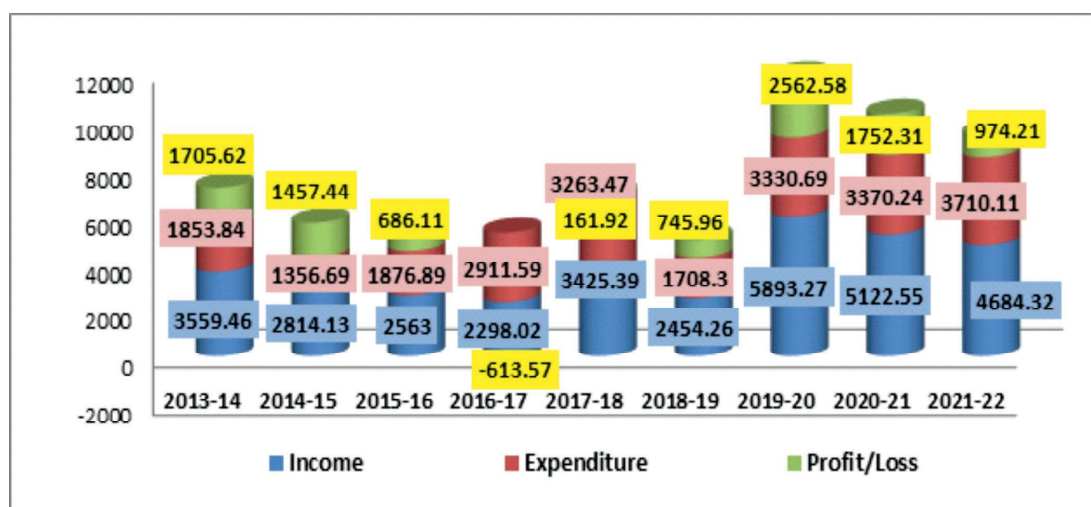
S. No.	Details	Years								
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	3559.46	2814.13	2563	2298.02	3425.39	2454.26	5893.27	5122.55	4684.32
2.	Expenditure	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89	2911.59	3263.47	1708.30	3330.69	3370.24	3710.11
3.	Profit/ Loss	1705.62	1457.44	686.11	(-) 613.57	161.92	745.96	2562.58	1752.31	974.21

6.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that the financial position of DAMB during the last 4 years is steady. The Income of the DAMB has decreased to ₹ 46.84 crore in 2021-22 in comparison of previous year i.e. ₹ 51.23 crore. Similarly, the profit has also decreased to ₹ 9.74 crore in 2021-22 from the profit of previous year ₹ 17.52 crore. From the statement, it may be earmarked that market is continued in profit all the period except in 2016-17. The above financial statement shows the healthy position of market.

CHART 5.3

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)



7. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of MNI Azadpur

7.1 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. 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 5.5.

STATEMENT 5.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)

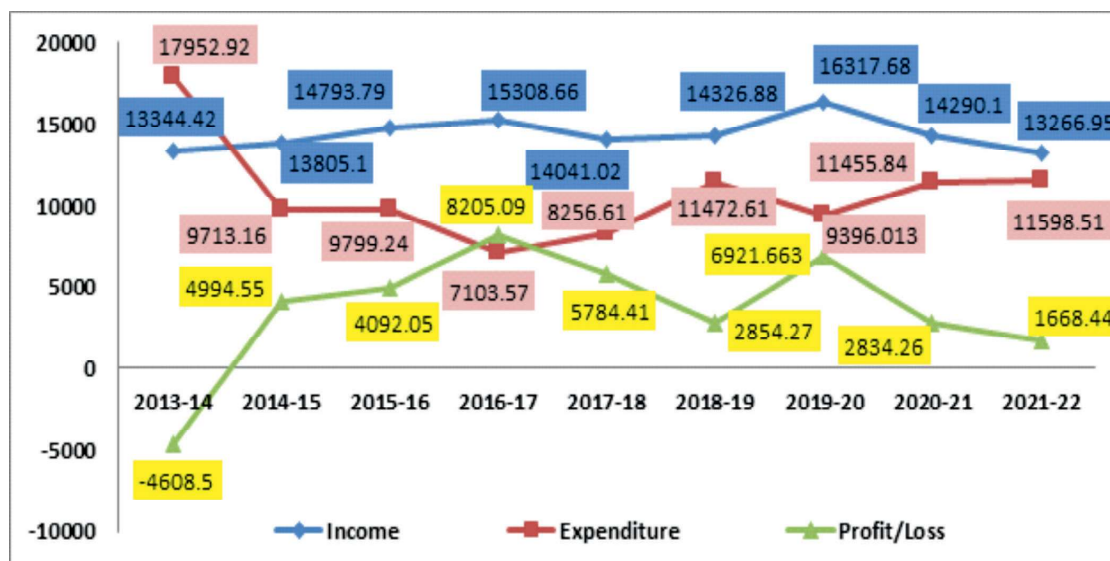
S.No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
I	Income	13344.42	13805.1	14793.79	15308.66	14041.02	14326.88	16317.68	14290.10	13266.95
II	Expenditure	17952.92	9713.16	9799.24	7103.57	8256.61	11472.61	9396.013	11455.84	11598.51
III	Profit/Loss	(-)-4608.5	4092.05	4994.55	8205.09	5784.41	2854.27	6921.663	2834.26	1668.44
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)									
a.	Fruits	21.78	21.4	22.5	20.74	23.16	21.50	20.62	17.07	18.46
b.	Vegetables	24.07	25.16	23.8	22.23	25.85	26.14	24.35	20.21	18.60
c.	Total	45.85	46.56	46.3	42.97	49.01	47.64	44.97	37.28	37.06

7.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market in 2021-22 decreased considerably to ₹ 16.68 crore from previous year 2020-21 i.e. ₹ 28.34 crore. Also, total arrival of market has near about same in 2021-22 in respect of previous year. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi

CHART 5.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)



8. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

8.1 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 arrivals of food grains in APMC, Narela and financial position during the last nine years are presented in Statement 5.6.

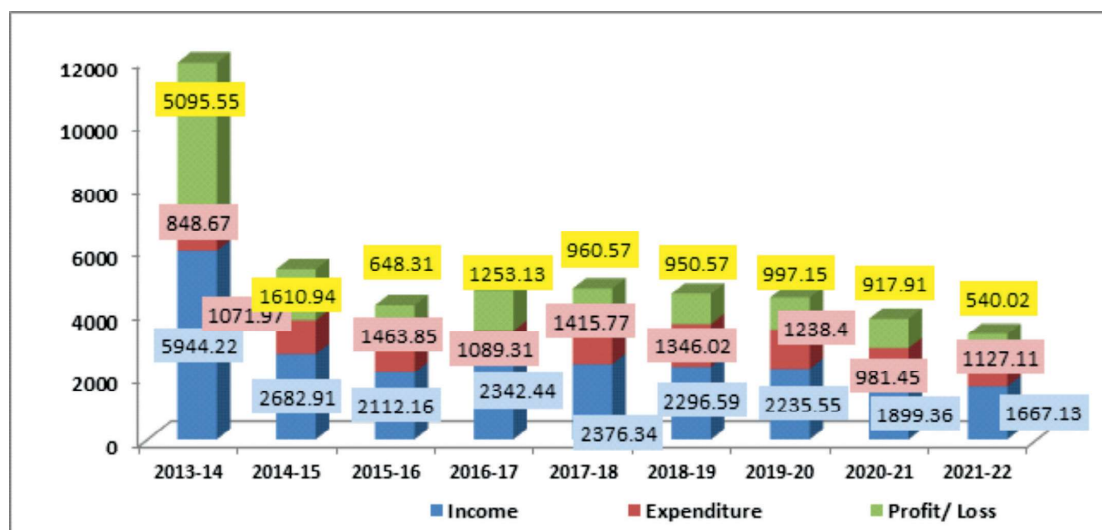
STATEMENT 5.6
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	5944.22	2682.91	2112.16	2342.44	2376.34	2296.59	2235.55	1899.36	1667.13
2.	Expenditure	848.67	1071.97	1463.85	1089.31	1415.77	1346.02	1238.40	981.45	1127.11
3.	Profit/Loss	5095.55	1610.94	648.31	1253.13	960.57	950.57	997.15	917.91	540.02
4.	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	4.46	6.03	6.48	5.31	6.16	5.42	-	4.12	3.70

8.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.6 that income of the APMC of Narela is increasing from 2015-16 to 2017-18 and then is decreasing steadily from 2018-19 onwards. Similarly, profit is also decreased to ₹ 5.40 crore in respect of previous year that is ₹ 9.18 crore. The arrival has been recorded at ₹ 3.70 lakh tone in 2021-22. The information regarding the financial position of APMC of Narela during 2013-22 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

CHART 5.5
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

9.1 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 5.7.

STATEMENT 5.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	355.74	340.24	300.59	317.1	389.44	514.94	437.62	363.62	392.85
2.	Expenditure	337.34	606.1*	531.4	405.91	707.14	348.91	405.38	394.54	313.58
3.	Profit/Loss	18.4	(-) 265.88	(-) 230.81	(-) 88.81	(-) 317.70	166.03	32.24	(-) 30.92	79.27
4.	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	0.71	1	1.2	0.99	1.03	1.24	1.38	1.06	0.90

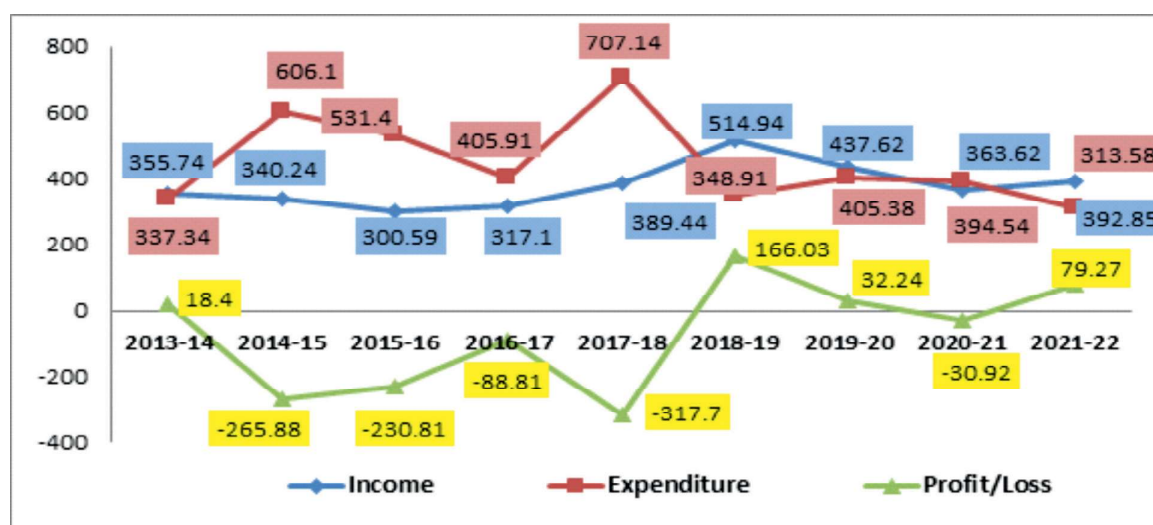
*Exp is increased due to huge payment of retirement dues during the FY 2014-15 & 2015-16

9.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh has continuously increased from 1.03 Lakh Tones in 2017-18 to 1.38 Lakh Tones in 2019-20. However, there is decrease of arrival in 2021-22 of 0.90 lakh tones from previous year 2020-21 of 1.06 lakh. There is a profit of ₹ 0.79 crore in the current year i.e. 2021-22. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2013-14 to 2021-22 is depicted in Chart 5.6

CHART 5.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)



10. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

10.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Shahdara has been renamed as Fruit & Vegetable Market, Gazipur. 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 5.8.

STATEMENT 5.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)

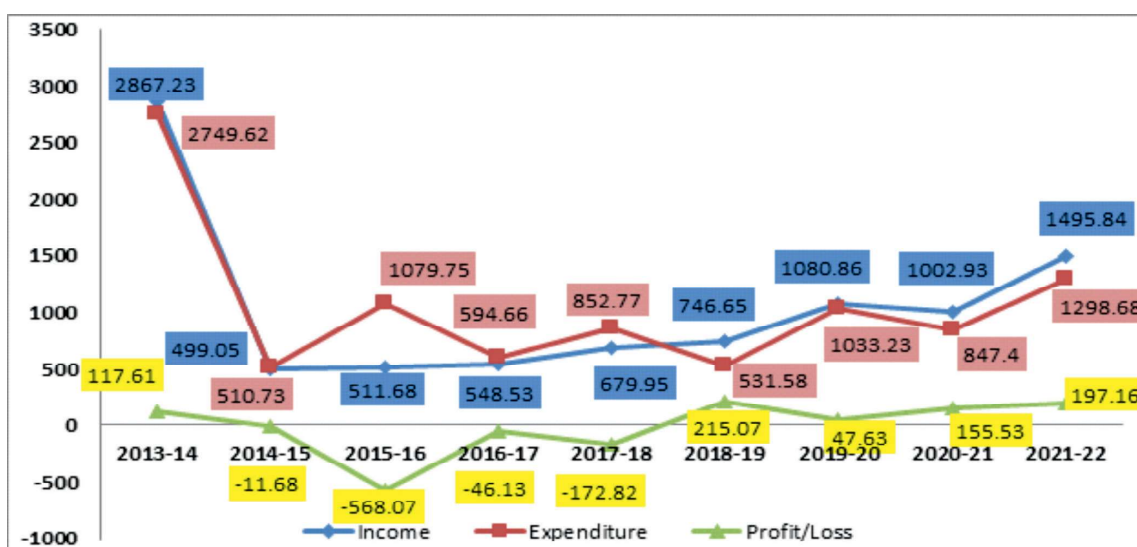
S. No.	Details	Years								
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	2867.23	499.05	511.68	548.53	679.95	746.65	1080.86	1002.93	1495.84
2.	Expenditure	2749.62	510.73	1079.75	594.66	852.77	531.58	1033.23	847.40	1298.68
3.	Profit/Loss	117.61	(-)11.68	(-)568.07	(-)46.13	(-)172.82	215.07	47.63	155.53	197.16
4.	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	3.01	2.57	2.57	3.79	4.03	4.76	4.45	4.13	5.34

10.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.8 that the profit of APMC Shahdara has increased considerably in 2021-22 to ₹ 1.97 crore from ₹ 1.56 crore in 2020-21. Similarly, income and expenditure has also increased in the current year as compared to previous year. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 5.7

CHART 5.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ In Lakh)



11. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur

11.1 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 5.9.

STATEMENT 5.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ In Lakh)

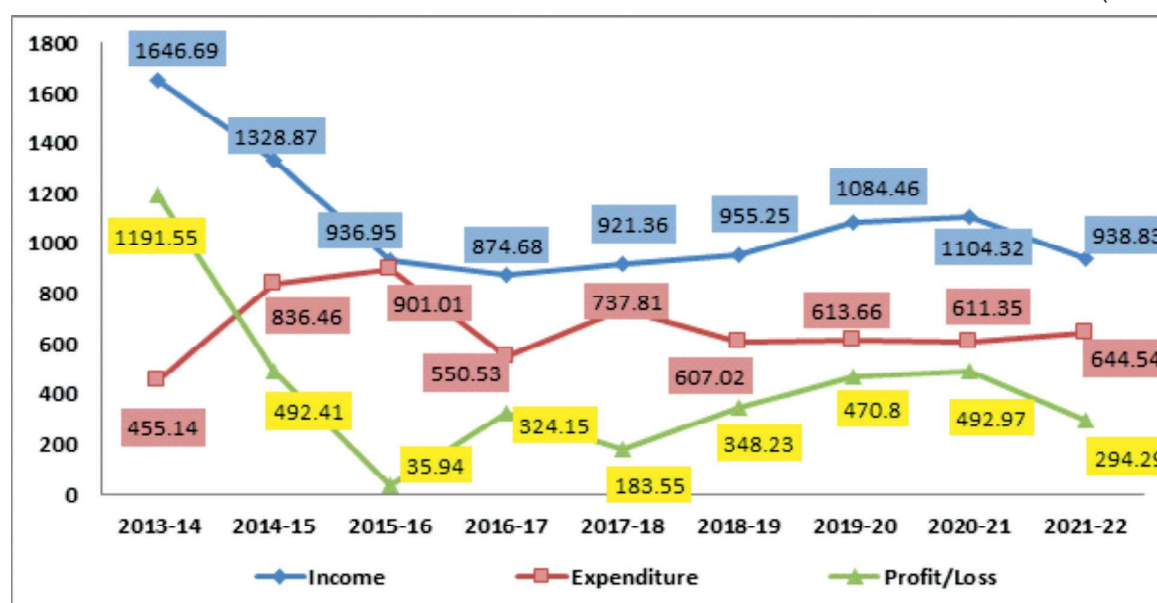
S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	1646.69	1328.87	936.95	874.68	921.36	955.25	1084.46	1104.32	938.83
2.	Expenditure	455.14	836.46	901.01	550.53	737.81	607.02	613.66	611.35	644.54
3.	Profit/Loss	1191.55	492.41	35.94	324.15	183.55	348.23	470.80	492.97	294.29
4.	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.19	2.41	2.44	3.62	3.28	3.79	3.21	2.77	2.72

11.2 It may be shown from Statement 5.9 that the financial position of APMC of Keshopur during the entire period covered the study showed a positive trend till 2020-21. Income as well as profit is in increasing trend from 2017-18 onwards till 2020-21. However, Income as well as profit is decreasing in year 2021-22 as compared to previous year. The income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted in Chart 5.8

CHART 5.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)



12. Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, (FP&EMC) Gazipur

12.1 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 5.10.

STATEMENT 5.10

ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
2.	2014-2015	86922	58873	145795
3.	2015-2016	109918	56774	166692
4.	2016-2017	108039	54153	162192
5.	2017-2018	105451	55287	160738
6.	2018-2019	91622	55610	147232
7.	2019-2020	90009	55225	145234
8.	2020-2021	71576	50464	122040
9.	2021-2022	73903	56502	130405

12.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2013-2016 and decreased in 2016-2021. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally during 2013-2015 and decreased in 2018-21. The poultry & fish arrivals are increased in year 2021-22 as compared to previous year. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2013-22 is presented in Statement 5.11.

STATEMENT 5.11

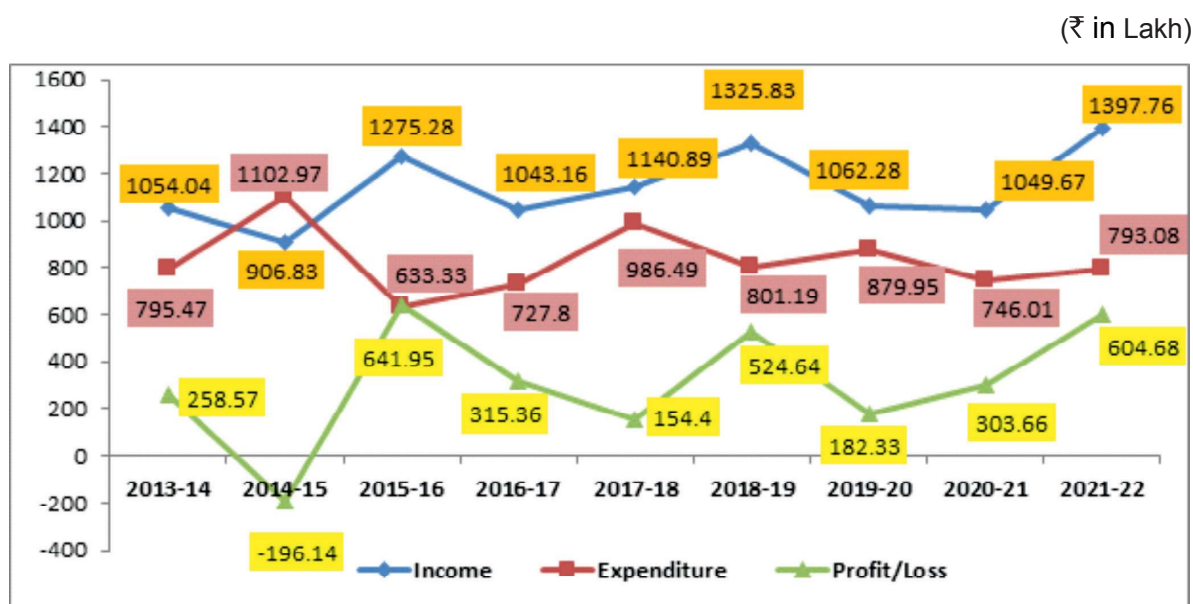
FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	1054.04	906.83	1275.28	1043.16	1140.89	1325.83	1062.28	1049.67	1397.76
2.	Expenditure	795.47	1102.97	633.33	727.8	986.49	801.19	879.95	746.01	793.08
3.	Profit/Loss	258.57	(-)196.14	641.95	315.36	154.40	524.64	182.33	303.66	604.68

- 12.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit has increased to ₹ 6.05 crore in 2021-22 from ₹ 3.04 crore in previous year. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 5.9

CHART 5.9
FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22



13. Flower Marketing Committee (FMC), Mehrauli

- 13.1 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 5.12

STATEMENT 5.12
FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Income	354.48	240.96	315.58	378.72	541.16	602.89	496.61	553.21	623.52
2.	Expenditure	296.44	278.23	367.01	325.92	412.81	436.36	544.47	357.83	502.09
3.	Profit/Loss	58.04	(-)37.27	(-)51.43	52.8	128.35	166.53	(-)47.86	195.38	121.43

13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.12 that the income, expenditure have increased and profit has been decreased of the FMC in 2021-22 in respect of previous year. There is a profit of ₹ 121.43 lakh during 2021-22.

STATEMENT 5.13

ARRIVALS OF FLOWER MARKETING COMMITTEE IFC GAZIPUR DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

Year	Flower (in bundles)	Flower (in Pieces)	Flowers (in Kilograms)	Total
2013-14	19596501	2388875	15797293	37782669
2014-15	21212317	2221936	16470084	39904337
2015-16	20809760	2343992	19278616	42432368
2016-17	20076602	3529900	18686228	42292730
2017-18	26025962	23957774	20998495	70982231
2018-19	34347071	50833753	174028340	259209164
2019-20	27223246	54886803	24984656	107094705
2020-21	11644235	22765953	14774663	49184851
2021-22	18603054	38607100	23368739	80578893

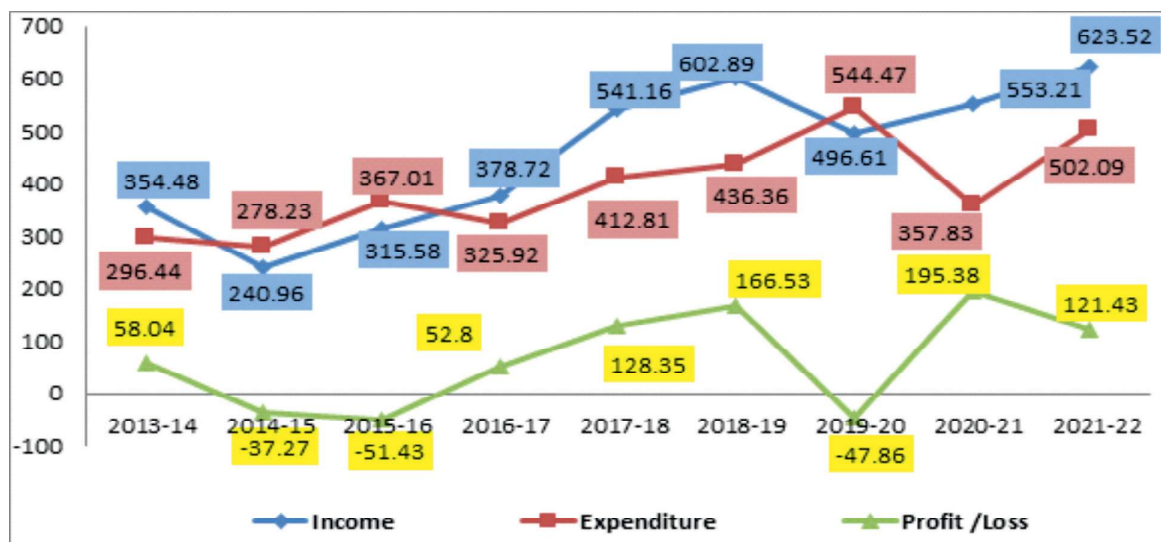
13.3 It may be observed from the statement 5.13 that arrivals of flowers is continue increasing from 2013-14 to 2018-19 and is decreasing from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

The financial position of FMC, Mehrauli during 2013-22 is depicted in Chart 5.10

CHART 5.10

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI- DURING 2013-14 to 2021-22

(₹ in Lakh)



CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 117417 crore during 2022-23 (AE) current prices, which is nearly 12.81 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). This sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last 12 years was more than 10 per cent.
➤	Number of registered dealers (206359 under Local Act and 177661 under Central Act) in 2007-08 increased to 1190976 under GST in 2021-22. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 8744.39 crore to ₹ 41214.82 crore.
➤	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 Income of the DAMB has decreased to ₹ 46.84 crore in 2021-22 in comparison of previous year i.e. ₹ 51.23 crore. Similarly, the profit has also decreased to ₹ 9.74 crore in 2021-22 from the profit of previous year ₹ 17.52 crore.
➤	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 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.
➤	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.
➤	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.
➤	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.
➤	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.

CHAPTER 6

PRICE TRENDS

Labour Bureau an attached office of Ministry of Labour and Employment, since its inception has, inter-alia, been entrusted with the responsibility of compilation, maintenance and disseminating of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. The CPI-IW is compiled as per international best practices & guidelines of ILO and dissemination of CPI-IW is Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) compliant. It is released on last working day of subsequent month. CPI (IW) are compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment and are specific to population segments

- 1.1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), one of the prominent economic indicators, which measures the relative changes in retail prices over a period of time in respect of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average working class family in a given area with reference to a base year. The CPI-IW is mainly used for regulating and determination of dearness allowance (DA) being paid to large number of Central/State Government employees and also to the workers in the industrial sectors besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employments, hence, having significant financial implications to the Public Exchequer. Further, CPI numbers are widely used as macroeconomic indicator of inflation, and also as a tool by government and central banks for targeting inflation and monitoring price stability.
- 1.2 From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the old Series of CPI -IW (2001=100) to the New Base 2016=100. The main components for constructing Consumer Price Index numbers are the weights and prices. Weights are the share of actual expenditure on each commodity during the base period and base prices are the annual average of item level prices during the 2016 in respect of items retained in the index basket.
- 1.3 The definition of price adopted for the compilation of CPI is the price which a consumer/ industrial worker has to pay for the specified item/variety, for the specified unit, in the selected shop of the selected market. It includes all taxes like sales tax, etc., and excludes rebates and discounts, which are universally applicable for all the customers. It is the actual price prevailing in the open market at which transaction takes place between a buyer and a seller. The Black market or unauthorized prices are, however, not taken in the compilation of index numbers. In case of rationed commodities, the fair price is taken.
- 1.4 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

- I. Wholesale Price Index number-All India (WPI)
 - II. Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)
 - III. Consumer Price Index number for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL)
 - IV. Consumer Price Index number for Rural Laborers (CPI-RL)
- 1.5 The substantial change in prices of essential commodities affects 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 behavior. 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.
- 1.6 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 2015-16 to 2021-22 is presented in Table 6.1.

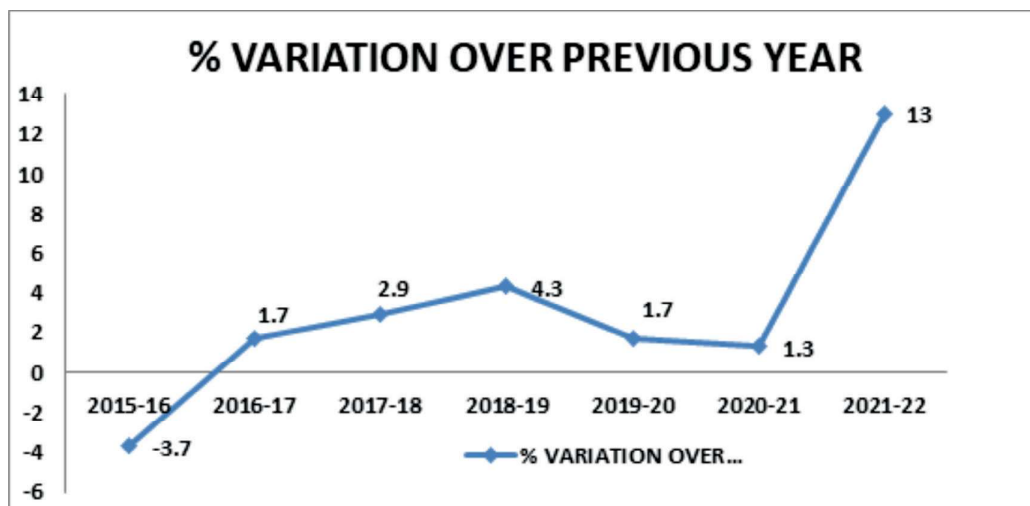
2. Methodology for Compilation of Whole Sale Price Index

- 2.1 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 had replaced the hitherto operated WPI with base 2004-05. The current series is calculated on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean.
- 1.2 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.

1.3 The rate of inflation during the last seven years is depicted in chart 6.1.

CHART 6.1
THE RATE OF INFLATION IN INDIA
(WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX) 2015-16 TO 2021-22

(Percent)



- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 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 from the Year 2014 to 2021 are presented in Statement 6.1

STATEMENT 6.1

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN DELHI- 2014-2021

S. No.	Commodities	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Wheat (308)	Per Quintal	1725	1770	1800	1900	2100	2150	2100	2050
2.	Gram (grarra)	Per Quintal	3450	4200	4690	4500	4550	4300	4325	5600
3.	Rice (Basmati)	Per Quintal	6250	6300	6500	6800	7600	8150	7450	7650
4.	Dal Arhar(Split)	Per Quintal	6400	10200	11820	7000	7100	5450	8875	10200
5.	Dal Moong(Chhilka)	Per Quintal	6550	8425	9050	6800	6950	5700	8987	9900
6.	Dal Urd (Chhilka)	Per Quintal	5950	10200	11720	6900	6900	7800	9025	9800
7.	Mustard Oil(Kachi Ghani)	15 Kg tin	1340	1390	1490	1350	1400	1450	1790	2625
8.	Ghee (desi)No.1	15 Kg Tin	4200	5250	6800	10000	10500	16000	7500	7400
9.	Ghee (Vanaspati)	15 Kg Tin	1050	1000	1200	1250	1275	1265	1400	1770
10.	Kerosene Oil	Per liter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Hard Coke)	Per 40 kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Meat	Per Quintal	25500	22500	34500	28000	32000	40000	45000	49000
13.	Eggs	Per 100 No.	400	400	540	400	425	450	500	500
14.	Chillies (Red)	Per Quintal	9000	NA	9500	12000	12500	13500	17000	19000
15.	Turmeric	Per Quintal	8000	9500	9800	9000	9500	11000	10500	11000
16.	Sugar	Per Quintal	3300	3825	4150	3800	3500	3575	3580	3550
17.	Gur	Per Quintal	2900	2900	4000	4200	4400	4200	4000	4250
18.	Potato	Per Quintal	750	1675	1800	750	850	1500	2200	780
19.	Onion (Dry)	Per Quintal	1200	1000	2375	1600	1200	950	2200	2185

Source: Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GNCTD.

2. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers CPI (IW)

3.1 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 Tilak Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Shahdara, Yamuna Vihar/ Bhajanpura, Mangol Puri, Azadpur, Bawana, Najafgarh, Kotla Mubarakpur Govindpuri/ Kalkaji 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 88 selected centers in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of the CPI for industrial workers is 2016=100. The old series of base year 2001=100 was replaced by new series base 2016=100 since September 2020. The present series i.e. 2016=100 has included eleven selected markets in Delhi for data collection of CPI for industrial workers as mentioned above.

- 3.2 The Labour Bureau Shimla proposed the New Schedule for the replacement of old series base year 2001=100. For new Series base year 2016=100, the process for the collection of prices was started simultaneously. Five markets i.e. Bawana, Najafgarh, Tilak Nagar, Bhajanpura/ Yamuna Vihar and Kotla Mubarakpur were added and whereas two existing/old markets i.e. Rani Bagh and Moti Nagar were deleted for the new series 2016=100.
- 3.3 It is pertinent to mention that the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment Shimla vide letter no.114/1/2013-CPI dated 03.11.2020 for, CPI (IW) on the New Base Year 2016=100 and consequent upon the advent of New Series 2016=100, the Old Series base year 2001=100 is discontinued w.e.f. 03.11.2020.

STATEMENT 6.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DELHI

(Base Year 2016=100)

Group	Group	Weight (%)	2021	2022	% Change
1.	Food & Beverages	36.13	117.9	130.7	10.9
2.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.84	129.7	138.7	6.9
3.	Clothing & Footwear	5.43	130.4	151.7	16.3
4.	Housing	24.29	118.9	120.4	1.3
5.	Fuel & Light	7.05	97.8	117.1	19.7
6.	Miscellaneous	26.26	113.5	120.1	5.8
General Index		100.00	116.4	125.7	8.0

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

- 3.4 The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13 percent, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26 percent, housing at 24.29 percent, fuel & light at 7.05 percent, clothing and footwear at 5.43 percent, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84 percent respectively. The consumer price index number for industrial workers in Delhi during 2021 and 2022 is presented in Statement 6.2.
- 3.5 It may be inferred from Statement 6.2 that the annual average consumer price index increased from 116.4 in 2021 to 125.7 in 2022 registering an increase of 9.3 points. The increase in CPI for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 8.0 percent during 2022 over the last year 2021.
- 3.6 The index for food & beverages group increased from 117.9 in 2021 to 130.7 in 2022 registering an increase of 12.8 points (10.9 percent). Index for pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants increased from 129.7 to 138.7 registering an increase of 9 points (6.9 percent) Index for clothing and footwear group increased from 130.4 to 151.7 registering an increase of 21.3 points (16.3 percent). The index under housing has also increased from 118.9 to 120.4 recorded an increase of 1.5 points (1.3 percent). The index of fuel and light increased from 97.8 in 2021 to 117.1 in 2022 registering an increase of 19.3 points (19.7 percent). Under the miscellaneous group, there are certain items like Household Goods & Services, Health, Transport & Communication, Recreation & Entertainment, Education, and Personal Care & Effects. The index in

this group increased from 113.5 to 120.1 registering an increase of 6.6 points (5.8 percent). Thus the maximum increase was in Fuel & Light, followed by Clothing & Footwear, Food & Beverages, pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants, Miscellaneous and Housing.

3. Price Situation in Other Metros

- 4.1 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 the year 2019 to 2022 is presented in Statement 6.3.

STATEMENT 6.3 **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN METRO CITIES** **IN INDIA – 2019 to 2022**

(Average Annual Index)

S. No.	Year	All India	% Change	Delhi	% Change	Kolkata	% Change	Chennai	% Change	Mumbai	% Change
1.	2019	110.2	7.6	107.5	10.3	118.6	5.0	113.4	5.3	107.2	6.2
2.	2020	116.4	5.6	111.8	4.0	124.2	4.7	118.2	4.2	112.3	4.8
3.	2021	122.0	4.8	116.4	4.1	126.0	1.4	122.5	3.6	116.6	3.8
4.	2022	129.2	5.9	125.7	8.0	137.4	9.0	127.3	3.9	122.7	5.2

Source: Labour Bureau Shimla,

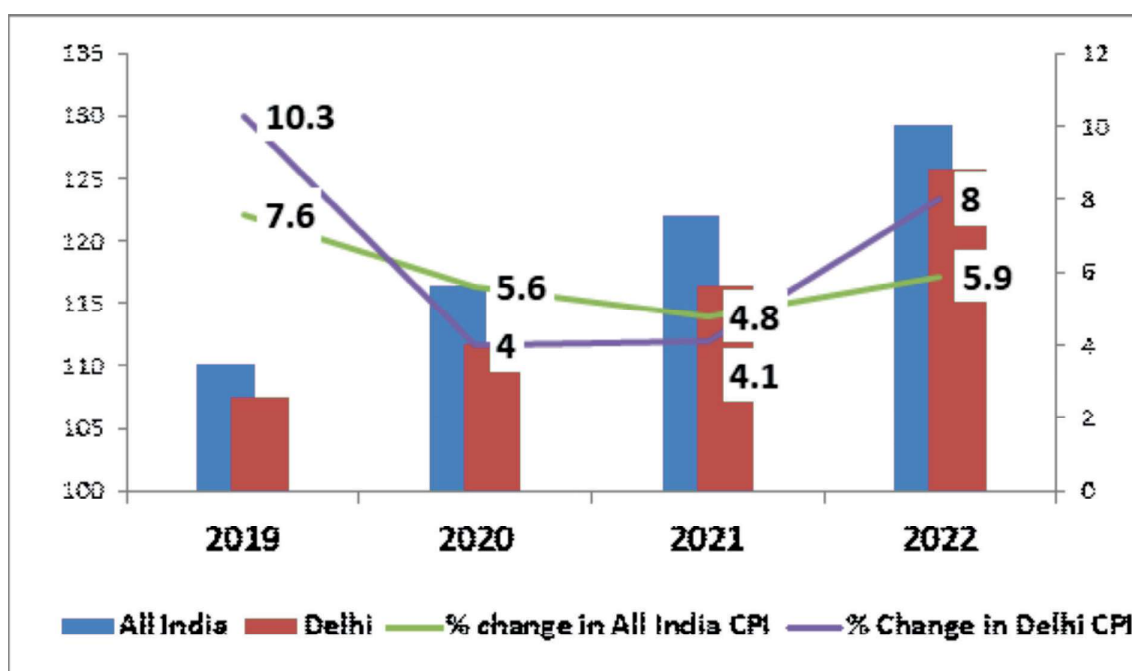
Notes: * Converted figure according to the base year 2016=100.

Base year 2001=100 changed to 2016=100 w.e.f September 2020

- 4.2 It may be observed from Statement 6.3 that the average consumer price index number (General) for the year 2022 in All India was recorded at 129.2. For Kolkata, it was 137.4 followed by Chennai 127.3, Delhi 125.7 and Mumbai 122.7 respectively. The group-wise Price index numbers for industrial workers of metro cities in India during 2021 and 2022 is presented in table 6.2.
- 4.3 The CPI for industrial workers in Delhi and all India during the years from 2019 to 2022 is depicted in Chart 6.2.

CHART 6.2

CPI FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DELHI & ALL INDIA IN INDIA 2019-2022



5 NEW SERIES OF CPI (IW) WITH BASE YEAR 2016=100

- 5.1 It may be observed from Statement 6.4 that as per new base year (2016=100), the Consumer Price Index Number (General) during the year 2021-22 among the metro cities, Kolkata has lowest inflation rate (2.5%) whereas, Delhi has highest inflation rate (5.2%) followed by Mumbai (4.2%) and Chennai (3.3%). At all India level inflation rate is 5.1% observed during the year 2021-22.

STATEMENT 6.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN AII INDIA AND METROCITIES (Financial Year wise)
(NEW BASE YEAR 2016=100)

	2020-21	2021-22	In %
All India	117.6	123.6	5.1
Delhi	112.4	118.3	5.2
Mumbai	113.2	118.0	4.2
Chennai	119.5	123.5	3.3
Kolkata	125.1	128.2	2.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS ON BASE 2012=100 RELEASED BY NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, MoSPI, GOVT. OF INDIA

5.2 The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is releasing CPI (Rural, Urban, and Combined) on Base 2012=100 every month. Month wise comparative picture of Inflation rates based on CPI (Combined) in Delhi and All India are depicted in Statement 6.5 (for the months of January, 2020 to December, 2020), in Statement 6.6 (for the months of January, 2021 to December, 2021) & in Statement 6.7 (for the months of January, 2022 to December, 2022).

STATEMENT 6.5

INFLATION RATES BASED ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COMBINED) IN DELHI AND ALL INDIA- FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, 2020 TO DECEMBER, 2020 (WITH NEW BASE YEAR 2012)

Year	Month	DELHI (%)	ALL INDIA (%)
2020	January	4.69	7.59
2020	February	3.46	6.58
2020	March	2.88	5.84
2020	April	*	7.22
2020	May	*	6.27
2020	June	1.69	6.23
2020	July	3.6	6.73
2020	August	3.58	6.69
2020	September	4.78	7.27
2020	October	3.85	7.61
2020	November	3.36	6.93
2020	December	1.23	4.59
Annual Inflation Rate		3.31	6.63

**Inflation rate cannot be calculated as the data is not provided by NSO due to COVID pandemic for year 2020.*

STATEMENT 6.6**INFLATION RATES BASED ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COMBINED) IN DELHI AND ALL INDIA- FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, 2021 TO DECEMBER, 2021 (WITH NEW BASE YEAR 2012)**

Year	Month	DELHI (%)	ALL INDIA (%)
2021	January	1.83	4.06
2021	February	2.94	5.03
2021	March	3.49	5.52
2021	April	*	4.23
2021	May	*	6.30
2021	June	6.86	6.26
2021	July	5.28	5.59
2021	August	5.31	5.30
2021	September	4.89	4.35
2021	October	6.15	4.48
2021	November	7.04	4.91
2021	December	6.55	5.66
Annual Inflation Rate		5.03	5.14

* Inflation rate cannot be calculated as the data is not provided by NSO due to COVID pandemic for year 2021.

STATEMENT 6.7**INFLATION RATES BASED ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COMBINED) IN DELHI AND ALL INDIA- FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, 2022 TO DECEMBER, 2022 (WITH NEW BASE YEAR 2012)**

Year	Month	DELHI (%)	ALL INDIA (%)
2022	January	6.14	6.01
2022	February	5.70	6.07
2022	March	5.75	6.95
2022	April	6.58	7.79
2022	May	5.57	7.04
2022	June	5.06	7.01
2022	July	4.13	6.71
2022	August	4.16	7.00
2022	September	4.03	7.41
2022	October	2.99	6.77
2022	November	2.17	5.88
2022	December	2.98	5.72
Annual Inflation Rate		4.61	6.70

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is one of the prominent economic indicators, which measures the relative changes in retail prices over a period of time in respect of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average working class family in a given area with reference to a base year.
➤	The definition of price adopted for the compilation of CPI is the price which a consumer/industrial worker has to pay for the specified item/variety, for the specified unit, in the selected shop of the selected market. It includes all taxes like sales tax, etc., and excludes rebates and discounts, which are universally applicable for all the customers.
➤	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.
➤	From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the old Series of CPI -IW (2001=100) to the New Base 2016=100.
➤	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.

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agricultural activity is continuously declining in Delhi due to rapid urbanization and growth in other economic activities. The number of rural villages also reducing and the number came down from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011 Census.

- 1.1 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 agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94% in 2011-12 to 0.31% in 2022-23.

2. Land Holding Pattern

The information on the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi is available as per last Agriculture Census 2015-16. As compared to Agricultural Census 2010-11, the total number of operational holdings in Delhi showed an increase of 1.68% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16. The maximum increase in number of operational holdings of 20.35% was for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 21.65% is for Medium Size Group. However, the total operated area in Delhi showed 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.

3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 47850 hectares in 2021-22 which was at 36445 hectares during 2011-12. Similarly, the estimated gross cropped area in 2022-23 is decreased to 32984 hectares (Estimated). The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades. This results in the reduction of the share of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information on land use pattern of Delhi is available at Table 7.1(Annexure)

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 which 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. 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 High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds. The information regarding the crop intensity of Delhi during the last 10 years is presented in statement 7.1.

STATEMENT 7.1

CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2012-13 TO 2022-23

(In Hectares)

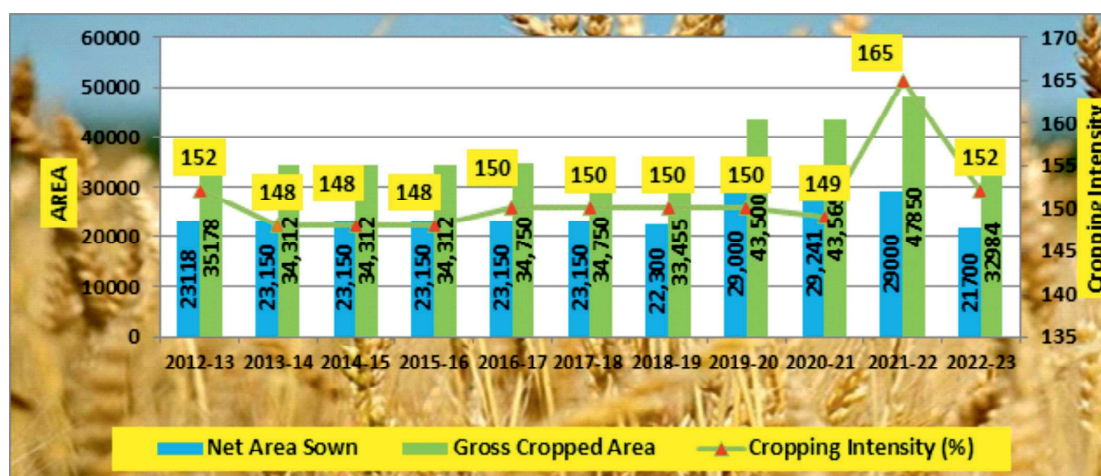
S.No	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2012-13	23118	35,178	152
2.	2013-14	23,150	34,312	148
3.	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
4.	2015-16	23,150	34,312	148
5.	2016-17	23,150	34,750	150
6.	2017-18	23,150	34,750	150
7.	2018-19	22,300	33,455	150
8.	2019-20	29,000	43,500	150
9.	2020-21	29,241	43,569	149
10.	2021-22	29,000	47,850	165
11.	2022-23*	21,700	32,984	152

* (Excluding vegetables, floriculture)

Source: Development Department, GNCTD and Delhi Statistical Handbook

CHART 7.1

CROPPING INTENSITY OF DELHI



4.2 It may be observed from Statement 7.1 that the cropping intensity is 152% in 2022-23, which is the same as in 2012-13.

5. Cropping Pattern

5.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops of Paddy, Jowar (Fodder) Bajra, maize during Kharif season and Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Gram crops during the Rabi season 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 2021-22 is presented in Statement 7.2 the production and yield pattern of food grains crops in Delhi during 2007-08 to 2021-22 is given in Table 2 (Annexure).

STATEMENT 7.2

AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2021-22

S. No.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	19,180	83,631	4,360
2.	Barley	50	150	3,000
3.	Bajra	1,325	5,340	4,030
4.	Maize	22	112	5091
5.	Paddy	6,171	29,620	4,800
6.	Mustard	3,650	7,300	2,000

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

5.2 It may be observed from Statement 7.2 that wheat was the main food crop of production in Delhi during 2021-22.

5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to 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. Farmers Training

6.1. Under the programmers of Farmers Training and Education Centre, and Parali Training under Crop residue management 1372 farmers provided training in 73 numbers of training & demonstration camps held during 2021-22 and 653 farmers have been provided training in 28 training and demonstration camps held till 31st Oct 2022.

7. Horticulture/ Floriculture

7.1 Horticulture is the major diversified activities involving production of fruits, vegetables, spices, mushroom & flowers by the farmers of Delhi. Directorate of Horticulture is running schemes with mandate to create awareness amongst the farmers and

demonstrate growing techniques about flowers, fruits, vegetables cultivation, vermi-composting, organic farming etc. 2450 farmers were imparted trainings on latest techniques in horticulture/ floriculture in 98 Kisan Gosthies organized in 2021-22. Nurseries at Dwarka, Patparganj, Hauzrani, Libaspur, Masoodabad, Chilla and KharKhari Nahar are mainly concerned for development / production of Vegetables seeds & seedlings, Mushroom production, Vermi Compost, Ornamental & Flower plants, Medicinal Plants etc. Details of achievements made in respect of these items in 2021-22 and 2022-23 (Up to Dec., 2022) in Delhi are as below:-

STATEMENT 7.3

AREA & PRODUCTION UNDER HORTICULTURE/ FLORICULTURE CROPS

S. No.	Description of items	2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to Dec. 2022)
1.	Area brought under Floriculture (in Ha.)	6530	6354	6530	5657
2.	Area brought under Vegetables (in Ha.)	23500	24543	23500	21126
3.	Production of Fruits/ Vegetables (in MT)	370500	370048	370500	274139
4.	Plantation on Gaon Sabha / Community/ Govt. lands (in Nos)	1000	1000	1000	1060

Source: Horticulture Unit, Environment Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

STATEMENT 7.4

PRODUCTION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, SEEDLINGS & WORMY COMPOST

S. No.	Description of items	2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2022)
1.	Ornamental plants (in Nos)	37000	34857	37000	27342
2.	Bulbs of bulbus plants (in Nos)	4000	3850	4000	3600
3.	Flower Seedling (in Nos)	300000	285000	300000	147570
4.	Flower seeds (in Kg.)	40	38.95	60	85.8
5.	Vegetable seedlings (in No's)	600000	472000	600000	154051
6.	Vegetable seeds (in Kg.)	700	595	700	30.2
7.	Wormy Compost (Kg.)	40000	44740	400000	308880
8.	Medicinal Saplings (in Nos)	20000	22260	20000	10440

7.2 Due to continuous decline in the area for crops in Delhi, modern techniques of Hydroponics will be popularized with the aim to ensure the soil less cultivation of

vegetables and herbal crops. Similarly, National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM-CSS) was introduced in NCT of Delhi. A District level Seminar on Bee-Keeping has also been organised through KVK Ujwa, in the month of December-2022 and one more Seminar & 4 Scientific Training have also to be organized during 2022-23.

- 7.3 To facilitate income & employment of farmers and the demands of the public at large in a cost effective manner, the Project “Creation of Integrated Supply Chain for fruits and vegetables in Delhi” is integrated with the “Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture”- already in operation in Delhi. The aim is to do away with middle- man and to make available the vegetables and fruits to the consumers, on their easy reach on cheap price.

8. Soil Testing & Soil Reclamation

Services are being provided for testing of Soil & Water Samples of the farmers of NCT of Delhi. The following activities / parameters achieved during 2021-22 and 2022-23 (Up to Oct, 2022) against the targets as mentioned in the Statement 7.5

STATEMENT 7.5

SOIL TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS

S. No	Activity (in No's)	2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Oct, 2022
1.	Testing of Soil samples	400	408	400	00
2.	Testing of Water samples	45	04	45	05
3.	Soil Health cards issued	400	Nil	400	195

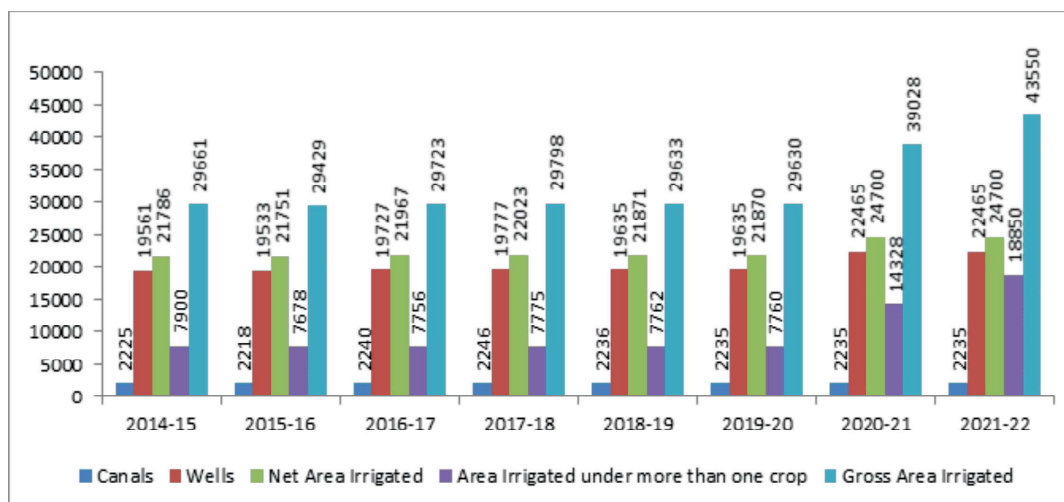
9. Irrigation in Delhi

- 9.1 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 is also utilized for irrigation purpose.
- 9.2 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 2022 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 irrigation and irrigated area in Delhi during the last ten years is presented in Table 7.3.

CHART 7.2

SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI

(Area in Hectare)



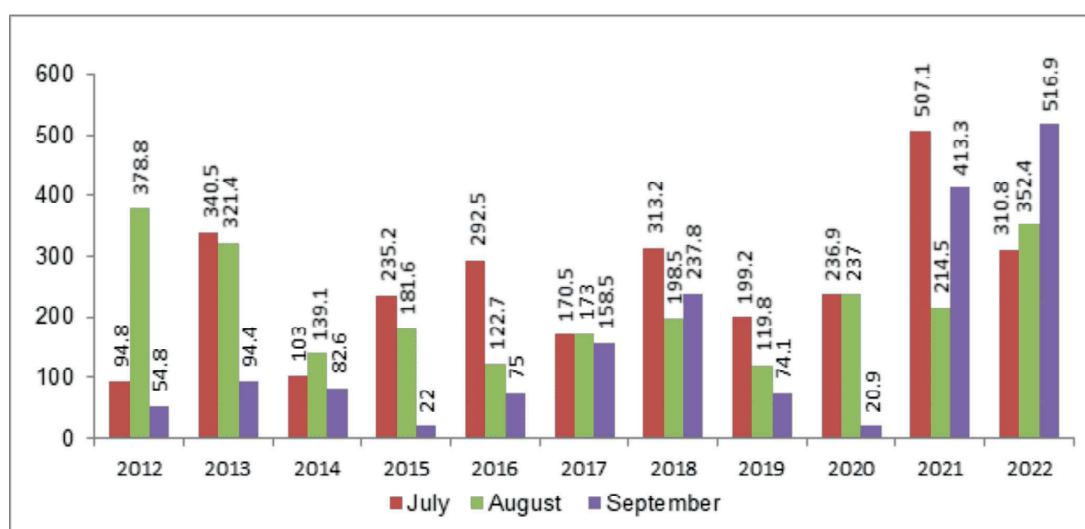
Source : Revenue & Development Department, GNCTD
Delhi Statistical Handbook, DES, GNCTD

9.4 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 thirteen years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Table 7.4 (Annexure).

CHART 7.3

RAINFALL IN DELHI (JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER)

(In mm)



Source: Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi & Delhi Statistical Handbook

9.5 It may be observed from the above graph that the rainfall in Delhi during 2010 and 2022 was higher than the normal rainfall in Delhi during all three months. However, rainfall was lower than the normal rainfall during all these three months in 2007, 2014 and 2019. The rainfall in September month of 2022 was well higher the normal level.

10. Animal Husbandry

10.1 Livestock is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. Animal husbandry is the occupation which takes care of domestic animals that are used primarily as food and food products for protein source. Due to rapid urbanization and limited availability of food /faddy/posture land in NCT of Delhi scope of Animal Husbandry is being reduced continuously. Delhi has become a consumer state wherein Livestock and livestock products are being supplied from other states. As per 20th Livestock Census (2019) no. of livestock has been reduced to 3, 07,267 from 3,66,397 in 19th Livestock Census (2012). Presently Animal Husbandry Unit is providing Veterinary Healthcare services to the Livestock and companion animals through a network of 78 Veterinary Hospital, Dispensaries and Laboratory.

10.2 The information regarding the livestock Census in Delhi during 2012 and 2019 is presented in Statement 7.8.

STATEMENT 7.8
LIVESTOCK IN DELHI AND ITS GROWTH: 2012 AND 2019

S. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census(Number)		Growth (%)	
		2012	2019	% (During 2012-2019)	Per annum
1.	Cow	86433	124638	44.2	6.31
2.	Buffalo	162142	157675	-2.75	-0.39
3.	Sheep	932	2003	115	16.42
4.	Goat	30470	17085	-44	-6.28
5.	Others	86420	5866	-93	-13.28
	Total	366397	307267	-16.13	-2.30

10.3 It may be inferred from statement 7.8 that the livestock in Delhi has decreased recording a negative growth at -16.13%. The highest growth of livestock was reported at 16.42% per annum in case of sheep category of the livestock. Similarly, growth of 6.31% per annum was recorded in case of cows. On the other hand, the highest negative growth also reported at -13.28% per annum in others, -6.28% in Goats animals and -0.39%per annum in buffaloes. The main reason for decline in number of livestock may be attributed to decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

11. Veterinary Facilities

- 11.1 There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 laboratory, 01 Farmers Information Centre, and two (2) Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The main objective is to control contagious/infectious diseases like Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Galgotu) and Foot and Mouth Disease (Muh-Khur), Rabies etc. Training camps are organized for livestock farmers. Animal disease diagnostic facility is available at disease diagnostic laboratory at Palam. Testing of samples is done free of cost. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4,15,986 during the year 2011-12 to 5,10,999 during the year 2021-22 and 2,73,049 up to September 2022. The information regarding Veterinary services being provided in Delhi is presented in statement 7.9 & 7.10.

STATEMENT 7.9
VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2011-12 TO 2022-23

S. No.	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)			Animal treated
		Hospitals (inc. one Vety. Poly. Clinic)	Dispensaries	Labs Research Centres	
1.	2011-12	46	28	2	415986
2.	2012-13	47	28	1	391152
3.	2013-14	47	28	-	378359
4.	2014-15	47	28	-	367518
5.	2015-16	47	28	2	412363
6.	2016-17	47	28	2	438504
7.	2017-18	49	26	2*	469474
8.	2018-19	49	26	2*	460769
9.	2019-20	48	29	2*	582242
10.	2020-21	48	29	2*	511562
11.	2021-22	48	29	2*	510999
12.	2022-23	48	29	2*	273049 (upto September 2022)

* 01 Lab & 01 Farmers Information Centre

Source: Development Department, GNCTD.

- 11.2 To facilitate treatment of animals in remote areas two (02) mobile veterinary clinics is functioning in South West and North West District. One 24x7 emergency services at Veterinary Hospital Tis Hazari and two 08:00 AM to 08:00 PM services at VH Ghazipur and VH Palam are being operated by the department.

STATEMENT 7.10
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 2021-22 & 2022-23

S. No	Activity	Target 2021-22	Achievement 2021-22	Target 2022-23	Achievement 2022-23 (upto September)
1.	Treatment of Sick Animals (in lakh)	6.00	510999	6.00	273049
2.	Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septicaemias and FMD Disease	HS-2.5 lakh (1 times) FMD-2.5 lakh (2 times on six months intervals)	148130 108303	HS-1.3 lakh (1 times) FMD-2.5 lakh (2 times on six months intervals)	77280 2744
3.	Anti-Rabies Vaccination	1 lakh	85979	1 lakh	36087
	DHLPPI Vaccination	N.A	19795	N.A	10197
4.	Animal to be benefited in Go-sadans	22000	29176	22000	16054
5.	Treatment of Sterility Cases	25000	14044	10000	7327
6.	Laboratory Test Conducted	-	2137	3000	1415

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, GNCTD

12. Autonomous/ Grant in Aid Institutions

12.1. State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare (SABAW)

State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare **SABAW** is a non-institutional body for Govt. of NCT of Delhi concerning various animal welfare activities including release of grant in aid to NGOs/AWOs engaged in such activities in NCT of Delhi. The Board recognizes NGOs/ Institutions including DSPCAs and provides Grant-in Aid to them for maintenance, health care, treatment of unproductive/ abandoned / distressed animals/abused/case property of animals and other related welfare activities. The Board is also regulatory/monitoring body for implementation of different rules framed under the PCA Act, 1960 particularly the PCA (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017/PCA (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017/PCA (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018.

12.2 Delhi Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)

SPCA is implementing the provisions of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Infirmary under DSPCA at Tis Hazari provides shelter, feeding and healthcare to animals. The DSPCA also keeps case property animals confiscated under the PCA Act, 1960 it also promotes awareness in public for love and compassion towards animals. 12612 Animals rescued, 219 vehicles seized and ₹ 16, 60,345 has been collected during 2021-22. Further, 10,068 Animals rescued, 93 vehicles seized and ₹ 8, 88,960 has been collected upto September 2022 under PCA Act, 1960.

12.3 Gausshalas/ Gausadans

In pursuance of section 10 of the Delhi Agriculture Cattle Preservation Act 1994, 05

Gaushalas/ Gausadans were established in year 1995. Presently, four Gausadans namely (1) Shri Krishana Gausadan, Sultanpur Dabas (2) Gopal Gausadan, Harewali (3) Dabur Hare Krishna Gausadan, Surhera (4) Manav Gausadan, Rewla Kahnpur are operational and nearly 16051 cows & its progeny are being maintained therein. Payment of Grant in aid @ ₹20/- per day per cattle is paid to NGOs for the purpose of maintenance of the health of the cattle and for proper feeding, watering, shelter etc. of the animals in the Gaushalas/ Gausadans by NCT of Delhi.

13. Fisheries

- 13.1 The Fisheries Unit regulates fishing in public water under the Punjab fisheries Act 1914, and the Indian fisheries Act 1897, to prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. The year wise information regarding the production of fish seed and fish is presented in Statement 7.11

STATEMENT 7.11

FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI 2011-12 TO 2022-23

S.No	Years	Fish Seed Production (Lakh)	Fish Production (Tons)
1.	2011-12	13.00	740
2.	2012-13	15.25	690
3.	2013-14	18.25	680
4.	2014-15	16.20	675
5.	2015-16	16.20	710
6.	2016-17	16.15	740
7.	2017-18	20.00	801
8.	2018-19	2.02	785
9.	2019-20	15.00	860
10.	2020-21	-	758
11.	2021-22	-	725
12.	2022-23 (Upto Sept 2022)	-	430

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

- 13.2 Fishery activities have been decreased sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization. There is ample scope of high-tech fishery activities like Bio-floc culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS), Ornamental fish breeding/farming & post-harvest infrastructure development etc. These activities will enhance the farmers' income significantly. This will also help in employment generation for local youth, fisherman, SC/ST communities and entrepreneurs in Delhi. Accordingly, the department is implementing beneficiary oriented projects of pond Bio-floc (04). Bio-floc culture system 25 tank (01) & Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) (01), 251 fishermen have been insured in the current year 2022-23 for ₹ 5 Lakh in case of death under the Group Accidental Insurance Scheme (GAIS) under Pradhan

Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna (PMMSY) being implemented by National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

14. Rural Development

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 7.12

STATEMENT 7.12

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	2658612	11.25
3.	1971	243	418675	4065698	10.30
4.	1981	214	452206	6220406	7.27
5.	1991	199	949019	9420644	10.07
6.	2001	165	944727	13850507	6.82
7.	2011	112	419042	16787941	2.50

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook

15. Delhi Village Development Board

- 15.1 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' 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 for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi.
- 15.2 Delhi Village Development Board considers requests of infrastructure development of the area of the residents of all rural and urban villages of Delhi in consultation with elected representatives (MPs/MLAs). It recommended and prioritizes the projects and ensures time-bound implementation. Following are the functions of DVDB:
- To study the deficiencies in the existing infrastructure in Delhi rural areas.
 - To consider and recommend the prioritization of projects and schemes for implementation.
 - 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, 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.
- (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 Government 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, Vyayamshalas, Village Libraries etc.
 - iv) Development of Ponds/ Water Bodies.
 - v) Construction/ repair/ maintenance of Chaupals, Barat Ghars, Community Centers.
 - vi) Other need-based works like drinking water facility, street lights etc.

16. 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 339 numbers of VDCs, duly recommended by Hon'ble MLAs, have been issued by the RD unit so far.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVa of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.31% in 2022-23.
➤	2450 farmers were imparted trainings on latest techniques in horticulture/ floriculture in 98 Kisan Gosthies organized in 2021-22.
➤	As per 20 th Livestock Census (2019), no. of livestock has been reduced to 3,07,267 from 3,66,397 in 19 th Livestock Census (2012).
➤	The number of villages in Delhi reduced from 304 in 1951 to 112 in 2011.

CHAPTER 8

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Delhi is landlocked City in Northern India with limited resources in comparison to growing population. Rapid Urbanization of Delhi along with growth in economic activities in its surrounding areas is responsible for environment problems. Air pollution, water pollution, loss of biodiversity, noise pollution etc. are the major environmental challenges besides these Hazardous Waste, Bio –medical waste, Construction, Demolition and Electronic Waste are other serious threat to the environment in Delhi.

- 1.1 The pace of 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 Crop residue (parali) burning in the NCR and neighboring states in the winter months, not favorable for dispersion of air pollutants. Delhi's Environment is also highly influenced by different meteorological phenomena. In summer, the particulate is influenced by dust storm from Rajasthan.
- 1.2 Government has taken several steps in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, installation of Anti Smog Gun at construction sites, promotion of bio-decomposer developed by IARI Pusa for stubble management, closing of thermal power plants, deployment of Mechanical Road Sweepers (MRS) & Water Sprinklers (WS), implementation of Electric Vehicle Policy, ban on single use plastic, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water, prohibition on open burning of garbage/ dry leaves etc, improvement of sewage system, stringent industrial emission norms etc.
- 1.3 Govt. of Delhi has launched an innovative platform for submission of pollution related grievances which is monitored through Green War Room called Green Delhi App, which is a user friendly mobile based app with 27 government departments/ agencies of Delhi on one platform, both for android and IOS mobile phone users.
- 1.4 To improve Delhi's air quality and create an entire supply-chain ecosystem for this new segment of vehicles, Delhi Govt. established a policy 'Delhi Electric Vehicles Policy, 2020'. the policy intends to deploy 25% of all new vehicles to be electric vehicles by 2024.
- 1.5 As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1997. The area increased to 342 sq km in 2021 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 23.06 per cent. Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage (9.91%) of the total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).

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. Year-wise annual mean ambient air quality levels in Delhi during 2015 to 2022* (till November) is presented in Statement 8.1

STATEMENT 8.1

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LEVELS IN DELHI: 2015-2022

DPCC CAAQMS Yearly City Average of Various Pollutants 2015 – 2022***								
Year	PM ₁₀ (ug/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (ug/m ³)	SO ₂ (ug/m ³)	NO ₂ (ug/m ³)	O ₃ (ug/m ³)	NH ₃ (ug/m ³)	CO (mg/m ³)	C ₆ H ₆ (ug/m ³)
Standard	60 (ug/m ³)	40 (ug/m ³)	50 (ug/m ³)	40 (ug/m ³)	100** (ug/m ³)	100 (ug/m ³)	2** (mg/m ³)	5 (ug/m ³)
2015	295	133	17.54	71.96	45.11	43.97	1.51	4.41
2016	303	137	20.52	71.63	39.78	43.16	1.84	6.28
2017	277	130	23.28	74.01	43.60	37.99	2.07	5.20
2018	277	128	18.61	50.00	38.57	40.00	1.52	3.10
2019	230	112	14.76	48.18	34.69	37.80	1.44	4.25
2020	187	101	13.54	40.30	35.74	36.17	1.27	3.34
2021	221	113	12.79	42.31	32.57	40.65	1.34	2.91
2022***	215	95	10.77	40.80	33.30	42.07	1.26	2.07

* City average is calculated from 2015-2017 for 4 stations & from 2018-2022 for 24 stations

** For 8 hrs & for 1 hr O₃ is 180 (ug/m³) & CO is 4 (mg/m³)

*** till November 2022

Source: DPCC

Particulate Matter for measuring Pollution: 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.

- 2.2 **Particulate Matter (PM₁₀):** Annual city average at all the monitoring locations is exceeded the prescribed standard i.e. 60 µg/m³.
- 2.3 **Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):** Annual city average at all the monitoring locations is exceeded the prescribed standard i.e.40 µg/m³.
- 2.4 **Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂):** Annual city average at all the monitoring locations is within the prescribed standard i.e. 50µg/m³.
- 2.5 **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂):** Annual city average at some monitoring locations is exceeded the prescribed standard i.e.40µg/m³.
- 2.6 **Carbon Monoxide (CO):** Annual city average at all the monitoring locations is within the prescribed standard i.e. 2 mg/m³.

2.7 **Ozone (O₃):** Annual city average at all the monitoring locations is within the prescribed standard i.e.100 mg/m³.

2.8 **DPCC** monitored air quality through 24 online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 24 locations which are presented in Statement 8.2

STATEMENT 8.2

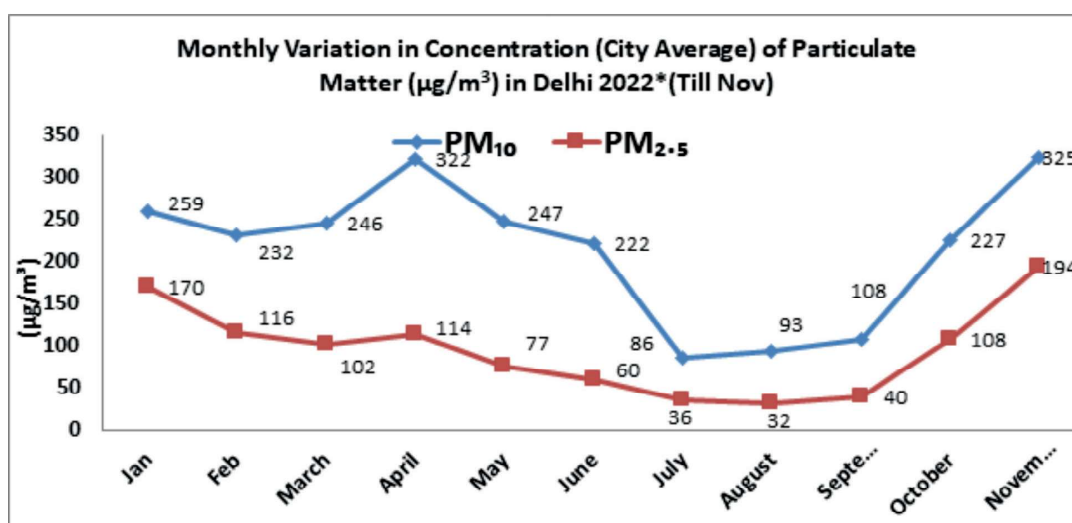
CONTINUOUS AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS (CAAQMS) ESTABLISHED IN DELHI

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

2.9 The real time air quality monitoring data can be seen at DPCC’s website.

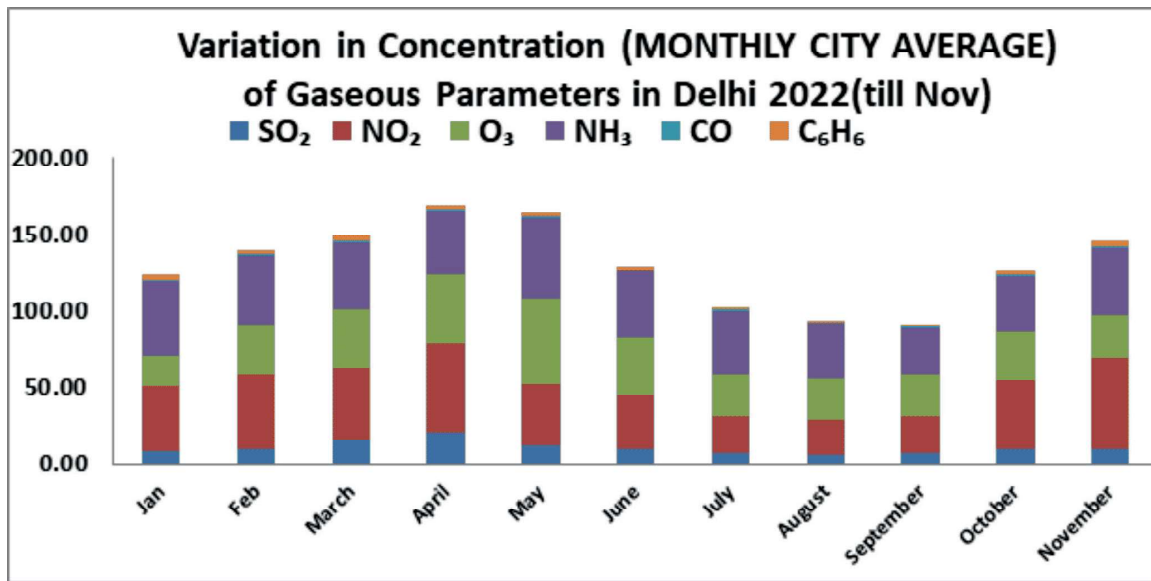
CHART 8.1

MONTHLY CITY AVERAGE OF CRITICAL POLLUTANTS DELHI 2022



Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

CHART 8.2

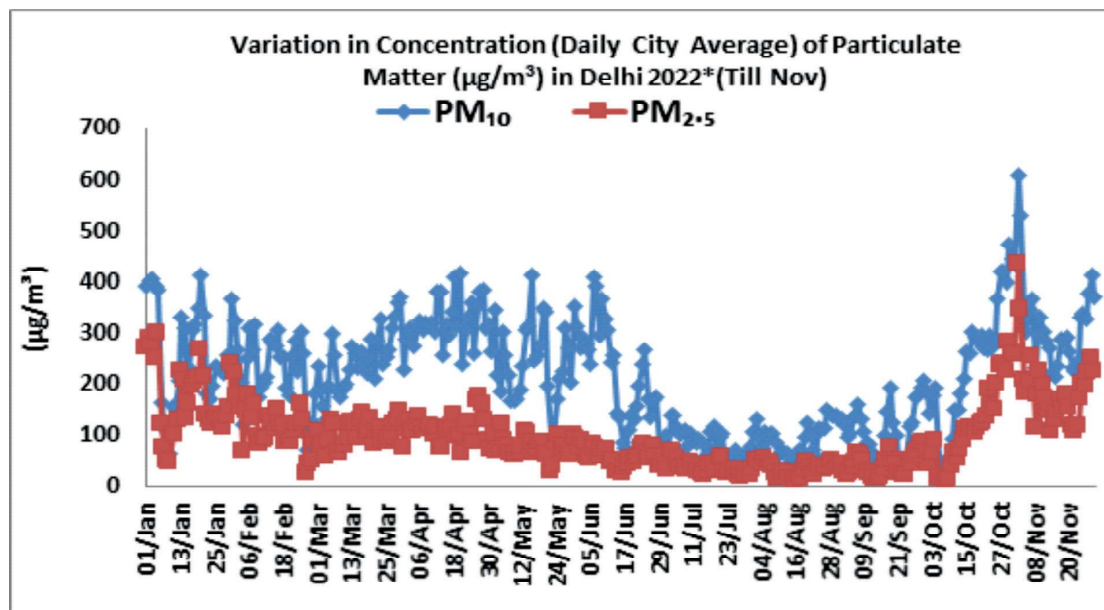


Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

2.10 Air Pollution Control

Chart 8.3 shows the variation in the concentration of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ from 1st January to 30th November 2022. The average concentration was 95µg/m³ and 215µg/m³ respectively for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. The peak of PM₁₀ was recorded on 03rd November 2022, when the concentration of PM₁₀ reached up to 607µg/m³. However, PM_{2.5} reached up to 435µg/m³ on the same day.

CHART 8.3



Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

2.11 Measures taken to Control Air Pollution in Delhi:

2.11.1 **Monitoring and Action against persons for burning of waste material /garbage in open**

2.11.2 **Monitoring and Action against violators of dust control measures:**

- i. DPCC has imposed fine on construction projects who have obtained Environmental Clearance (built up area more than 20,000/- sq.mtr.)
- ii. Environmental Compensation collected by Delhi Pollution Control Committee in FY 2020-2021 (unaudited ₹ 15,772,050)

2.11.3 **NGT Orders/ Judgments in O.A. No 21/2014:** Quarterly action taken report is being sent to CPCB.

2.11.4 **Implementation of Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP):** The Hon'ble NGT directed constitution of Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) in respect of Delhi to prepare action plan to control air pollution. Quarterly Progress Report on Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) is now under purview of Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) National Capital region and Adjoining Areas as per MoEF&CC, GoI.

2.11.5 **Promotion of Electric Vehicles:** - Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy-2020 has been notified by the Transport Department, GNCTD.

2.11.6 **Ban on bursting and sale of Firecrackers:** Complete Ban on Firecrackers: GNCTD on 14.09.2022 upto 01.01.2023 in the territory of Delhi.

2.11.7 **Imposition of Charge on lights and heavy duty commercial vehicles entering Delhi:** Incompliance 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.

2.11.8 **Greening of City:** As per the latest Forest Survey of India Report 2019, the green cover of Delhi has increased to about 324.44 sq. km (23.06% of total area of Delhi) from 26 Sq. Km in 1997.

2.11.9 **Implementation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP):** GRAP for NCR now classified under 4 different stages of adverse air quality in Delhi, reflected through the AQI, which are as follows:

POOR Category : 201-300

VERY POOR Category : 301-400

SEVERE Category : 401-450

SEVERE + Category: AQI:-> 450

Proactively implementing GRAP measures based on air quality forecasts, rather than retroactively implementing them once the acceptable levels are breached. Measures under GRAP to be invoked at least two-three days in advance based on the prediction of air quality forecasting models.

2.11.10 GNCTD implementing all actions invoked under I-IV stages of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) notified in Aug, 2022 by the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in NCR and Adjoining Areas; and is reviewed regularly at the highest level.

2.11.11 **To Control local Sources of Air Pollution at source**, 13 Hotspots namely, Narela, Bawana, Mundka, Wazirpur, Rohini, R.K.Puram, Okhla Ph-II, Jahangirpuri, Anand Vihar, Vivek Vihar, Punjabi Bagh, Mayapuri and Dwarka have been identified on the basis of Annual concentration of PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ in Delhi. Specific action plans have been drawn up for identifying and mitigating the local sources of air pollution such as plastic & garbage, Malba / C&D waste removal, road patches and pot holes repair, De-congestion of congested traffic points, Mechanical road sweeping and Water sprinkling of roads, Closure of polluting & unauthorized industries, Night patrolling to check violations with respect to Bio-mass burning, C&D waste dumping etc, greenery development etc.

2.11.12 **Installation of Smog Tower** : In compliance with this Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13.01.2020, Smog Towers have to be installed at Anand Vihar Bus Terminal and Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Connaught Place. Smog Tower at Connaught Place was inaugurated on 23.08.2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi. IIT Bombay is currently conducting the performance evaluation of effectiveness of the Smog Tower.

2.11.13 **Implementation of Notification issued on Approved Fuel for Industries.** Contribution by the industries to air pollution in National Capital Territory of Delhi is minimal compared to other sources. All the industries in National Capital Territory of Delhi, which have boiler/furnace, have been directed to convert to Piped Natural Gas (PNG). 1805 fuel based industrial units are running on approved fuels and use of unapproved fuels is effectively checked to curb air pollution due to industrial emissions.

2.11.14 Public Awareness

- Students of Eco Clubs across schools and colleges in Delhi have been engaged for conducting environmental awareness
- An event named "Diye Jalao Patakhe Nahi" on 21.10.2022 at Central Park Connaught Place, New Delhi.

2.11.15 Compliance to directions of CAQM

A Commission on Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas has been constituted through an Ordinance and promulgated by the Hon'ble President of India on 28th October 2020. Necessary steps are being taken regarding road dust management, abatement of air pollution from dispersed sources,

safeguarding and enforcement, greening and traffic management are being ensured and action taken reports are compiled in coordination with stakeholder department's different periodicity.

2.12 New Initiatives by Delhi Government

2.12.1 Real-Time Source Apportionment and Forecasting for Advance Air Pollution Management in Delhi” study is being undertaken by IIT- Kanpur led consortium for identification of major sources of air pollution for development of an extensive scientific database to have a targeted focused and purposeful decision-making on air pollution in Delhi. It would for the first time provide hourly forecast for 3 days and daily forecast in fifteen days for prediction for concentration of pollutants and their sources. The Super site for the project has been setup at SBV School at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

Use of Anti- Smog Guns: Dust mitigation measures for C&D activities have been issued regarding deployment of adequate numbers of anti-smog guns, in proportion to the area of the construction sites to all project proponents, contractors and other stakeholder departments as per CAQM policy.

Use of Anti-Smog Water Guns with modifications on the top of High-Rise Building: In compliance with the direction of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi, the building owning / construction agencies i.e., MCD, DCB, DDA, NDMC, PWD, NBCC & CPWD have been asked to identify in total 125 high-rise buildings for installation of Anti-Smog Water Guns with modification to abate air pollution during winters.

Bio decomposer Technology to control Stubble burning: Institute of Agricultural and Research Institute (IARI) Pusa, has developed its own bio-decomposer technology for crop residue decomposition.

Use of fire tender: DPCC issued a direction on 28.10.2022 to Delhi Fire Services, Delhi to ensure sprinkling of water during the GRAP period by deployment of at least 50% of fire tankers (water tenders and water bousers) to suppress the dust on roads.

2.13 NCR States related factors which impact Ambient Air Quality of Delhi :

- **Air quality monitoring stations** to be set up in NCR with an online display of data.
- The neighboring states must ensure that the **dust suppression methods** must undertake to control the dust emission from the construction sites.
- **Open burning of garbage** in Delhi's neighboring areas should be strongly discouraged.
- The practice of **burning of paddy stubs** in the agricultural zones adjoining Delhi needs to be stopped.
- **Conversion of Public Transport to CNG:**
- **BS VI vehicle registration:** only BS VI Inter-state commercial vehicles to be allow for entering in Delhi.

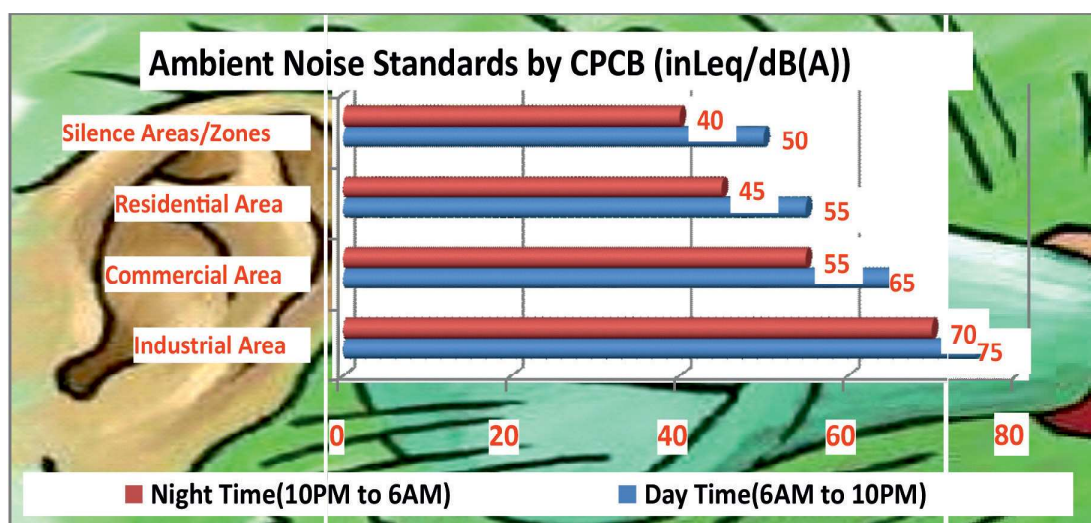
- The brick kilns in NCR states should be closed/ or their emissions be regulated.
- **Discourage entry of non-destined trucks into Delhi:** Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has already directed that diesel vehicles of more than 10 years life will not be allowed to ply in NCR.
- Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) and Inert disposal from the bio-mining of legacy waste at dumpsites in Delhi

3. Noise Pollution

- 3.1 Delhi witnesses excessive noise on account 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 as presented in Chart 8.3.

CHART 8.4

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 are declared as such by the competent authority.

- 3.2 DPCC recently strengthened the Noise Monitoring Network in Delhi with 31 (26 New + 5 Old) Noise monitoring stations. These stations were installed in different land use areas which are as:

- 7 - Stations are situated in silence zone which include educational institute and hospitals
- 11 - Stations in commercial zone which include markets and stadiums
- 8 - Stations are situated in residential zone
- 5 - Stations in industrial area.

3.3 The yearly average of real time ambient noise level during day time was in the range of 53.8 db (A) at Najafgarh Station to 74.4 db (A) at Karol Bagh Station in 2022 till the month of September. A detailed statement of station wise day time noise data from the year 2015 to September, 2022 is available at table no. 8.1.

3.4 The yearly average of real time ambient noise level during night time was in the range of 50.4 dB (A) at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range to 65.2 dB (A) at Shahdara in 2022 till the month of September. A detailed statement of station wise night time noise data from the year 2015 to September, 2022 is available at table no. 8.2

3.5 Noise limiter notification:

In compliance to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal directions GNCTD issued Noise limiter Notification on 21st November 2019 under sub-rule (3) of rule 3 and sub-rule (3) of rule 5 read with clause (c) of rule 2 of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, to ensure that no audio system or public address system shall be let out / installed without being fitted with Sound limiter in any function in the whole of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

3.6 Noise Complaint lodging platform:

If someone violates the noise rules and creates excessive noise, complaint may be lodged by citizen at following:

- Green Delhi App
- Website: ngms.delhi.gov.in
- Helpline number - 155271

4. WATER POLLUTION

4.1 The river Yamuna, the reason for Delhi's existence, has suffered heavily from pollution which is due to the flow of untreated sewage and also the discharge of inadequately treated industrial effluents.

- 54 KM Stretch in Delhi from Palla to Badarpur (Delhi-Haryana border).
- 22 KM Stretch from Wazirabad (Downside of Wazirabad Barrage) to Asgarpur Village (after Okhla Barrage), which is less than 2% of the river length, accounts for about 76% of the pollution load in the river.
- 18 Major Drains outfall into river Yamuna with discharge of about 3026 MLD (about

666 MGD) of waste water into the River Yamuna including 105 MGD waste water coming into Najafgarh Drain from Haryana and 14 MGD coming into Shahdara Drain from Ghaziabad. About 264 TPD is the pollution load in terms of BOD.

- 10 Cumecs of Water is being released by the State of Haryana at Hathanikund during lean season. However, most of it evaporates or percolates before it reaches Wazirabad during the lean season and therefore it is highly inadequate to meet the dilution requirement to achieve the desired water quality of Bod < 3 mg/l & DO \geq 5 mg/l.
- 4.2 **Water Quality of River Yamuna:** it is monitored by DPCC on monthly basis at 8 Locations i.e. Palla, Wazirabad, ISBT Bridge, ITO Bridge, Nizamudin Bridge, Agra Canal (Okhla), Downstream Okhla Barrage, Asgarpur.
- As per the trend analysis of CPCB carried out for the water quality in river Yamuna for the last 5 years:
 - Levels in river Yamuna are complying with water quality criteria for outdoor bathing at 2 locations. BOD concentration varies from highest levels of 77.00 mg/l River Yamuna at Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains) and 72.43 mg/l at after meeting Shahdara Drain (Downstream Okhla Barrage).
 - The high concentration of BOD and COD levels at these locations is due to discharge of untreated waste water and joining of various drains at points between Shahdara and Okhla.
 - Online Monitoring System has been installed at Palla, Wazirabad and Okhla Barrage for monitoring the Water Quality of river Yamuna.
 - Online Monitoring System for measuring the concentration of Ammonia in river Yamuna at Palla has been installed by DPCC. This will help in issuing early alerts to the DJB water treatment plant at Wazirabad in the event of deterioration in water quality received at Palla due to discharge of sewage/industrial effluent from Haryana
- 4.3 DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 8 locations) and major drains (27 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Statement 8.3 (at 8 locations) and 8.4 (27 drains) indicate average water quality of River Yamuna from January-2021 to December-2021. Water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicate that the water quality parameters are meeting the Water Quality criteria of "C" class, at Palla only, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage.
- 4.4 The highest average of DO is 8.96 mg/l at Palla and lowest is 0.08 at Okhla Barrage (after meeting Shahdara Drain). A detailed statement of average water quality of River Yamuna at different locations from **APRIL 2022 – OCTOBER 2022** is available at table no.8.3
- 4.5 Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains still have to meet the standards with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The average water

quality of 27 drains at different locations in Delhi from **APRIL 2022– OCTOBER 2022** is presented in the table no. 8.4

4.6 Status of Sewerage Network in Unauthorized Colonies

Delhi Jal Board has prepared a plan to provide sewerage facilities in unauthorized colonies. In Delhi, about 78% of population is already connected to sewerage network. The unseweraged areas mainly consist of unauthorized colonies. There are 1799 unauthorized colonies out of which sewer lines have been laid and commissioned in 706 colonies and the work is in progress in 448 colonies. In 161 Colonies NOC is awaited/O Zone.

4.7 Measures taken for Control of Pollution in River Yamuna-Sewage Treatment

• Estimated Sewage Generation	–	768 MGD
• Functional Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	–	35 (at 20 Locations)
• Capacity of 35 Functional STPs (82.3 % of Sewage generation)	–	632 MGD
• Treatment of Sewage	–	597 MGD
• Gap between Sewage Generation & Installed Capacity	–	136 MGD (17.7%)
• Gap between Sewage Generation & Treatment	–	171 MGD (22.3%)
• Sewage Treatment Capacity after completion of 2022)	–	722 MGD (December,

Proposed Projects (ISP, Rehabilitation /Upgradation of 12 STPs & New STP Okhla)

[632 MGD (Existing Capacity) + Additional 30 MGD after construction of New Okhla STP + Additional 20 MGD after completion of Rehabilitation and Upgradation of STP Kondli Ph-II + Additional 40 MGD after completion of Rehabilitation and Upgradation of STP Rithala Ph-I

- Monitoring of the Functional STPs of DJB is being carried out by DPCC Laboratory on monthly basis and Analysis Results are uploaded on the website of DPCC and also communicated to DJB
- All the functional STPs have installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) and the same are connected to the servers of CPCB & DPCC. OCEMS at the STPs are regularly calibrated by DPCC.
- *List of 35 Functional Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) & their capacities are given in statement 8.5*

4.8 Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP)

Delhi Jal Board initiated the process of laying of interceptor sewers along 3 major drains (Najafgarh Drain, Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain) for trapping of 108 sub drains out falling into these drains. About 242 MGD of sewage generated from the colonies/ other sources & coming through the 108 sub drains will be trapped before reaching the above mentioned major drains and the same would be diverted to the existing underutilized STPs / New STPs for treatment of sewage. Entire flow of 242.16 MGD shall be trapped and treated by December, 2022 after construction/ rehabilitation of Coronation Pillar & Rithala and Kondli STP under YAP-III.

4.9 Trapping of Drains

18 Major drains outfall into river Yamuna with discharge of about 3026 MLD (about 666 MGD) of waste water into the River Yamuna including 110 MGD waste water coming into Najafgarh Drain from Haryana and 14 MGD coming into Shahdara Drain from Ghaziabad. About 264 TPD is the pollution load in terms of BOD.

STATEMENT 8.3

MAJOR DRAINS OUT FALLING IN TO THE RIVER YAMUNA

Major Drains Out falling into river Yamuna	18
Drains Already Trapped [58.75 MGD]	13[Magazine Road, Sweeper Colony, Khyber Pass , Metcalf House, Tonga Stand, Moat Drain (Vijay Ghat), Civil Military, Delhi Gate, Drain No.14, Tughlaqabad, Kalkaji, Tehkhand and Sen Nursing Home]
Remaining Drains to be Trapped	5 [Najafgarh , Shahdara, Mori Gate, Barapullah & Maharani Bagh]

- Individual STPs are proposed at the mouth of Mori Gate (9.51 MGD) and Barapullah (31.97 MGD) drains.
- Maharani Bagh drain has been partially trapped to the extent of 9 -10 MLD flow & balance 15 MLD flow will be trapped in the Batla House Sewerage System by December, 2023.

4.10 Rehabilitation / Up-gradation of Existing STPs & Construction of New STPs by DJB

Following existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of DJB (as mentioned in the Table given below) are proposed / being Rehabilitated / Up-graded to meet the more stringent prescribed standards of BOD – 10 mg/l & TSS - 10 mg/l. New STPs are being constructed at Coronation Pillar and Okhla as mentioned in the Statement 8.4:

STATEMENT 8.4

EXISTING STPs (TO BE UPGRADED) AND NEW STPs (TO BE CONSTRUCTED)

S. No.	Name of STP	Capacity Addition (in MGD)	Timelines
Sewage Treatment Plants			
1.	Coronation Pillar (New STP) of 70 MGD Capacity (Completed) Physical Progress upto Sept, 2021 – 92.30 % upto 15 th March, 2022 – 100 % (7.70 % increase in last one year)		Completed and commissioned on 15.03.2022
2.	Okhla (New STP) of 124 MGD Capacity (Under Construction) Physical Progress upto Sept, 2021 – 40.75 % upto Oct, 2022 – 72.10 % (2.7 % increase in Oct, 2022) [Work delayed due to Lockdown / Covid-19, EPCA ban on construction activities due to air pollution and tree cutting permission etc.]	30	December, 2022
3.	Sonia Vihar (New STP) of 7 MGD Capacity (Under Construction) Physical Progress upto Sept, 2021 – Nil upto Sept, 2022 – 4 % (4 % increase in last one year)	07	April, 2023
4.	Delhi Gate (New STP) of 10 MGD Capacity (Land to be allotted by DDA)	10*	December, 2023
5.	Kondli Phase-II of 20 MGD Capacity (Under Construction for Rehabilitation & Upgradation) (Liquid stream of Ph-I & III has been started on 09.03.2022 & 07.04.2022 respectively) Physical Progress upto Sept, 2021 – 65.82 % upto Oct, 2022 – 85.15% (0.18 % increase in Oct, 2022)	20	December, 2022
6.	Rithala Phase – I of 40 MGD Capacity (Under Construction for Rehabilitation & Upgradation) Physical Progress upto Sept, 2021 – 50.70 % upto Oct, 2022 – 70.21% (1.92 % increase in Oct, 2022) [Work delayed due to Lockdown / Covid-19, EPCA ban on construction activities due to air pollution and tree cutting permission etc.]	40	December, 2022
Total Addition in Capacity of STPs		107	
Status of Decentralised Sewage Treatment Plants (DSTPs)			
1.	27 DSTPs proposed to be constructed at various locations in Delhi of total Capacity of 60 MGD		
A	16 DSTPs (land already allotted.	32	December, 2023

B	11 DSTPs where land is yet to be allotted.	28**	15 months after allocation of land
2.	14 DSTPs proposed to be constructed in Najafgarh Drainage Zone of total Capacity of 32 MGD		
A	12 DSTPs where land is already allotted.	21	December, 2023
B	02 DSTPs where land is yet to be allotted.	11**	15 months after allocation of land
1.	Up gradation / Augmentation of Remaining Existing STPs of total Capacity of 94.5 MGD	94.5	December, 2023
	Total Addition by December, 2023	199+94.5=293.5	
	Grand Total Capacity by December, 2023	925.50	

4.11 In-situ Bioremediation / Phytoremediation of Sewage in Drains

- Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC) headed by Chief Secretary, GNCTD has been constituted vide order dated 17.03.2020 for remediation and management of all drains of Delhi as per the orders of Hon'ble NGT in OA No.06/2012.
- IDMC is having members from all the Drain Owning Agencies (DOAs).
- Meetings of IDMC are held on regular basis and 11 Meetings have been held so far.
- DOAs have submitted / are submitting their Action Plan with time line subject to availability of fund.
- DDA, EDMC & DCB have started implementation of Action Plan.
- EDMC has also submitted action plan with estimated cost of ₹59.70 Crore but due to financial crunch not able to proceed further. One pilot project of EDMC at Shahdara Jheel is in progress (about 70 % work completed).
- The waste water in Kushak Nala running through NDMC areas is under bio-remediation.
- SDMC has given consultancy to IIT Delhi and projected an estimated cost of ₹129.9 Crores but due to financial crunch not able to proceed further. They have undertaken the pilot project for Phyto / Bio Remediation of Pushp Vihar drain for which tenders have been invited.
- North DMC has given consultancy to IIT Delhi. They have projected an estimated cost of ₹ 53.52 Crore but not able to proceed due to crunch of fund. They have undertaken the pilot project for Phyto / Bio-Remediation of Kudesia Nallah.
- DDA has already submitted action plan and constructed/Constructing wetland in Yamuna flood plain in Kilokari/ Maharani Bagh/ Dhobhi Ghat.
- Drain Owning Agencies have been directed to start a small pilot project on some of

their drains and requested to submit Action Plan along with timelines to treat the entire length of drain under their command for management of waste water in their drains.

- Delhi Jal Board has adopted natural treatment technology to treat raw sewage for rejuvenation of existing water bodies. At present work of 50 water bodies has been awarded, where Phytoid Treatment Technology developed by CSIR-NEERI is adopted to revive existing water bodies.
- Natural Treatment Technology under the guidance of Centre for Science & Environment has been adopted to recycle waste water at the DJB office at Jal Sadan.

4.12 Sewage and Fecal Sludge Management (Septage Management)

- Septage Management Regulations notified by the Urban Development Department, GNCTD on 12.11.2018 and necessary action is to be taken by Delhi Jal Board, District Magistrates and Local Bodies / Municipal Corporations as per the provisions of the said Notification. On an average 6 to 7 lakh litres of septage per month is being collected and treated at the STPs of DJB.
- DJB has so far registered 208 licensed vendors (Emptiers) for collection and transportation of sewage from the septic tanks as detailed.

Agency	No. of Emptiers Vehicles Authorised by DJB (As on 31.01.2022)	No. of Functional SPSs for collection of septage from vendors	Septage collected & Treated in November, 2022	Septage treated by DJB (As on 30.01.2022)
DJB	260	86	3.77 Crore Litres	82.75 Crore Litres

4.13 Prevention of Dumping of Solid Waste in Drains and River Yamuna

- For preventing the dumping of solid waste in the drains, all the concerned Departments/ Agencies have been directed vide order dated 09.01.2019 of Chief Secretary and Order dated 15.01.2019 of UD Department, GNCTD for taking necessary action against the violators including imposition of Environmental Compensation of ₹ 5000 on dumping of Pooja Material/ Flowers etc. and ₹ 50,000 on the dumping of Construction Material /Malba in River Yamuna. Wire Nets etc.

4.14 Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

- DJB, IFCD, DDA, Local Bodies / Municipal Corporation & other Agencies responsible for maintaining Water Bodies in their areas of jurisdiction are required to identify & prepare Action Plan for Protection and Restoration of Water Bodies w.r.t the orders of Hon'ble NGT
- 362 water bodies have been taken up by Delhi Jal Board for revival/rejuvenation. For 130 water bodies estimation is under process of approval. 12 have been rejuvenated, 44 are under progress and 176 are under tendering process.

4.15 Protection of Flood Plain of River Yamuna

- As per the orders of Hon'ble NGT dated 13.01.2015, Flood Plain of River Yamuna is to be protected, Unauthorized Habitation/ Settlements/ Encroachment are to be removed by DDA and cultivation of Edible Crops are prohibited. Following action has been / is being taken by DDA for protection of Flood Plain of river Yamuna and prevention of Encroachment:

Demarcation of Flood plain and Removal of Illegal Encroachments:

- Demarcation of 1 in 25 years Flood Plains & Fixing up of Bollards and Fencing
- Engagement of Private Security to stop illegal Dumping:
- Installation of Electronic Surveillance System:
- Removal of Encroachment from the Flood Plain:
- Demolition Program:
- Removal of C&D Waste:
- Restoration and Rejuvenation of the Floodplains of River Yamuna.

4.16 Ban on Idol Immersion

- DPCC has issued Directions u/s 33 A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 on 13.10.2021 for the immersion of idols on festive occasion of Durga Pooja etc. As per the said Directions Idol Immersion is not permitted in River Yamuna.

4.17 Effluent Management

- Number of Industries/ Units in 28 Approved Industrial Areas: 25253
- Number of Industries/ Units having ETPs in 28 Approved Industrial Areas: 1334
- Number of Water Polluting Industries /Units in 28 approved Industrial Areas: 1334
- Quantity of Effluent generated from the industries /Units in 28 approved Industrial areas: 28.75 MLD
- Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs): 13 (212.3 MLD) Capacity for 17 approved Industrial areas.
- Waste Water Received at CETPs -About 67.202 MLD(October,2022)

List of 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Delhi along with their capacities is given in the table no. 8.6.

- Rest of the 11 Approved industrial areas out of 28 Approved Industrial Areas are not having CETPs as they are not generating substantial liquid waste.
- All the existing 13 CETPs are being monitored by DPCC Laboratory on monthly basis and Analysis Reports are placed on the website of DPCC. Sufficient treatment capacity (212.3 MLD) is available with existing 13 CETPs for management of industrial effluent

generated from 17 approved industrial areas. The units which are operational in non-CETP industrial areas have individual waste water treatment facilities.

- Online Monitoring System (OLMS) have been installed on all the 13 CETPs for measuring the pH, TSS, BOD & COD at the outlet of the CETPs. All these OLMS are connected to servers of DPCC and CPCB. Calibration of OLMS installed at CETPs is being carried out by DPCC Water Laboratory from time to time.
- Show Cause Notices / Directions for Closure are issued by DPCC u/s 33(A) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environmental Compensation is also imposed on Non Complying / Violating Water Polluting Industries / Units in Delhi.

4.18 River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)

In compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal issued videorders dated 20.09.2018, 19.12.2018, 08.04.2019, 06.12.2019, 29.06.2020 & 21.09. 2020 i O.A. No. 673/2018 a River Rejuvenation Committee for Delhi (RRC Delhi) has been constituted.

- RRC Delhi has submitted the Action Plan for Rejuvenation of river Yamuna in Delhi to CPCB in February, 2020. Monthly Progress Reports of Delhi are being submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti & CPCB and Chief Secretary, Delhi is also reviewing the progress from time to time.
- RRC Delhi is functioning under the overall supervision and coordination of Pr. Secretary (Environment).
- Chief Secretary, Delhi is also monitoring the progress of various projects of DJB etc.
- As per the directions of the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 673 / 2018 Dated 20.09.2018, polluted river stretches are to be rejuvenated at least for bathing purpose with quality of river as given below:

Quality Parameter	Standards to be Achieved
BOD	≤ 3 mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	≥ 5.0 mg/l.
Faecal Coliform	≤ 500 MPN/100ml.

4.19 Agencies/ Departments involved / responsible for implementation of the Action Plan for Yamuna

- Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Irrigation and Flood Control Department (IFCD), Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), Forest Department, Public Works Department (PWD), Industries Department , Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Urban Development Department, Local Authorities & Municipal Corporations.

5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Municipal Solid Waste Management

Municipal Solid Waste is to be managed as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Duties and responsibilities of Local Authorities & Village Panchayats, Urban Development Department, Waste Generators, District Magistrates, and other Departments / Agencies / Ministries are mentioned in the said Rules. 5 Local Bodies / Municipal Corporations in Delhi are responsible for the proper Solid Waste Management including its collection, processing & disposal. The detail of generation, processing and disposal of the municipal solid waste is briefed in the statement 8.5:

STATEMENT 8.5

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION, PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL

S. No.	Particulars	MCD	NDMC	DCB	Total
1.	Total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation (in TPD)	11000	263	72	11335
2.	No. of Wards	272	14 (Circles)	8	280 Wards + 14 Circles
3.	Lifting / Collection of MSW (in %)	100%	100%	100%	NA
4.	Segregation of MSW at Source (in %)	80-100% (in 73 Wards) 60-80% (in 16 Wards) 50-60% (in 50 Wards) 40-50% (in 50 Wards) 20-40% (in 50 Wards) 10-20% (in 33 Wards)	100 % in all 14 Circles	95-100% in Model Wards of Civilian Area 60-70% in Army Area	NA
5.	Existing Capacity of MSW Processing Facilities (Excluding MRFs)				7913.175 (69.8%)
6.	MSW Processed including Pit Composting and Excluding MRF (in TPD)	6728 (61.1%)	254 (96.6%)	50 (69.4 %)	7032 (62%)
7.	Recycling through MRF	256 (157 No.) (2.3%)	9 (2 No.) (3.4%)	4 (5.5%) (11 No. of 50 TPD Capacity)	269 (2.37%)
8.	Disposal through Compost Pits	538 (533 No.) (4.9 %)	16.6 (50 No.) (6.3%)	Nil	554.6 (4.9%)
9.	Disposal of MSW in Landfill Sites	4016 (36.5%)	Nil	18 (25%)	4034 (35.6%)

Note: Most of the Five & Four Star Hotels and Major Hospitals having 50 Beds or more have installed Organic Waste Converter.

(a) Municipal Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities

There is one Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Bawana for processing of 2000 TPD of municipal solid waste having Waste to Energy Plant, Compost Plant and Engineered Sanitary Landfill. One Engineered Sanitary Land Fill is proposed to be

developed by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) at Tehkhand. An Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility for 2000 TPD was proposed to be developed by East Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) in joint venture with NTPC at Ghonda Gujran however Principal Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT has not permitted the said Facility since it was falling in the Flood Plain of River Yamuna.

Waste to Energy Plants

Delhi has 4 Waste to Energy Plants (WTE Plants) of capacity 6550 TPD at 4 different locations in Delhi namely Okhla, Ghazipur, Bawana and Tehkhand. One new Waste to Energy Plant of capacity of 3000 TPD is proposed at Narela-Bawana. Expansion of existing WTE at Okhla from 1950 TPD to 2950 TPD (from 23 to 40 MW Capacity) is proposed. Public Hearing for Expansion of existing WTE at Okhla was held on 16.08.2022 and Proceedings of Public Hearing sent to MoEF&CC on 24.08.2022. After commissioning of abovementioned proposed project, the capacity of WTE Plants will enhance from 6550 TPD to 9550 TPD by August, 2025.

The brief of the existing operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi is given in the statement 8.6:

STATEMENT 8.6

EXISTING OPERATIONAL WASTE TO ENERGY PLANTS IN DELHI

S. No.	Waste to Energy Plant & Name of Operator	Existing Capacity	
		Waste Processing (in TPD)	Electricity Generation Capacity (in MW)
1.	Waste to Energy Plant at Okhla (Operated by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd., Old NDMC Compost Site, Okhla)	1950	23
2.	Waste to Energy Plant at Ghazipur (Operated by M/s East Delhi Waste Processing Company Ltd., Ghazipur)	1300	12
3.	Waste to Energy Plant at Bawana (Operated by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., Narela Bawana Road, Bawana)	1300	24
4.	Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Project Limited, Tehkhand, Delhi	2000	25
	Total	6550	84

Monitoring of the stack emissions and Ambient Air Quality is also carried out by CPCB during the inspections and report is submitted by CPCB to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal from time to time. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) has been installed by all the 3 operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi and connected to the Servers of CPCB & DPCC.

STATEMENT 8.7**PROPOSED WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES & SANITARY LAND FILL IN DELHI**

S. No.	MSW Facility	No(s)	Location	Local Body	Capacity (in TPD)	Expected Timeline for Completion
1	Waste to Energy Plant	1	Narela-Bawana For 3 Zones (City-SP, Karol Bagh & Narela Zone)	MCD	3000	August, 2025
2.	Expansion of existing WtE at Okhla	1	Okhla	MCD	1000 (From 1950 TPD to 2950 TPD)	Public Hearing held on 16.08.2022 & Proceedings of Public Hearing sent to MoEF&CC on 24.08.2022.
3.	Bio CNG Plant	1	Okhla	MCD	300 TPD (From existing compost plant of 200 TPD to 300 TPD)	September 2023
4.	Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) Plant	1	Hastsal	MCD	100 TPD	April, 2023 (Due to Public Resistance site is being shifted to Ghoga Dairy)
5	Bio-methanation Plant of NDMC	1	NDMC Area	MCD	10(5 TPD EACH)	December, 2022
6.	Sorting cum Composter Plants	2	Tigris Road & Kirby Place in Delhi Cantt.	Delhi Cantonment Board	50 (Total Capacity of 50 TPD Plants)	December, 2022
7.	Decentralised Composter Plants	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Ashok Nagar • Vishwas Nagar 	MCD	2 (1TPD each)	December, 2022
8.	Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF)	1	Tekhhand	MCD	-----	April, 2023
	Total	8 + One SLF			4452 TPD	

Decentralized Bio- Methanation & Compost Plants

The Government is in the process of installation of decentralized Waste Management Facilities (Compost Plants / Bio- Methanation Plants) so that the solid waste generated is segregated and treated at source and the transport and dumping of waste in faraway areas can be done away with. The details of the decentralized plants already commissioned and those at different stages of commissioning are as follows:

STATEMENT 8.8**WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UNDER LOCAL BODIES**

S. No.	Local Body	Composting	Bio- Methanation Plant
1.	DCB	1 Sorting Cum Composter of 20 TPD at Tigris Road, 2 Food Waste Composters (OWCs) (0.125 TPD + 0.05 TPD) - Total Capacity - 20.175 TPD	Nil
2.	NDMC	10.15 TPD [24 Organic Waste Convertors (OWCs)]	8.25 TPD (6 Nos)
3.	MCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Centralised Compost Plant at Okhla (200 TPD) is closed for upgradation into Bio-CNG Plant of 300 TPD • One Centralised Compost Plant of 700 TPD within Integrated Waste Complex at Bawana • 20 Composters of 1 TPD each at various locations (20 TPD) 	50 TPD (10 Nos of 5 TPD each) (Commissioned but not in operation)

5.2 NGT Case OA No. 519 / 2019 & OA No. 386/2019 regarding Remediation of Legacy Waste (Old MSW) from the 3 Dumpsites in Delhi

There are 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa and Okhla in Delhi where Municipal Solid Waste have been dumped in the past for several years accumulating legacy waste of 28 Million Tons.

76 Trommel Machines have already been installed at three landfill sites for treatment of waste.

5.3 Biomedical Waste

5.3.1 About 25.828 TPD of Bio-Medical Waste was generated during 2021. 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.

5.3.2 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.

5.4 Electronic Waste

5.4.1 CPCB grants Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) authorization to the Producers as well as Producer Responsible Organisations (PROs) and its compliance is being monitored by the DPCC and violations, if any, are being intimated to CPCB for further necessary action.

5.4.2 DPCC has issued authorization to 03 Refurbishers and 02 Dismantlers under the said Rules in NCT of Delhi.

5.3.3 Land for setting up of Eco Park for E Waste has been allotted at Holambi Kalan by DDA to DSIIDC.

5.5 Plastic Waste

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended 2018 issued by MoEF & CC, GOI

The rules cast responsibilities on various stakeholders including generators, producers, Urban Local Bodies, Urban Development Department, Local Administration and the Pollution Control Board/ Committee.

Prescribed Authority	Mandate
The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee	Registration, Manufacturing & Recycling
The concerned Secretary-in-charge of Urban Development Department of States / UTs	Waste Generator, Use of plastic Carry bags, sheets or like etc.
The concerned Gram Panchayat shall be the authority in the villages	Waste Generator, Use of plastic Carry bags, sheets or like etc.
District Magistrates	Assisting above authorities in enforcement of the PWM Rules within territorial limits.

Status of Plastic Waste generation: 1035 Tons/day (approx)

5.6 Ongoing Action/ status by DPCC in respect of Plastic Waste Management

- ULBs have been directed to encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction or energy recovery etc.
- Registration under the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018:

No. of registered Plastic Manufacturing or Recycling (Including multilayer, compostable) unit. (Rule 9) in FY2020-22	
Type of Unit	Number of units
Producer (Bags/sheets/Multilayered & Like)	840
Recyclers	778
Plastic Raw Material/Producers	236
Total	1854

- Carry bags made of virgin or re-cycled plastic less than 75 microns are banned in Delhi for production and use. Further carry bags and plastic products made of re-cycled plastic are also banned in Delhi for storing, packaging of ready to eat or drink food stuff.

- d. From 01.04.2020 till 07.01.2021, 34 plastic units were inspected, Environmental Compensation of ₹ 28,535,500/- imposed on violating units and 21 number of Show cause notices were issued to units, which were found engaged in burning/ dumping of plastic waste in Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas.

5.7 Ban on Single-Use Plastics

- As per condition No. 4(2) a&b of Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021 Notified on 12.08.2021 "The manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single use plastic, including polystyrene commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022:- (a) ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol for decoration; (b) plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers (except commodities made of compostable plastic).
- Further, The Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, under the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and as amended to date, has mandated banning of 19 identified Single Use Plastic (SUP) items with effect from 1st July, 2022.
- After all amendments to the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 were brought about in August 2021, September 2021 and February 2022. Now the rule is called as Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

Action Taken by Department of Environment to eliminate Single Use Plastic & to promote alternatives to SUPs in Delhi:

- i. **Special Task Force:** Department of Environment, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi constituted the Special Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi.
- ii. **The Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP)** on the elimination of Single Use plastic in Delhi has been prepared based on inputs from local bodies to MoEF&CC, GoI and also circulated to all stakeholder Departments/Agencies for implementation.
- iii. **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Plan:** IEC plan for different stakeholders was prepared for execution by all stakeholder departments including education, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Environment, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) etc.
- iv. **Advisory on phasing out SUP items:** The Advisory on phasing out SUP items was issued in government offices of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Department of Environment requested to the Directorate of Education and Directorate of Training & Technical Education, GNCTD to initiate and give wider publicity among school & college students.

- v. **Online Training and Sensitization Programmes on Single Use Plastics and Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022:** Various online training and sensitization programmes were organized with ULBs, Industrial Associations & Commercial Units, Eco-Clubs (School & Colleges), Revenue Department, DPCC Enforcement Officials and Market Traders Associations from May, 2022 to September, 2022.
- vi. **Research & Development Study:** Department has floated Request For Proposal (RFP) to conduct various R & D studies which will be useful to combat various types of pollution and environment-related issues. Following studies are specifically proposed on plastic:
- Study on Single-Use Plastic in Delhi
 - Study on Yamuna Frothing in Delhi
 - Study on Micro plastics in Yamuna River and Ground Water in Delhi
- vii. **Plastic Vikalp Mela :** The Department of Environment and Delhi Pollution Control Committee organized a 3-day fair “Plastic Vikalp Mela” from 1st – 3rd July, 2022 on alternatives to single-use plastics (SUPs) to encourage and promote Startups/ Entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ Traders/ Manufacturers/ Associations/ Institutions etc.
- viii. DPCC organized awareness campaigns, issuing of public notice in print media, door to door survey of 28 industrial area, convened meetings with industrial associations and ULBs, inspection of industrial units and closure of non-complying units, distribution of handbook for enforcement officers on Plastic Waste Management Rules etc.
- Govt. of Delhi had imposed ban on manufacture, sale, storage, usage, import and transport of all kinds of plastic carry bags in NCT of Delhi vide Notification dated 23.10.2012. This notification was challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by All India Plastic Industries Association (WPC 7012/2012). On 05.12.2016, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi transferred the matter to the Hon'ble NGT vide an interim order dated 10.08.2017 Hon'ble NGT directed complete prohibition on use of less than 50 micron non-compostable plastic carry bags in the NCT of Delhi and that the defaulters shall be liable to pay ₹ 5000/- per default as Environmental compensation.

5.8 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Approximate total C&D waste generation in Delhi - 6000 TPD
- 4 Construction and Demolition Waste Processing / Recycling plants are functioning at present with installed capacity of 3150 TPD (Rani Khera-1000 TPD, Shastri Park- 1000 TPD, Rani Khera-150 TPD & Bakkarwala – 1000 TPD). Additional 2500 TPD facilities are proposed at Tehkhand Okhla (1000 TPD) and Libaspur (500 TPD).
- C&D Waste Processing Facility of 2000 TPD at Jahangirpuri (Burari) is under

revamp/ under construction and therefore not in operation, expected to be commissioned by February, 2023.

- With the existing and proposed processing facilities, it is expected that the entire C&D waste generated in Delhi will be managed properly in a scientific manner.

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

5.9 Hazardous Waste - Setting up of Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Bawana for disposal of hazardous waste of Delhi

Delhi Govt. is in the process of setting up of TSDF for disposal of hazardous waste of Delhi at Bawana. DSIIDC has been assigned the task and is in the process of setting up of TSDF through M/s Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd. M/s Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd. has been granted Consent to Establish by DPCC on 31.12.2020. Consent to Operate under the Air & Water Acts and authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 have been issued by DPCC to the Project Proponent on 04.03.2022 for Secured Land Fill (SLF), Incinerator and Associated Activities. TSDF is in operation.

6. Climate Change Mitigation Measures

6.1 In order to address the challenges of climate change, Delhi Government has been finalized Delhi Climate Change Action Plan which is aligned with National action plan on climate change.

6.2 Following sectors have been identified as critical to the impact of climate change and comprehensive strategies have been drawn in State action plan on climate change.

- Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- Sustainable Habitat
- Green India
- Water Mission
- Strategic Knowledge
- Solar Mission

6.3 Department of Environment has engaged Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-India) for the revision of State Action Plan on Climate Change Delhi (SAPCC) Delhi as per the common framework guidelines for Revision of SAPCC provided by MoEF&CC, GOI. Revision of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) for Delhi is in alignment with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and prevalent national policies and missions. The Revised SAPCC report contains

mitigation and adaptation action points targeting till 2030. The revision of SAPCC-Delhi is in progress.

7. Green Delhi App

7.1 Green Delhi app has been developed for information, awareness and redressal of grievances of the citizens at single platform. Green Delhi App has been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister Govt. of Delhi on 29.10.2020 for redressal of grievances of citizens of Delhi with regard to various offences related to pollution. Green War Room (GWR) is a 24X7 pollution monitoring and mitigation initiative setup at Delhi Secretariat for monitoring the grievance uploaded on Green Delhi App. Green Delhi App is aimed to resolve grievances related to Air and Noise pollution on priority.

7.2 56284 Complaints have been received on Green Delhi App (as on 07.12.2022) out of which 52849 have been resolved by 29 Agencies and only 6.10% of the complaints are pending.

For efficient functioning of the GWR, the following six stakeholders are responsible:

1. In charge GWR: to carry out overall operation of the GWR.
2. DPCC Trainees: to carry out day to day operation of GWR.
3. Nodal officers of Agencies: for timely resolution of complaints within their departments.
4. Green Marshals: Group of Civil Defense volunteers have been deputed with the responsibility to assist in quick on ground inspection and verification & resolution of complaints. The Green Marshall have been grouped into two categories :
 - a. Green Marshall Field Team: Responsible for carrying out inspection and on ground verification.
 - b. Green Marshal Coordination Team: Responsible to assist coordination between GWR and Green Marshall Field Team.
5. DPCC Engineers: Cell Incharge(s) of DPCC are responsible for taking action on the complaints including imposing EDC on the agencies responsible for redressal of complaints, in case of default.
6. Green Delhi App IT Team (DPCC): Responsible to manage Green Delhi App Dashboard and other IT requirements of the GWR

8. DELHI PARKS AND GARDENS SOCIETY (DPGS)

8.1 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 and financial assistance increased w.e.f. 02.11.2020 from ₹ 2.00 lakhs per acre to ₹ 2.55 lakhs per acre for maintenance of parks and gardens without STPs and ₹ 2.80 lakhs per acre including STPs, ₹ 3.55 lakhs per acre for creation / development of new parks without maintenance cost of STPs. One time financial assistance for

setting up of decentralized STPs increased from ₹ 2.00 lakhs to ₹ 3.50 lakhs per acre in Delhi, based on the NOC from the concerned land owning agency, Delhi Jal Board and the area MLA.

8.2 Performance of DPGS during 2020-21 and 2021-22 & for FA 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)

During the year 2020-21, financial assistance of ₹ 801 lakhs for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for area measuring 555.26 acres with the participation of 414 RWAs /NGOs covering 1722 No of parks, and for the financial year 2021-2022 up to March-2022, for area measuring 518 acres with the participation of 368 RWAs /NGOs covering 1560 number of parks. & for Financial Year 2022-23 area measuring 505.659 acres with the participation of 388 RWAs /NGOs covering 1839 No of parks amount of ₹ 703 lakhs.

Target For 2022-23

During the financial year 2022-23, DPGS intends to cover 2000 parks covering an area of 600 acres with the participation of 500 RWAs /NGOs.

Free Distribution of Plants From DPGS Nursery

During 2020-21, 258491 plants were procured / raised and maintained in DPGS Nursery and distributed for plantation. During the financial year 2021-22 up to March, 2022, 290257 and for F.A. 2022-23 on 31.12.2022 is 303590 plants have been procured / raised and maintained in DPGS Nursery and distributed for plantation to RWAs/NGOs, Educational Institutions/ Armed Forces and general public of Delhi for plantation. A target of 250000 plants for free distribution from DPGS Nursery has been fixed for the year 2022-23.

Financial Assistance of Setting Up To Decentralised STP

DPGS also provides one time financial assistance to RWAs/ NGOs for setting-up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 3.50 lakhs per acre, on receipt of NOC form the concerned land owning agency, Delhi Jal Board and area MLA.

- DPGS also provides technical support to other agencies in the greening activities

Rejuvenation of Water Bodies in Delhi

- Wetland Authority of Delhi (Delhi Parks and Gardens Society) is the nodal agency for wetlands conservation, protection and management of listed 1045 water bodies as on 31.12.2022 in Delhi, out of which 1018 water bodies have been mapped. Brief document is a statutory requirement under Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 has been prepared for 710 water bodies through co ordination with 16 line departments/land owning agencies.
- Citizen engagement and public participation in the conservation of wetlands is done through declaring engagement of Wetland Mitras, Currently, 112 wetland mitras are engaged with Wetland Authority in protection and restoration of wetlands of Delhi on pro-bono basis for wetland conservation and management activities.

9. FOREST IN DELHI

- 9.1 Delhi has the unique distinction of being the second most populous city in the world with a population of 16.79 million people as well as one of the greenest city in the country with 23.06% of total geographical area of the state under Green Cover (*India State of Forest Report, 2021*). The Delhi government is making sustained efforts to enhance the green cover in Delhi with aim to maintain a balance between ecology and development.
- 9.2 As per Champion and Seth classification the forest types of Delhi fall broadly into two groups: (i) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (Group 5) and (ii) Tropical Thorn Forests (Group 6). The vegetation of Delhi is thorny scrub, which is found in the arid and semi-arid zone
- 9.3 The green cover of Delhi is increasing year after year on the lines of National Forest Policy, 1988 which stipulates 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 endeavors to meet the national goal as set by the Central Govt. and is constantly adding to the green cover of the State Government As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area has been increasing since last ten years which is reflected in the change in forest and tree cover given in statement 8.9:

STATEMENT 8.9

FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1997-2021

(Sq. Km)

S. No.	Year	Forest and Tree Cover	Absolute Increase In Area	% of Total Area
1.	1997	26	--	1.75
2.	1999	88	62	5.93
3.	2001	151	63	10.20
4.	2003	268	117	18.07
5.	2005	283	15	19.09
6.	2009	299.58	16.58	20.20
7.	2011	296.20	-3.38	19.97
8.	2013	297.81	1.61	20.08
9.	2015	299.77	1.96	20.22
10.	2017	305.41	5.64	20.59
11.	2019	324.44	19.03	21.88
12.	2021	342.00	17.56	23.06

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

- 9.4 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 since last ten years. The forest and tree cover in Delhi in 2021 provided in statement 8.10

STATEMENT 8.10
FOREST AND TREE COVER IN DELHI IN 2021

(Area in Sq Km)

FOREST AND TREE COVER IN DELHI	2021 Assessment
Geographical Area	1483
Very Dense Forest	6.72
Moderate Dense Forest	56.60
Open Forest	131.68
(A) Total Forest	195.00
(Per cent of the Geographical Area)	13.15
(B) Tree cover	147
(Per cent of the Geographical Area)	9.91
Total Forest and Tree Cover (A+B)	342
(Per cent of the Geographical Area)	23.06

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

- 9.5 The India State Forest Report 2021 reveals that 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. Increase or constant form of such dense forests is a good sign as it increases a city's capacity to sequester carbon. The open forests with a canopy cover of 10% to 40%, covers 131.68 sq. km area in Delhi. (Statement 8.10)
- 9.6 Numbers of trees to be felled/ transplanted have been rationalized for minimizing loss of existing green cover in Delhi. Further at the same time, afforestation drives were also undertaken. The new plants have not been accounted for as they are too small to have their canopy. They would only come under the medium dense forest or very dense forest after a period of five to 10 years at least.
- 9.7 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,
- 9.8 Forest Cover in Major Mega Cities:**

Among the seven major mega cities, Delhi has largest forest cover 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai 110.77 sq km and Bengaluru 89.02 sq km. (Statement 8.11)

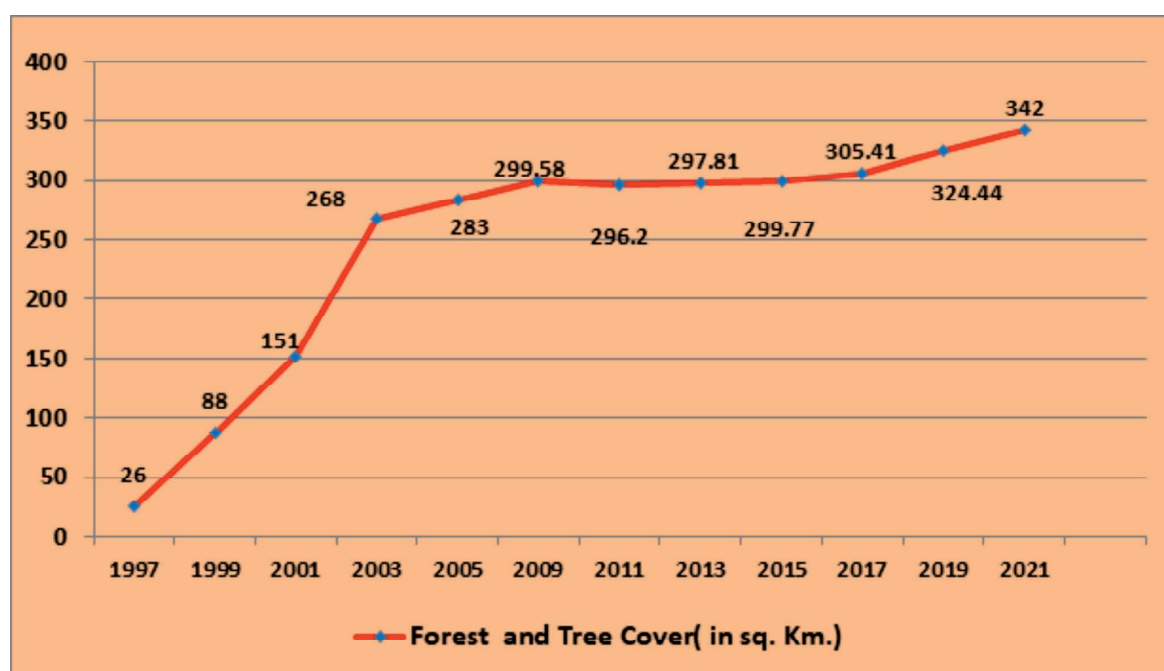
STATEMENT 8.11**FOREST COVER IN MAJOR MEGA CITIES (ISFR 2021)**

(Area in Sq. Km.)

S. No.	Name	Area as Per digitized Boundary	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Cover	% of total Forest Cover w.r.t area of digitized boundary	Scrub
1.	Ahmedabad	455.32	0.00	1.59	7.82	9.41	2.07	4.85
2.	Bengaluru	1307.35	0.00	12.66	76.36	89.02	6.81	14.87
3.	Chennai	430.07	0.00	7.66	15.04	22.70	5.28	1.77
4.	Delhi	1540.63	6.74	56.34	131.15	194.24	12.61	0.45
5.	Hyderabad	634.18	0.00	17.68	64.13	81.81	12.90	29.96
6.	Kolkata	186.55	0.00	0.10	1.67	1.77	0.95	0.00
7.	Mumbai	435.91	0.00	51.13	59.65	110.77	25.41	0.00
	Total	4990.01	6.74	147.16	355.82	509.72	10.21	51.90

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

*Shapefile of digitized boundaries as provided by NIC Delhi in 2021

CHART 8.4**FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1997-2021**

9.12 The information regarding the district-wise forest cover area and total geographical area of Delhi is presented in Statement 8.12.

STATEMENT 8.12
DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI - 2021

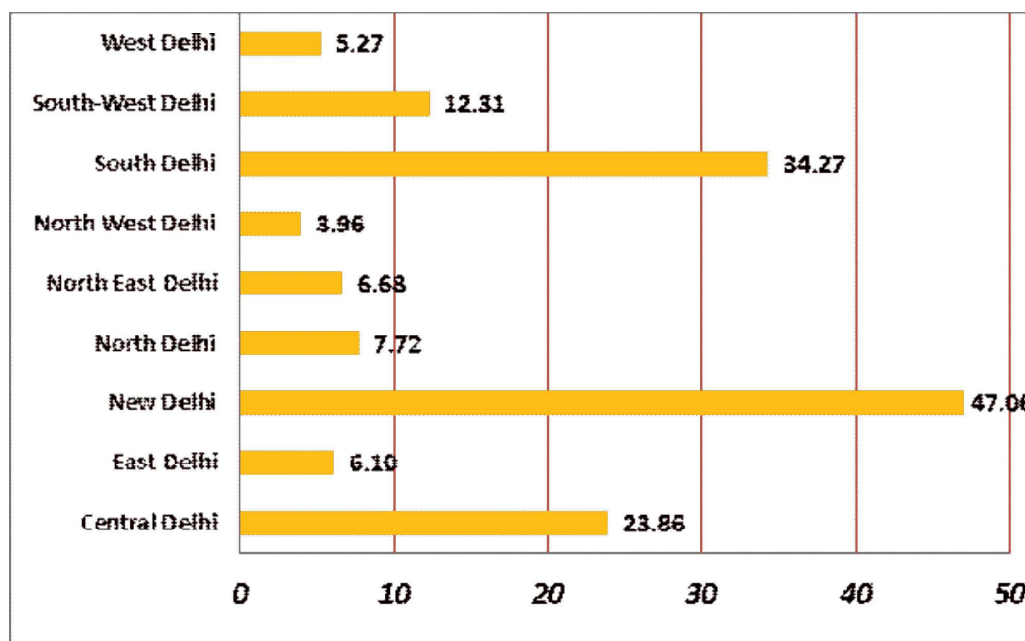
(Sq. Km)

S. No.	Districts	Geographical Area	Forest Cover Area	% of Forest Cover w.r.t. Geographical Area
1.	Central Delhi	21	5.01	23.86
2.	East Delhi	63	3.84	6.10
3.	New Delhi	35	16.47	47.06
4.	North Delhi	61	4.71	7.72
5.	North East Delhi	62	4.14	6.68
6.	North West Delhi	443	17.53	3.96
7.	South Delhi	247	84.64	34.27
8.	South-West Delhi	421	51.81	12.31
9.	West Delhi	130	6.85	5.27
	Total	1483	195.00	13.15

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

The information regarding district-wise percentage forest cover w.r.t. geographical area in Delhi is also depicted in Chart 8.5

CHART 8.5
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE FOREST COVERS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN DELHI – 2021



Forest Cover inside Green Wash:

Very Dense Forest	3.19 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	16.05 sq. km
Open Forest	<u>39.93 sq. km</u>
Sub Total	<u>59.17 sq. km</u>

Forest Cover outside Green Wash:

Very Dense Forest	3.53 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	40.55 sq. km
Open Forest	<u>91.75 sq. km</u>
Sub Total	<u>135.83 sq. Km</u>
Total Forest Cover	195 sq. km
Tree Cover	<u>147 sq. km</u>
Total Forest & Tree Cover	<u>342 sq. km</u>
Of State's Geographical Area	23.06 %

CHART 8.6

FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 2001-2021

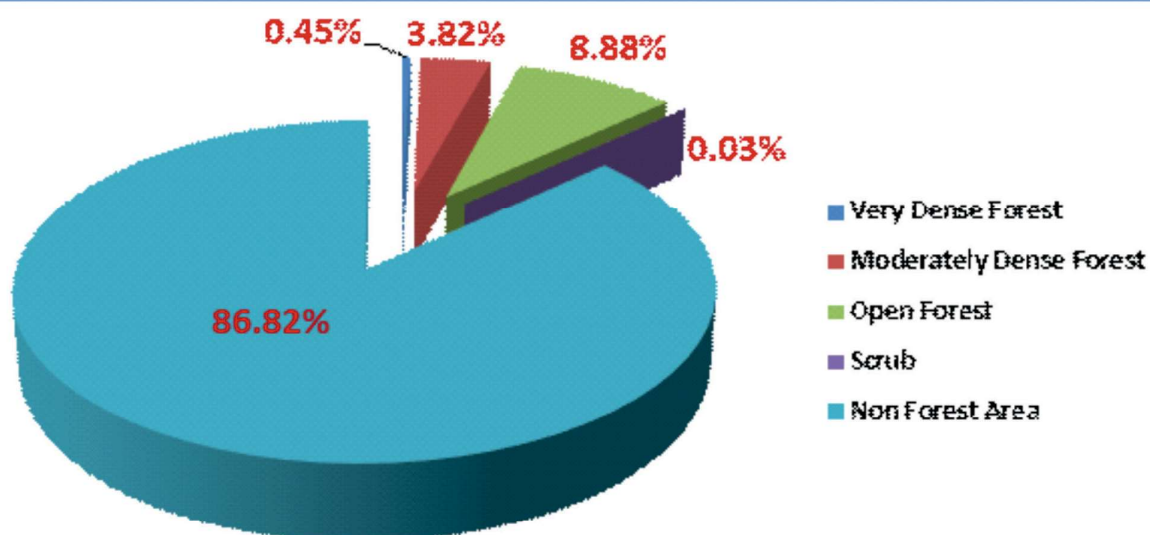


9.14 Composition of forests in terms of its density is shown in Chart 8.6. Out of the total geographical area of NCT of Delhi, a very dense forest is spread over 0.45 per cent,

a moderately dense forest is spread over 3.82 per cent, an open forest is spread over 8.88 per cent and scrub is spread over 0.03 per cent, which is almost negligible.

CHART 8.7

COMPOSITION OF FOREST COVER (%AGE) IN NCT OF DELHI IN 2021



Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

9.15 Extent of Trees Outside Forest (TOF)

Trees outside Forests (TOF) refer to tree resources found outside the forests as defined in the Government records. Forest cover outside the Recorded Forest Area (RFA) is derived using boundaries of RFA or Green Wash (GW). Extent of Trees Outside Forest therefore, may be estimated as the sum of extent of forest cover outside the recorded forest area (RFA) and tree cover as given in the statement 8.13:

STATEMENT 8.13

EXTENT OF TREES OUTSIDE FOREST (TOF)

(Sq Km)

Forest Cover Outside the RFA/GW	Tree Cover	Extent of TOF
136	147	283

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

10. Water Conservation by Wetland Authority of Delhi

10.1 The Wetland Authority of Delhi was constituted on 23rd April 2019 under the Department of Environment and Forests, GNCTD. The Authority in coordination with sixteen water body owning agencies

- 10.2 Inventorisation and reconciliation of 1040 water bodies in Delhi is completed through coordination with 16 water body owning agencies.
- 10.3 Seven Districts has been identified model ponds (North, North West, South, South West, New Delhi, North East and West). Bench marks for Model Ponds prepared and sent to all District Magistrates by Wetland Authority of Delhi.
- 10.4 Brief Documents in prescribed format of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, is a statutory requirement under Wetland Rules, 2017. This crucial document which contains ecological attributes and management challenges of the water body has been prepared in respect of 685 water bodies of Delhi.
- 10.5 Hon'ble NGT, had directed preparation of action plans for restoration of all wetlands. These action plans which propose conservation actions to be done in each water body has been completed in respect of 685 water bodies.
- 10.6 Citizen engagement and public participation in the conservation of wetlands is planned through declaring wetland mitras, who can assist the authority in protection and restoration of wetlands.
- 10.7 In pursuance of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 a Technical Committee under Chairmanship of Dr. Madhu Verma, Chief Economist at the World Resources Institute at Delhi consisting of six wetland experts formed on 01.07.2021. Five significant wetlands were declared by MoEF&CC on 09.05.2019 and Sanjay Lake was declared by MoEF&CC as a potential Ramsar site (Communication dated 22.09.2021). Wetland Authority has prioritized 10 waterbodies for immediate notification which are Sanjay Lake, Hauz khas Lake, Bhalswa Lake, Smriti Van (Kondli), Smriti Van (Vasant Kunj), Najafgarh Jheel, Welcome Jheel, Daryapur Kalan, Sultanpur Dabas and Poth Kalan (Sardar Sarovar Lake).
- 10.8 In pursuance of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 a "Grievance Committee under Wetland Authority of Delhi was constituted on 01.07.2021 as a mechanism for hearing and forwarding grievances raised by the public to the Wetland Authority on Wetlands falling under their respective jurisdiction.
- 10.9 The future plan of the Wetland Authority is to prepare a protocol for catchment area management, evolving low cost restoration techniques, and actively engage, coordinate and help land owning agencies to prioritize wetlands based on the brief documents prepared and notify them, thus ensuring long term protection and conservation of wetlands in Delhi.

STATEMENT 8.14**WETLANDS IN DELHI**

Natural Wetlands	Human made Wetlands
Najafgarh Jheel	Bhalswa Lake
Sanjay Lake	Hauz khas Lake
Welcome Jheel	Smtiti Van Lake (Kondli)
Tikrikhurd Lake	PoothKalan (Sardar Patel Lake)
Smriti Van (Vasant Kunj)	DaryapurKalan (Kh. No. 107(19-17)

10.18 Fire Prone Forest Classes

Geographical area GNCTD having only less fire prone forest cover of 195 sq Km.

10.19 Major Species of Trees in Delhi

10.19.1 Diameter class-wise distribution of top five species in numbers derived from the forest inventory is presented in the statement 8.15:

STATEMENT 8.15

(In Sq Km)

S. No.	Species	10-30	30-60	>60
1.	Prosopis Juliflora	475	25	6
2.	Acacia Lenticularis	172	8	0
3.	Azadirachta Integrifolia	45	18	0
4.	Holoptelea Integrifolia	33	4	0
5.	Ficus Virene	6	8	0

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

10.19.2 Dominant Tree Species in Trees Outside Forests (TOF)

Top five species in numbers of Trees Outside Forests in Delhi in Rural and Urban areas are given in the statement 8.16.

STATEMENT 8.16**TOP FIVE TREE SPECIES IN TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS (RURAL) IN DELHI**

S. No.	Species	Relative Abundance (%)
1.	Prosopis Juliflora	29.52
2.	Azadirachta Indica	13.06
3.	Eucalyptus spp.	8.07
4.	Leucaena leucocephala	7.72
5.	Ficus spp.	5.29

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

STATEMENT 8.17**TOP FIVE TREE SPECIES IN TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS (URBAN) IN DELHI**

S. No.	Species	Relative abundance (%)
1.	Azadirachta Indica	10.77
2.	Prosopis Juliflora	8.11
3.	Poyalthia longifolla	6.20
4.	Morus spp.	6.03
5.	Ficus religiosa	5.80

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

11. Asola Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary

Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4872.91 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 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 and land of Tughlakabad village area (29.64 Acre) was notified in 1992.

The Delhi Forest Department has also undertaken several soil moisture conservation works in the Southern and Central Ridge area in the form of small checkdams breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. This is very important to check run off, soil erosion and increase the percolation of rainwater in the underground aquifers thereby serving an important ecosystem function of enhancing the water security of the city.

11.1 Details of City Forests under Department of Forest & Wildlife, GNCTD:

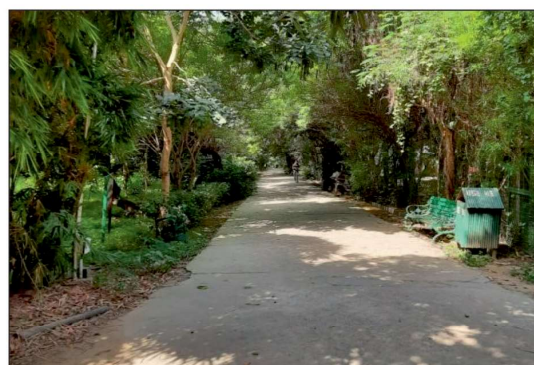
Keeping the objective of having more green/tree cover in Delhi and resultant benefit on environment, Department of Forest and Wildlife, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has created and planned to create City Forests at following sites.

CITY FORESTS DEVELOPED IN DELHI

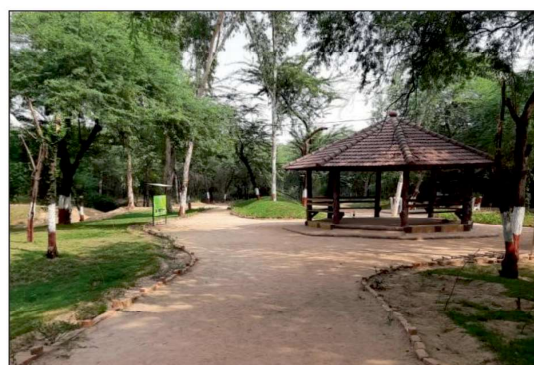
S. No.	Name of City Forest	Name of City Forests under Development/ Planning Stage
1	Mitraon City Forest-Pkt A	City Forest At Shastri Park Metro Station
2	Nasirpur City Forest	Mamoorpur City Forest
3	Alipur City Forest	City Forest Aya Nagar
4	Mitraon City Forest-Pkt B	City Forest Jaunapur
5	Butterfly Park, Tughlaqabad	City Forest Dera Mandi
6	Aravali Arenya Kendra, Tughlaqabad	City Forest Chhattarpur

S. No.	Name of City Forest	
7	Taj Enclave City Forest	
8	Shastri Park near colony City Forest	
9	Garhi Mandu Pkt A2 City Forest	
10	City Forest at ITO chungi Loop No. 4	
11	City Forest Hauz Rani	

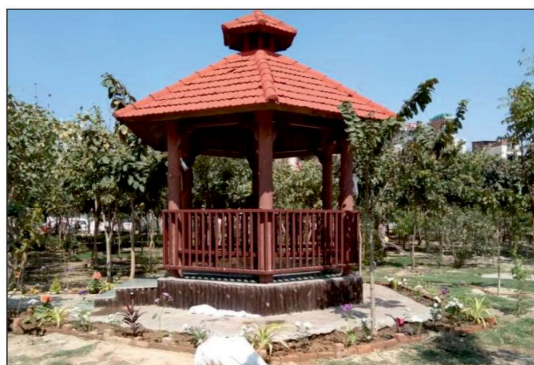
Photos of City Forests under Department of Forest and Wildlife, GNCTD



HAUZRANI CITY FOREST



MITRAON CITY FOREST



GARHI MANDU CITY FORESTS

12. Major Achievements:

PLANTATION WORK IN LAST 8 YEARS BY CIVIC AGENCIES

S. No.	Year	Plantation	Distribution	Total
1.	2014-15	9,66,032	6,46,857	16,12,889
2.	2015-16	9,73,822	6,77,626	16,51,448
3.	2016-17	21,04,246	3,71,419	24,75,665
4.	2017-18	16,08,105	Nil	16,08,105
5.	2018-19	24,59,730	4,36,086	28,95,816
6.	2019-20	23,45,274	5,24,242	28,69,516
7.	2020-21	25,80,144	6,60,678	32,40,822
8.	2021-22	27,75,539	7,20,109	34,95,648

13. Plantation by Forest Department from 2016-17 to 2022-23 (upto Jan, 2023) :

S. No.	Year	Plantation by Forest Department (in Lakhs)
1.	2016-17	2.96
2.	2017-18	1.29
3.	2018-19	4.51
4.	2019-20	5.21
5.	2020-21	5.48
6.	2021-22	4.93
7.	2022-23 (upto January ,2023)	10.78

- 30 km of Forest Boundary Wall to be constructed in 2022-23.
- 95 km of Forest Boundary wall constructed till date.
- 25 lakh seedlings to be raised in various sites under Forest Department

14. During 2022-23 (Till October, 2022)

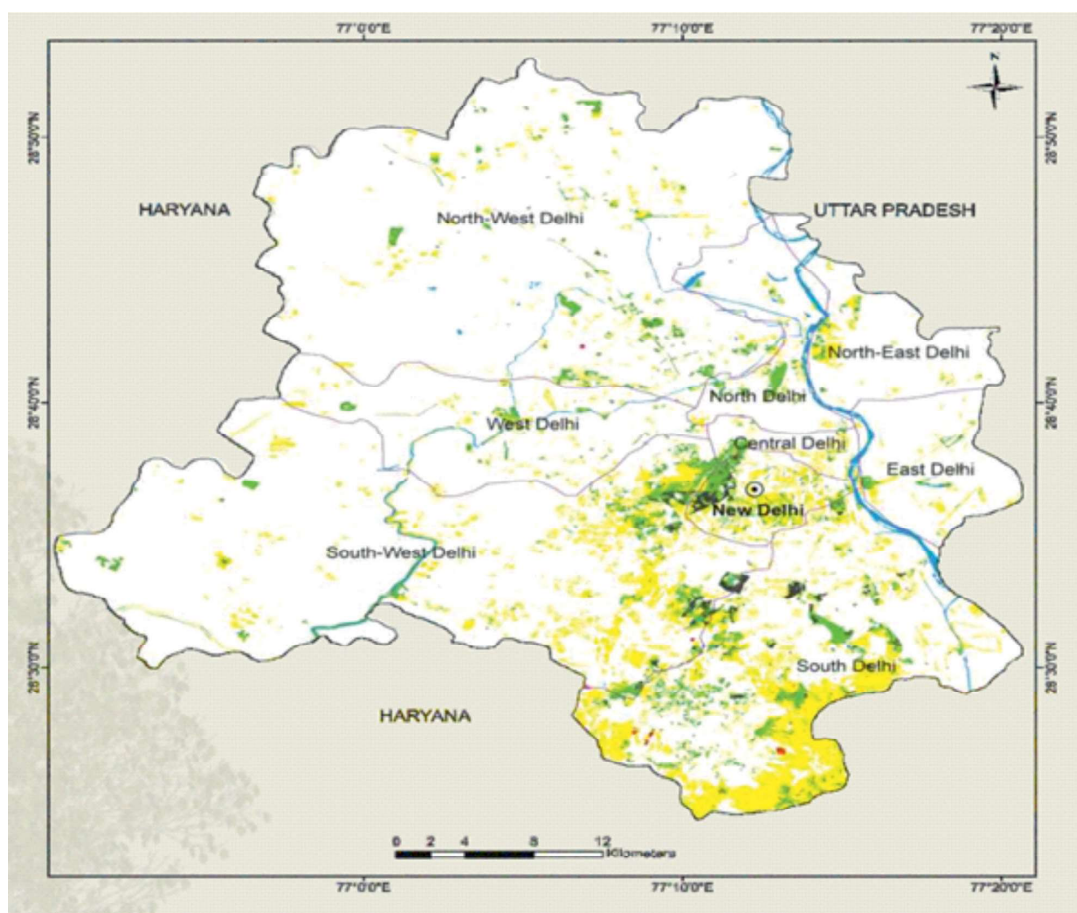
- 14.1 In pursuance of the direction of Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 15.01.2021 in O.A. No. 58/2013 in the matter of Sonya Ghosh Vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Department of Forest and Wildlife, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has initiated the process of declaration of Reserved Forest under Section 20 of Indian Forest Act, 1927. The Delhi Forest Department is undertaking continuous effort to remove encroachment, construct boundary walls, notifying the forest area as reserved forest and till now around 319.23 hectare area has been remained to be made free of encroachment and Chhattarpur and Rangpuri villages have already been notified as Reserved Forest under Section 20 of Indian Forest Act, 1927. Around 101.7 km long boundary wall has been constructed along the Southern Ridge. The process of encroachment removal and notification of Reserved Forest is under progress.
- 14.2 The tree plantation drive in current year (2022-23) is being conducted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi involving 20 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs. Till September, 2022 the Department of Forest and Wildlife, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with other greening

- agencies have planted 36.09 lakh saplings and distributed 6.45 lakh saplings to general public of Delhi.
- 14.3 The process of modernization of these nurseries of Forest Department has been initiated recently where construction of polyhouses, greenhouses, pucca beds, mother beds, chambers for vermicompost, leaf compost and installation of water sprinklers etc. are being carried out. The nurseries located at ITO Chungi, Mamurpur and Pooth kalan have been modernized till date.
- 14.4 Around 14 checkdams have been constructed in Central Ridge.
- 14.5 In current financial year (2022-23) eco-restoration of habitat is being carried out through Eco-Task Force in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary (ABWLS) which has planted around 6.60 lakh saplings till September, 2022.
- 14.6 The following initiatives have been taken for wildlife conservation and management:
- i. Establishment of two 'Wildlife Transit Rescue Centres' at ABWLS and Rajokri each.
 - ii. 14 'Monkey Feeding Points' at Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary to feed the rescued monkeys so that do not move out of the sanctuary and enters into human habitation.
 - iii. Construction of various "Water Bodies" inside the sanctuary to serve as a water source for wild animals and to maintain soil moisture.
 - iv. Establishment of Veterinary Facility Centre at ABWLS.
 - v. Establishment of – Butterfly Park, Aravalli Forest Centre, Aravalli Native Plant Nursery, Tall Seedling Nursery, Cycle Track at ABLWS.
 - vi. The department has initiated the documentation of wild animals through '**Camera Traps**' techniques and it is come to know that the sanctuary thrives a population of **8 leopards** along with other wild animals.
 - vii. 'Wildlife Rescue Squads' have been established at all four divisions. The squad comprises of Animal Handlers and Wildlife Guards. The squad regularly deals with the matters of wildlife raids and inspection on complaints received for wildlife article trade, illegal possession of wild animals or sale-purchase, intelligence collection etc. The rescued animals first kept in rehabilitation centre before releasing them into wild once they are declared fit by the veterinary team.
- 14.7 Department of Forests and Wildlife has issued one public helpline number, known as "**Green Helpline Number 1800-11-8600**" on which the complainants/informer gets their complaint/information registered which is then transferred to the concerned division for successful rescue and rehabilitation operation. Majorly receives complaints include

tree felling, snakes, python, sand boa entered into human inhabitation, monkey got injured or monkey got electric shock due to open electric poles, Nilgai (blue bull) got injured or entered into human inhabitation etc..Approximately, about 450 complaints have been received by the Department during current financial year.

- 14.8 The Department has celebrated various environmental events during current financial year which includes World Earth Day, World Biodiversity Day, World Environment Day (as Harith Uthsav), Van Mahotsav-2022, World Wildlife Week 2022 in view of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

CHART 8.7
FOREST COVER MAP OF DELHI



LEGEND	
	Very Dense Forest
	Moderately Dense Forest
	Open Forest
	Scrub
	Non-Forest
	Water-bodies
	International Boundary
	State Boundary
	District Boundary
	Capital

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Delhi Govt. established a policy 'Delhi Electric Vehicles Policy, 2020' to improve Delhi's air quality and create an entire supply-chain ecosystem for this new segment of vehicles. This policy intends to deploy 25% of all new vehicles to be battery-operated vehicles by 2024.
➤	Forest and tree cover area increased to 342 sq km in 2021 making the share of forests in the total area to 23.06 per cent. Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage (9.91%) of the total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).
➤	Complete Ban on Firecrackers: GNCTD on 14.09.2022 upto 01.01.2023 in the territory of Delhi.
➤	Graded Response Action Plan for NCR has been classified under 4 different stages of adverse air quality in Delhi, reflected through the AQI: (i) POOR Category: 201-300, (ii) VERY POOR Category: 301-400, (iii) SEVERE Category: 401-450, (iv) SEVERE + Category: > 450
➤	Till 22.11.2022, Bio-Decomposer is sprayed on 4285.5 acres (85.71 % achieved).
➤	DPCC issued a direction on 28.10.2022 to Delhi Fire Services, Delhi to ensure sprinkling of water during the GRAP period by deployment of atleast 50% of fire tankers (water tenders and water bousers) to suppress the dust on roads.
➤	Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains still have to meet the standards with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
➤	There are 1799 unauthorized colonies out of which sewer lines have been laid and commissioned in 706 colonies and the work is in progress in 448 colonies. In 161 Colonies NOC is awaited/O Zone.
➤	Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities have a total capacity of 63 Tons/Day and having Incinerators, Autoclave and Shredders for the treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste.
➤	There are 1854 no. of registered Plastic Manufacturing or Recycling Units
➤	The Department of Environment and DPCC organized a 3-day fair "Plastic Vikalp Mela" from 1st – 3rd July, 2022 on alternatives to single-use plastics to encourage and promote Startups/ Entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ Traders/ Manufacturers/ Associations/ Institutions etc.
➤	Among the seven major mega cities, Delhi has largest forest cover 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai 110.77 sq km and Bengaluru 89.02 sq km.
➤	Wetland Authority has prioritized 100 water bodies for beautification based on their size and water quality and free from encroachment.
➤	Till September 2022, the Department of Forest and Wildlife, GNCTD with other greening agencies have planted 36.09 lakh saplings and distributed 6.45 lakh saplings to general public of Delhi.
➤	Various environmental events were celebrated during current financial year which included World Earth Day, World Biodiversity Day, World Environment Day (as Harith Uthsav), Van Mahotsav-2022, World Wildlife Week 2022 in view of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development in Delhi, predominantly led by tertiary sector, provides a secure basis for rapid growth of income. Delhi is a major trading hub in the country and has excellent infrastructure, a conducive environment for knowledge-based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries with communication facility for promotion of Business. Delhi is among the most active commerce and trading hubs in the country. Delhi's per capita income is almost three times of the per capita income of the entire country. The State is also a popular tourist attraction with various shopping options ranging from affordable street shops to luxury brands and a variety of cuisines.

1.2 Growth Statistics

- Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
- Delhi has Good progress under the Business Reform Action Plan scheme and came under “Emerging Business Ecosystems category” in 2020.
- Delhi has made good progress under the scheme of Business Reform Action Plan, and has been ranked 12th in 2019, among 36 states/UTs.

1.3 Infrastructure Details

- Infrastructure and institutional setup is created & redeveloped through redevelopment of conforming and non-conforming industrial areas through Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC) & by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in some of the industrial areas across the City.
- There are 29 Industrial planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factory complexes and the State Government has notified 25 non-conforming areas for re-development.

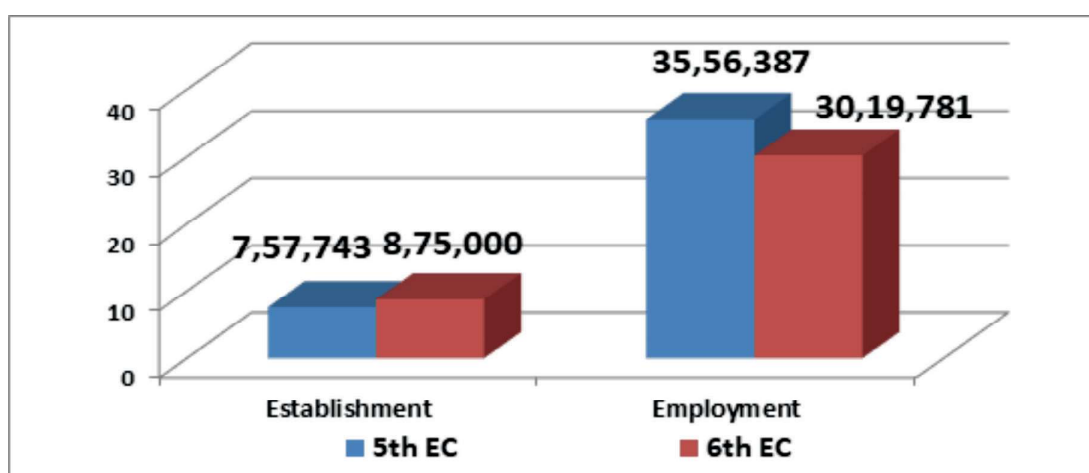
2. Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6th Economic Census

- 2.1 As per 6th Economic Census 2013, 8.75 Lakh establishments were operating in Delhi, 1.42% were 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 areas of Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.

2.2 The Chart 9.1 captures numbers of establishments and persons employed in these establishments in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

CHART 9.1
GROWTH OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

(₹ in Lakh)



From the above, it may be seen that number of establishments have increased from 7,57,743 lakh to 8,75,000 lakh but the number of persons employed have gone down from 35,56,387 lakh to 30,19,781 lakh. It is mainly because of establishments with large scale employment has shifted from Delhi to other neighboring areas/ states due to various reasons including stricter pollution norms.

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

STATEMENT 9.1

Districts	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons Employed
Central	1,50,671	5,99,058
West	1,06,726	3,13,574
North-West	93,297	2,86,189
North-East	86,597	1,83,313
East	80,061	2,15,979
South-East	75,049	3,52,562
North	73,724	3,18,960
Shahdara	71,738	2,29,663
South	57,126	1,45,304
South-West	42,166	1,05,954
New Delhi	38,153	2,69,225
Total	8,75,308	30,19,781

STATEMENT 9.2

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES

Years	% 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	2.79	12.26	84.95
2015-16	2.09	13.62	84.29
2016-17	1.70	13.48	84.82
2017-18	1.67	13.8	84.53
2018-19	2.08	13.45	84.47
2019-20 (3 rd RE)	1.95	12.54	85.51
2020-21 (2 nd RE)	1.87	12.15	85.98
2021-22 (1 st RE)	2.31	12.92	84.78
2022-23 (AE)	2.63	12.53	84.84

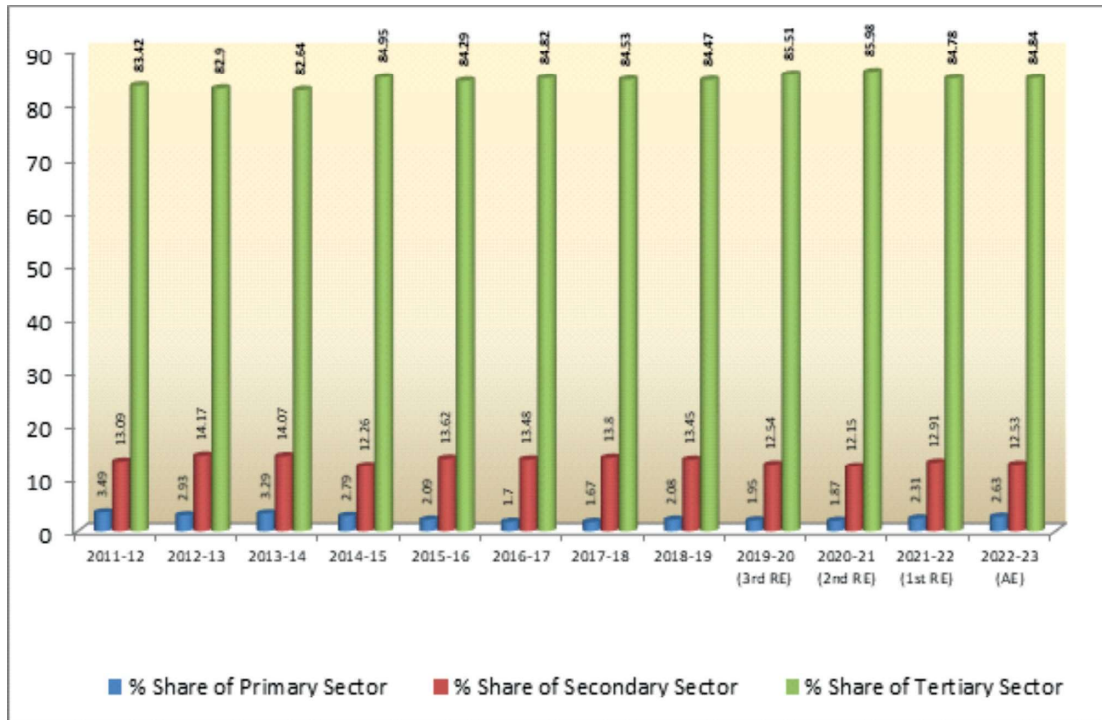
Note: (3rd RE) - Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE)- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates.

- 3.1 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi has decreased to 2.31% and 2.63% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12.
- 3.2 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 decreased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23 (Advance Estimates).
- 3.3 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Health services and Other Services) in the economy is increasing marginally. GSVA at current prices shows that the contribution of tertiary sector in the economy was 83.42% during the base year 2011-12 that has increased to 84.78% and 84.84% during 2021-22 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2022-23 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

CHART 9.2

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR TO STATE ECONOMY

(Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



4. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by Manufacturing Sector

4.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at ₹ 36954 Crores and ₹ 39897 Crores at current prices during 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively with respective annual growths of 22.04% and 7.97% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 28779 Crores and ₹ 29195 Crores during 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively registering annual growths of 11.03% and 1.44% over previous years. As per estimates for 2021-22, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 32301 Crores with an annual growth of 25.12% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 25049 Crores with an annual growth of 12.24% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2022-23, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 35043 Crores with an expansion of 8.49% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 25336 Crores with an expansion of 1.14% over previous year at constant prices respectively.

4.2 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	46.69	14.07
2014-15	23385	53247	434241	494803	5.39	43.92	12.26
2015-16	31195	65194	478782	550804	6.52	47.85	13.62
2016-17	30117	71616	531175	616085	5.67	42.05	13.48
2017-18	30680	80987	586900	677900	5.23	37.88	13.80
2018-19	32192	87160	647839	738389	4.97	36.93	13.45
2019-20 (3 rd RE)	33637	88310	704369	792911	4.78	38.09	12.54
2020-21 (2 nd RE)	30281	81974	674551	763435	4.49	36.94	12.15
2021-22 (1 st RE)	36954	102408	792859	904642	4.66	36.09	12.91
2022-23 (AE)	39897	114895	916792	1043759	4.35	34.72	12.53

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

Note: (3rd RE) - Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE)- Second Revised Estimates,

(1st RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates

4.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 39897 Crores in 2022-23. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.35% in 2022-23. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23 (A.E).

5. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME)

There are total 2,65,990 MSME registered in Delhi. This includes 2,40,996 Micro Enterprises, 22,210 Small and 2,786 Medium enterprises.

6. Working Factories

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

STATEMENT 9.4**FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED**

S. No.	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2011	8,219	3,78,361
2.	2012	8,557	3,92,270
3.	2013	8,821	4,03,270
4.	2014	8,968	4,16,927
5.	2015	8,954	4,15,278
6.	2016	8,978	4,16,833
7.	2017	9,059	4,20,156
8.	2018	9,121	4,19,578
9.	2019	8,622	4,03,517
10.	2020	8,643	4,04,602

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook.

Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8219 in 2011 to 8634 in 2020. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 3,78,361 in 2011 to 4,04,602 in 2020. On an average of 47 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.

- 6.1 Due to the introduction 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 neighboring States. Due to this, the estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 6.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2016 to 2021 may be seen from statement 9.5:

STATEMENT 9.5**INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED**

S. No	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Food Product	340	345	350	142	141	137	21316	21596	21921	8894	8,849	8,598
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	44	49	53	34	34	36	3134	3176	2981	1913	1,913	2,025
3	Textiles products	2013	2020	2008	1519	1,514	1,507	140408	140107	138788	104978	1,04,738	1,04,209

S. No	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	269	269	273	98	97	99	10541	10541	10702	3842	3,800	3,880
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	776	785	795	587	594	595	29997	30249	30608	22600	22,940	22,978
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	300	301	303	139	140	145	13054	13085	13182	6047	6,100	6,318
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	662	674	699	754	754	754	14952	15599	15712	16942	16,942	16,942
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	290	293	290	173	174	172	11548	11655	11815	7048	7,100	7,019
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	82	82	73	11	12	12	2426	2426	1002	151	250	250
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	519	524	517	775	770	756	8373	8488	7900	11842	11,607	11,396
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1890	1902	1928	757	760	759	75215	75475	76428	30007	30,154	30,115
12	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	109	126	132	195	206	206	6065	6596	6896	10187	10,692	10,692
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, 47Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	91	97	99	0	2	5	650	810	900	0	105	263
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	9	9	9	47	47	46	7655	7655	7655	39976	39,976	39,126
15	Sanitary Services	18	20	20	31	31	30	102	590	590	915	915	886
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	556	563	570	219	224	217	31431	32107	32387	12441	12,691	12,556
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	1010	1000	1002	3141	3,143	3,137	39966	40001	40111	125734	1,25,830	12,589
	Total	8978	9059	9121	8622	8,643	8,613	416833	420156	419578	403517	4,04,602	4,02,733

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook

6.3 It can be seen from the above statement that the maximum number of factories in Delhi is registered in three Major Industry groups (i) textiles product, (ii) Basic Metal & Alloy, followed by (iii) Metal products and Parts Machinery.

7. Annual Survey of Industries

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	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Tentative)
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3,183	2,980	2,928	2,852	2,639	2,459	2,459	2,355
2.	Capital (₹ In crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	10,661	5,903	6,532	6,922	6,973	6,630	7,41,082	6,74,927
b.	b. Working Capital	8,137	10,722	11,391	9,126	8,990	5,543	5,93,530	6,29,442
c.	Total	18,798	16,625	17,923	16,048	15,963	12,173	1,334,612	1,304,369
3.	Employment								
a.	Workers	81,901	76,250	76,697	74,747	75,172	70,414	74,685	70,845
b.	Other Than Workers	44,453	39,481	41,406	39,035	36,604	34,732	35,817	35,589
c.	Total	1,26,354	1,15,731	1,18,103	1,13,782	1,11,776	1,05,146	1,10,502	1,06,434
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	376	350	355	343	339	319	335	316
	Total Emoluments (in. Crore)	2,578	2,489	2,778	2,793	2,897	2,910	3,33,505	3,42,728

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook.

8. Industrial Estates

8.1 Operation & Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Area:-

Delhi has 29 planned Industrial Areas and 4 flatted factories complex. In addition, 25 non-conforming Industrial clusters have been notified for development. The Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance (DIDOM) Act, 2010 was notified on 28th March 2011 to place all Industrial Areas under DSIIDC.

8.2 Out of these 33 Industrial Areas including 4 flatted factories complex, 24 Industrial Areas/Estates have been handed over to DSIIDC for maintenance and up-gradation of development activities. Further, out of 24 Industrial Area, lease Administration of 12 Industrial Areas is with DSIIDC and another 12 Industrial Areas, the authority still lies with DDA (as the same have not yet been transferred to DSIIDC. In these 12 Industrial areas, authorities to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/charges are vested either with DDA or MCD.

8.3 The lease Administration work is of its 12 Industrial Area/ Estates/FFCs is primarily looked after by Industrial Estate Management Division DSIIDC. Narela & Bawana Areas are being managed by DSIIDC under PPP mode through two concessionaires

for providing development and all types of services during the during maintenance period of 13 years (2013-14 to 2026).

- 8.4 Construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads with expenses amounting to ₹ 105 crores (approximate), in 4 Industrial Areas. i.e. Mayapuri Industrial Area Ph-I & II, Mangolpuri Area, Okhla Industrial Area Ph-III and GTK Industrial Area has been completed. Further, the construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads in Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-III (Balance Work) with expenses amounting to ₹ 52 crores (approximate) has been awarded by DSIIDC and is under progress.
- 8.5 To relocate the Industrial from residential areas to the Industrial Areas, 2nd phase of Bawana Industrial Area was developed by DSIIDC at Bhorgarh in area measuring 431.50 Acres in the year 2010.
- 8.6 The Government of India has formulated the scheme of Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to promote clusters of Micro and Small Enterprises. In order to apply for grant in aid under this scheme, eight (8) nos. of Industrial Areas/ Flatted Factory has been identified for up-gradation and re-development work at 1st phase has been completed in 06 no's Industrial Area and in remaining 2 numbers Industrial Areas (Mundka-North and Netaji Subhash Vihar, Tikri Kalan) work is in progress.

9. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-Conforming Areas

- 9.1 The respective society/association of 25 non- conforming areas with industrial concentration was to develop these areas within 3 years after notification of the MPD-21. The provision had been made in 2022-23 budget of GNCTD for facilitating the development of non conforming Industrial clusters by way of subsidizing the process of plan preparation and approval from local bodies.
- 9.2 In lines with Rozgar Budget proposal of the Industries Department, GNCTD, redevelopment of existing Non conforming Industrial clusters after approval of the scheme for redevelopment of non-conforming Industrial/ Go down Clusters by council of Ministers, GNCTD.

10. Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC)

- 10.1 DFC caters to financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. 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 as also

pollution control equipment etc. DFC is also providing loans to Small Road Transport Operators for commercial vehicles. In order to make Delhi an environment friendly city, DFC facilitated the relocation process of industrial units by providing loans.

- 10.2 The statement of performance of Corporation during last 5 financial years is given below.

STATEMENT 9.7
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2017-18 to 2021-22

(₹ in Crores)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement
2017-18	24.28	25.25
2018-19	0.80	0.79
2019-20	0.87	0.15
2020-21	0.17	0.58
2021-22	3.31	2.79

11. Industrial 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 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.	Lawrence Road Industrial Complex	90
7.	Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex	33
8.	Rohtak Road Industrial Complex - Ph-1	177
	Total	840

12. Sheds under Shelf-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

13. Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

In compliance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, DSIIDC has executed this project in coordination with the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and the NEERI, DSIIDC has constructed 13 CETPs at Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana, Jhilmil, Badli, Mayapuri, Nangloi, Okhla, GTK Industrial Area, Ashok Nagar, SMA Rajasthani Udyog Nagar, Jahangirpuri and Naraina.

14. Setting Up of Hazardous Waste Management Facility

Secured Landfill (SLF) incineration and Associated Atives (Valid till 23-02-2026) for Complete Project i.e. Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDf) was granted by DPCC on 04.03.2022 and TSDf facility is fully operational for hazardous waste at Bawana.

15. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board (DKVIB)

15.1 Implements following two employment generation schemes –

- a. **Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY)** is to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities individual entrepreneurs, trade professionals, artisans etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7,500/- per entrepreneur.

STATEMENT 9.10
PROGRESS OF RGSRY

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2020-21	2021-22
1.	Target (No. of cases)	20*	25*
2.	Details of sanctioned cases		
	a) No. of cases	12	16
	b) Amount sanctioned (₹ In lakh)	33.90	45.00

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2020-21	2021-22
	Details of disbursed cases		
	a) No. of cases	15 (Old 03 ,New12)	15 (Old 01, New14)
	b) Amount disbursed (₹ In lakh)	33.837	38.85

**Proportionately revised as per R.E.*

b. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) :

The details are as under:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP Area (Location of project / Unit)	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of project Cost)	
		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC, Physically Handicapped, Minorities/ Woman / Ex Servicemen, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)	05%	25%	35%

Note:-

- 1) *The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy under manufacturing sector is ₹ 50.00 lakh.*
 - 2) *The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy under business/service sector is ₹ 20.00 lakh.*
 - 3) *The balance amount (excluding the own contribution) of the total project cost will be provided by Banks.*
 - 4) *If the total project costs exceed ₹ 50.00 lakh or ₹ 20.00 lakhs for manufacturing and Service sectors respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy.*
- i. The identification of beneficiaries will be done at the District level by implementing agencies and Banks. Priority will be given to persons affected by natural calamities/ disasters in the areas which are declared as affected by 'Disaster' as defined under Section 2(d) of the Disaster management Act 2005 by the Ministry of Home affairs.
- ii. The detail of targets and physical & financial achievements under PMEGP in Delhi during 2020-21 & 2021-22 is as under:-

STATEMENT 9.11

PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

(₹ In lakh)

S. No.	Year	Target		Cases Disbursed by the Banks			
		Number	Margin Money	Number		Amount (Margin Money)	
1.	2020-21	96	₹ 287.45 lakh	KVIB	51	KVIB	74.97
			₹ 12.55* lakh	KVIC	21	KVIC	70.64
				TOTAL	72	TOTAL	145.61
2.	2021-22	104 01	326.65	KVIB	52	KVIB	102.51
			12.55*	KVIC	45	KVIC	192.10
				TOTAL	97	TOTAL	294.61

*2nd loan for upgrading existing PMEGP unit (01 project).

- **Marketing Activities/ Exhibition:** - Further, Board provides marketing platform to the artisans/individual entrepreneurs. Board also has started collecting raddi/weeded out material from different offices of Govt. of Delhi.

16. Development of New Industrial Areas/Hubs

16.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka

A world class Technology Park is being planned over 147 acres of land having multi stories Buildings at Rani Khera-Mundka. The project is expected to provide direct employment to approx 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment to 13.50 lakh people. The project has become sub-judice after Hon'ble NGT has imposed the stay on construction activities over the above plot. DSIIDC has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for vacation of stay, which is under way.

16.2 Setting up of Data Center at Baprola Delhi

Govt. of NCT of Delhi intends to set up Data Center at Baprola, Delhi over industrial plot measuring approximately 55.20 acres. M/s CBRE South Asia Pvt. Ltd and TCIL are providing preliminary technical assistance to GNCTD.

16.3 Development of New Industrial Area at Kanjhawala

Approximately 920 acres of the land was acquired by DSIIDC at Kanjhawala in 2008 to develop new industrial area. The planning of new industrial area was hindered due to massive land litigation with the farmers in Hon'ble High/District Court. At present approximately 30 numbers of SLPs regarding land title are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. However DSIIDC is in process to appoint the Transaction Advisor to identify the suitable Industrial activity with the approval of GNCTD.

17. Ease of Doing Business

- India's performance in DBR is based on the assessment of two Indian cities i.e. Delhi and Mumbai. Due to improvement in the business environment of Delhi, it has helped India jump to 63rd place in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking in 2020 from 130 in DBR 2017, a rare feat for any large and diverse country of the size of India.
- Government of NCT of Delhi has focused on undertaking series of business reforms with the aim of creating a conducive business environment and boost investor confidence by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate.
- Delhi's performance in DBR 2020 has been better than Mumbai in starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity and paying taxes. Whereas Mumbai has done better in the registering property indicator.

18. Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)

- The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in its endeavour to improve the country's business and regulatory environment, has been releasing a series of reforms through the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) exercise. These reforms have been implemented in partnership with the State Governments, and the Department of Industries is coordinating the BRAP exercise in the NCT of Delhi.
- The Business Reform Action Plan, under EoDB, was introduced in 2014, and **5 assessments** have been conducted, so far and DPIIT has released rankings till 2020. According to the latest assessment, Delhi is under the "**Emerging Business Ecosystems**" category.
- The current Action Plan under BRAP, 2022 exercise consists of 352 recommendations covering reforms relating to Business and Citizens. BRAP 2022 has 352 reforms, divided into two parts –

Action Plan A comprises of 261 reforms relating to Business

Action Plan B comprises of 91 reforms relating to Citizens.

Some of the **key reforms** implemented in Delhi under the BRAP exercise are:

- "Delhi – Central Inspection System (Delhi-CIS)"**
- Process of **mutation** is integrated with the registration process
- Integrated Portal** is developed for real-time access to updated data **Signage License** is given on a self-certification basis by MCD
- Single joint inspection post-completion stage of constructions**
- ESLA Mechanism** has been developed for implementing the **Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act**

Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden (RC)

A total of **551 compliances** have been reduced, **38 provisions** have been **decriminalized**. Some of the **key reforms** implemented in Delhi under the RC exercise are:

- i. **Faster Solutions for Entrepreneurs** services concerning entrepreneurs, obtaining licenses such as General Trade Licenses, Veterinary Licenses, Factory Licenses, Tehbazari and Hawking Licenses etc. have been simplified
- ii. **Easier for transporters**- issuance of licenses, bus-pass and other licenses have also been made online
- iii. **Ease of Obtaining Utility Connection** all citizens and businesses much easier.
- iv. **Self-certification for Drug Sellers/ Manufactures- Export Promotion**

19. PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, had launched a Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme in the year 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support micro level food entrepreneurs, FPOs/SAGs/ cooperatives. The Scheme is envisaged to formulize 2 lakhs micro food processing enterprises with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crores over 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

20. Promotion of Start up

The new Start-up Policy of Delhi, approved in May, 2022 and due for notification, envisages transforming Delhi into one of the best destinations for start-ups in India and globally. The Policy is designed to cater for the following key areas:

Education and Education Technology, Healthcare and Health Technology, Tourism and Hospitality, Transportation & Logistics, Automotive (Electric Vehicle, Autonomous Cars and Connected Vehicles), e-Governance for business and citizen connect, Fintech, e-Waste Management, Robotics & Automation, Green Technology, Bio-pharma and Medical Devices, IT & ITES, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), Biotechnology, Augmented Reality, Emerging areas of energy such as Hydrogen, etc.

- 20.1 **Infrastructure and Support like** Incubator hub network, R&D centres, fabrication lab network, and network of co-working spaces and developing a Startup Portal which will act as a one-stop-shop for individuals, startups and incubators seeking information or incentives under the Delhi Startup Policy.
- 20.2 **Awareness and Outreach-** The Government of Delhi also plans to organise and support city-wide events such as startup festival and hackathons to create awareness and excitement around entrepreneurship in the public. Various events and competitions will be organized in State to stimulate and provide national and international exposure to the startup ecosystem.

21. Notification of Industrial clusters as Notified industrial area for re-development.

The following industrial cluster has been notified for redevelopment as Notified Industrial area during the year 2021-2022:

- 21.1 Mundka (North) for re-development of godown concentration/cluster in Non-Conforming Area in terms with provision(s) contained under Master Plan of Delhi 2021 vide dated 14.06.2021.
- 21.2 Netaji Subhash Vihar, Tikri Kalan as notified Industrial Area in terms with provision(s) contained under Master Plan of Delhi 2021 vide dated 08.12.2021

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Delhi is a major trading hub in the country and has excellent infrastructure, a conducive environment for knowledge-based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries with communication facility for promotion of Business.
➤	Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
➤	The Government of India has formulated the scheme of Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to promote clusters of Micro and Small Enterprises.
➤	A world class Technology Park is being planned over 147 acres of land having multi stories Buildings at Rani Khara-Mundka. The project is expected to provide direct employment to approx 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment to 13.50 lakh people.
➤	Due to improvement in the business environment of Delhi, it has helped India jump to 63rd place in the World Bank’s Doing Business ranking in 2020 from 130 in DBR 2017, a rare feat for any large and diverse country of the size of India.
➤	Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, had launched a Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme in the year 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support micro level food entrepreneurs, FPOs/SAGs/ cooperatives.
➤	The new Start-up Policy of Delhi, approved in May, 2022 and due for notification, envisages transforming Delhi into one of the best destinations for start-ups in India and globally.

CHAPTER 10

TOURISM IN DELHI

Delhi has a rich and unique cultural and architectural heritage, harboring the true pan-Indian character and an incredible destination for all. Delhi offers numerous tourist attractions ranging from monuments, museums, shrines, wide variety of shopping destinations & avant-garde culinary experiences. Besides it has many modern buildings of national and international significance like - India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, North and South Block, all stunning examples of British architecture. Also there are various museums, temples and memorials that provide a comprehensive and entertaining insight into the lives of Delhites.

1.1 Some prominent places to visit and events to cherish are as under:

National Museum: An important place to catch glimpses of the rich historical past of India, from the ancient period to the medieval ages.

Mughal Garden : Mughal Garden of Rashtrapati Bhawan and other large number of beautiful parks in Delhi maintain the ecological balance. In winters Delhi becomes home to large number migratory birds which add to eco-tourism angle.

Garden Of Five Senses : The Garden of Five Senses is not just a park, it is a space with a variety of activities, inviting public interaction and exploration. It was conceptualized to answer to the city's need for leisure space for the public. It is twenty-acre site, located at Said-UI-Azaib village.

Guru Tegh Bahadur Memorial: This complex has been constructed at Singhu Border in the area of 11.87 acres with a 24 meter high central pylon with petals at the base represents the Guru & his strength and the three "C" arches denote his three followers and the monoliths represent the 10 Sikh Gurus' with their sayings inscribed on them.

Kalam Memorial: Kalam Memorial is a fitting testimony of our undying love for the 'People's President' as he was fondly called.

Azad Hind Gram Tourist Complex at Tikri Kalan: Tourist Complex at Tikri Kalan is a project developed by Delhi Tourism to honour Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and to create quality leisure space and wayside amenities for the citizens.

Dilli Haats (INA, Janakpuri, Pitampura): Dilli Haat is a socio-cultural complex with a 'bazaar' feel to it. It is an urban version of the traditional weekly market, with a delightful mix of craft, food and culture. Numbers of festival are organized in these 3 Haats.

National War Memorial (NWM): The National War memorial is a symbol of victory and national pride of citizens. The NWM is a national monument built to honour and remembers soldiers of the Indian military who fought in armed conflicts of independent India.



1.2 OTHER TOURISTS PLACES IN DELHI WHICH ATTRACT LARGE NUMBER OF TOURISTS ARE:

Akshardham Temple, Lotus Temple, Birla Mandir, Humayun's Tomb, India Gate, Iskcon Temple, Jama Masjid, Jantar Mantar, Lodi Tomb, Parliament House, Purana Quila, Qutab Minar, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Red Fort, Safdarjang Tomb, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, National Police Memorial etc.

1.3 ENTERTAINMENT SPOTS IN DELHI:

Entertainment spots in Delhi are: Museums in Delhi, Movie Theatres, Theaters and Auditorium, Pubs and Discotheques, Art Galleries, Adventure Sports, Golf parks in Delhi, various Parks in Delhi, Children's Entertainment. Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary in South Delhi spanning 4845.57 acres.

1.4 OTHER ACTIVITIES

• WATER SPORTS ACTIVITIES:

DTTDC currently provides boating facilities at 03 lakes in Delhi:

- i. Naini Lake (Model Town)
- ii. Bhalaswa Lake
- iii. Sanjay Lake

- **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS:**

Promotion of cultural tourism has been the main stay of Indian tourism policy and, accordingly, the rich heritage of our country at large and Delhi in particular has been projected from time to time, which includes, Garden tourism festival, Mango festival, Winter festival, Dandiya festival, Teez festival, Ganesh Chaturthi festival and Delhi ki Diwali etc.

2. Performance of Delhi Tourism

2.1 The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. The state is among the top tourist destinations in the country. Approx. 6.06 lakh (39.70%) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in Delhi during 2021 has been recorded as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022. State/ UT wise number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India in 2021 is given in statement 10.1:

STATEMENT 10.1

TOP 8 INTERNATIONAL CHECK POSTS FOR FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS (FTAS) IN INDIA IN 2021

S. No.	International Check Posts	FTAs	Percentage Share
1	DELHI	606238	39.70
2	MUMBAI	212428	13.91
3	HARIDASPUR	133371	8.73
4	CHENNAI	120197	7.87
5	BANGALORE	102629	6.72
6	HYDERABAD	86249	5.65
7	COCHIN	60540	3.96
8	KOLKATA	43506	2.85
	Total top 8	1365158	86.55
	Others	161956	13.45
	G.Total	1527114	100.00

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022 of M/o Tourism, GOI

2.2 State/ UT wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits in India in 2021 is given in statement 10.2:

STATEMENT 10.2

SHARE OF TOP 10 STATES/UTS OF INDIA IN NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS
IN 2021

Rank	State/ UT	Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021	
		Number	Percentage Share (%)
1	Punjab	308135	29.2
2	Maharashtra #	185643	17.6
3	Delhi #	100178	9.5
4	Karnataka	72487	6.9
5	Kerala	60487	5.7
6	Tamil Nadu	57622	5.5
7	Uttar Pradesh	44737	4.2
8	Madhya Pradesh	41601	3.9
9	West Bengal	34828	3.3
10	Rajasthan	34806	3.3
	Total of Top 10	940524	89.2
	Others	114118	10.8
Total		1054642	100

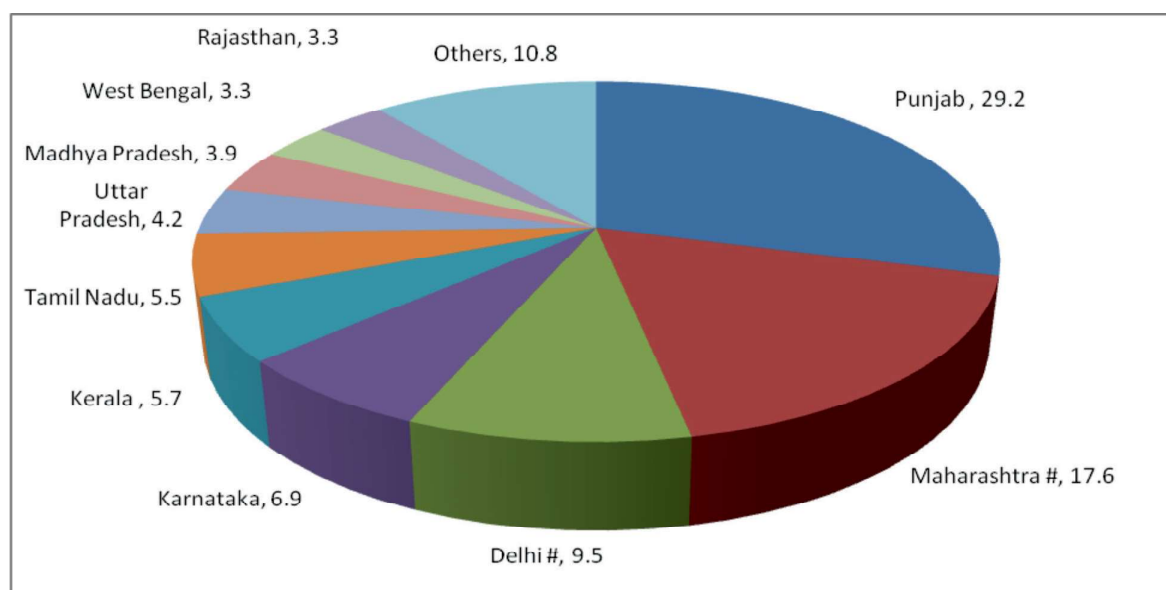
Source: India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022 of M/o Tourism, GOI

#Data for 2021 is estimated by applying all India growth rate for 2021/19 on 2019 data

It may be seen from the above table that Delhi Secured 3rd rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021 with total share of 9.5%.

CHART 10.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS IN 2021



- 2.4 There are an increasing number of medical tourists also to take advantage of its world-class hospitals in Delhi.
- 2.5 Delhi Airport secured No. 1 rank for International Check Posts for Indian Nationals' Departures (IND) from India in 2021 with total share of 26.6%. The statement 10.3 shows top 10 international check posts for IND from India in 2021

STATEMENT 10.3

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL CHECK POSTS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES (IND) FROM INDIA IN 2021

S. No.	International Check Posts	India	Percentage Share (%)
1	Delhi Airport	2278502	26.6
2	Mumbai Airport	1246851	14.6
3	Cochin Airport	960821	11.2
4	Calicut Airport	638778	7.5
5	Hyderabad Airport	551170	6.4
6	Chennai Airport	533722	6.2
7	Bangalore Airport	426154	5.0
8	Trivandrum Airport	409241	4.8
9	Kannur Airport	243747	2.9
10	Ahmedabad Airport	215510	2.5
	Total top 10	7504496	87.8
	Others	1046819	12.2
	G.Total	8551315	100

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022 of M/o Tourism, GOI

STATEMENT 10.4

MAJOR AIRPORT - WISE ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TOURISTS AVAILING E- VISA DURING 2021

S.No.	Name of Airport	2021	% Share
1	Delhi Airport	35516	48.7
2	Mumbai Airport	14084	19.3
3	Hyderabad Airport	5126	7.0
4	Bangalore Airport	4938	6.8
5	Chennai Airport	3523	4.8
6	Cochin Airport	2929	4.0
7	Ahmadabad Airport	2527	3.5
8	Dabolim Airport	1148	1.6
9	Trivandrum Airport	797	1.1
10	Kolkata Airport	628	0.9

S.No.	Name of Airport	2021	% Share
	Others	1654	2.3
	Total	72870	100

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2021 of M/o Tourism, GOI

It clearly reveals from the above table that among ten Major Airport -wise arrival of foreign tourists availing e- Visa, Delhi has largest share 48.7% 2021.

3. DOMESTIC TOURISTS

The number of domestic tourists visiting the state has also been rising continuously in Delhi upto 2019, it was about 1.85 crore in 2012 and 3.65 crore in 2019, however it is reduced to 1.06 crore in 2021 (Indian Tourism Statistics, 2022).

4. DELHI TOURISM & TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP. (DTTDC) :

The major schemes of Tourism Sector are being implemented by the DTTDC. With objective to develop and promote tourism in Delhi. As part of its endeavor to make Delhi as the modern & tourist friendly city, Government of Delhi has taken various initiatives in recent years for monuments & heritage and tourist facilitation by setting up tourist information centres.

5. AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE OF DTTDC :

- Tourist Information Center's
- Dilli Haats: (i) INA, (ii) Pitampura, (iii) Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar)
- Garden of Five Senses
- Guru Teg Bahadur Memorial at NH-I
- Nature Bazaar
- Dr. Kalam Memorial
- Coffee Home
- Azad Hind Gram
- Soft Adventure Park at Sanjay Lake, Mayur Vihar



DILLI HAAT JANAKPURI



GARDEN OF FIVE SENSES



GURU TEG BAHADUR MEMORIAL



NATURE BAZAAR



KALAM MEMORIAL



6. TRAVEL DIVISION OF DTTDC:

Travel Division of DTTDC was set up by DTTDC in November 1996 and started regular operations in ticketing. The Travel Division became a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the purpose of issuing international air tickets, as well as a member of the Ministry of Tourism, GOI, in addition to being a member of the Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) and the Travel Agents Federation of India (TAFI).

6.1 Mukhya Mantri Teerath Yatra Yojana :

This scheme is being implemented through Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). Under this programme, 17,252 senior citizens of Delhi have travelled on 19 tours to various pilgrimages (Rameshwaram-Madurai, Tirupati-Balaji, Jagannathpuri-Konark-Bhubneshwar, Dwarkadhish-Nageshwar-Somnath, Shirdi-shani-signapur-Tribakeshwar, Ujjain-Omkareshwar, Bodh-Gaya-Sarnath, Ajmer-Pushkar-Udaipur-Haldighati-Nathdwara, Mathura-Vrindavan-Agra-Fatehpur-Sikri, Haridwar-Rishikesh-Neelkanth, Amritsar-Wagah Border-Anandpur Sahib, Vaishno Devi-Jammu and Ayodhya upto October, 2022).

6.2 Development of Mobile App “Dekho Meri Dilli” :

Delhi Tourism mobile app provides a new paradigm to the tourism sector. It offers tourists, visitors, all stakeholders and people across the globe, in their hands, an easy access to not just tourism destinations in Delhi. But also engages them in a constructive manner.

6.3 Delhi Film Policy :

Delhi Tourism has notified and launched Delhi Film Policy (DFP) 2022, on 13.05.2022 and intends to brand the national and international profile of Delhi through films. DFP 2022 includes a unique feature i.e. e-Film Clearance, a completely online single window clearance mechanism for film shooting facilitation in Delhi to accord the approvals online from 20+ stakeholders departments in a seamless, transparent and stipulated time manner, in line with the vision and objective of ease of doing business.

6.4 Delhi Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (DIHM&CT):

The Institute was upgraded to a degree level college in 2002-03 to offer B.Sc. Degree in Hotel and Hospitality Administration.

Presently the total strength of the college is 325 i.e. 262 students in B.Sc. (HHA) course and 63 students in half year trade diploma courses in five disciplines for which the institute is affiliated to Board of Technical Education, GNCTD. The hostel under construction is sufficient accommodate 118 bedded for boys and 42 bedded for girls.

7. INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVT.**7.1 BEAUTIFICATION OF ENTRY POINTS OF DELHI:**

Government of Delhi has prepared concept plan for beautification of all entry points and the creation of entry gates in Delhi to given an aesthetic look to the commuters entering.

7.2 BED & BREAKFAST SCHEME :

7.2.1 The basic facilities available under the Silver and Gold Categories are given in Statement 10.5

STATEMENT 10.5**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

7.2.2 In the Establishments registered under the scheme, the facilities of well-furnished room with double bed, AC, Telephone facilities along with safeguard necessities like fire fighting extinguisher etc., are provided. Maximum 06 rooms can be given to the establishment.

7.2.3 The total number of Gold and Silver category Establishments and rooms registered given in Statement 10.6 under this scheme as on 31.03.2022 & 30.09.2022 and target for FY 2022-23 are here below:

STATEMENT 10.6

Category	Status FY 2021-22		Target FY 2022-23		Status FY 2022-23 (up to 2nd Qtr)		Status up to 30.09.202 (Cumulative of 03 years)*	
	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms
Silver	140	739	190	950	119	24	384	1920
Gold	8	38	15	75	4	578	31	156
Total	148	777	205	1025	123	602	415	2076

Note: *The certificate of registration under Bed & Breakfast Scheme is issued for three years.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Approx. 6.06 lakh (39.70%) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) were recorded in Delhi as per top 8 International Check Posts during 2021.
➤	Delhi Secured 3rd rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021 with total share of 9.5%.
➤	Delhi Airport secured No. 1 rank for International Check Posts for Indian Nationals' Departures (IND) from India in 2021 with total share of 26.6%.
➤	Delhi Tourism has notified and launched Delhi Film Policy (DFP) 2022 on 13.05.2022 and intends to brand the national and international profile of Delhi through films.

CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

The Sustainable Development Goals has been declared as global development agenda declared by the United Nations for sustainable and equitable access to safe water, access to universal and quality health care and education, and promotion of a gender equal world. One of the important goals is SDG -7 are that Government is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

1.1 The power scenario in Delhi has improved considerably after the power sector reform in July 2002 compared to other states. Now there is a need to continue the 24X7 uninterrupted power supply and to maintain the power tariff at a stable level and to make electricity affordable for every consumer. In this regard, various steps have been taken, like containing the load-shedding and by subsidizing electricity of the domestic consumers, Agricultural consumers (farmers), Special subsidy to 1984 Sikh Riots Victims and Lawyers chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi. irrespective of the load:

- Free up to consumption upto 200 units per month of entire bill amount.
- Subsidy upto ₹ 800 per month for consumption between 201 to 400 units per month.
- Provide electricity subsidy on existing tariff @ ₹ 105/kW/month on fixed charges to agricultural connections in Delhi.
- 100% electricity subsidy upto 400 Units per month, irrespective of the load, of entire bill amount comprising of fixed charges, energy charges, PPAC, all surcharges and electricity tax and waiving off all pending electricity bills of 1984 Sikh Riots Victims.
- Extend the electricity subsidy scheme to Lawyers Chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi.

Load shedding has dropped to the lowest level in last two decades at 0.019% of the total consumption.

1.2 Delhi being the national capital and hub of commercial activities in the Northern Region has very high demand for power. Prosperity of its population generates diversified demand for electricity covering every facet of life. The domestic power tariff in Delhi is the lowest amongst all the metros in the country. The growth in power consumption can also be attributed to large-scale regularization of unauthorized colonies leading to both horizontal and vertical load growth. Better road transport, telecommunication, regular power supply and economic policies have attracted industrial activities and services, thereby raising the demand for power. The priority in the energy sector

in Delhi is mainly to maintain uninterrupted power supply and to take care of the increasing power demand. Electricity prices have not been increased in Delhi since 2015. At present, there are about 47.70 lakh approx (more than 86.71% of the total domestic electricity consumers) households in Delhi who are getting electricity subsidy as compared to 2015.

1.3 Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 25593 MUs in 2011-12 to 31116 MUs in 2021-22. Delhi has its unique load pattern and peak load problem due to predominant share of domestic consumption and extreme weather conditions. Power sector of Delhi is different compared to other states, while other states have power deficit, Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.

1.4 In order to provide relief to the stakeholders due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, DERC vide its order dated 07.04.2020, has inter alia, allowed extension in due date for payment of electricity bills during the period March 24, 2020 to June 30, 2020, moratorium for payment of fixed charges to the consumer covered under public utility, Industrial and non-domestic tariff categories, rebate on timely payments, etc. Further, DERC vide its order dated 07.09.2020, decided that for the electricity bill pertaining to consumption related to April 2020 and May 2020, the eligible Industrial and Non-domestic (Commercial etc.) consumers whose monthly Maximum Demand is less than the Contract Demand/Sanctioned Load, the Billing Demand for computation of Fixed Charges for such consumers shall be split into two parts as follows thus reducing the Fixed Charges for the unutilized capacity for April 2020 and May 2020 (Contract Demand/Sanctioned Load - MDI) for eligible Industrial and Non domestic (Commercial etc.) consumers at reduced rate of ₹ 125/kVA/month as against existing rate of ₹ 250/kVA/month.

i) 1st part: Fixed Charges for Billing Demand upto Maximum Demand shall be billed as per existing rate of ₹ 250/kVA/month; Plus

ii) 2nd part: Fixed Charges for remaining Billing Demand i.e., {Contract Demand/Sanctioned Load minus Maximum Demand } shall be billed at 50% of existing rate i.e., ₹ 125/kVA/month.

2 Power Generation

2.1 Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) are managing following power plants in Delhi having a total installed generation capacity of 1791.2 MW. Two coal based power plants IP Station and Rajghat power house have been commercially shut down and are not functional due to environment concern.

2.2 Further, PPA of 270 MW Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS) has been expired in March'2021. However, considering the strategic importance of operation of the station,

DERC vide Order dated 24.03.2021 granted 'In-principle' approval for Life Extension of GTPS for 10 years beyond March 2021 for 1 Module (2 GTs + 1 STG) 90 MW Base Load Capacity in (CC) on domestic gas only (no RLNG). Furthermore, DERC vide order dt. 21.10.2021 modified its previous Order dated 24.03.2021 by allowing GTPS for 90 MW Generation of power on any available fuel.

- 2.3 There is 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant set- up in Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Private Limited, which is a joint Venture of NTPC Limited, IPGCL and Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited with equity participation in the ratio of 50:25:25 respectively. 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. Further, Installation & Commissioning work of Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) System Package for all three units of IGSTPP; Jhajjar is in progress to comply with the statutory requirements which shall contribute towards combating the pollution in Delhi-NCR vicinity. IGSTPP has commissioned the FGD for one unit in June' 2022 and FGD for rest of the two units is expected to be commissioned by December' 2022.
- 2.4 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 non availability of gas.

STATEMENT 11.1
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER GENERATION IN DELHI

(As on 30th September 2021)

S.No	Companies/Station	Fuel	Units
1.	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL)		
	a. Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS)	Gas	2 x 30 MW (GTs) + 1 x 30 MW (STGs) = 90MW
2.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL)		
	a. Pragati-I Power Station	Gas	2 x 104 MW (GTs) + = 330 MW 1 x 122 MW (STGs)
	b. Pragati-III Power Station, Bawana	Gas	4 x 216 MW (GTs) + =1371.2 MW 2 x 253.6 MW (STGs)
	Total	--	1791.2 MW

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

2 Plant Load Factor

- 3.1 In the electricity industry, 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 2011-2022

(Percentage)

S. No	Year	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati-I Power Station	Pragati-III Power Station	Average
1.	2011-12	69.01 (68.37)	52.21 (79.41)	88.32 (92.61)	38.36 (68.65)	69.14 (82.31)
2.	2012-13	67.04 (66.94)	55.28 (84.22)	86.77 (90.50)	30.24 (88.04)	54.15 (85.71)
3.	2013-14	32.12 (67.55)	44.01 (85.76)	83.90 (92.62)	9.16 (95.69)	33.71 (91.13)
4.	2014-15	35.82 (56.50)	39.59 (68.80)	63.91 (85.62)	18.60 (92.32)	29.49 (91.52)
5.	2015-16	23.57* (55.88)*	19.69 (74.81)	53.11 (90.25)	15.87 (64.55)	21.77 (72.88)
6.	2016-17	--	29.41 (82.84)	62.46 (90.62)	17.04 (80.70)	26.31 (82.94)
7.	2017-18	--	24.48 (83.07)	67.63 (92.64)	24.60 (74.11)	31.79 (78.25)
8.	2018-19	--	25.35 (81.29)	52.43 (88.36)	30.14 (71.99)	33.22 (76.02)
9.	2019-20	--	21.15 (86.46)	52.76 (96.95)	33.33 (89.26)	34.91 (90.16)
10.	2020-21	--	19.39 (87.17)	53.26 (93.24)	27.60 (92.54)	30.77 (91.92)
11.	2021-22	---	28.07 (52.52)	52.70 (93.83)	26.68 (93.12)	31.55 (91.21)
12.	2022-23 (upto September 2022)	--	43.17 (93.87)	52.80 (95.68)	25.75 (94.18)	31.61 (94.44)

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

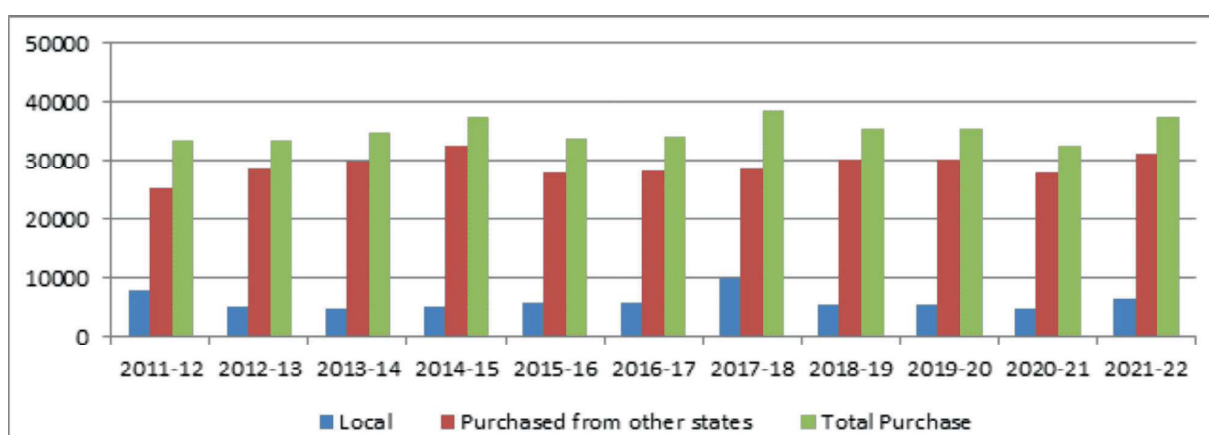
Data as per the DERC order dated 21.10.2021 for 90 MW on APM gas only

3.2 It may be inferred from statement 11.2 that the power stations of IPGCL & PPCL have achieved more than 91% average availability during FY 2021-22. However, the reason for low plant load factor attributed to low scheduled received from System control due to low availability of cheaper domestic gas & high rate imported RLNG.

3.3 Power Purchase

The total power purchase in Delhi is 37460 MUs in FY 2021-22. While 16.65% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The information regarding power purchase in Delhi in last 11 years is presented in Chart 11.1.

CHART 11.1
POWER PURCHASE IN DELHI (IN MUS)



Source: SLDC

3.4 Power Distribution

The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 21700 million units in 2011-12 to 27420 million units in 2021-22. Category wise consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2011-12 to 2021-22 is presented in statement 11.3 and Chart 11.2.

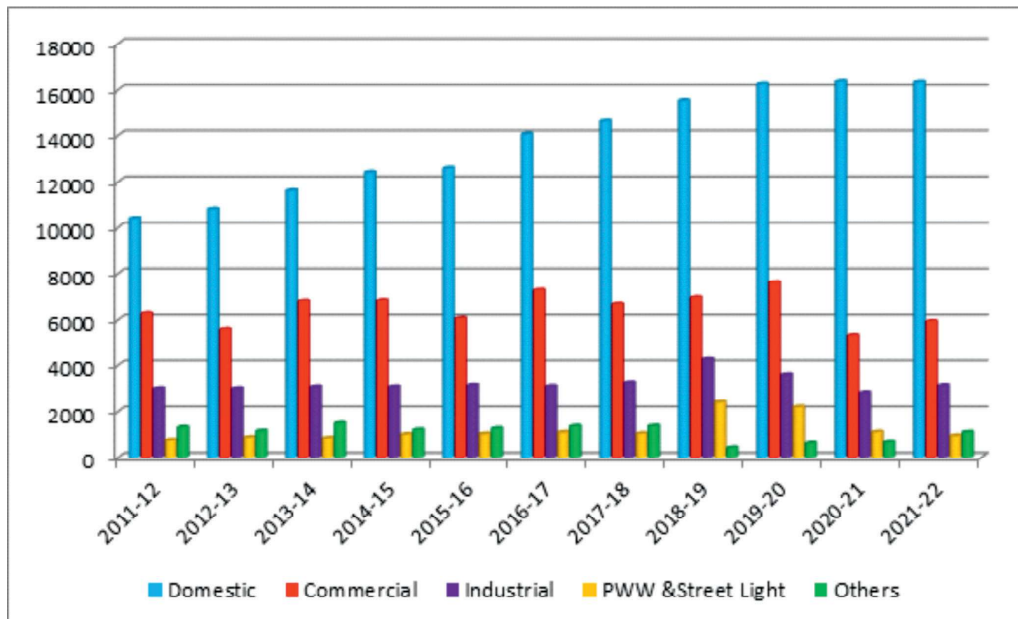
STATEMENT 11.3
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

Pattern of Electricity Distribution in Delhi (In Million Unit)											
Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Domestic	10396	10796	11609	12386	12560	14060	14627	15541	16253	16360	16330
Commercial	6253	5569	6786	6814	6053	7257	6550	6942	7606	5314	5920
Industrial	2989	2979	3064	3068	3135	3088	3243	4271	3597	2819	3127
PWW & Street Lighting	748	870	838	1007	1027	1098	1042	2389	2185	1106	944
Others	1314	1147	1484	1202	1262	1362	1368	425	625	666	1099
Total	21700	21361	23781	24477	24037	26865	26830	29568	30266	26264	27420

Source: DISCOMs

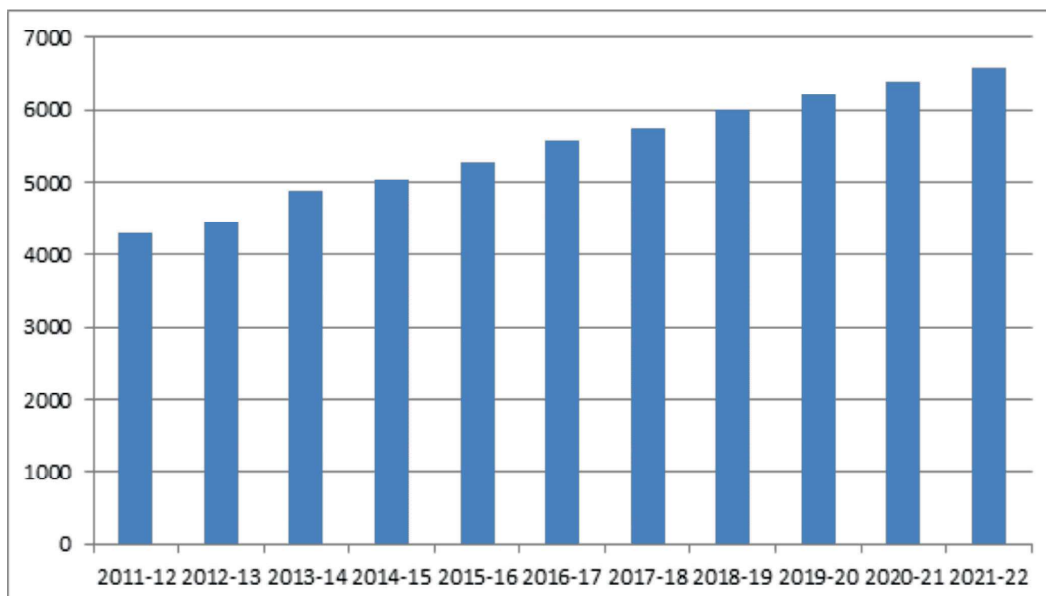
*NDMC not submitted data for FY 2021-22, accordingly we used True-up Petitions for FY 2020-21

CHART 11.2
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI



3.5 During the period 2011-12 to 2021-22, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 43.01 lakh to 65.93 lakh. The information regarding growth of electricity consumers in Delhi in last 11 years is presented in Chart 11.3.

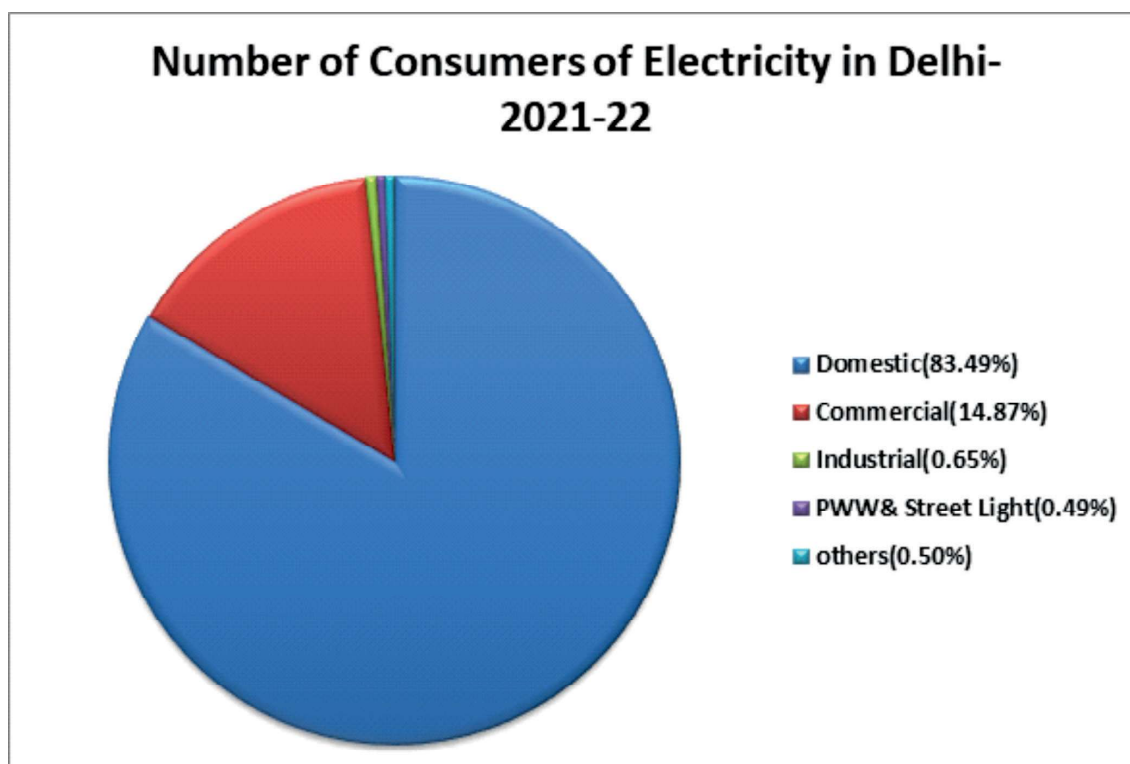
CHART 11.3
GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN DELHI (in '000)



Source: DISCOMs

- 3.6 During the period 2011-12 to 2021-22, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 43.01 lakh to 65.93 lakh. The electricity consumers has increased 22.92 lakh consumers from 2011-12 to 2021-22. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2021-22 is depicted in Chart 11.4

CHART 11.4
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2021-22



Source: DISCOMs

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

After reforms in power sector, AT&C losses in Delhi has reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 7.20% in 2021-22. 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 scenario of reduction of AT&C losses is depicted 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.	2011-12			
	a. Target	18.00	15.00	15.33
	b. Achievement	22.07	18.11	11.49
2.	2012-13			
	a. Target	16.82	14.16	12.50
	b. Achievement	22.14	17.74	10.73
3.	2013-14			
	a. Target	15.66	13.33	12.00
	b. Achievement	22.19	16.93	10.56
4.	2014-15			
	a. Target	14.50	12.50	11.50
	b. Achievement	18.93	13.65	10.42
5.	2015-16			
	a. Target	13.33	11.67	11.00
	b. Achievement	15.66	12.08	9.37
6.	2016-17			
	a. Target	--	--	11.00
	b. Achievement	12.70	10.69	9.09
7.	2017-18			
	a. Target	13.00	10.93	8.84
	b. Achievement	10.67	9.43	8.26
8.	2018-19			
	a. Target	12.13	8.00	8.65
	b. Achievement	8.98	8.07	7.83
9.	2019-20			
	a. Target	--	9.95	8.46
	b. Achievement	8.66	8.52	7.79
10.	2020-21			
	a. Target	---	8.56	8.36
	b. Achievement	7.46	6.87	6.44
11.	2021-22			
	a. Target	---	8.46	8.26
	b. Achievement	7.23	7.67	6.69

Source: Discoms

5. 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 2011-12 is presented in Statement 11.5.

STATEMENT 11.5 INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY POWER COMPANIES IN DELHI

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL	Total
1.	2011-12	99.96	119.00	346.46*	565.42
2.	2012-13	133.23	301.00	357.27*	791.50
3.	2013-14	172.75	287.55	342.97*	803.27
4.	2014-15	184.87	308.00	318.51*	811.38
5.	2015-16	231.68	346.00	362.75*	940.43
6.	2016-17	247.03	371.00	455.11	1073.14
7.	2017-18	343.86	564.83	479.34	1388.03
8.	2018-19	338.28	499.55	569.53	1407.36
9.	2019-20	247.2	635.60	567.63	1450.43
10.	2020-21	300.93	620.58	501.39	1422.90
11.	2021-22	239.71	545.97	415.76	1201.44
	Total	2539.50	4599.08	4716.72	11855.30

Source: Discoms.

Note- * the data depicts the capitalization of distribution only

6. Power Transmission

- 6.1 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 Dispatch 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 Dispatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and interstate transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Dispatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
- 6.2 Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi

interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. The network of Delhi Transmission Utility upto the year 2021-22 is presented in Statement 11.6.

STATEMENT 11.6
NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2021-22

S.No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	4	41
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	5410	14380
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	249.118	860

Source: Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC

- 6.3 The performance of the transmission utility during the last ten years, system has improved mainly in system availability, reduction in transmission losses, 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 2012-2022

S. No	Details	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Peak Demand met (in MW)	5642	5653	5925	5846	6261	6526	7016	7409	6314	7323
2.	Load Growth (in %)	12.21	0.19	4.81	-1.33	7.10	4.23	7.51	5.60	14.78	15.98
3.	Energy Consumption (in MUs)	27235	28021	29035	29416	30797	31874	32354	33082	29534	31116
4.	Shedding (in MUs)	138	77	117	42	32	19	17.84	10.85	5.512	6.006
5.	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	0.51	0.27	0.40	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.033	0.019	0.019
6.	Transmission Losses (in %)	1.17	0.95	0.69	0.85	0.98	0.84	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.88
7.	System Availability (in %)	97.17	97.43	98.60	99.03	98.01	99.35	99.11	98.95	99.30	99.037

Source: Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC

- 6.4 It may be observed from Statement 11.7 that the peak demand increased from 5642 MW in 2012-13 to 7323 in 2021-22. Energy consumption recorded an average annual growth of approx. 2.82 % for 2012-13 to 2019-20. The Average System availability for the period 2012-13 to 2021-22 is 98.598%. The information regarding peak demand met in MW and energy consumption in MUs are depicted in Charts 11.3 and 11.4 respectively.

*Annual growth for 2020-21 & 2021-22 is not considered due to COVID-19.

CHART 11.5
PEAK DEMAND MET (MW) IN DELHI

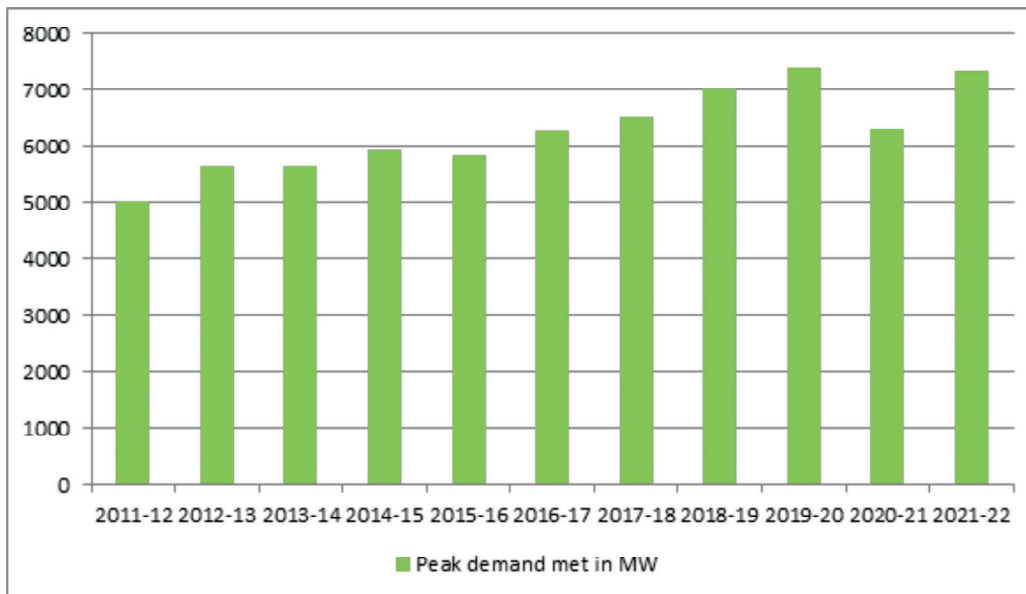
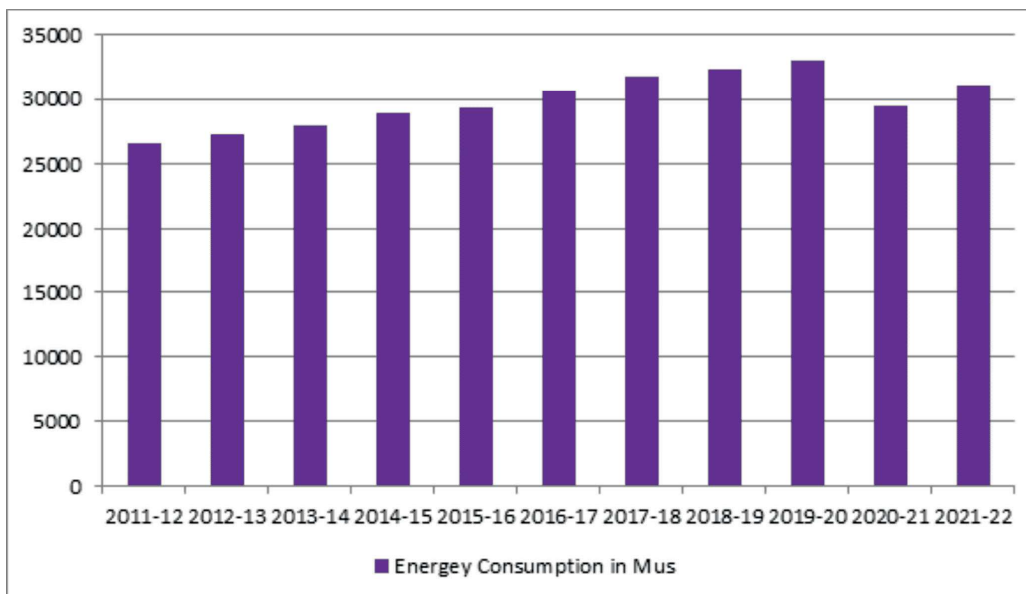


CHART 11.6
ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN DELHI- 2011-22 (IN MUS)



6.5 Volume III of 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India Report covers the demand forecast of 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 of electricity in Delhi to be 6997 MW by the end of March-2020 but it actually recorded 7409 MW. The forecast of energy requirement made in the report indicates that the total demand may go-up to 7712MW by 2022-23 but considering the present scenario, the peak demand for summer 2022 was observed as 7695MW on 29.06.2022.

Energy Requirement and Peak Load Forecast for NCR- 19th EPS

	2021-22 (Actual)	2022-23
Energy Requirement (MU)	31116	38073
Peak Load (MW)	7323	7712

7 Major Transmission Projects

- 7.1 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 in reliable and efficient manner, various new and augmentation transmission network projects (400/200kV) costing approx. ₹ 1040 crore for adding 700 MVA transformation capacity and 93.6 Ckt Kms Transmission Line/Cable etc works at 220kV level and no capacity addition at 400kV level envisaged in Business Plan for the period 2022-23 for improving of power supply in Delhi.

8 Renewable Energy

- 8.1 To promote use of green power through solar in Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi approved “Delhi Solar Policy-2016” on 27.09.2016 with the aim to install 2000 MW Solar installation by 2025. The policy has provision of mandatory solar installation on all Govt. buildings having rooftop size of 500 sqm or above. To adopt solar on mass scale in Residential Sector, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) was offered for a period of 3 years. Also Virtual and Group Net Metering guidelines were notified by DERC on 31st May, 2019. At present Solar systems installed capacity is 244 MW at 6864 locations have been installed (till September, 2022).
- 8.2 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to work as ‘State Designated Agency (SDA)’ in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), MiP, GoI carryout various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation activities in Delhi, some of them are as under:
- EE&REM Centre in association with PWD & Health Department has undertaken retrofitting of conventional fans/ luminaries of G.B Pant Hospital with BEE star rated efficient appliances.
 - Energy Conservation Building Code for Commercial Buildings: BEE, GoI has prepared ECBC code for commercial buildings of India in the year 2017. The provisions for ECBC have been made in UBBL by DDA.
- 8.3 EE&REM Centre as State 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. Presently 30 MW Rooftop Solar capacities in Residential Sector under CFA scheme of MNRE, GoI Phase-II is being implemented through Delhi DISCOMs.
- 8.4 Provision of solar installation in all buildings having plot area of 105 meter or above is mandatory as per Building Byelaws of Delhi.

- 8.5 EE&REM centre is drafting the Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 for wider adoption of Solar Systems in Delhi.
- 8.6 Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is 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 'Waste-to- Energy' plants at Tehkhand (25 MW) is under progress, 15 MW WTE plant at Bhalswa and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur is also under consideration. Further, MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW Waste-to-Energy Plant.

(Till 30.09.2022)

Installed Capacity of Renewable Energy		
Solar Generation	244 MW	6864 solar plants installed.
Waste to Energy	56 MW	WtE Plants at:- Timarpur-Okhla (20 MW) Ghazipur (12 MW) Narela-Bawana (24 MW) Tehkhand-
Total	300 MW	

9 Public investment in Energy Sector

- 9.1 Investment in energy sector by the Government of Delhi is for augmentation of transmission and transformation capacity and power generation and also in making electricity tariff affordable to the consumers. Investment by the government in this sector during the last five year showed an up and downward trend. The share of investment in energy sector from 2011-12 to 2020-21 is present in Statement 11.8.

STATEMENT 11.8 GOVT. EXPENDITURE IN ENERGY SECTOR

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Years	Expenditure on Schemes & Projects		
		Total Expenditure	Energy Sector	% of Energy Expr. to Total Plan Expr.
1.	2011-12	13642.54	1833.26	13.44
2.	2012-13	13237.51	1271.61	9.61
3.	2013-14	13964.28	326.00	2.33
4.	2014-15	13979.68	581.26	4.16
5.	2015-16	14960.54	235.52	1.57
6.	2016-17	14355.03	187.77	1.31
7.	2017-18	14401.00	221.85	1.54
8.	2018-19	15672.03	413.18	2.64
9.	2019-20	20307.02	52.86	0.26
10.	2020-21	19223.29	5.72	0.03
11.	2021-22	30346.33	3274.32	10.79

Source: De-Lekha PAO, GNCTD

- 9.2 Government subsidizing electricity tariff for domestic consumers, Agricultural consumers (farmers), Special subsidy to 1984 Sikh Riots Victims and Lawyers chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi. The expenditure on power subsidy during last 08 years is as under:

STATEMENT 11.9
SUBSIDY RELEASED (FROM 2015-16 TO Feb., 2023)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2015-16	1442.76
2016-17	1577.94
2017-18	1676.70
2018-19	1699.29
2019-20	2405.59
2020-21	2939.99
2021-22	3250.00
2022-23 (upto Feb. 2023)	1644.50

Source: Power Department, Subsidy Branch

Compiled and chart prepared by JTA(SA), Power Deptt

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	At present, there are about 47.70 lakh approx. households in Delhi who are getting electricity subsidy
➤	A new 750 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Pragati-II Power Project at Bamnauti is proposed to be set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL).
➤	The total power purchase in Delhi is 37460 MUs in FY 2021-22, out of which about 16.65% is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants and 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources.
➤	Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines.
➤	The peak demand increased from 5642 MW in 2012-13 to 7323 in 2021-22
➤	The total installed capacity of Renewable Energy upto September 2022 was 300 MW including 244 MW capacity of Solar plants and 56 MW capacity of Waste to Energy plants.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT

The transportation sector is growing exponentially in India. Particularly in Delhi, there is a huge pressure on this sector. Hence, it has become utmost important task of planners to take overview of all-inclusive set of indicators for an integrated and sustainable urban transport system. In any city like Delhi having unplanned urbanization and unparalleled growth in motorization, there is need of increased focus on sustainable use of mass transit systems like metro rails and bus transportation. An integrated transportation strategy is most needed so that various modes of transport are integrated efficiently to facilitate the sustainable transportation. The vision of planners is to ensure easy access, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all sections of the society in our cities. For transportation to be sustainable, It is equally important to understand the social, economic and environmental sustainability of each of these sub-systems.

- 1.2 Due to socio economic diversity in Delhi, large portion of population is still not using Public Transport. Growing uses of personal Cars & two wheelers has lead to tremendous decline in air quality and traffic safety. In many urban areas of city road/street congestion have increased a lot, and Delhi is already amongst the India's largest producer of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Hence, promoting uses of and improving efficiency and effectiveness of Public transport is most desirable in Delhi.
- 1.3 To achieve sustainable public transport in the cities, following factors are crucial:
 1. Public transportation should be a priority for mass mobility,
 2. A multi-modal and integrated transit systems comprising of pedestrians, bicycles, buses, metro, and rail is to be created
 3. To monitor the sustainable development of the city, use of an integrated mass-transportation system as a planning mechanism /priority.
 4. Adopting more economical, sustainable and environment friendly technologies/ fuels to mitigate air quality problems (CNG vehicles, hybrids, electric vehicles, etc.).

2. Transport Infrastructure

2.1 Road Network

The road network in Delhi is being developed and maintained by Public Works Department (PWD), Municipal Corporations of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA). Road network length maintained by different agencies in NCT of Delhi is presented in Statement 12.1.

STATEMENT 12.1
STATUS OF ROAD NETWORK IN DELHI-AGENCY-WISE

(As on 31st March 2022 in Lane KM)

S. No.	Agency	Road Length
1.	East DMC	512.47 Lane Km
2.	South DMC	7438.30 Lane Km
3.	North DMC	4753.18 Lane Km
4.	New Delhi Municipal Council	1298 Lane Km
5.	Public Works Department (Delhi Government)	
	a. National Highway	37.49 Lane Km
	b. Other Roads	1402.97 Lane Km
6.	DSIIDC	2285.44 Lane Km
7.	I&FC	297.52 Lane Km
8.	DDA	435 Lane Km

Source: Delhi Hand Book 2022

2.2 Road Infrastructure

2.2.1 Pedestrian Facilities- Foot Over Bridges (FOBs):

Traffic regulation and road construction in Delhi have to take care of cyclists and pedestrians including bus commuters. Approximately 113 numbers of footover Bridges have also been completed at various places in Delhi by end of 2021-22. Following 4 FOBs are completed at various locations in Delhi upto Dec, 2022 during the current financial year 2022-23:-

- 1) Nagloi Metro pillar no-364-365
- 2) Multan Nagar below pillar no. 224 to 225
- 3) FOB at Ashram
- 4) FOB at Metcalf House

Following FOBs are under construction and likely to be completed by 31.03.2023:-

- 1) Press enclave road near select city mall
- 2) Sri Aurobindo Marg at Adhchini Village
- 3) Near Pehladpur Bus Stand across Dwarka Road
- 4) Hauz khas Enclave (Near Padmini Enclave)
- 5) Sri Aurobindo Marg at PTS Bus Stop
- 6) FOB near T.B. Hospital

2.2.2. Flyover & Bridges / Corridors

A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi.

- Construction of Elevated Corridor Barapullah Phase-III starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar:** The stretch from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar Phase-I was sanctioned for ₹ 1260.63 crore (Tender Cost ₹ 964 crore). An expenditure of ₹ 862.01 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The work is in progress and land acquisition of 8.5 Acre in progress and at final stage. 81.9% work has been completed till March, 2022. The work is likely to be completed tentatively by 31.08.2023.
- Corridor improvement of outer Ring Road from IIT to NH-8 Part A - Flyover on portal structure linking existing Munirka flyover in the east to the point beyond Army RR Hospital in the west. Part B – Underpass at junction of BJ Marg and inner road:** 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 ₹364.87 crore. An amount of ₹ 339.24 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The Project is completed and opened to traffic.
- Construction of Underpass at Ashram Chowk along Mathura Road:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 77.92 crore along with shifting of services. An expenditure of ₹ 74.86 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The project is completed and opened to traffic on 24.04.2022.
- Construction of Bridges on (i) NH-10 at Rampura, (ii) Tri Nagar/Inderlok and (iii) Karampura, Delhi:** Construction of bridge on Najafgarh drain at Tri-Nagar / Inderlok, Karampura and Rampura, Delhi to cover complete ROW excluding area of already constructed bridge along with road improvement on either side of bridge including making of drainage scheme, footpath etc. was approved at the estimated cost of ₹ 85.90 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 69.44 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023.
- Extension of flyover from Ashram Flyover to DND Flyover, Sh: - FOB's, ramps, footpath, road work including road, signage, street lights, drainage and allied works:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 164.84 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 151.91 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The work is likely to be completed tentatively by 28.02.2023.
- Integrated Transit Corridor Development and Street Network between Punjabi Bagh Flyover & Raja garden Flyover:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 352.32 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 31.88 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The work is likely to be completed tentatively by 08.12.2023.
- C/o Grade separator/Flyover at Road No. 56 from Anand Vihar ROB to Apsara Border ROB Delhi:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 372.04 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 31.49 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The work is likely to be completed tentatively by 08.12.2023.

- **Construction of underpass by Jack pushing Pre-cast RCC box at ORR new Mukarba Chowk:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 59.50 crore. Nil expenditure has been incurred till Jan, 2023. The work is likely to be completed tentatively by 13.10.2023.
- **C/o Half Underpass on ORR at Gopalpur Red Light-Jagatpur Bridge:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 38.17 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 31.82 crore. has been incurred till Jan, 2023.
- **Widening of bridge on Najafgarh drains at Basai Darapur to cover the complete ROW:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 48.60 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 46.10 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023.
- **Widening of Bridges on Najafgarh Drain at NH-10 at Nangloi:** The estimated cost of this project is ₹ 42.21 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 37.82 crore has been incurred till Jan, 2023.

2.3 Bus Terminals and Depots

The objective of the project is to create infrastructure for the benefit of the bus commuters. As on Dec, 2022 there are 23 Cluster bus depots and 40 DTC bus depots in which one DTC depot namely Sawada Ghevra is under construction and one DTC depot namely Central Workshop-II Okhla is under renovation/up gradation. Further there are 17 numbers of bus terminals in which 16 are in operation and one terminal Bindapur Terminal is not in operation.

2.4 Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBTs)

Delhi has three Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBTs) functioning at present at Kashmere Gate, Sarai Kale Khan & Anand Vihar. The Kashmere Gate ISBT has been renovated and made operational with state of the art facilities. Sarai Kale Khan & Anand Vihar ISBTs project will be redeveloped by PWD for their integration with RRTS projects.

2.5 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.

2.6 Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

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.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) was registered on 3rd May 1995 under the Companies Act, 1956 with equal equity participation of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and the Govt. of India. The work of PHASE IV is in progress and PHASE I to III has been completed. Presently, Delhi Metro network consists of 348.121 Km including 58.5 Km of NCR. The details are as under:-

DMRC – PHASE I

- The construction of Phase-I of DMRC is started in the year 2002 with a total project cost of ₹ 10,571 Cr which includes GNCTD share of ₹ 1,777 Cr which has been released to DMRC.
- The total length of Phase I is 64.751 Km with 59 numbers of stations.
- Phase-I completed in the year 2006.

STATEMENT 12.2 DETAILS OF DMRC – PHASE I

S. No.	Line	Name of the Corridor	Length (Kms)	No. of Stations
1.	Line 1 (Red)	Shahdara-Tis Hazari	8.349	6
		Tis Hazari-Inderlok	4.872	4
		Inderlok-Rithala	8.835	8
2.	Line 2 (Yellow)	Vishwa Vidhyalaya- Kashmere Gate	4.06	4
		Kashmere Gate- Central Secretariat	6.621	6
3.	Line 3 (Blue)	Barakhamba - Dwarka	22.736	22
		Barakhamba - Indraprastha	2.804	3
		Dwarka Sub-City	6.474	6
		Total	64.751	59

DMRC – PHASE II

- Construction of Phase-II of DMRC is started in the year 2005 with a total project cost of ₹ 19,231 Cr. out of which GNCTD share is ₹ 4,691 Cr which has been released to DMRC.
- Total length of Phase-II is 123.3 Km which includes 22.91 Km High Speed Airport Metro Express Line and 16.315 Kms of NCR lines with 86 numbers of stations (of which 13 are on NCR Line).
- Phase-II completed in the year 2012.

STATEMENT 12.3
DETAILS OF DMRC – PHASE II

S.No.	Line	Name of the Corridor	Length (Kms)	No. of Stations
1.	Line 1 Extn (Red)	Shahdara-Dilshad Garden	2.858	3
2.	Line 2 Extn (Yellow)	Vishwa Vidhyalaya-Jahangir Puri	6.38	5
		Central Secretariat - Qutub Minar	11.764	10
		Qutub Minar - Haryana Border	8.771	4
3.	Line 3 Extn (Blue)	Indraprastha - Yamuna Bank	2.173	1
		Yamuna Bank - New Ashok Nagar	5.849	4
		Dwarka Sec 9 - Dwarka Sec 21	2.279	2
4.	Line 4	Yamuna Bank - Anand Vihar	6.246	6
5.	Line 5 (Green)	Inderlok - Mundka	14.192	14
		Kirti Nagar- Ashok Park	3.406	2
6.	Line 6 (Violet)	Central Secretariat - Sarita Vihar	15.336	13
		Sarita Vihar - Badarpur	4.822	3
7.	Airport Express Line	High Speed Airport Metro Express Line - New Delhi Railway Station to Dwarka Sector - 21	22.909	6
		Sub Total (Delhi)	106.985	73
		In NCR		
1.	Line 2	Haryana Border - Huda City Center Gurgaon	7.05	5
2.	Line 3	New Ashok Nagar - Noida City Center, Noida	7	6
3.	Line 4	Anand Vihar - Vaishali	2.265	2
		Sub Total (NCR)	16.315	13
		Total	123.3	86

DMRC – PHASE III

- Construction of Phase-III of DMRC started in the year 2012 with a total project cost of ₹ 39,785 Cr out of which GNCTD share is ₹ 8,407 crore which has been released to DMRC.
- Total length of Phase-III is 160.07 Km (including 42.18 kms of NCR length) and has 109 numbers of stations. (Including 30 stations of NCR).
- Phase-III has been completed in the year 2021.

- The total length of metro lines Phase-I to Phase-III is 348.121 kms including 58.497 kms of length in NCR and 22.91 kms of Airport Line.

STATEMENT 12.4
DETAILS OF DMRC – PHASE III

S. No.	Line	Name of the Corridor	Length(Kms)	No. of Stations
1.	Line 2	Ext.: Jahangirpuri-Badli	4.373	3
2.	Line 5	Extn.:Mundka-Tikri Border	6.308	4
3.	Line 6	Ext: Central Sectt.-Kashmere Gate	9.272	7
4.	Line 7	Majlis Park- Shiv Vihar	59.242	38
5.	Line 8	Janakpuri West-Kalindikunj	33.499	23
6.	Line 9	Dwarka-Najafgarh	4.303	3
7.	Line 9	Extension to Dhansa Bus Stand	0.891	1
		Sub Total (Delhi)	117.89	79
		In NCR		
1.	Line 6	Extn: Badarpur-Faridabad	13.561	9
2.	Line 5	Extn.:Tikri Border- Bahadurgarh	4.875	3
3.	Line 6	Escorts Mujesar - Ballabhgarh	3.35	2
4.	Line 8	KalindiKunj – Botanical Garden	3.962	2
5.	Line 1	Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda Ghaziabad	9.635	8
6.	Line 3	Noida City Centre to Noida Electronic City	6.799	6
		Sub Total (NCR)	42.18	30
		Total	160.07	109

DMRC – PHASE IV

- Phase-IV has two parts of 3 Corridors each. Construction of first 3 priority corridor started in the year 2020-21 with total project cost ₹ 24,949 Cr and GNCTD share is ₹ 5,887 Cr. which includes additional 244 cars. Out of which ₹ 3921.11 crore has been released to DMRC upto December 2022. However, DMRC has transferred back unspent amount of the project funds of ₹ 1,167.64 crore in FY 2022-23.
- After completion of Phase-IV, the total length of metro lines including NCR lines will be about 457 kms.
- DMRC has submitted DPR for remaining 3-corridors of Delhi Metro Phase-IV with the corridor between Rithala and Narela (METRO LITE) and Lajpat Nagar to Saket G-Block and Inderlok to Indraprastha being metro corridors.
- Now, it was decided, in the meeting held with MoHUA, to consider conventional metro system on Rithala - Narela Corridor.

STATEMENT 12.5
DETAILS OF DMRC - PHASE IV

S. No.	Name of the Corridor	Length (Kms)	No. of Stations
Phase – IV (First 3 priority corridor)			
1.	Majlis Park – Burari - Maujpur	12.318	8
2.	R.K. Ashram - Janakpuri (West)	29.262	22
3.	Aerocity - Saket - Tughlakabad	23.622	15
	Sub Total	65.202	45
Phase – IV (Other 3 corridors)			
1.	Lajpat Nagar - Saket G Block	12.377	10
2.	Inderlok - Indraprastha	8.385	8
3.	Rithala - Bawana – Narela (MET-RO LITE)	22.915	19
	Sub Total	43.677	37
	Total	108.879	82

2.7 Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

The average daily passenger journey recorded during 2021-22 is 25.16 lakh. 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 44 seconds in peak time up to 10 minutes in non-peaks hours. The details regarding year-wise Average Daily Ridership/ Passenger Journey is presented in Statement 12.6

STATEMENT 12.6
AVERAGE DAILY RIDERSHIP/ PASSENGER JOURNEY AND ROLLING STOCK
(With Airport Line and Rapid Metro)

Year	Ridership	Operational Route (Km)	Rolling Stock (No. of Cars)
2013-14*	22,04,908	188.050	1,282
2014-15*	24,02,850	191.120	1,306
2015-16*	26,15,050	209.970	1,392
2016-17*	28,00,792	209.970	1,468
2017-18*	25,87,271	249.460	1,888
2018-19*	25,93,090	342.070	2188
2019-20**	27,80,000***	359.230	2,242
2020-21** (07.09.2020-31.03.2021)	8,78,000***	359.230	2,280
2021-22	25,16,068***	360.975	2282

* Including Airport Line. DMRC has taken over the operation from the close of business operating hours of 30.06.2013.

** Including Rapid Metro. DMRC has taken over the operation on 22.10.2019

*** Passenger Journey (Passenger Journey calculates a Metro journey in terms of the number of corridors used by a passenger.)

2.8 DMRC Feeder Bus Service

DMRC is in the process to procure 100 AC e-buses to be operated on 10 new routes under FAME-2 scheme. Out of these 100 buses, 62 buses are made operational by DMRC.

2.9 Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)

To address the issues, meet organic future demand as well as the mobility demand for unlocking economic potential of the NCR, National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) had recommended development of multi-modal transport system with special emphasis on rail based high-speed, high-frequency Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) for connecting major regional centers in Functional Plan on Transport for National Capital Region-2032.

The regional rails are envisaged to run at the speed of 180 kmph on the line of European trains, caters to passenger services within a larger urban agglomerate or metropolitan area connecting the outskirts to the centre of the city. The services have greater number of halts at smaller distances compared to long distances stations on high-speed railway networks running at the speed of more than 300 kmph, but fewer halts and higher speeds compared to metro rail.

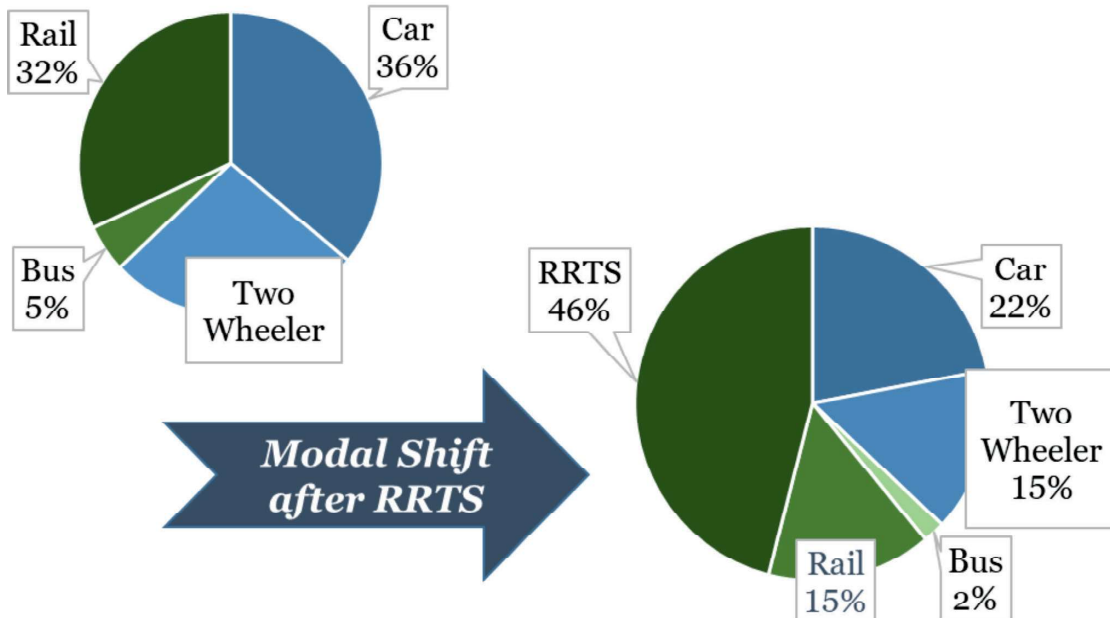
Regional rail is a new concept in India but common in large metropolitan cities to help in decongesting the city centre by providing safe and speedy access to the city centre for commuters residing in less congested suburbs.

The Task Force constituted by Planning Commission had identified 8 RRTS corridors in NCR, out of which three corridors were prioritized viz. Delhi – Meerut, Delhi – Alwar and Delhi – Panipat for implementation in Phase 1. The three prioritized RRTS projects are part of ‘Comprehensive Action Plan’ (CAP) for Air Pollution Control in Delhi & NCR’ and the recommendation of ‘High Powered Committee on Decongesting Traffic in Delhi’. Furthermore, all the three prioritized RRTS projects have been included in the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).

RRTS will provide an integrated mobility solution for National Capital Region (NCR) supported by multimodal integration. It will bring in significant direct/indirect economic benefits, such as savings due to reduction in pollution, travel time, vehicle-operating costs, road stress and accidents by reducing congestion (increasing the modal share of public transport), agglomeration benefits, improved productivity output of labour and industries, indirect and induced employment and increase in GDP of the entire NCR.

RRTS stations will be seamlessly connected with other existing modes of public transit, wherever possible. Furthermore, use of renewable energy will be maximized to ensure that RRTS becomes the most energy efficient public transit system. Solar panels will also be installed at stations, depots, and other auxiliary buildings. New-age regenerative system will be used in RRTS trains, which will save about 30% of total traction electric energy.

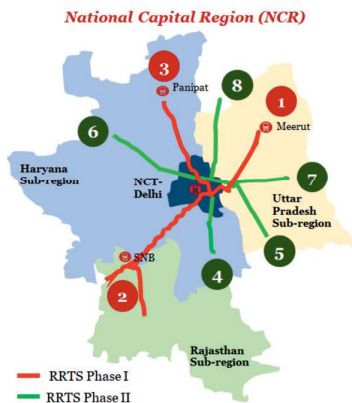
Share of Public Transport



Increase in share of public transport from 37% to 63%

Once completed, length of Delhi’s Mass transit system including DMRC and RRTS network phase-I will be 748Km which is more than the length of London Cross rail, Hong Kong MTR and Paris RER.

The three prioritized RRTS corridors are planned to originate from a common elevated terminus station Sarai Kale Khan in Delhi. Such a common terminus station will facilitate inter-connectivity/inter-operability among three corridors.

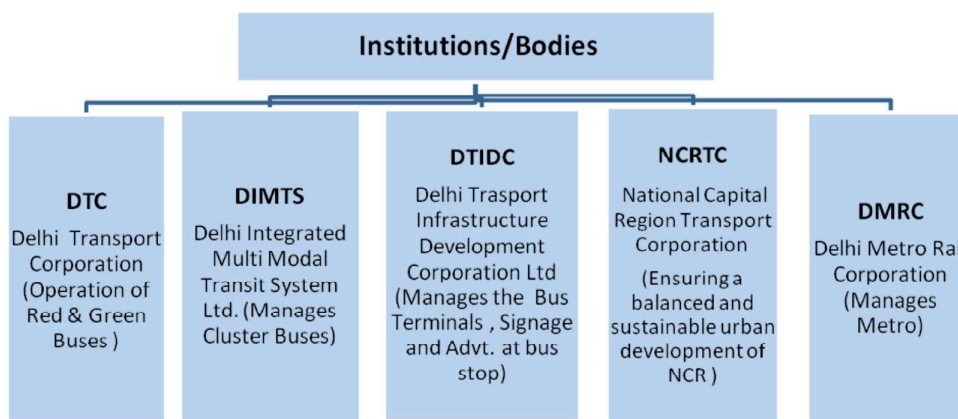


Delhi-Meerut RRTS Corridor: The Delhi-Meerut RRTS corridor is 82.15 km long corridor with 15 RRTS stations. The project completion cost is estimated at ₹ 30,274 crore and contribution of GNCTD is ₹ 1,180 crore. Project got sanctioned and approved by Government of India in March 2019. The first RRTS corridor has 25 stations and most of them will be interconnected with other mode of public transport at Sarai Kale Khan, New Ashok Nagar, Jangpura, and Anand Vihar, via Foot over Bridge, underpass, lifts, escalator and other possible means.

The civil construction work on the entire corridor is in full swing and on schedule. RRTS Priority Section from Sahibabad, UP to Duhai, UP will be Operational by June-2023. The commercial operation of complete Delhi-Meerut corridor is scheduled to be operational by June-2025. With RRTS, people will be able travel from Sarai Kale Khan (SKK) in Delhi to Modipuram within 55 minutes. Implementation of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Corridor is expected to shift the modal share in favor of public transport from 37% to 63% in the region, which ultimately helps in curbing pollution.

- Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar corridor: RRTS Corridor will be implemented in three stages (Stage-1: Delhi-Gurugram-SNB (Shahjahanpur-Neemarna-Behror) Urban Complex, Stage-2: SNB Urban Complex-Sotanala RIICO Industrial area and Stage-3: SNB Urban Complex-Alwar). Delhi-Gurugram-SNB corridor is being implemented in Stage-I of Delhi-Alwar corridor. This corridor will be around 106 km long and will have 16 RRTS stations. Delhi portion of the corridor is 21.67 km and will comprise of 04 stations. It will start from Sarai Kale Khan in Delhi and will end at SNB (in Rajasthan and will pass through INA, Aerocity, Gurugram, Manesar, Dharuhera etc. The project completion cost is estimated as ₹ 37,987 cr. and contribution of GNCTD is ₹ 3,261 cr. The project is under consideration for sanction by Government of India. Pre-construction activities in the project are in progress and construction will commence on sanction by Government of India. The DPR for SNB-Sotanala (Stage 2) has been approved by Board of NCRTC and submitted to the Government of Rajasthan for their approval.
- Delhi-Panipat RRTS Corridor: The total route length of the RRTS alignment is 103.02 kms with 17 RRTS stations. This RRTS corridor originates from Sarai Kale Khan Station in Delhi and ends at Panipat. The six stations proposed in Delhi at Sarai Kale Khan, Indraprastha, Kashmere Gate, Burari Crossing, Mukarba Chowk & Alipur. The proposed alignment passes through dense development of Delhi, Gannaur, Samalkha and Panipat regions.

3. Institutes and Bodies engaged in public Transport System



3.1 Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) :

Govt. of NCT of Delhi release equity capital for procurement of buses and for development of infrastructural facilities to DTC. As on Dec, 2022 DTC has existing infrastructure of 40 depots. DTC has fleet size of 4010 buses, comprising 1256 AC low floor buses and 2504 Non-AC low floor buses and 250 AC low-floor (Electric) buses as on date 31.12.2022. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR transporting about 15.62 lakh passengers in 2021-22 and covering 6.45 lakh km per day. DTC operates 31,834 (average) trips per day on about 461 city routes and 07 NCR routes.

3.2 Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit System Ltd (DIMTS) :

The Government of NCT of Delhi initiated the Scheme for Corporatization of Private Stage Carriage Service to substitute the Blue line private stage carriage system under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. The Cluster Scheme is based on gross-cost model (OPEX MODEL) where fleet owners are remunerated on the basis of operational parameters irrespective of the fare box inflow. 3,319 cluster buses are in operation under 16 clusters in the NCT of Delhi as on date 31.12.2022.

3.3 Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DTIDC) :

The Corporation has been created with the objectives of development, implementation, operation and maintenance of urban transport infrastructure. At present, three existing operational ISBTs situated at Kashmere Gate, Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan are controlled by DTIDC.

3.4 National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) :

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2011 between Government of India, and State Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP) for implementation of RRTS in NCR. Unlike metro rail projects, which are promoted by the respective State Governments, RRTS is a socially oriented, multi-state, central sector project being implemented in partnership with the State Governments.

NCRTC is mandated for implementing the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) project across the National Capital Region, ensuring a balanced and sustainable urban development through better connectivity and access.

4. Achievement/ Progress of Major leading indicators

4.1 Motor Vehicles:

The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi on 2022 was 79.18 lakh, showing the decrease by 35.38% because Delhi government has banned Diesel

Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old hence GNCTD has deregistered 48,77,646 vehicles till 2021-22. The category-wise growth of motor vehicles in Delhi is presented in statement 12.7

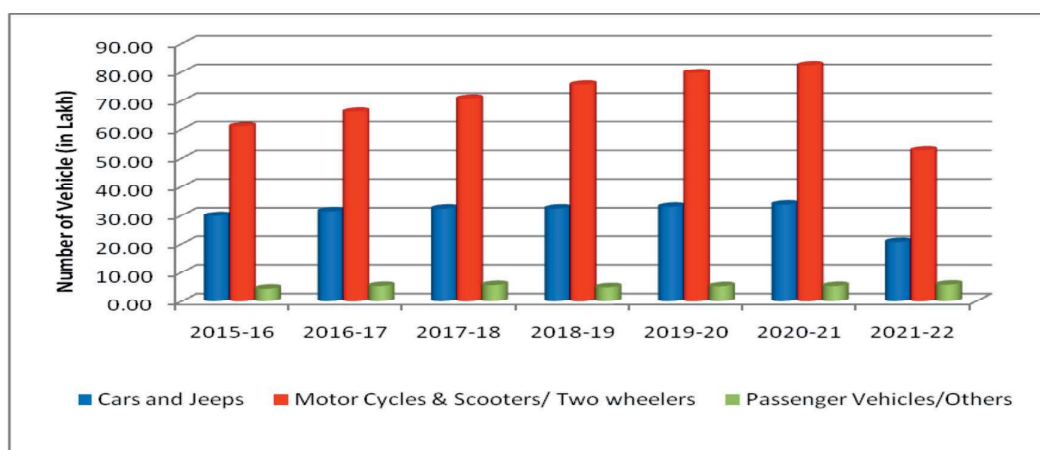
STATEMENT 12.7
YEAR WISE GROWTH OF VEHICLE POPULATION

S. No.	Details	Number of Vehicles						
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Cars and Jeeps	29,86,579	31,52,710	32,46,637	32,49,670	33,11,579	33,84,736	20,76,113
2.	Motor Cycles & Scooters/ Two wheelers	61,04,070	66,07,879	70,78,428	75,56,002	79,59,753	82,39,550	52,68,685
3.	Ambulances	2,990	3,059	3,220	2,358	2,287	2,289	1,145
4.	Auto Rickshaws (Passenger)	1,98,137	1,05,399	1,13,074	1,13,240	1,14,891	1,14,869	93,578
5.	Taxis	91,073	1,18,308	1,18,060	1,09,780	1,22,476	1,12,401	85,033
6.	Buses	34,365	35,206	35,285	32,218	33,302	33,294	17,522
7.	Other Passenger Vehicles	6,368	59,759	76,231	81,422	85,477	91,887	1,14,504
8.	Tractors, Goods Vehicles (All Type) & Others	2,81,159	3,00,437	3,15,080	2,46,861	2,63,112	2,74,324	2,61,318
	Total	97,04,741	1,03,82,757	1,09,86,015	1,13,91,551	1,18,92,877	1,22,53,350*	79,17,898**

**Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old hence GNCTD has deregistered 48,77,646 vehicles till 2021-22.

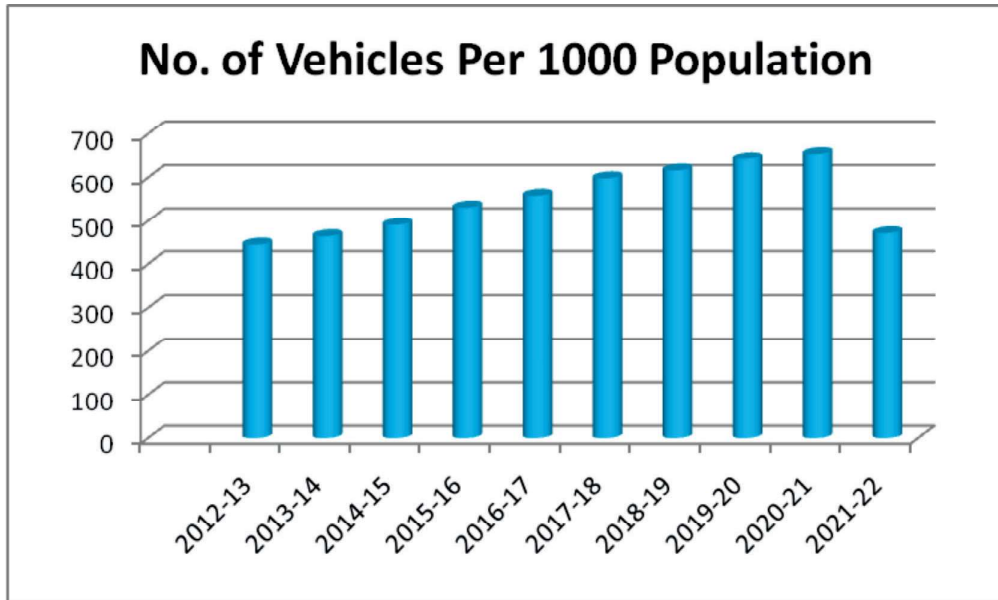
*Number of vehicles registered are excluding NOC, RC Cancellation, Surrendered, De-registered and Scrapped Vehicles (Record available in Vahan 4.0 database).

CHART 12.1
VEHICULAR GROWTH IN DELHI



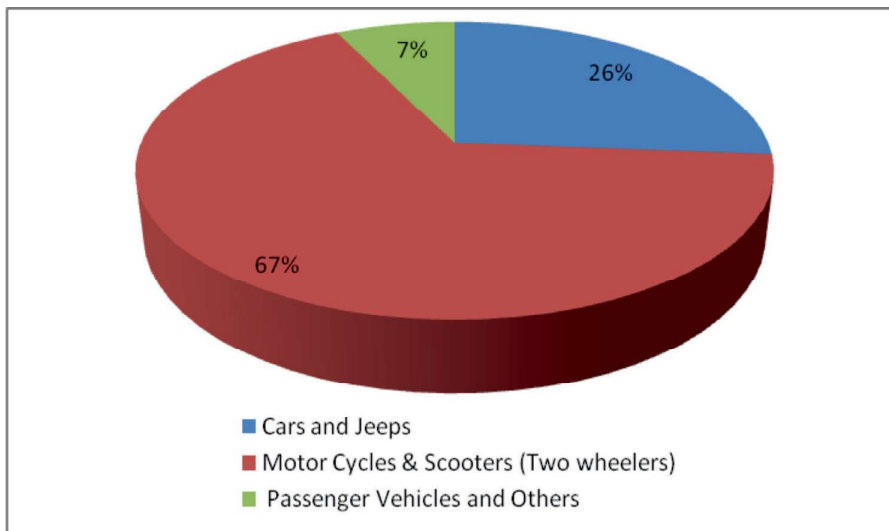
- During the period of 2021-22, the number of vehicles per thousand population is 472 which is decreased from 655 in 2020-21 due to scrapping policy of Diesel & Petrol Vehicles. The details regarding annual growth rate is presented in chart 12.2.

CHART 12.2
TRANSPORT TRENDS



- Delhi is a hub for personal motorized vehicles in India. Total motorized vehicles in Delhi are 79.18 lakh. Car and jeeps accounted for around 26% of the total registered motorized vehicles, whereas two wheelers are about 66.50% of total registered vehicles. Percentage of vehicles in Delhi during 2021- 22 is depicted in Chart 12.3.

CHART 12.3
PERCENTAGE OF VEHICLES POPULATION 2021-22



- There is a contradiction regarding the actual number of vehicles plying on Delhi's road as the large numbers of vehicles registered in Delhi are plying in NCR areas and vis-a-vis the vehicles registered in NCR are plying in Delhi.
- Transport Department is making efforts to estimate the actual number of vehicles in Delhi by taking into account vehicles that have outlived their life due to any account, transferred to and from other states etc.

4.2 Performance of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) Buses

DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 4010 buses on 461 city routes and 7 NCR routes as on date 31.12.2022. DTC is also operating International Bus Service on Delhi–Kathmandu. Daily average passengers in DTC buses are about 15.62 lakh during 2021-22. The performance of DTC is presented in Statement 12.8 and activity wise status of DTC is presented in Statement 12.9.

STATEMENT 12.8
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.	2017-18	3,951	85.69	191	83.83	878	29.86
2.	2018-19	3,849	84.62	195	81.34	915	30.15
3.	2019-20	3,762	85.04	193	86.17	1,033	33.31
4.	2020-21	3,760	76.95	180	22.97	423	12.24
5.	2021-22	3,762	85.27	201.00	22.30	487	15.62

Source: Operational Statistics of DTC

STATEMENT 12.9
ACTIVITIES OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION: 2017-18 to 2021-22

S. No.	Details	Types	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Total Buses in the Fleet (At the end)	Non- AC	2,506	2,506	2,505	2,504	2,504
		AC	1,275	1,275	1,257	1,256	1,256
		Standard	170	68	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	2
		Total	3,951	3,849	3,762	3,760	3,762
2.	Buses on Road (Daily Average)	Non- AC	2,232	2,197	2,149	1,963	2,113
		AC	1,078	1,071	1,073	931	1,093
		Standard	92	27	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	3,402	3,295	3,222	2,894	3,206
3.	Passengers (in Crore)	Non- AC	84.86	84.96	85.66	31.41	39.51
		AC	21.77	24.35	36.16	13.27	17.51
		Standard	2.35	0.74	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	108.98	110.15	121.82	44.68	57.02

S. No.	Details	Types	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
4.	Daily Average Passengers (in Lakh)	Non- AC	23.25	23.28	23.4	8.6	10.82
		AC	5.97	6.67	9.88	3.64	4.8
		Standard	0.64	0.2	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	29.86	30.15	33.29	12.24	15.62
5.	Kilometer operated (in Crore)	Non- AC	15.78	15.68	14.96	12.3	15.19
		AC	7.41	7.57	7.76	6.69	8.36
		Standard	0.54	0.15	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	23.73	23.4	22.72	18.99	23.55
6.	Kilometer operated Daily Average (in lakh)	Non- AC	4.32	4.3	4.09	3.37	4.16
		AC	2.03	2.07	2.12	1.83	2.29
		Standard	0.15	0.04	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	6.5	6.41	6.21	5.2	6.45
7.	Break-down per 10000 buses	Non- AC	713	710	806	472	766
		AC	923	898	1029	627	885
		Standard	730	735	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	780	781	880	522	807
8.	Accidents	Non- AC	75	79	83	55	65
		AC	43	45	35	12	30
		Standard	3	1	-	-	-
		Electric AC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	121	125	118	67	95
9.	Inter-State Bus Route Service	-	8	8	7	7	7
10.	D.T.C. Work Shops	-	2	2	2	1	1
11.	D.T.C. Depots	-	39	39	35	35	36

Government is providing various concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens, disabled, freedom fighters etc in DTC and Cluster Buses. The concession amount is reimbursed by GNCTD. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has disbursed an amount of ₹ 168.94 Crore for DTC concessional passes (₹ 38.46 Crore) & for Female commuters (₹ 130.48 Crore) during 2021-22.

Performance of Cluster Buses

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 Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. 3319 cluster buses are in operation under 16 clusters in the NCT of Delhi as on date 31.12.2022. Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETMs) based automatic fare collection system (AFCS) in Cluster Buses has been fully implemented. Department of Transport has initiated the trial of Contactless Mobile Ticketing in 497 Cluster buses w.e.f. 05.08.2021. It has been further extended on all the cluster buses from 01.03.2021 onwards. Daily

average passengers in Cluster buses are about 9.87 lakh during 2021-22. An amount of ₹ 126.90 Crore has been disbursed for Female commuters in Cluster Buses during 2021-22. The performance data of the cluster buses are given under:

STATEMENT 12.10
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.	2017-18	1744	97.16	205.15	81	753	11.65
2.	2018-19	1,803	98.66	211.02	88	760	12.24
3.	2019-20	2,910	96.48	202.10	89	841	17.71
4.	2020-21	3,191	98.88	214.05	67	308	8.51
5.	2021-22	3310	99.01	217.10	68	351	9.87

* LF is calculated using Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT) Formula,
Source: DIMTS Ltd.

4.3 Installation of CCTV Cameras in DTC and Cluster Buses

Hardware installation (3 IP CCTV Cameras, 7" screen, 10 Panic Buttons, Hooter & Strobe, two-way communication for driver and conductor seat, mNVR with GPS device in each bus) completed in all Cluster buses, however the work in 43 DTC buses has been remained.

4.4 Augmentation of DTC Night bus service (11 PM – 5 AM)

Gender Sensitization Program for bus crew undertaken by DTC is also being conducted on a regular basis or safety of women passengers. 88 buses are running on 27 routes. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. 25% seats have been reserved for women in stage carriage buses (i.e. Low floor buses – 10 seats, & standard floor buses – 12 seats. Comparative detail for the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 is presented in Statement 12.11.

STATEMENT 12.11
PERFORMANCE OF DTC BUSES

Details	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of Buses in Night Bus Service	88	88	88
Number of routes of Night Bus Service	27	27	27
Number of Civil Defense Marshals & Home guards	7,835	9,286	8968*
Number of Ladies Special bus routes	30	30	30
Percentage of seats reserved for ladies	25	25	25

*7938 Marshals & Home Guards in DTC buses and 1,030 in Cluster buses

4.5 Deployment of Marshals in Buses

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to depute “Marshals” in all DTC & Cluster buses in both shifts from 29.10.2019. As on 30.09.2022, 7938 marshals & Home Guards in DTC and 3,296 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.

5. Ongoing schemes and new Initiatives:

5.1 Electric Vehicle Policy

The policy aims to encourage the rapid adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi and establishing a necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles at an accelerated pace through implementation of Purchase incentives, Scrapping incentives, Interest subvention on loans, Waiver of road tax and registration fees and Establishment of network of charging & swappable batteries stations. Software has been launched for disbursement of purchase incentive & scrapping incentive.

The policy also seeks to put in place measures to support the creation of jobs in driving, selling, financing, servicing and charging of Electric Vehicles. The department has been disbursing incentives since 22nd October, 2020 since the opening of the scheme. 52,683 vehicles have been provided subsidies under the scheme.

5.2 Subsidy to E-rickshaw: E-rickshaw subsidy is also made fully online for the E-rickshaws registered w.e.f. 07.08.2020 and subsidy is being disbursed to the beneficiaries from that day onwards under the Delhi EV policy.

5.3 Last Mile Connectivity by E-rickshaw: 1,14,848 E-rickshaws have been registered upto December, 2022 for improving first & last mile connectivity in Delhi.

5.4 Sales of EVs : Total sales of EVs w.e.f. 07/08/2020 to till Dec, 2022 is 93,160.

5.5 E-Auto: To promote the operation of e-vehicles in order to minimize the pollution in GNCTD wherein LOI have been allotted against 9261 e-autos out of which 1053 e-autos are registered.

5.6 WhatsApp Chatbot- A whatsapp chatbot has been launched by the Department to disseminate information and promote the usage of EVs in Delhi. Citizens can send “Hi” or a “Hello” to 9810336008.

5.7 E-cycle -Further to its endeavour of making the policy inclusive, the Transport Department included e-cycles (Passenger and Cargo) vide its notification on 05.04.2022. Subsidy on passenger e-cycles is 25% of MRP upto a maximum of ₹5,500 per e-cycle with an additional incentive of ₹ 2,000/- for first 1,000 e-cycles for individuals and a subsidy of 33% of MRP upto a maximum of ₹ 15,000 per e-cargo cycles with additional ₹ 3,000 as scrap incentive.

e-Vehicle registered upto 2021-22	Numbers
Total number of e-Vehicle	34,493
e-two wheeler	14,257
e-rickshaw/ e-Auto/ e-cart	15,952
e-car	2,273
Other e-vehicles	2011

5.8 Following initiatives have been taken to foster the adoption of EV Charging and Swapping Infrastructure in the NCT of Delhi

- Department of Transport, GNCTD has prepared a comprehensive EV Charging & Swapping Infrastructure Action Plan for the deployment of 18,000 Public EV charging points across Delhi within 3 years.
- 'One Delhi' Mobile App facility has been provided to the consumers to locate public EV charging stations and battery swapping stations.
- Department of Transport, GNCTD has set in place an open, publicly owned database as per the mandate of the policy.

5.9 Status on Charging Infrastructure

- Total of 3,734 numbers of charging points (at 2610 locations) and 234 battery swapping stations are operational in Delhi by 31.12.2022.
- Under the Single window facility total of 1,249 charging points at 498 locations across Delhi have been installed (252 nos. private and 997 numbers are semi-public). GNCTD is providing ₹ 6,000 per charging point subsidy to slow chargers (LEVAC and Type 1 AC001 chargers) under single window mechanism managed by DISCOMs operating in Delhi.
- Total 100 nos. of concessional land packages are being provided to the Energy Operator Presion or Charge Point Operators (CPOs) for the installation of total 896 nos. EV charging points (426 chargers) and 103 nos. of Battery swapping stations.

5.10 Summary of EV Charging

Type of Charging Points	Numbers
Fast Charging Points (Public)	232
Slow Charging Points (Public)	2,085
Slow Charging Points (Private and Semi-Public) under single window mechanism	1,249
Total Charging Points	3,566
Total Battery Swapping Stations	234

5.11 Electric Buses

- Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme viz. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in the year 2015 to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, GoI 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.
- It was decided to induct a total of 4005 e-buses in DTC and Cluster Scheme. It has also been proposed that now onwards all the buses whether new or being replaced, shall be e-buses. To achieve this, it has proposed to electrify 41 DTC Depots (3 already electrified) and 8 Cluster Depots (2 already electrified).

6. Free Travel for Women

The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of ₹ 10/- for both AC and Non-AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of ticket currently being distributed in the colour "Pink". DTC is printing these passes and issues to DIMTS for cluster buses and proper accounting of these tickets is being maintained by both the DTC & DIMTS. During 2021-22, 13.01 Crore women passengers traveled free in DTC and Cluster buses for which ₹ 130.48 crore and ₹ 126.90 crore given to DTC and Cluster buses respectively towards subsidy.

7. Reform Package of Transport Services

The Transport Department has taken up a major initiative to provide all public services in faceless manner. The applicants will be required to have physical visit only for the purpose of taking a driving test or fitness of vehicle. It has resulted in minimizing the department's manual interface with public.

- 7.1 Induction of Women drivers:** Transport Department is providing free training for Heavy Motor Vehicles for induction into DTC and Cluster bus fleet and many women drivers have been inducted into DTC. Similarly, sanctions have been accorded for providing free LMV training to women for induction as driver in Cab aggregators like Blusmart, Ola, Uber etc.
- 7.2 Faceless Services:** Currently, 47 services (12 RC services, 17 Permit and Fitness Services in First Phase with 2 services, i.e (a) Issuance of Lol for replacement of Vehicle

(b) No dues certificate for PSV replacement, are under process in Second Phase and 16 DL services in First Phase) have been completely switched to faceless delivery mode and more than 26 lakh applicants have been benefitted from this programme till December, 2022. The remaining 2 services shall also be made available in faceless manner very soon. It has resulted in minimizing the department’s manual interface with public.

As an e –Governance initiative, all the public services provided by Transport Department in the areas of Registration of Vehicles, issuance of Driving Licenses, issuance of Permits, Collection of Road Tax, allotment of Fancy/Choice Registration Number for vehicles, issuance of Fitness Certificates, Issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificates etc. have been made faceless.

7.3 Now, online learner license test and issuance of e-learner license is done on the spot after clearing the on-line test. Dealers of Private Vehicles (2 wheelers and 4 wheelers) have been empowered as registering authorities which results in getting the registration certificate instantly from the Dealers while taking delivery of the new vehicle by the vehicle owner. Further all the Registration Certificates and Driving Licenses have been made available in electronic form in mParivhan mobile app and in DigiLocker.

7.4 Automated Driving Test Tracks: ADTTs have been established for taking Driving Skill Tests of the DL applicants which are fully equipped with CCTVs, Sensors etc. There is no human intervention in these Driving Skill Testes. 12 driving test tracks in Delhi have already gone automatic. The only remaining 13th ADTT at Lado Sarai centre is at final stage.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	An integrated transportation strategy is most needed so that various modes of transport are integrated efficiently to facilitate the sustainable transportation.
➤	As on Dec, 2022 there are 23 Cluster bus depots and 40 DTC bus depots in which one DTC depot namely Sawada Ghevra is under construction and one DTC depot namely Central Workshop-II Okhla is under renovation/up gradation.
➤	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.
➤	Regional rail is a new concept in India but common in large metropolitan cities to help in decongesting the city centre by providing safe and speedy access to the city centre for commuters residing in less congested suburbs.

➤	As on Dec, 2022 DTC has existing infrastructure of 40 depots. DTC has fleet size of 4010 buses, comprising 1256 AC low floor buses and 2504 Non-AC low floor buses and 250 AC low-floor (Electric) buses as on date 31.12.2022.
➤	The Government of NCT of Delhi initiated the Scheme for Corporatization of Private Stage Carriage Service to substitute the Blue line private stage carriage system under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
➤	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to depute “Marshals” in all DTC & Cluster buses in both shifts from 29.10.2019. As on 30.09.2022, 7938 marshals & Home Guards in DTC and 3,296 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
➤	Electronic Vehicle policy aims to encourage the rapid adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi and establishing a necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles at an accelerated pace through implementation of Purchase incentives, Scrapping incentives, Interest subvention on loans, Waiver of road tax and registration fees and Establishment of network of charging & swappable batteries stations.

CHAPTER 13

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

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 effluent. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is “Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.

1.2 The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 21.39 lakhs consumers have been benefitted under this scheme since its inception. Board vide Resolution No. 1187 dated 26.10.2021 has approved the policy of installation of new water connection of 15mm service pipe connection including water meter, O&M of existing water connection by DJB along with meter wherever required (except ITRON and ARAD water meter installed by water division having 07 years O&M).

1.3 Further, Board has decided that:

(i) Installation charges of water connection shall be divided category wise as per categorization of colonies for property tax by MCDs as under :

- For domestic connections:

S.No.	Colony Category	New Connection charges for water
1.	A,B,C	₹ 4000/-
2.	D & E	₹ 2000/-
3.	F,G,H, & Rural Villages	₹ 1000/-

- For commercial connection charges shall be double of the domestic charges in respective colony category.
- (ii) Sewer connections will be approved automatically with the approval of water connections. No separate sewer connection charge will be levied.
- (iii) Defective water meter will also be changed by DJB (except ITRON and ARAD water meter installed by water division having 07 years O & M).
- (iv) Infrastructure Charges wherever applicable will be levied and no other charges, advance, security, RR Charges, meter security etc will be levied in new connection bill.

1.4 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. In a remarkable achievement, GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the under-served areas and has covered unauthorized colonies, which is about 96% of total un-authorized colonies (excluding 113 colonies under forest/ASI/no exist/not feasible/not traceable) in Delhi and very soon, the remaining un-authorized colonies will also be covered.

- 1.5 There are still many issues in Water and Sanitation sector that needs focused attention: depleting groundwater level due to excessive exploitation, a high concentration of fluoride and salinity at some places, distribution losses in water supply estimated at about 58 percent (Non-Revenue Water), wider implementation of rain water harvesting etc. Inadequate sewage treatment capacity: uneven flow of sewage waste to pumping stations: non availability of land for constructing new infrastructure: inter-mixing of sewage pipes with storm- water drain etc.
- 1.6 Delhi depends on neighboring states to meet around 90 percent 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. Growth of the city beyond reasonable limits imposes unbearable strain for provisioning of two most basic services: water and sanitation.
- 1.7 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 instill 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, and 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.

- 1.8 About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 956 MGD consistently. Water is supplied to about 20 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 15383 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Besides, a total of 397 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. 596 M.S. hired tankers (during peak summer), 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.

2. Water Requirement

- 2.1 Based on the norm of 60 Gallon Per Capita per Day (GPCD) the total requirement of water for NCT of Delhi in March 2021 is 1260 MGD for the projected population of 21 millions. The per capita water requirement norms for various usages are presented in Statement 13.1.

STATEMENT 13.1

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 liters per hectare per day	47 LPCD
3.	Fire protection based on 1% of the total demand	3 LPCD
4.	Floating population and special uses like Hotels and Embassies	52 LPCD
	Total	274 LPCD(60 GPCD)

Source: Delhi Jal Board (LPCD-Liters Per Capita Per Day & GPCD- Gallon Per Capita Per Day)

- 2.2 Master Plan of Delhi - 2021 prepared by Delhi Development Authority proposed water requirement with the norm of 80 Gallon Per Capita Per Day (GPCD), out of which 50 GPCD is for domestic requirement and 30 GPCD for non-domestic purposes. The domestic water requirement of 50 GPCD comprises of 30 GPCD for potable needs and 20 GPCD for non-potable water.
- 2.3 The estimated demand of water in Delhi based on the norm of 60 GPCD by 2021 is 1260 MGD to meet the requirement of population of about 210 Lakhs as per the DDA's MPD- 2021.

3. Water Supply Capacity

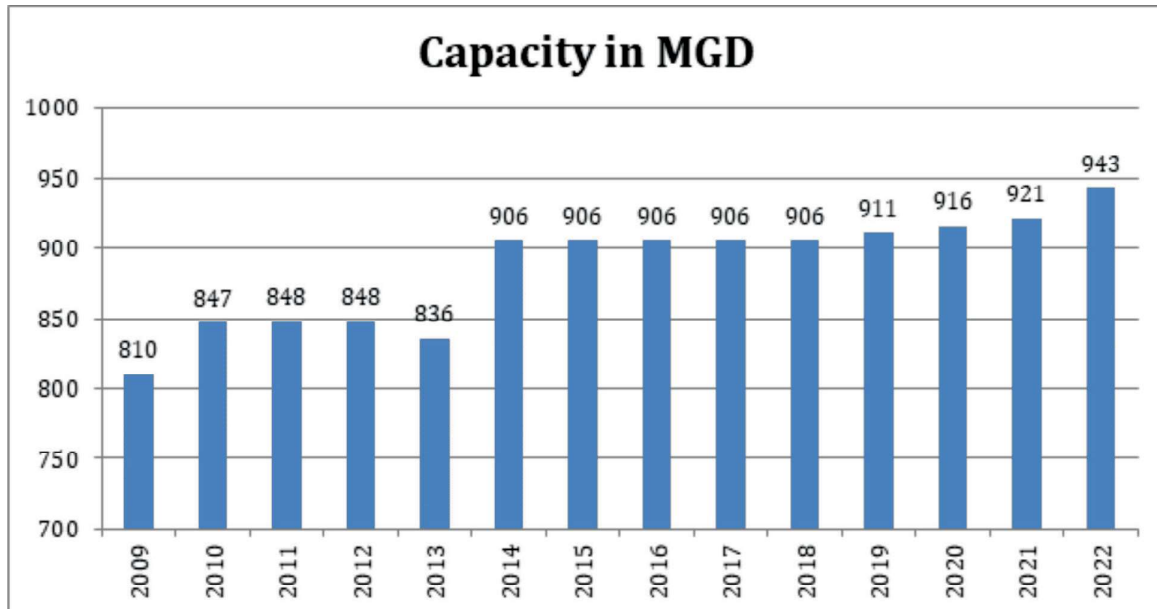
STATEMENT 13.2
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: 2009-2022

(As on 31st March 2022)

S. No.	Name of Plants	Capacity (MGD)													
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Chandrawal Water House I & II	90	90	90	90	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	120	120	120	120
3.	Haiderpur	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirathi)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Bawana	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6.	Nangloi	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
7.	Sonia Vihar	140	140	140	140	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	85	90	95	117
9.	Recycling of Water at Bhagirathi, Haiderpur & Wazirabad	--	37	37	37	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
10.	Common-wealth Games Village	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Okhla	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
12.	Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Total	810	847	848	848	836	906	906	906	906	906	911	916	921	943

Source: Delhi Jal Board (MGD-Millions Gallons per day)

- 3.1 The installed treatment capacity of Water in Delhi during 2009-2022 is depicted in Chart 13.1. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 13% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 836 MGD in 2013, has been increased to 921 in 2021. This has further increased to 943 MGD in the year 2022.

CHART 13.1**INSTALLED TREATMENT CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT DELHI-
2009-2022**

- 3.2 Three new Water Treatment Plants constructed at Dwarka (50 MGD), Bawana (20 MGD) and Okhla (20 MGD) have been commissioned in 2015 with the savings in raw water availability on account of commissioning of new CLC (Carrier Lined Canal) having 5% conveyance losses against the 30% in cold DSB canal.

4. Water Consumption

Water supplied and billed to various categories of consumers by Delhi Jal Board during 2020-21 & 2021-22 is presented in Statement 13.3.

STATEMENT 13.3**CATEGORY-WISE WATER CONNECTIONS, SALES AND % OF SALES**

S. No.	Category	Connections (in lakh)		Sales (MGD)		% of Sales	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Domestic (Active)	24.98	25.80	425.44	418.95	93.08	93.02
2.	Commercial & Institutional (Active)	0.79	0.82				
3.	Supply to NDMC & MES (Active)	-	-	31.63	31.44	6.92	6.98
	Total	25.77	26.62	457.07	450.39	100.00	100.00

Source: Delhi Jal Board

5. Sources of Water Supply

A. Delhi Jal Board receives raw water from Haryana through CLC, DSB canals and river Yamuna Course as per detailed below:

1. CLC: 719 cusec releases at Munak/683 cusec receipt at Delhi.
2. DSB: 330 cusec at Delhi
3. Yamuna River Course 120 cusec

Total = 1133 cusec (612.5 MGD)

B. Ganga water is supplied through Ganga Canal/Murad Nagar Regulator for Bhagirathi (200 cusec) and Sonia Vihar (270 cusec) water treatment plants.

Total = 470 cusec (254.08 MGD)

C. 117 MGD ground water is supplied through Ranney Wells/Tube wells installed in Yamuna Flood Plains and other areas at Delhi.

6. Ground Water

6.1 To meet increasing demand of water, limited surface water sources and frequent pollution in raw water sources at Wazirabad, dependence on Groundwater sources has increased in city and augmentation of new tube wells is planned to meet the demand by blending Ground water with surface water to achieve the permissible limits for drinking purpose. However, deterioration of Ground Water quality is still being observed. All efforts to stop further deterioration as suggested by Monitoring Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT in OA- 496/2016 which include revival of water bodies and sealing of illegal borewells are being done by concerned divisions. Quality Control Division of DJB regularly monitors the ground water quality to ensure its fitness for drinking purposes.

6.2 Apart from in-house testing, Delhi Jal Board, further confirmed Ground water quality through Independent agency NEERI (National Environmental Engineering Research Institute) Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

6.3 Delhi Jal Board has 4919 functional tubewells in various parts in Delhi. In addition, there are 11 functional Ranney Wells along Yamuna River. The Flood plains of River Yamuna and the area adjacent to Najafgarh Lake are being explored for extraction of water on sustainable basis. Further, the status of in progress and proposal of tube well is as follows:-

Location	No. of proposed tube wells	Remarks
Barapullah Clover,Noida Mod	7 nos	Tube wells completed. Permission is awaited for lying of water line from PWD.
Akshardham	8 nos	Tube Wells completed. Work of Water line held up for want of permission from GAIL for crossing IGL gas pipe
Bawana WTP Complex - 15 tube wells (3.0 MGD)	Bawana WTP Complex - 15 tube wells	Work is in progress.
Nilothi (100 nos)& Najafgarh(50 nos)	150	Nilothi: Work is in progress. Najafgarh: Permission from I&FC department still awaited
Okhla WTP	7	Under process of award of work.
Bhalswa lake	150	i) Ratification of estimate and award of work is to be taken from Delhi Jal Board. ii) E& M wing yet to decide the capacity of pumps. iii) Subject to availability of land/ permissions from land owing authorities.
Rohini WWTP-	85	i) Ratification of estimate and award of work is to be taken from Delhi Jal Board. ii) E& M wing yet to decide the capacity of pumps iii) subject to availability of land/ permissions from land owing authorities
Okhla WWTP	85	-do-
Dwarka WTP	45	-do-
Chilla	35	-do-

Pre-feasibility studies for ground water recharge through the abandoned Bhatti mines and Canal System in the North Western region of Delhi have also been taken.

- 6.4 Delhi Jal Board, is carrying out rejuvenation of 67 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 42 number of water bodies has been completed and tender for 25 number shall be called shortly. The work of creation of water body at Timarpur oxidation pond, Dwarka, Pappankala, Rohini, Nilothi, revival of Roshanara Lake is being taken up.
- 6.5 The aim of the prestigious project of rejuvenation of water bodies is to clean the existing Water Bodies, restoring its Ecological values and putting in management regimes that are sustainable for long term.
- 6.6 The process to implement the proposals was started in September 2018. The awarded works amounting to ₹ 92.73 Cr. for revival of 42 water bodies is in progress and the awarded cost of 16 number artificial lake, Roshanara Lake, Timarpur Oxidation Pond is ₹ 98.00 Cr.

7. Parallel Channel from Munak to Haiderpur

About 30-50 per cent of the raw water discharged from Tajewala Head works got 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 (CLC) 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 180 cusec raw water for Delhi within the existing releases at Munak and WTP at Dwarka (50 MGD) and Bawana (20 MGD) & Okhla (20 MGD) have been commissioned.

7.1 Upstream Storages on River Yamuna-Renukaji, Lakhwar-Vyasi & Kishau Dam Projects:

Delhi Jal Board has planned for augmentation of water resources for Delhi. A twin – pronged strategy has been adopted, which focuses on the augmentation of both, ground-water and river (surface)-water resources, while also emphasizing the need for enhanced water conservation measures, rainwater harvesting initiatives, restoration of water bodies etc. While augmentation of ground water resources are in the hands of Delhi only, outcome of initiatives/proposals for augmentation of river (surface) water resources by Delhi is entirely dependent on cooperation and constructive collaboration from the neighboring states and the Union Government. Additional availability of raw water to the National Capital from the Upstream Storages on the river Yamuna is paramount for its planned and orderly development

Three upstream storages namely, Renukaji, Lakhwar and Kishau Dam Projects are proposed to be constructed on the river Yamuna and its tributaries. These multipurpose dam projects have been declared as national projects. Renukaji Dam is to be constructed on river Giri, a tributary of the river Yamuna, at Dadhau in Sirmour District in Himachal Pradesh. Main works in the projects are likely to be taken up from May, 2023. Kishau Dam is proposed to be constructed on river Tons, also a tributary of the river Yamuna, in Dehradun District of Uttarakhand & Sirmour District of Himachal Pradesh. Lakhwar Dam is being constructed on River Yamuna in Dehradun District of Uttarakhand.

Delhi is pursuing for early and time bound implementation of the upstream storage projects. Since these projects have been declared as national projects, the central government will bear 90% of the water component costs in these projects and basin states have to bear only 10% of the water component costs for these projects in proportion to their annual water allocations in the Yamuna water as per the MOU of 12.05.1994.

Annual and interim seasonal allocations of Yamuna water to each basin state as per the MOU of 12.05.1994 are given here under and are governed as per the provisions in the MOU.

Table					
S. No.	States	Allocation (BCM)			Annual Allocation (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 (1926 cusec)	0.068 (232 cusec)	0.076 (255 cusec)	0.724 (809 cusec)
Total		9.056	1.275	1.652	11.983

Source: MOU of 12th May, 1994.

Note: Out of annual allocation of 4.032 BCM earmarked for Uttar Pradesh, tentative annual allocation among the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand is 3.575 BCM and 0.457 BCM respectively. (BCM: Billion Cubic Meters)

The MOU of 12th May 1994 provides that in a year when the availability is less than the assessed quantity, first the drinking water allocation of Delhi will be met and the balance will be distributed amongst the other basin states in proportion to their allocations and also include that allocation for drinking purposes is for consumptive drinking water requirement.

The interstate agreements on Lakhwar and Renukaji Dams have been signed on 28.08.2018 and 11.01.2019 respectively. Delhi had conveyed its consent for the circulated interstate draft agreement on Kishau Dam Project. All basin states except Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand had agreed to the earlier circulated draft agreement on the Kishau MPP. This upstream storage project is being executed through M/s Kishau Corporation Ltd. (KCL), a JV between Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which was constituted on 16.01.2017. Both the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have raised issues on funding and bearing the power component cost in Kishau Dam Project and matter is under deliberations for its amicable resolution.

Total live storage capacity in the three projects is proposed to be about 2168 Million Cubic Meters (1301 Million Gallons per Day) comprising of about 514 MCM (309MGD), 330MCM (198MGD) and 1324MCM (724MGD) in the Renukaji, Lakhwar and Kishau Dam Projects respectively. Delhi has already paid ₹ 214.84 crores to Himachal Pradesh for Renukaji Dam Project. Delhi has also paid ₹ 7.79 crores and ₹ 8.10 crores for the Lakhwar and Kishau Dam projects respectively, towards part of seed money against its proportionate water component costs in the these projects.

On completion of the three upstream storages, seasonal allocation of Yamuna water

will be revised by the Upper Yamuna River Board and Delhi will get its share in Yamuna water from these storages as per the MOU of 12th May 1994 and interstate agreements on these National Projects. Delhi has agreed to bear 90% of the cost of power component in the Renukaji Dam project. Accordingly, allocation for drinking water needs of Delhi has been prioritized in interstate agreement on the Renukaji Dam Project and Upper Yamuna River Board is being pursued to intimate enhanced allocation of Yamuna water to Delhi as per the agreement for Renukaji Dam Project. The agreement on Renukaji Dam Project includes that;

- Govt. of NCT of Delhi has agreed to bear 90% of the cost of power component for the project.
- In respect of hydro power, if Himachal Pradesh desires, Power generated and cost thereof can be shared with other beneficiary State (s) through mutual/multilateral agreement to be entered separately.
- Additional water available due to construction of storage as result of implementation of Renukaji Dam Project shall be regulated by UYRB (Upper Yamuna River Board). The additional water available due to construction of this dam will be made available to Delhi on priority to meet the drinking water needs of Delhi as worked out by UYRB. The arrangement will be only until other storages viz. Lakhwar and Kishau MPPs (Multi Purpose Projects) in upper Yamuna catchment are created at which stage releases from Renukaji Dam shall be carried out keeping in view the overall annual allocation of Yamuna water as per MoU dated 12.05.1994 between the States. Interim seasonal allocations given in the said MoU shall be modified accordingly by UYRB and put up to Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC) for approval.

8. Water Accounting and Auditing

8.1 As per JICA report of 2011, assessed NRW was 64.80% in year 2010-11 and JICA had proposed to subdivide entire DJB network into a total 1010 DMAs (of size 1500 - 2000 connections) to improve the system & reduce NRW. DJB is now moving ahead in implementing the DMAs works in entire DJB network comprising of 1010 DMAs as per JICA report. Status of same is as under:

- Improvement works including creations of DMAs & reduction of NRW are in progress in 3 PPP areas of Malviya Nagar, Nangloi and Mehrauli/Vasant Vihar areas comprising 82 DMAs as per JICA. All 9 DMAs in Malviya Nagar, 20 DMAs out of total 35 DMAs in Nangloi and 5 DMA in Vasant Vihar have been completed and further works are in progress. NRW in Malviya Nagar PPP area reduced from 67% to 33%, Nangloi from 79% to 53%, Vasant Vihar from 24% to 8%.
- DJB started in-house Phase-I of DMAs creation in 2016 and 33 (restructured 39) DMAs were taken up, which were further increased to 96 (restructured 102) DMAs.

- 170 DMAs in Chandrawal WTP command areas are planned in JICA funded project.
- For improvement of infrastructure and creation of DMA works in rest of Delhi, DJB has engaged Consultants to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). All these DPRs have been received and it is proposed to implement these reports in phases. Delhi will be divided into following three parts and the tender will be released for each part separately:
 - (i) Trans-Yamuna Area (East Delhi i.e. East and North-East Zone)
 - (ii) North Delhi (West and North-West Zone)
 - (iii) South Delhi (South and South-West Zone)

The contractor shall be responsible for Infrastructure improvement, Operation, Maintenance, SCADA for water supply network, reducing NRW, formation of District Metered Areas (DMAs) & Management of Water Supply Networks including UGRs & BPSs, billing and collection of revenue etc. and all other services related to consumers. The command area of proposed 24x7 contracts is extended from inlet of Primary UGRs up to House Service Connections.

Tenders for the project work of "Providing 24x7 water supply and sewage network improvement with long term operation & maintenance on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in Trans Yamuna area were invited, but no response received. NIT conditions are being modified for re-invitation of tenders.

In addition, Delhi Jal Board has now taken over the maintenance of house service connections to reduce NRW and replacement of the consumer water meter including replacement of existing defective consumer meters for better water accounting.

- 8.2 Delhi Jal Board has initiated projects of installation of flow meters for water auditing. Delhi Jal Board is installing about 3285 nos. bulk flow meters in the primary and secondary system, which comprises of sizes of 100 mm dia to 1500 mm dia. About 3236 nos. flow meters have been installed. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at Jhandewalan, where online data is being received on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.
- 8.3 Complete and correct water supply accounting could not be maintained by Delhi Jal Board. As on 1st April 2019, there were 1.54 Lakh un-metered connections (Table 13.1). Fixing of maximum average of 20 KL/30 KL per month (as the case may be) for domestic consumers, if water meters are non-functional and till defective water meter is replaced.
- 8.4 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.

9. Water Tariff

9.1 The tariff 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 has collected ₹ 1530.60 crore during 2021-22.

9.2 DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 594 installations. The Rain Water harvesting cell of DJB provides technical assistance to individuals/institutions for providing Rain Water Harvesting. DJB has provided the information regarding Rain Water Harvesting on its website for public facilitation.

9.3 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 100 Sqm. and above. However, levy of penalty has been deferred up to 31.03.2023.

9.4 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 01.12.2004 and 01.04.2005 respectively. 60 percent 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 Hosing 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.

9.5 **Water Tariff effective from 01.02.2018:-**

CATEGORY-I (DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS)

Monthly Consumption (in Kiloliter)	Service Charge (in ₹)	Volumetric Charge (Per Kiloliter in ₹)
Upto 20	146.41	5.27
20-30	219.62	26.36
>30	292.82	43.93
Plus Sewer Maintenance Charge :60% Wa- ter Volumetric Charge		

CATEGORY –II (NON DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS- COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

Monthly Consumption (in Kiloliter)	Service Charge (in ₹)	Volumetric Charge (per Kiloliter in ₹)
0-06	146.41	17.57
06-15	292.82	26.35
15-25	585.64	35.14
25-50 1024.87 87.85		
50-100	1171.28	140.56
>100	1317.69	175.69
Plus Sewer Maintenance Charge 60% of Volumetric Charge		

9.5.1 Simplification of procedure for sanction of New Water Connection

Procedure for sanction of new Water/ Sewer Connection in all areas of Delhi has been simplified. Now, water / sewer connection may be sanctioned easily. Only last 3 month Electricity Bill will be required along with one Identity Proof and self declaration/ undertaking for domestic connections. Further, only online applications for water & sewer connection will be accepted w.e.f. 06.10.2020.

9.5.2 Provision of Rain Water Harvesting / Waste Water Recycling System

- i. Ground water resources in many parts of the city are over exploited. The extent of replenishment of ground water is much less than what the city as a whole is withdrawing due to its rapid urbanization. There is need to preserve ground water resources and to take effective measures for its sustainable availability.
- ii. Therefore, Rain Water Harvesting is considered as a simple, viable and eco-friendly method of conservation of water and a simple solution for ground water recharge. Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (Delhi Division), Government mandatory in all new buildings on plots of 100 Sq. Mtrs. and above and Waste Water Recycling System for horticultural purposes, in buildings having a minimum discharge of 10000 Ltrs. and above per day.
- iii. To ensure proper implementation of Rain Water Harvesting and Waste Water Recycling norms, following amendments in Regulation 50 of Delhi Water and Sewer (Tariff & Metering) Regulations 2012, has been approved by the Board vide Resolution No.829 dated 19-08-2019 for plots/properties size 100 sq.m. to less than 500 sq.m. except para (iv) & (v) below:
- iv. It will be mandatory for plots/properties having area of 100 Sq. Mtrs. or more to have functional Rain Water Harvesting System, even if the property is constructed prior to 28-07-2001. Such plot/property owning consumers would be required to

- install functional Rain Water Harvesting System within one year from the date of issue of Public Notice in this regard i.e. upto 25.09.2020 (Public Notice issued on 19.09.2019 and 26.09.2019). In case consumers whose construction was before 28-07-2001, fails to comply with the aforesaid mandatory provision within the time limit prescribed, the tariff as applicable for the respective consumer category will be increased by 1.5 times, till the system is installed and intimated to the respective Zonal Revenue.
- v. Further, in case of properties having area of 100 sq.m. or more, constructed after 28-07-2001 who have not intimated about the Rain Water Harvesting provision made to the respective area ZRO, may also inform the area ZRO by 31st March 2020 which was extended up to 30.09.2022 and now further has been extended upto 31.03.2023 failing which, tariff as applicable for the respective consumer category will be increased by 1.5 times, till the system is installed and intimated to the respective Zonal Revenue.
 - vi. Besides (i) & (ii) above, Board may disconnect water connection of all consumers who fail to install functional Rain Water Harvesting System or intimate area ZRO within prescribed time limit. This provision will, however, be applicable in case of all properties having area of 100 sq. mtr. and above but after timelines provided in both the aforesaid cases is over.
 - vii. New water/sewer connection to the existing and newly constructed properties having installation of functional Rain Water Harvesting System. Functionality / Adequacy shall be checked by Zonal Office and thereafter Adequacy certificate shall be issued by the Rain Water Harvesting Cell.
 - viii. New water/ sewer connection to newly constructed properties/ buildings having a minimum discharge of 10000 Ltrs. and above per day will be sanctioned by the respective Maintenance Division.
 - ix. Implementation of (iv) above for plots/properties having area of 100 Sqm and above but below 500 Sqm. would be applicable after timelines provided in (i) and (ii) above are over.
 - x. In cases where installation of Rain Water Harvesting System is not technically feasible, for any reason, CEO, DJB may take appropriate decision in respective case, on merits.

9.6 **Water Tariff for Un-metered connections in JJ Resettlement Colonies and Rural Areas: -**

For unmetered water connections in JJ resettlement colonies and unmetered water connections in case of rural areas, assumed average @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.

- 9.7 All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water upto 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) w.e.f 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2014 and thereafter w.e.f. 01.03.2015 onwards.

10. Rain Water Harvesting

- 10.1 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GOI has issued guidelines for Urban Water under Jal Shakti Abhiyan. Thrust areas include Rain Water Harvesting (RWH), For Rain Water Harvesting, the guidelines include that ULBs should ensure that all government buildings (Central/State/ULB) must have RWH structures. The guidelines also include that ULBs should ensure that in future all building permissions granted must have RWH structures incorporated, as per building bye laws, and same. Therefore, in urban areas, ULBs have to play major role in ensuring implementation of Rain Water Harvesting systems.
- 10.2 Roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory for plots size of 100 sqm and above as per notification issued by the Govt. of India. To promote its implementation Delhi Jal Board has made provisions in its tariff regulations for rebate and penalty in water bills for implementing and non-implementing Rain Water Harvesting Systems.
- 10.3 The following provisions have been made in the Delhi Water & Sewer Tariff and Metering Regulations, July' 2012 for promoting Rain Water Harvesting:

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

- i. Such plot/properties which have an area of 100 square meter or more and having installed functional rain water harvesting system, shall be granted rebate of 10% in the total bill amount and 15% if both rain water harvesting and waste water recycling 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 above mentioned rebate in water bill.
- iii. Functionality inspection of every rain water harvesting system will be conducted by the Zonal Engineers before reviewing the certificate every two years.
- iv. Delhi Jal Board has implemented rain water harvesting system in all of its 594 Nos. premises wherever feasible and more are being targeted for implementation of rain water harvesting. Rain Water Harvesting Systems have been implemented in 4144 schools/colleges out of the 4779. Further in 404 schools /colleges the rain water harvesting systems are either under construction or being taken up for implementation of Rain Water Harvesting system and in the 231 schools and colleges, implementation of RWH system is not feasible due to various reasons

- i.e. shallow ground water level up to 5.0 m or non availability of space.
- v. People are being sensitized for the judicious use of Potable water for the demand side management through public outreach program. There is a dedicated Rain Water Harvesting cell in DJB which is providing technical assistance to facilitate the public in implementation of Rain Water Harvesting system. It also has a dedicated telephone numbers (011-23541223 and 011- 23558264) to guide the callers who seek assistance.
 - vi. As per the Delhi Government Cabinet decision 2709 dated 02.07.2019 all Govt. departments have to make provision of RWH in their buildings. Delhi Jal Board has been assigned to implement Rain Water Harvesting Systems in Government Building installations which are not maintained by the PWD, GNCTD. For Delhi Government buildings which are maintained by PWD, GNCTD, the implementation of Rain Water Harvesting System is to be carried out by PWD, GNCTD itself.
 - vii. To sensitize the citizens of Delhi a continuous process of disseminating information on Rain Water Harvesting through platforms like print, electronic, visual, workshops, exhibitions, seminars, booklets, pamphlets etc. have been done by Delhi Jal Board. Jal Shakti Kendras have been created in each Revenue District of Delhi where anyone can visit for information /guidelines for the implementation of Rain Water harvesting system in their area. These Jal Shakti Kendras are manned by technical person for the facilitation of the public at large regarding information on various initiatives taken by DJB for the implementation of rain water harvesting system and penal provision in case of non implementation. Details of the Jal Shakti Kendras are available on DJB website.
 - viii. Delhi Jal Board also empanelled the service providers /consultants for facilitation of the public /people for implementation of rain water harvesting system. The list of the service providers /consultants is available on DJB website.

10.4 Incentive:

- (i) Such plot/properties having functional installed Rain Water Harvesting System (RWH), rebate in water bills is given to extent of 10% to the consumers of Delhi Jal Board and is applicable on plots size of 100 sqm. and above. Year wise rebate is given as under :-

S. No.	Period	Amount (₹ in Cr)
1.	01.07.2017 to 31.03.2018	13.6
2.	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	21.44
3.	01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	23.32
4.	01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021	27.88
5	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	20.22
	Total	106.46

- (ii) Functionality inspection of every rain water harvesting system will be conducted by the Zonal Engineers before reviewing the certificate in every two years.

10.5 Penalty:

For all the consumers irrespective of their consumer category Rain Water Harvesting penalty as enhanced tariff of 1.5 times will be applicable if they have plot area 500 sq. meter and above and do not have a functional rain water harvesting facility w.e.f. 01.07.2017 (in case of Dwarka sub-city, penalty on account of non-provision of RWH system is applicable w.e.f 01.11.2018). Rain Water Harvesting penalty is deferred till 31.03.2023.

10.6 Exceptions:

RWH through artificial ground water recharge structures is not recommended where post monsoon ground levels are shallower than 5 Mtrs. Penalties as per the Delhi Water and Sewer (Tariff & Metering) Regulation, 2012 will not be levied on DJB consumers for non-provision of RWH System in such areas. However, in such areas Rain Water Storage for its use in no-portable purposes after required treatment may be carried out as a voluntary option.

10.7 Water Conservation

- i. Delhi has a network of about 15383 Kilometers of water supply mains, of which, a significant portion is as old 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 at about 58% 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.
- ii. Delhi Jal Board has taken several steps to minimize leakage losses. To address this problem, a leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell was set up. The Board has replaced about 1432-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.
- iii. Delhi Jal Board formulated a programme for recycling of backwash water at Haiderpur, Bhagirathi, Chandrawal, Wazirabad and Nangloi water treatment plants. On commissioning of recycling plant at Haiderpur, Bhagrathi, Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Nangloi about 47 MGD has been added water

supplies without any additional raw water from these five plants. Recycling Plant at Bawana is also proposed for 2 MGD.

11. Sewage Treatment Capacity

11.1 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 632.26 MGD in 31st March 2022. The information regarding the sewerage treatment capacity and percentage of utilization is presented in Statement 13.4.

STATEMENT 13.4

SEWERAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY AND ITS UTILIZATION

(MGD)

S. No.	Name of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Capacity (MGD)			Actual Treatment as on 31.03.2021	Actual Treatment as on 31.03.2022	% of Utilization
		31.03.2001	31.03.2021	31.03.2022			
1	Okhla	140.00	140.00	140.00	120	115.4	82.43
2	Keshopur	72.00	72.00	72.00	72	71.4	99.16
3	Coronation Pillar	46.00	30.00	90.00	27	69.41	77.12
4	Rithala	40.00	60.00	40.00	54	40	100
5	Kondli I, II, III, IV	45.00	70.00	65.00	70	56.7	87.23
6	Yamuna Vihar I,II	10.00	45.00	45.00	45	44.64	99.20
7	Vasant Kunj	5.00	5	5	3	3.39	67.80
8	Ghitorni	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.20	1.50	30
9	Pappankalan	20.00	40.00	40.00	40	40	100
10	Narela	10.00	10.00	10.00	4	6.61	66.10
11	Najafgarh	5.00	5.00	5.00	3	5	100
12	Delhi Gate	2.20	17.20	17.20	17.69	18.92	110
13	Sen Nursing Home	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.50	2.42	110
14	Rohini	0.00	15.00	15.00	5	7.93	52.87
15	Nilothi	0.00	60.00	60.00	50	58	96.67
16	Mehrauli	0.00	5.00	5.00	4	4.63	92.60
17	CWG Village	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.11	0.11	11
18	Molarband	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.50	0.54	81.81
19	Kapashera	0.00	5.00	5.00	2	5	100
20	Chilla	0.00	9.00	9.00	9	9	100
	Total	402.40	597	632.26	530	560.6	88.67

- 11.2 It is evident from the above statement that the percentage of utilization of sewerage treatment plant in Delhi as on 31st March **2022** was about **89 percent**. The sewerage treatment plants are not functioning up to their optimum level due to various reasons such as low flow of sewerage to STPs, trunk and peripheral sewer lines still to be connected to these STPs, Rehabilitation of Silted and settled Trunk Sewer Lines yet to be completed, etc. The sewage generation, at present, is estimated to be around **784 MGD = (980 water production x 0.8)** and treatment is around **560 MGD** only
- 11.3 Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about **9300 kms**. Also there is network of 200 kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/ desilting of trunk sewer and peripheral sewer are in progress.
- 11.4 The estimated water supply requirement and waste water generation for Delhi is presented in Statement 13.5.

STATEMENT 13.5

WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENT AND WASTE WATER GENERATION ESTIMATED

S. No.	Details	Volumes (MLD)						
		2004	2005	2006	2011	2021	2022	2023
1.	Total water demand	2685	3763	4090	5181	6272	5700	5856
2.	Total net water supply	2265	2362	2461	3573	5259	4540	4540
3.	Waste water generated	1812	3010	3272	4144	5017	4560	3632*
4.	Treated at CETP	200	217	234	346	755	Does not pertain to DJB	Does not pertain to DJB
5.	Proportion not sewered	14%	13%	13%	10%	5%	21%	19%
6.	Outside sewered area	254	302	302	294	210	210	210
7.	Net generated waste water	1358	1722	1798	2218	3242	4560	3632
8.	Infiltration	518	518	518	518	518	1140	908
9.	Gross Wastewater to treatment	1876	2240	2316	2736	3760	5700	4540

*80% of net water supply as per CPHEEO norm

Expenditure incurred on water supply and sewerage programme

The Expenditure incurred on water supply and sewerage programme in Delhi during 2007-08 to 2021-22 is presented in Statement 13.6

STATEMENT 13.6**EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROGRAMMES IN DELHI DURING 2007-2022**

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Details	Water Supply	Sewerage	Total
1.	Approved Outlay (2007-2012)	4361.50	3132.50	7494.00
	Fund Released			
	a. 2007-08	962.01	383.96	1345.97
	b. 2008-09	1015.17	441.73	1456.9
2.	c. 2009-10	1080.35	568.55	1648.9
	d. 2010-11	1089.14	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)	6087.00	4913.00	11000.00
	Fund Released			
	a. 2012-13	964.97	752.40	1717.37
	b. 2013-14	796.77	753.23	1550.00
4.	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.	Approved Outlay (2017-18)	939.00	816.00	1755.00
	Fund Released (2017-18)	999.50	730.50	1730.00
6.	Approved Outlay (2018-19)	1258.00	1092.00	2350.00
	Fund Released (2018-19)	1271.37	1044.61	2315.98
7.	Approved Outlay (2019-20)	1463.40	906.60	2370.00
	Fund Released (2019-20)	1340.65	1018.85	2359.50
8.	Approved Outlay (2020-21)	1624.40	2379.60	4004.00
	Fund Released (2020-21)	1319.40	2264.60	3584.00
9.	Approved Outlay (2021-22)	1251.42	1700.01	2951.43
	Fund Released (2021-22)	769.50	1123.26	1892.76

(Excluding Namami Gange Project, Mukhyamantri Muft Sewer Connection & YAP-III State Share)

11.4 It may be observed from Statement 13.8 that the fund released for water supply and sanitation to DJB increased from ₹ 1346 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 1893 crore in 2021-22.

12. Re-use of Waste Water

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

- 12.2 Presently, Delhi Jal Board supply about 89 MGD of treated waste water 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 waste water supply from 89 MGD to 210 MGD in subsequent years. Treated water supply to various purposes in Delhi is presented in Statement 13.7.

STATEMENT 13.7
TREATED WASTE WATER SUPPLY FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

S. No.	Details	Units (MGD)
1.	Treated effluent supplied from Keshopur STP for Irrigation, horticulture purposed	5.5
2.	From Okhla STP to 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	21.52
4.	From Rithala STP to PPCL for their plant at Bawana and NDPL for their owner plant at Rohini, DDA for horticulture	7.15
5.	From Vasant Kunj to Sanjay Van	3.40
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 Flood Control & Irrigation Deptt. For Irrigation purposes	0.50
9.	From Papankalan STP for Irrigation purposes to DDA	1.83
10.	From Commonwealth Games Village STP to DDA horticulture	0.12
11.	From Yamuna Vihar to STP's horticulture	0.50
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	0.20
15.	From Kondli STP to DDA, PPCL & Horticulture	3.0
	Total	89 MGD

- 12.4 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 properties, road verges, sports stadiums etc. The information regarding the green areas being maintained by the various agencies is presented in Statement 13.8.

STATEMENT 13.8**GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES**

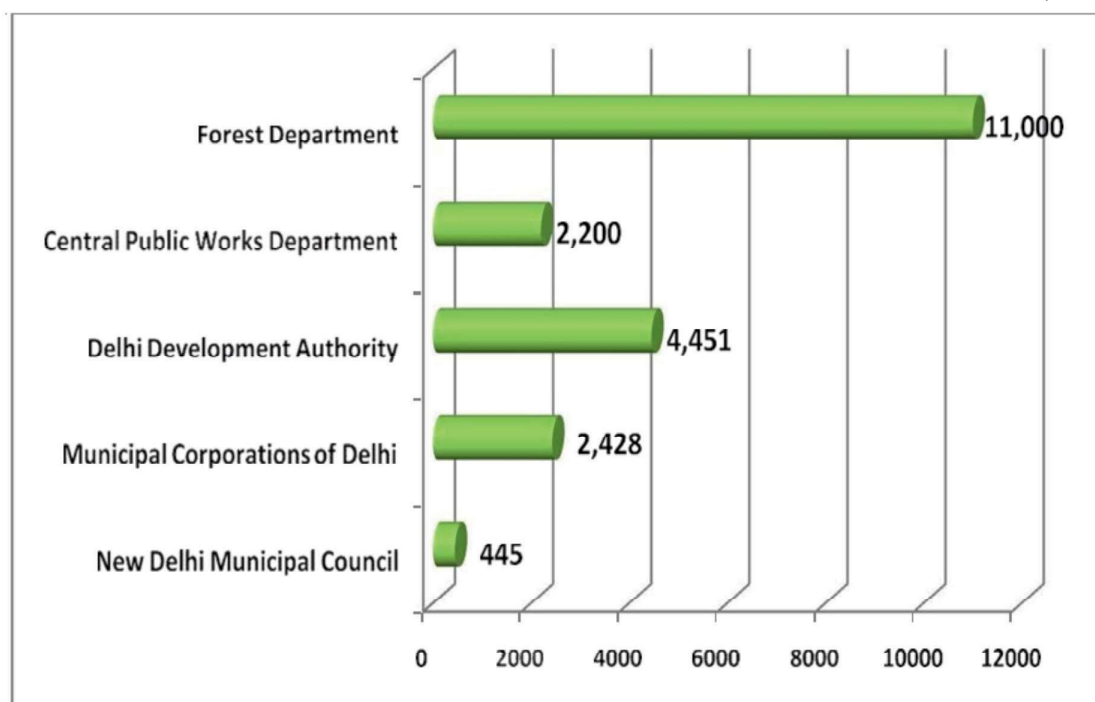
S. No.	Agencies	Green Areas (in hectares)	% age
1.	New Delhi Municipal Council	445	2.17
2.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	2,428	11.83
3.	Delhi Development Authority	4,451	21.69
4.	Central Public Works Department	2,200	10.71
5.	Forest Department	11,000	53.60
	Total	20,524	100.00

Source: Delhi Jal Board

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)



12.4 The Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP) has been conceptualized for abatement of pollution in the River Yamuna. Under Interceptor Sewer Project, 108 Nos of the drains are trapped and provision of trapping of about 242 MGD flow is being made. Out of proposed 242 MGD, provision for trapping of 238 MGD (98.35%) has already been made. Out of this, about 220 MGD wastewater is being trapped and treated at the various STPs in the command. However, the physical works under ISP is almost

completed and facility of trapping 242 MGD will be in place, but the actual treatment of this entire quantity of sewage will be done only after the completion of the Rithala and Kondli STPs.

The colonies/category wise progress of sewerage system is given in statement 13.9

STATEMENT 13.9

COLONIES/CATEGORY WISE PROGRESS OF SEWAGE SYSTEM

S. No.	Colonies / Categories	Total No. of Colonies	Colonies with Sewerage System	Colonies with Water Supply
1.	Un-authorized Regularized Colonies	567	557	567
2.	Urban Village	135	130	135
3.	Rural Village	219	55	193
4.	Un-authorized Colonies	1799	721	1630
5.	Resettlement Colonies	44	44	44

13. Challenges for Water Supply & Sanitation

- 13.1 **Depletion of Ground Water:** The falling groundwater level due to 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.
- 13.2 **Unsustainable approaches to Water use :** As per Outcome Budget (Q3 of 2022-23) of DJB, the total distribution losses are at about 58%. These are quite high as compared to 10-20% in developing countries. There are large water losses at different stages of water supply system in the treatment plants, conveyance systems and distribution systems, apart from leaks and pilferage.
- 13.3 **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.
- 13.4 **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.
- 13.5 **Public Awareness:** Public awareness and their role in water conservation and scientific use are presently unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 21.39 lakhs consumers have benefitted under this scheme since its inception.
➤	The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 13% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 836 MGD in 2013, has been increased to 921 in 2021. This has further increased to 943 MGD in the year 2022.
➤	Delhi Jal Board, is carrying out rejuvenation of 67 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 42 number of water bodies has been completed and tender for 25 number shall be called shortly.
➤	DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 594 installations.
➤	Delhi Jal Board has set up a leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell to minimize leakage losses which helped to replace about 1432-km length of the old, damaged and leaking water mains during the last five years.
➤	Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 632.26 MGD in 31st March 2022. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 9300 kms. Also there is network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.
➤	Delhi Jal Board supply about 89 MGD of treated waste water 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 waste water supply from 89 MGD to 210 MGD in subsequent years.

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

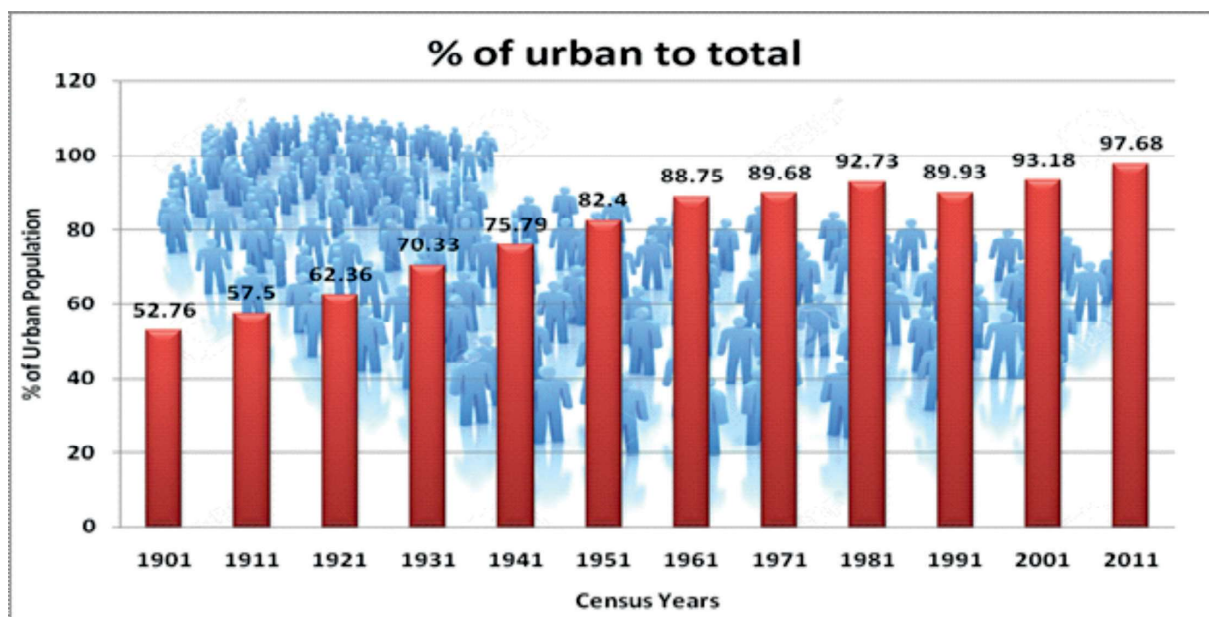
Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.

- 1.2 Affordable housing for poor and middle income class is a very big problem in Delhi. Housing shortage along with poor living conditions of homeless, large number of slums comprising of Jhuggi Jhopri settlements, unauthorized colonies, continuous migration to the city etc. make the people to live in poor conditions without or with less access to basic services and with insufficient housing in Delhi.
- 1.3 Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority. There is wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met out 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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act of 2016 as per the Act – 2016 of GOI 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. 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.

- 1.6 Housing and Urban Development are the priority sectors in the development planning process of Delhi. DDA is the sole agency responsible for land, land development and public housing in Delhi. Growth of slums, unauthorized colonies and encroachments remain permanent challenges as rate of construction is inadequate compared to growing demand for housing.
- 1.7 Delhi has the highest population density 11,320 persons per sq km. in 2011 despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47.02 % during 1991-2001 to 21.20 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban; with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e. 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
- 1.8 About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 675 slum 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.
- 1.9 Urban basic services are the lifeline of urban living. These essentially include potable water for all and always, affordable 24X7 electricity, sewerage, sanitation and toilets, especially in the localities of the poor, i.e. slums, villages, unauthorized colonies, resettlement colonies etc. The poor need municipal services and waste management to keep the city clean and hygienic. This needs a review of the practices of solid waste management, sweeping and regular maintenance of public spaces, parks and roads. Wastewater and storm water can be the assets by adopting strategy of recycling rainwater harvesting and by innovative ways of drainage, irrigation and urban farming.
- 1.10 High growth of urbanization and the trend of growth of urban population in Delhi during last 12 Census are depicted in the 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						
1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total no. of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
3	Total no. 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						
	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	Occupied Census Houses used as Residence	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7
2	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
3	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
4	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
5	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
7	Factory/ Workshop/ Workshed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
8	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
9	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
10	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, 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 gap in housing supply is still large. In simple measurement, this gap is measured by the difference between number of households and number of residential units.
- 2.4 The gap in comparison to national situation gathered 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

(In Lakh)

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

Source: Tables on Households and Amenities, Census of India, 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

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

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 average household size at 2.5 per room, to be above the congestion level. With average household size of 5, housing congestion is a matter of concern (Table 14.4).
- 2.6 Ownership of houses is very high in Delhi with about 68% households having their own houses, as per 2011 census. A district-wise distribution shows that proportion of owned houses is much higher in all districts except 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 stabilization process in the city.

STATEMENT 14.4

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 Ownership of houses in Delhi is also high with 68% of the households owning houses and 28% living in rented premises (2011 Census). The District-wise data (Statement 14.4) reveals that housing ownership is more in Northern District than in Southern Districts. New Delhi being the only District having a higher share of rented houses than owner occupied housing.

STATEMENT 14.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES

	Type of Structure	Condition of Structure			
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total
1.	Pucca	2374529 (99.91)	1403898 (98.25)	134292 (94.03)	3912719 (99.10)
2.	Semi Pucca	2051 (0.09)	21214 (1.48)	3592 (2.51)	26857 (0.68)
3.	All Kutcha	0 (0)	3837 (0.16)	4941 (0.21)	8778 (0.22)
4.	Total	2376580 (60.19)	1428949 (36.19)	142825 (3.62)	3948359

Source: Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, DES, GNCTD

Note: Figures in parenthesis relates Percentage (%) to total.

- 2.8 Statement 14.5 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.
- 2.9 Slums and Unplanned Housing: The Delhi Government conducted a survey of slums and JJ colonies in 2014 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 the recent years, the high pace of development in Delhi has led job-seekers to in-migrate here.

STATEMENT 14.6
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 Population not specified	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

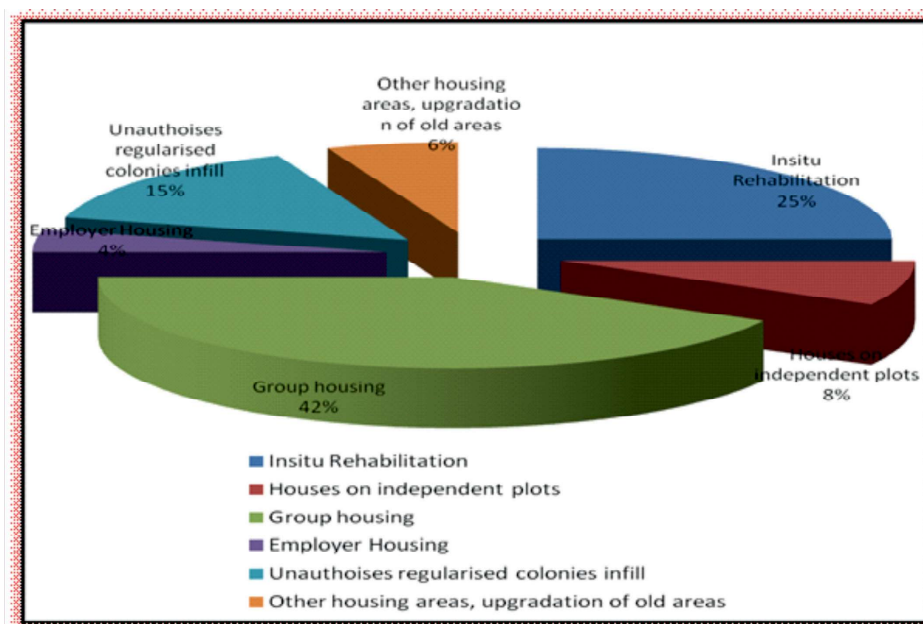
(1)	(2)	(3)
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population two million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on perpetual license basis.
Urban Village	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)/ Population not specified	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, GoI. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. However, given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative would be limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.
- 2.11 As per Master Plan Document 2021, projections for housing are as under:

CHART 14.2
HOUSING PROJECTIONS UNDER MPD 2021



3 Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY) – Housing for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers through low cost and subsidized houses has been envisioned by the Government. The objective of this programme is to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers affordable housing developed in Public Private Partnership.

4 Basic Facilities

The prime consideration for inclusive city is provision to 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, status of all amenities provided as in 2001 and 2011 could be seen in statement 14.7:

STATEMENT 14.7
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

5. Unauthorized Colonies

5.1 In order to make the life of citizens residing in Unauthorized colonies in Delhi livable and for providing minimum basic civic services with development of road, roadside drain and filling up of low lying area so as to maintain hygienic conditions, Government has consistently been making huge public investment.

5.2 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 Un-authorized Colonies, which are to be regularized as per Government policy. Area of the UCs where about 40 lakh population are residing, are required to be effectively developed through infrastructure services and facilities.

- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 I&FC Department has been assigned the development works of unauthorized colonies for construction of streets and side drains in 48 Assembly Constituencies since November 2017 onward in different phases.
- 5.4.1 The Department has prepared 1348 schemes for eligible colonies amounting to ₹ 4199.88 crores till date. The schemes entails, repair/ rising of existing drains, and at some places construction of new drains. Streets are mainly being developed as RMC roads, wherever sewer & water lines have been completed or to be completed after three years. In other cases interlocking tiles or bituminous road are being constructed as per recommendation of Hon'ble area MLA.
- 5.4.2 Administrative approvals & Expenditure sanction have been issued for 1164 works covering 875 colonies in Unauthorized Colonies amounting to ₹ 3527 crores during 2022-23. Against the total 1164 number of A/A & E/S issued, 984 number of works have already been awarded and are in progress, out of which 687 works covering 524 number of unauthorized colonies have been completed so far. The balance works are target to be completed before March 2024.
- 5.4.3 A total expenditure amounting to ₹ 2175.07 crores has been incurred so far. Expenditure of ₹ 75.78 Crores has been incurred in financial year 2018-19, Expenditure of ₹ 696.38 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2019-20, Expenditure of ₹ 665.25 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2020-21, Expenditure of ₹ 563.24 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2021-22 and Expenditure of ₹ 174.42 crores has been incurred upto September 2022 for the financial year 2022-23. A budget authorization of ₹ 350.00 crores have been also received for the current financial year 2022-23 to meet out the current expenses for the ongoing works..
- 5.5 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.
- 5.5.1 During the Financial year 2021-22 works amounting to ₹ 45.81 crores in 9 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ₹ 636.33 crores is under progress covering 81 colonies as on 30 september2022

5.5.2 Total 8 proposals of shifting of HT/LT lines in unauthorized colonies amount was sanctioned by Power Department to concerned Discoms as per the authorization given by UD Deptt. The Details of proposals sanctioned in FY 2021-22 for shifting of HT/LT lines in unauthorized colonies are given below:

S.No	Scheme	Sanctioned Date	Amount
1.	Shitting/conversion of 66kV D/C O/ H DJB-Matiyala Ckt 1 &2 tower line from Gantry structure (metro pillar No.798) to tower No.13 at Ranaji Enclave length 1350 m. (Regn. No. 1035)	12.10.2021	56399541
2.	Partial conversion of 66kV D/C O/H NJF-BODELA 2ckt 1 & 2 Tower line by laying of 3 C X300 sqm.mm 66kV XLPE Cables (4 No. Cable) from Gantry Structure (Near SaiMandir) to Tower No.8 at NJF Road having route length - 2300 m passing through unauthorised colonies Indira Park Colony (Regn, No.290)	31.03.2022	84639435
4.	Partial conversion of 66kV D/C O/H NJF-BODELA 2 ckt 1 & 2 Tower Line by laying of 30X300 sqm.mm 66kV XLPE Cables (4 No. Cable) from Gantry Structure (Near Sai Mandir) to Tower No.17 at NJF Road having route length 5000 m passing through unauthorised colonies Indira Park Colony (Regn. No.290)	31.03.2022	171011739
5.	Shifting of 11KV O/H line into UG passing over Shyam Vihar, Phase-I, E Block Extn., 30 feet road in division Najafgarh (Regn. No.432)	31.03.2022	3793139
6.	Shifting of 11KV O/H line passing over Shyam Vihar, Phase-I, B Block, 25 feet road in division Najafgarh (Regn. No.432)	31.03.2022	9311459
7.	Conversion of 11KV O/H line into U/G XLPE from Ambey Colony to Chauhan Patti [Regn. No.107 (ELD) & 75 (ELD)Part-1]	31.03.2022	6868730
8.	Conversion of 11kV O/H line into U/G XLPE from E Block Gyandeeep to 4.5 Pusta Sonia Vihar [Regn. No.594 (Part- 3)]	31.03.2022	6716237
9.	Conversion of 11KV O/H line into U/G XLPE from Sabhapur to Milan Garden [Regn. No.75 ELD (Part-5)]	31.03.2022	3665121

6. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 6.1 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 1st April, 2010. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as nodal agency for the implementation of scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of jhuggi jhopri clusters in Delhi like improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.
- 6.2 DUSIB is primarily responsible for the qualitative improvement of slum settlements and providing various kinds of services for slum dwellers in the city. It also undertakes works relating to provision of shelters to the urban poor / slum dwellers under the policy for relocation of Slum and JJ dwellers including the provisions of built up flats under exceptional circumstances, when the properties / katras become dangerous / unfit for human habitation. The main thrust is to provide minimal civic infrastructural facilities like toilets, bathrooms and Basti Vikas Kendras (Community Centers) in JJ Clusters.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 Under Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna in order to implement the provisions of rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB is working for in-situ rehabilitation for

slum dwellers. The work of 784 multi-storeyed EWS houses under In-situ slum rehabilitation at Dev Nagar has been awarded on design and build mode but the work could not be taken up on ground due to pending statutory approvals from DJB, Forest and State Environment of Impact Assessment Committee, MCD are yet to be obtained and which are under process. However, approvals from DUAC, AAI, Fire have been obtained and after receiving these approvals work shall be taken up on ground. Further as per, Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 08-07-2020, wherein all the existing completed or incomplete vacant inventory created under JNNURM be utilized for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants/poor.

6.6 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIES OPEN DEFECATION FREE

6.6.1 There are 675 Slum JJ bastis in Delhi having more than 3 lakh jhuggis in which about 15 lakhs population is residing. To maintain the J.J. Cluster in hygienic condition and to provide clean environment, there is an urgent need to curb the habit of mass defecation in open by J.J. dwellers, DUSIB is providing community toilets and baths in J.J. Cluster under Scheme “Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes” under GNCTD. At present DUSIB is maintaining more than 21500 WC seats in Pucca/Prefab/MTV/ portable Cubicals in these JJ Bastis through reputed agencies engaged in the field of House Keeping. DUSIB is also providing portable cubical toilets for those locations where there are no water & sewerage facilities. As per decision in 20th meeting of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board all these Community Toilets available to slum dwellers are open to public 24 x 7 ‘free of user charge’ w.e.f. 1st January 2018.

Initiatives taken for toilet:

- DUSIB has taken some initiatives in this process of providing toilet in JJ bastis and will be followed in new toilets as;
- Physically disabled friendly WC provided in Toilet Complexes.
- 1 WC each for male and female opened during odd Hours in night.
- Complete Renovation of old dilapidated toilets taken over from MCD and up gradation of existing toilets with improved specification for better O&M.
- Conducted competition for innovative design for toilet complex in JJ Bastis and based on this competition the external facia of the proposed complexes has been improvised to give better look.
- Provided tap water to all WC seats in existing toilet complexes to improve hygienic condition for the users in the complexes.
- All signage has been standardized, improved and made more informative.
- Strict monitoring of the toilet complexes by deploying exclusive teams for regular inspections.
- Planned portable mobile toilets for the locations which are not having water and sewerage facilities. These toilets will use chemical technology to recycle the water for flushing and also the sludge will be collected and discharge in nearby sewerage

system after 70 to 80 uses.

- NGOs will be roped in this process to sensitize community for their behaviour change in using toilet.
- JJ dwellers are using this facility free of user charge since 01-01-2018. Separate toilets for men, women, children & Divyang.

7. EWS HOUSING (BSUP)

7.1 Under Sub-Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, the Government of India has approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 Projects of DUSIB and one Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹ 2750.91 Crores for the construction of 52584 dwelling units. The constructions of 24524 flats have been completed and 28060 flats are under different stages of construction. Only 4833 could be allotted till date. 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 of availability of land and for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

7.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa and at Sawda Ghevra in 4060 Units, some minor defects removal and some electrical work is remaining. The DSIIDC has constructed 17660 EWS houses under JNNURM and 16600 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz, Pooth Khurd Ph-II & Ph-III, and TikriKalan. Out of 52,584 houses, 4833 Houses has been allotted (2153 to JJ Dwellers, and 1144 to 1985 Registrants & 1536 to CISF) Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 08-07-2020, wherein all the existing completed or incomplete vacant inventory created under JNNURM be utilized for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants/poor.

- UD GNCTD has requested so many times MoHUA to allow inventory meant for slum rehabilitation to be utilized for relocation/rehabilitation of slum dwellers of JJ bastis where DUSIB has made commitment to land owning agencies/beneficiaries/ JJ dwellers in view for relocation charges/beneficiary contribution deposited prior to the notification of ARHCs. After utilizing 9104 flats for committed relocation, 9535 flats to be offered to DDA on mutually agreed terms and conditions, the remaining 28872 flats including 16600 incomplete houses to be utilized for ARHCs scheme by DUSIB and DSIIDC as per their Jurisdiction.
- Further to in continuation of above requests and various review meetings, Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi vide D.O. No. 14(10/RN/2022/40/21 dt. 11.03.2022 has also requested Hon'ble Minister, MoHUA to consider the above request favorably.
- In the matter of FAO 36/2021 titled Neeta Bhardwaj and others vs. Kamlesh Sharma, the issue of non-allotment of EWS houses taken up/constructed under

JNNURM scheme for a long time, was referred by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide Order dated 01.06.2022 to the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice for assigning the case to the Ld. Division Bench, as a SUO-MOTO Public interest Litigation (PIL) for dated 06.07.2022.

- Further, Hon'ble Dy.CM Delhi vide D.O. dt. 02.08.2022 has requested Hon'ble Minister MoHUA, GoI to seek an early resolution of the pending issues for utilization of these 47511 vacant complete/incomplete flats constructed by DUSIB and DSIIDC under JnNURM. Vide this letter Govt. of NCT of Delhi has proposed to GoI for any one of the following four options:

Option 1: To exempt 9,535 for handing-over to DDA on mutually agreed terms. The DUSIB, has a committed liability of 9,104 flats for which relocation charges had already been deposited either by the land owning agency or by the beneficiaries, therefore, these 9,104 flats may be allowed to be utilized as per approved Policy of GNCTD (prior to notification of ARHCs). In so far as the balance 28872 flats are concerned, these may be allowed to be utilized by GNCTD under ARHCs for which it will select Concessionaire in accordance with the Union Cabinet Decision dated 08.07.2020, and express circular of dated 31.12.2020.

Option 2: DDA may take over all 47511 EWS flats for implementation of ARHCs Scheme of the Govt of India for which DDA shall reimburse cost of the land and State share to GNCTD.

Option 3: MoHUA to exempt 9,104 flats for which relocation charges have already been deposited either by the land owning agency or by the beneficiaries. The remaining flats numbering 38,407 may allowed to be used by GNCTD for use under ARHC scheme of GoI.

Option 4: GNCTD may take complete ownership and decision making powers with respect to all 47511 flats constructed by DUSIB & DSIIDC for which GNCTD would transfer the Central Government's share to Central Govt. Further come outs shall depend on the decisions of MoHUA.

7.3 The agency wise details of Construction of flats including completed flats, allotted flats and occupied flats could be seen in statement 14.8:

STATEMENT 14.8
SUMMARY OF FLATS UNDER PROJECT OF DUSIB, DSIIDC & NDMC

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
DUSIB							
1	Construction of 980 (G+4) five storeyed EWS houses for slum dwellers at Sector 16B, Ph-II, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 31.07.2014)	50.69	980	980	934	934	Please see Note-1
2	Construction of 736 nos. four storeyed EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site no. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 20.09.2013)	21.70	736	736	0	0	Nil
3	Construction of 288 nos. four storeyed EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site no. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 05.12.2013)	8.45	288	288	44	44	Please see Note-2
4	Construction of 1060 nos. five storeyed (G+4) Housing for Slum Dwellers at Site No. A-3, Sultanpuri (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	52.55	1060	1060	0	0	NIL

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
5	Construction of 7620 (G+4) five storeyed EWS houses (under JNNURM) for slum dwellers at Savda Ghewra Ph-III. (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 01.07.2017)	407.68	7620	3560	1144	216	Please see Note-3
6	Construction of 7400 nos (G+4) Five storyed EWS Houses under JNNRUM for Slum dweller at Pkt-II Balaswa Jahangirpuri (Date of Start of work- 01.08.2012) (Date of Completion of work- Work in progress)	459.18	7400	0	0	0	NIL
DSIIDC							
7	Bawana-Narela-Bhorgarh (Date of Start of work- Feb. 2007 to Feb. 2008) (Date of Completion of work- Dec. 2008 to May 2011)	152.1	3868	3868	327	326	
8	Ghogha-Baprola (Date of Start of work- Aug 2007 to Feb 2008) (Date of Completion of work- Dec 2010 to Feb 2013)	257.98	7104	7104	848	851	Please see Note-4
9	Baprola Ph-II (Date of Start of work- Feb -2008) (Date of Completion of work- Feb. - 2013)	98.45	2144	2144	1536	1536	

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
10	Bawana (Date of Start of work- Aug -2007) (Date of Completion of work- Dec.- 2010)	28.87	704	704	0		
11	Pooth Khurd Ph-I (Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion of work- Oct. -2016)	222.05	3840	3840	0		
12	Pooth Khurd Ph-II (Date of Start of work- May - 2012) (Date of Completion of work- 35% Progress (Work determined) in Dec-2016)	272.06	4560	0	0		
13	Pooth Khurd Ph-III (Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion of work- 65% Progress (Work determined) in Mar-2019)	363.08	6300	0	0		
14	Tikri Kalan (Date of Start of work- Dec.-2012) (Date of Completion of work- 50% Progress (Work determined) in Mar 2019)	334.18	5740	0	0		
NDMC							
15	Bakkarwala (Date of Start of work- June, 2013) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	21.89	240	240	0		
Total		2750.91	52584	24524	4833	3907	

Note-1	The 934 flats were allotted and the Possession of 934 flats were also handed over to allottees. But the allotment of 8 houses were cancelled after 2 years. Now action is being taken for getting vacated 7 nos cancelled houses within 15 days.
Note-2	44 Flats were allotted to Jhuggi dwellers

Note-3	Out of 7620 Units, in 4060 minor defects removal and some electrical work is remaining. 1144 Flats allotted under the registration scheme 1985. However possession of 216 flats have been given among 1144 allottees
Note-4	3 flats allotted to Anganwardi on lease basis for social work. 624 (608+16) Flats at Baprola are to be allotted to CISF.

8. NIGHT SHELTER

- 8.1 The main focus of DUSIB is to provide shelter to absolutely shelter-less population sleeping on pavement. At present DUSIB is operating & managing 195 Night Shelters having capacity of about 17008 inmates. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) is operating & managing these “Shelter Homes” at various locations in Delhi on 24 hours basis, through “Shelter Management Agencies (SMAs)” In winter the capacity is enhanced to accommodate more persons by erecting water proof Pagoda tents at various places as the number of homeless people during the winter season are increased as compared to remaining period. These Shelter Homes are being operated & managed by DUSIB with the funds allocated under one of the planned schemes of Delhi Govt. Tenders for erecting water proof Pagoda tents at various places as per requirement has been called and these shelters remain operational from 15.11.22 to 15.03.23. Dedicated rescue teams are deployed to shift homeless people sleeping on streets, pavements, road berms under bridge etc. to DUSIB Night Shelters. Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently abled women, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc.
- 8.2 Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently able, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc. These Night Shelters are being managed through Shelter Management Agencies / NGOs. Rescue teams have also been deployed to rescue homeless people in Delhi during the winter season. These night shelters are opened for homeless on 24 X 07 basis and services are being provided free of cost. During winter the control room operates 24 X 7 basis and can be contacted on help line No. 23378789, 23370560 (Landline), 8527898295 (Mobile No.) and e-mail dusibnightsshelters@gmail.com. In addition to this DUSIB has also designed a mobile application (App) “RAINBASERA” to track and rescue homeless people in Delhi.
- 8.3 Each night shelter is equipped with sufficient numbers of blankets, durries, jute mats, bed sheets, pillows, mattresses etc., Drinking water/ Water Cooler/Muyur Jug/ Water dispenser, Electricity connection /Emergency Lights, First aid box and Fire Extinguishers. To make the life in shelter more comfortable in summer, desert coolers have been provided, whereas in winter water heater / geysers have been installed in most of the permanent night shelters to provide warm water for daily needs. For entertainment, color TV sets have been provided in most of the permanent night shelters. Three meals per day are being provided to inmates of Night Shelters.

9. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

- 9.1 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 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. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna are coordinated by the Board
- 9.2 The Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructural development and for securing planned growth of the Trans Yamuna Area so as to reduce the disparity in development between Trans Yamuna Area and other areas of NCT of Delhi. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2011-12 to 2021-22 is presented in Statement 14.9

STATEMENT 14.9
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2011-12 TO 2021-22

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Agency	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	DJB	15.75	15.72	3.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	MCD	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00	-	21.90	34.86	29.47	6.94	9.21
3.	PWD	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	-	-	-	-	2.98	-	-
4.	I & FC	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	-	-	6.52	11.50	8.20	0.68	0.74
5.	UD	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	DUSIB	-	-	-	5.50	-	2.00	-	3.16	3.83	-	-
7.	DSIIDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	-	-	-	-
	Total	88.72	109.47	132.90	110.30	30.00	2.00	29.85	49.52	44.48	7.62	9.95

Source: Urban Development Department, GNCTD

10. Development of Walled City- Delhi

For maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area, a comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared. It involves the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies and professionals for rejuvenating and maintaining the heritage areas. For ensuring the development of Walled city of Delhi, 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. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

11.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

11.1.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development, which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25th June, 2015. The priority of this Mission is to provide water & sewerage including seepage connection to each household. This scheme also has components such as 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. 2.50% of the total SAAP size is mandatory for the greenery projects. AMRUT is centrally sponsored scheme for which 100 % of funds are being provided by the Central Government, in case of NCT of Delhi and funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.

11.1.2 Status of Implementation in Delhi:

- A total of 25 projects were approved for ₹ 802.31 Crores and three projects have also approved against the one dropped project of ₹ 7.92 Crore.
- Hence, out of total 27 projects approved under AMRUT and as of now 13 projects have been completed and 13 are under various stages of completion and 1 has been dropped by NDMC (New Delhi Municipal Council). Out of 13 ongoing projects, 11 are likely to be completed during FY 2022-23. A brief status of AMRUT projects is given in statement 14.10:

STATEMENT 14.10

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	SAAP-I (2015-16)		SAAP-II (2016-17)		SAAP-III (2017-18)			Total	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	
Projects Approved	6	223.07	10	265.73	09	313.51	25	802.31	
Project dropped	-	-	01	7.92	01	30.00	02	37.92	
New projects as replacement	-	-	03	6.52	-	-	03	6.52	
Contract Awarded	6	174.15	12	234.61	08	265.26	26	674.02	
Number of project completed	02	01.15	10	146.51	01	32.16	13	179.82	
Projects under progress	04	173.00	02	88.10	07	233.10	13	494.20	
Projects under tendering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Funds released to Implementing Agencies	158.886	234.448	123.924	517.258					
Expenditure (till 13.10.2022)	151.18	188.31	103.41	442.90					
UCs submitted to MoHUA, GoI	116.59	166.47	74.83	357.89					

SAAP- State Annual Action Plan

- So far, a total amount of ₹ 519.32 Crore [₹ 313.12 + ₹ 206.20] has been received from MoHUA, Gol and ₹ 517.26 Crore has been released to all concerned implementing agencies.
- A total expenditure of ₹ 442.90 Crore has been reported by the various implementing agencies, UCs worth ₹ 357.89 Crore have been submitted to MoHUA, Gol.

11.2 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0)

11.2.1 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 has been designed to realize the aspiration to make all cities 'Water Secure' with aim to provide 100% coverage of water supply to all households in around 4,700 urban local bodies by providing about 2,68 Crore tap connections and 100% coverage of sewerage and septage in 500 AMRUT cities by providing around 2.64 Crore sewer/septage connections, which will benefit more than 10.5 Crore people in urban areas. Total projects funds allocation to NCT of Delhi is ₹ 2880.00 Crore, which includes allocation of ₹ 168.27 Crore for rejuvenation of water bodies/green space; Funds for Administration & Office Expenses is ₹ 93.00 Crore. The funds are released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40; 100% funded by Govt. of India for UTS. Components of the Scheme are (i) Projects, (ii) Administrative & Other Expenses (A&OE), (iii) Information & Education Communication (IEC), (iv) Capacity Building (CB), (v) Reforms & Reforms Incentive, (vi) Pey Jal Survekshan, (vii) Technology Sub-Mission, (viii) Urban Aquifer Management Plan.

11.2.2 Status of implementation of AMRUT 2.0 in NCT of Delhi:

- State Water Action Plan (SWAP) for AMRIT Sarovar as special trench consisting 38 projects worth ₹ 93.023 Crore has approved by the Apex Committee, MoHUA, Gol which was held on 04/07/2022
- State Water Action Plan (SWAP) for AMRUT as trench-1 consisting 28 projects worth ₹ 1064.97 Crore (only CAPEX Cost) has approved by the Apex Committee, MoHUA, Gol which was held on 27/10/2022.

11.3 Smart Cities Mission

11.3.1 The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched the Smart City Mission in 2015 with an aim to provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development-institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long term goal and cities can work towards developing such infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness'. The objective of the mission are:-

- i. Urban mobility Enhanced access to sustainable public transport, smart parking. Non-motorized vehicles (NMVS) and last mile connectivity.
- ii. Inclusive city addressing the needs of the most vulnerable citizens including women, children, disabled and trans-gender individuals.
- iii. City planning and design Improved quality of life through citizen focused planning
- iv. Social development Focus on improved education and healthcare through incorporation of ICT
- v. World's capital setting global standards to meet citizen’s aspirations.

11.3.2 The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) was selected as a Smart City under the Smart City Mission (SCM) of Government of India in its first round of selection in January 2016. Thereafter, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as mandated by the SCM was incorporated as NDMC Smart City Limited (NDMC SCL) in July 2016.

11.3.3 The Company has started functioning as per its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. E-Governance & M-Governance, Information Dissemination, Electricity Distribution and Solar Energy are few broad sectors in which NDMC is executing the projects.

11.3.4 SPV has received a grant of ₹ 294.00 Crores from MOHUA, Gol and ₹ 293.00 Crores from NDMC, thereby bringing the seed capital to ₹ 572.00 Crores.

STATEMENT 14.11

(Figures in Crores)

Particulars	Utilization/Expenditure			Utilization/Expenditure		
	Project Fund	A&OE	Total	Project fund	A&OE	Total
Funds received from Gol & transferred to NDMC SCL						
2015-16 – 02.00 Crore	279.00	15.00	294.00	272.88	8.98	281.86
2016-17 – 194.00 Crore						
2020-21 – 98.00 Crore						
Total- 294 .00 crore						
Funds Contributed by NDMC	293	7	300.00	273.21	0	273.21
Total funds	572.00	22.00	594.00	545.96	8.98	555.07

- A total expenditure of ₹ 555.07 crore has been reported by NDMC
- As of now, a total 119 projects envisaged under Smart City Mission and out of these, 92 have been completed & 27 are on-going.

11.4 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is a flagship scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. The Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is the Nodal Department of the State Government

for coordinating the activities of NULM in Delhi. Further, Mission Swaraj has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) for monitoring the implementation of various components under NULM.

11.4.1 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme which envisages reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, regarding which following initiatives have been taken under all the 5 components of NULM

11.4.2 Five components under NULM, which are:

A. Social Mobilization and Institution Development :

NULM envisages mobilization of urban poor households into a three-tiered structure where Set Help groups are formed and federated at area and city level for better social and economic opportunity to the SHGS

At the Community Level: 10-20 members are mobilized to form a Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

At the Area Level: 10-20 such SHGS will be federated into Area Level Federations (ALFs) to collectively deal with larger issues like bank linkage. Inter-group lending, negotiations with higher level structures and to gain greater bargaining power over the rights and privileges of SHGS

At the City Level The ALFS will come together to form City-level Federations (CLFs) The CLF's are expected to work with ALFS. Member SHGs, city administration and financial institutions to ensure social and economic empowerment of the urban poor.

For catalyzing the formation of SHGS and their federations and to promote the financial inclusion of SHG members under NULM, autonomous registered agencies set up by State of Central Government or well established long-standing federations of SHGs or non-government organizations are engaged as Resource Organizations (RO) The role of the Resource Organizations is to facilitate the formation of SHGS and their development bank-linkages their federation at the area and city-levels, training and capacity building and establishing links to Urban Local Bodies

S.No.	Name of Item/Scheme /Activity as the case may be	Total During FY 2022-23
1.	No. of SHGs formed	351
2.	No. of ALF formed	1
3.	No. of revolving fund to SHGs	27

Under SM&ID component to strengthen women entrepreneurs NULM has been promoting SHG women through various initiatives:

- **SHG formation of farmers (Honey Mission):-** Farmer's SHGs for Bee Keeping activity were formed and training was provided to them under HONEY Mission 3 SHGS with 30 Beneficiaries have started bee farming and have earned 1.75 lakhs with this initiative
- **Potters and clay artisans:-** Potters SHGS Distribution of Potter's wheel to each artisan SHG member Initiative was undertaken to make the pottery artisan community self- sufficient in terms of tools and machines Formation of 115 potters SHGs in FY 2022-23
- **Livelihood Training of SHG women in Soap making through K.V.I.C-** Work order for Essential Covid Supplies (soaps, hand-wash & sanitizers) given to SHG women under NULM by DDMA Branch of New Delhi District Administration.
- **Training of SHGs with NIFT:-** Objective is to develop skills of the SHG women who are rudimentary artisans (of Madhubani, Kalamkari & Worli Paintings)
- **Formation of PWD-SHGS:-** SHGS of PWDs have been formed to assist and make them enable towards Atmanirbhar Bharat
- **SHGS formed involved in catering :-** SHGS involved in catering & food activities have been sponsored to banks for Loans under PM-FME
- **HAR GHAR TIRANGA implementation:-** SHGS women have participated under HAR GHAR TIRANGA program in all 11 revenue districts of Delhi.Total 75.000/- Flags have been made by SHGS in Delhi under HAR GHAR TIRANGA program as part of initiative under AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV
- NULM Delhi has also organized SHG Diwali Mela to support the livelihood of urban poor women of Delhi in 11 Revenue District.

B Employment through Skill Training and Placement

The Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) Component under NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The program provides for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. The EST&P Program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market.

The broader objective of the Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) Program is to provide an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood and to increase the income of urban poor through structured market-oriented certified courses that can provide salaried employment and / or self employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards and alleviation of urban poverty on a sustainable basis. Thus, ensuring inclusive growth with increased contribution of skilled urban poor to the National Economy.

S.No	Name of Item/Scheme/Activity as the case may be	Total During FY 2022-23
1.	No. of beneficiaries certified	511
2.	No. of beneficiaries placed	199
3.	Additional activities	Skill/Job Melas organized in all districts of NCT of Delhi

C Self-Employment Program (SEP)

Focusing towards the support over the entrepreneurs of state 18 District Task Force Committee (DTFC) meetings have been held across 11 districts in NCT of Delhi and DTFCs have approved 581 applications and some have been forwarded to the banks for disbursement of loans.

D Shelter for Urban Homeless

The objectives of the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of NULM scheme are to 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 To also provide access to various entitlements, viz social security pensions ICDS, identity financial inclusion, education, affordable housing etc for homeless population and to formulate structures and framework of engagement for development management and monitoring of shelters and ensuring basic services to homeless persons by state and civil society organizations including homeless collectives.

This component is being implemented by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) in Delhi Construction of 4 New Shelters, refurbishment of 13 shelters and providing Operation and Management expenditure to the shelters in Delhi was approved by the project sanctioning committee. Out of the four (4), two (2) new shelters have already been constructed and operational in Geeta Colony and Dwarka respectively

E SUSV: Support for Urban Street Vendors

It is directly implemented by Urban Development Department Govt. of NCT of Delhi Where Following are being taken-

- Dispute Redressal Committee (DRC) is constituted each in respect of 5 ULBS i.e. NDMC, DCB, South DMC, North DMC and East DMC
- Town Vending Committees (TVC) have been notified in following ULBS

S.No	Name of ULB	Number of TVCs
1	NDMC	01
2	North DMC	11
3	South DMC	09
4	East DMC	06

11.5 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

11.5.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was 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 creating general awareness on sanitation among others. Earlier the duration of the first phase of mission was of five years which was later extended upto Sep, 2021. Central financial assistance earmarked for Delhi for the entire mission period (2014-2019) is given in statement 14.15.

STATEMENT 14.15

(₹ 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	169.715	15.84	0.82	214.105
Central Share Utilized	24.29	5.147	114.88	13.24	0.43	157.98

(IHHT- Individual Household Toilets, CT – Community Toilets, SWM – Solid Waste Management, IEC - Information Education & Communication, CB – Capacity Building)

11.5.2 Open Defecation Free (ODF) status

- New Delhi Municipal Council has attained water + status
- South DMC and Delhi Cantonment Board have been certified as ODF++ cities
- East DMC and North DMC have attained ODF+ status.

As of now GNCTD is an ODF+ State/UT.

11.5.3 Solid Waste Management

Discouraging Single Use Plastic:

- Collection of plastic is being done through the innovative measures like Plastic lao, thaila pao, Bartan Bhandar etc. engaging the community. Public at large is being made aware about the importance of collection and segregation of plastic waste through the initiatives like “Bottles for change” (in collaboration with Bisleri), Plog run rallies etc. The plastic waste so collected is being sent to Waste to Energy plants.
- Besides this, various activities are being carried out in collaboration with private sector CSR activities and civil society e.g. My 10kg plastic campaign with IPCA (an NGO) in which 6367 kg. plastic waste has been collected in 2020, Bottle

crusher machines have been set up in collaboration with ONGC. North DMC has setup 'Garbage Cafes' and is also creating a Plastic Free Zone in Karol Bagh Plastic waste processing facilities as well as Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) have been set up.

- By –laws for Plastic Waste Management rules, 2016 (amended in 2018) have been notified.
- Fines are being imposed for effectively banning SUP in accordance with the Order of NGT.
- In pursuance of the decision taken in the PRAGATI meeting dated 24.02.2021, a State Level Special Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD for taking measures to eliminate Single Use Plastic in mission mode. Further, City Level Task Force at the level of each ULB has also been constituted to take effective and time bound actions for plastic waste management as per Plastic Waste Management Rules (PWMR), 2016.
- A 'Committee for reduction of Single Use Plastic' under the Chairmanship of ACS/ Pr. Secretary (UD) has been constituted for the purpose of effective monitoring and coordination among various agencies/stake holders for reduction in use of Single Use Plastic. Four meetings of the Committee have been held so far.

11.5.4 Garbage Free Rating

New Delhi Municipal Council has attained 5-Star Garbage Free Rating.

11.5.5 Swachh Survekshan Ranking

- (i) The year-wise survey report of Swachh Survekshan - a survey conducted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters is given in statement 14.16 :

STATEMENT 14.16

ULBs	Category	SS-2021 Rankings	SS-2022 Rankings
NDMC	(1-3 Lakh population category)	1	3
North DMC	Above 10 Lakh Population (out of total 48 cities)	45	37
South DMC		31	28
East DMC		40	34
Delhi Cantt. Board	Among Cantt. Board	3	5

(ii) Physical progress of Solid Waste Management

Waste Scenario in Delhi (MTPD)

STATEMENT 14.17

ULBs	MSW Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)	MSW Processing facility (MW)	Waste Dumped at SLF(MTPD)	Target date for dumpsite remediation as per DPR
EDMC	2600	550 MTPD recyclable through MRF 50 MTPD through composting/ bio-methanization	12 MW WTE plant, Ghazipur (capacity 1300 MTPD) overhaul, of the plant completed and stands functional since July 2022.	2000 (Ghazipur SLF)	December, 2024
North DMC	4500	2300	24 MW WTE	2400 (Bhalaswa SLF)	July, 2023
APMC	200	0			
SDMC	3500	2050	Capacity – 2050 MTPD Energy Generation- 21 MW by WTE plant	1450- SDMC (Okhla SLF)	December, 2023
DCB	72	41		31 (Okhla SLF)	
NDMC	232	232	WTE-1, WTC-55, OWC – 24, Bio-Gas-6, MRF- 2	-	
Total	11,104	5,223	57 MW	5,881 (at SLFs)	

MTPD – Metric Ton per Day, SLF – Sanitary Land Fill, WTE - Waste To Energy, WTC – Waste To Compost, MW – Mega Watt, MSW - Municipal Solid Waste.

(iii) Proposed Capacity Addition for Municipal Solid Waste

STATEMENT 14.18

Agency	
EDMC	<p>Generation – 2600 MTPD</p> <p>Processed 600 MTPD at WTE Ghazipur (12MW) ; Gap -2000 MTPD</p> <p>Integrated processing facility for 2000 MTPD (1200 MTPD for Bio-methenization + 600 MTPD for WTE+ 200 MTPD for Inert Waste) is to be developed by EDMC in joint venture of NTPC at Ghonda Gujran .</p> <p>Partially function under refurbishment</p> <p>However, the project is abandoned due to land related issues. Allotment of land is being taken up with DDA</p>

North DMC	– Generation 4500 MTPD Processing at WTE, Integrated facility at NarelaBawana 2300 MTPD (24 MW and 70 MT compost) ; Gap – 2200 MTPD MoU has been signed with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for processing 100% Municipal Waste through composting/electricity generation and oil; Partially function under refurbishment
South DMC	– Generation 3500 MTPD (16 MW) Processed 2050 WTE Okhla ; Gap - 1450 MTPD 2000 MTPD WTE at Tehkhand is SBM funded plant which is under Construction. Partially function under refurbishment
NDMC	– Generation 232 MTPD Processed 232 WTE Okhla Besides this, approximate 12 MTPD is processed through 125 compost pits, 5 Bio-methanization
Delhi Cantt. Board	72 MTPD Processed 41 MTPD Gap -31 MTPD No proposal received

(iv) Bulk Waste Generators

STATEMENT 14.19
WASTE SCENARIO IN DELHI (MTPD)

Name of ULBs	Identified No.	Waste Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)
East MCD	644	136	07
North MCD	452	59	24
South MCD	328	41	41
NDMC	25	15	4.5
Total	1449	251	76.5

(v) Solid Waste Management – Door to Door Collection**STATEMENT 14.20**

Name of ULBs	No. of Wards	Wards with Door to Door Collection	Target date for 100% Door to Door collection	Segregation at Source	Timeline for 100% source segregation
East MCD	64	64	100% outsourced	33	31.12.2023
North MCD	104	104		66	31.12.2023
South MCD	104	104	Achieved	49	31.12.2023
NDMC	14	14	Achieved	14	Achieved
DCB	08	08	Achieved	08	Achieved
Total	294	294		170(57.82%)	

11.5.6 Construction & Demolition Waste Scenario in Delhi

STATEMENT 14.21

1.	Generation of C&D Waste	5000 MTPD
2.	C&D waste collected per day	4500 MTPD
3.	C&D Collection Sites	167
4.	Active Landfills	3 (Bhalswa, Gazipur & Okhla)
5.	C&D waste processing facilities	1 North Delhi - Burari (2000 TPD) 1 East Delhi – Shastri Park (1000 TPD) 1 SDMC – Bakkarwal (500TPD)
6.	Proposed C&D waste processing facilities	North DMC – Ranikhera 1000 TPD Tender issued

11.6 SBM (U) 2.0

- i. Second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 01 October, 2021 with duration of 5 years. SBM (U) 2.0 will focus on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management outcomes achieved during first phase and accelerate the momentum generated during the first phase.
- ii. The mission will focus on ensuring complete access to sanitation facilities to serve additional population migrating from rural to urban areas. Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities, C & D waste processing facilities, phasing out of single use plastic, remediation of all Legacy waste at dumpsites and greater emphasis on source segregation will be key focus areas under sustainable Solid Waste Management.
- iii. All statutory towns are expected to become at least ODF+ and all cities are expected to achieve at least 3 stars Garbage Free Certification under SBM (U) 2.0. Delhi has achieved the status of ODF city. Well-being of sanitation and informal waste workers will also be specially focused under the new phase.

(In Crore)

	CT/PT	UWM	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	52.8	0	436.1	135.6	68.1	692.6
Released	0	0	174.44	0	0.10	174.54
Central Share Utilized	0	0	0	0	0	0

(CT- Community Toilets, PT – Public Toilets, UWM- Used Water Management SWM – Solid Waste Management, IEC - Information Education & Communication, CB – Capacity Building)

12. Challenges for Housing and Urban Spaces

- i. **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 clear land title. In Delhi, 30% of the slums are on State Government land, whilst the rest are on Central Government land. 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.

- ii. **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.
- iii. **Development Control:** Unauthorized colonies are regularized from time to time. Once regularized, 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.
- iv. **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.
- v. **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.
- vi. **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 work place. 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.
- vii. **City wide Integration:** Slums are developed often as 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 lack of accountability and community involvement. Inclusiveness cannot be achieved without proper institutional framework.
- viii. **Legal Constraints:** Several courts have passed judgments in favor of demolition of unauthorized structures. This has led to eviction of several shelter-less people, and poses a threat to the inclusiveness of the city.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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.
➤	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 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. In order to achieve housing for all by 2022, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded.
➤	DSIIDC has been carrying out the task of developing infrastructure in unauthorized colonies in Delhi for more than a decade. During the Financial year 2021-22 works amounting to ` 45.81 crores in 9 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ` 636.33 crores is under progress covering 81 colonies as on 30th September 2022.
➤	Under Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna in order to implement the provisions of rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB is working for in-situ rehabilitation for slum dwellers.
➤	AMRUT is centrally sponsored scheme for which 100 % of funds are being provided by the Central Government, in case of NCT of Delhi and funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.
➤	Mission Swaraj has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) for monitoring the implementation of various components under NULM.
➤	Second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 01 October, 2021 with duration of 5 years. SBM (U) 2.0 will focus on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management outcomes achieved during first phase and accelerate the momentum generated during the first phase. Delhi has achieved the status of ODF city.

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

A life of joy and happiness is possible only on the basis of knowledge and science.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

The future of a country is shaped in its classrooms implementing a sound education system based on a holistic approach to learning i.e. to provide equal educational opportunities to everyone, to emphasize a wholesome curriculum as well as incorporate educational technologies to make learning a fun and interactive process. Thus, an education system must aim to penetrate creativity, decisiveness, communication, collaboration and leadership and the spirit of teamwork.

- 1.2 New Education policy 2020 emphasizes systematic and institutional improvement in regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian Higher Educational Institutions. Further, the policy promotes accessibility, equality, quality, affordability and accountability. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already been working to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong opportunity for all by 2030 (as reflected in the sustainable development goal (SDG-04) of 2030 agenda).
- 1.3 Government of NCT of Delhi, through huge public investment in Education has continuously been thriving to bring transformation of human being, to make the children compassionate, value-oriented and responsible citizen of the country. Almost a quarter of the total annual budget of the Government is meant for school education and higher education in Delhi for improving infrastructure facility, quality of learning outcomes, creating highly skilled teaching faculty, innovative methods of learning, promotion of talent in sports etc.
- 1.4 There are 5619 number of recognized schools in Delhi with enrolment of approx. 45.72 lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of a total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
- 1.5 Directorate of Education (DoE) aims at imparting qualitative, continuous and inclusive education to the children of Delhi. To achieve this target, many new initiatives have been taken in the recent past by focusing on improving of infrastructure & ambience of government schools, improving pedagogies, involving parents/community through continuous engagement, intensive and ongoing teacher training and above all addressing students with learning deficits by targeted teaching methods, redesigned learning materials and redesigned assessment tools.

- 1.6 “Education model of Delhi” has now become widely appreciated not only in the country but across the world. Highly innovative teaching strategies in school education system make Delhi’s education Model unique, which constantly improved the learning experience of children by making it more interesting and enjoyable. The Happiness Curriculum in school helped the children in developing skills like empathy, critical thinking, problem solving, communication and collaboration to build meaningful relationships in the society. Many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes.
- 1.7 High quality infrastructure facilities in Delhi Government schools viz SMART classes, swimming pools, classroom libraries, vocational laboratories and other such facilities make them unparalleled and comparable with private schools. On the infra front, construction of about 20K equivalent additional classrooms was completed and made them functional. Construction of another additional classroom is in full swing and these are likely to be completed by March, 2023. Further construction of about 27 new school buildings was completed with state of art facilities and Sanction has been issued for construction of 20 more new school buildings to PWD and 8 new school Buildings to DTTDC and work is in full swing and these are likely to be completed soon. Further, proposals for setting up of Science hub, experience learning hub and state of art Montessori lab in various Govt. schools are in the pipeline. Out of 728 school buildings, CCTVs have been installed in 619 school buildings & 19 school buildings are under process. The work in remaining 90 school buildings shall be started after the availability of school sites.
- 1.8 On 28th September 2021, Deshbhakti Curriculum was launched across all Delhi government schools with the aim of making students true patriots. It is a KG-12 citizenship curriculum which seeks to inculcate a spirit of empathy, tolerance and brotherhood which are enshrined in the Constitution of India and a sense of collective belonging in students. During 2022-23, 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.
- 1.9 Continuous engagement of parents with teachers and students through Mega Parent Teacher Meetings, restructuring of School Management Committees establishes cordial relationship and conducive environment for improving children's learning levels. The teachers and school leaders of Government schools were given opportunities to learn from some of the most prestigious universities across the world- including University of Cambridge, University of Harvard, NIE Singapore. The relentless and sustained efforts of the government in the education sector has shown high pass percentage in the examination results of government schools i.e. secondary (97%) and higher secondary (98%) level during 2021-2022.
- 1.10 Some of the strategies of the Government in Education sector are ensuring access to quality and affordable education, prevent school dropouts; improve student and teacher attendance; monitoring attendance of students & teachers online; conduct

periodic assessments of learning outcomes: to undertake State Achievement Survey on the pattern of National Achievement Survey; continuous research and improvement of pedagogy and curricula; creating highly skilled and quality teaching faculties, supply of trained teachers; increase enrolment at secondary /senior secondary levels; and allocating highest share of annual budget to education every year.

- 1.11 (i) Prime focus of the Government may be discerned from the trend of investment in education sector depicted in the Statement 15.1:

STATEMENT 15.1
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

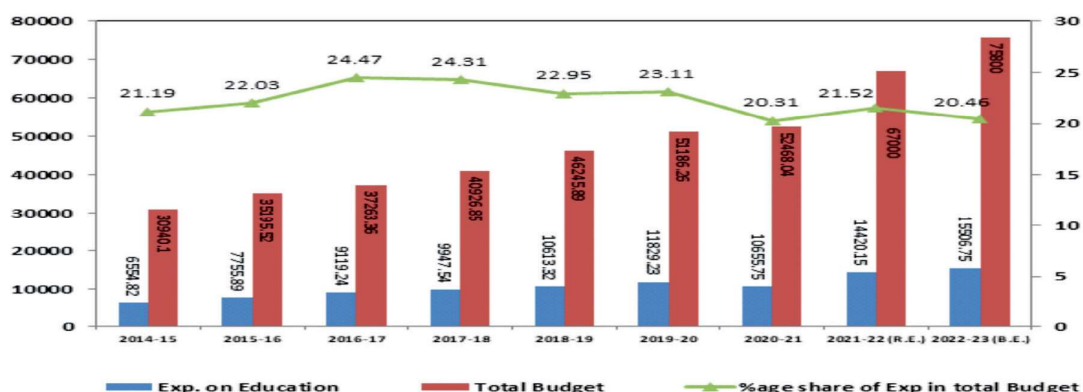
(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget	% share of Exp in Total Budget	GSDP of Delhi at current prices	% Exp. on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	494803	1.32
2.	2015-16	7755.89	35195.52	22.03	550804	1.41
3.	2016-17	9119.24	37263.36	24.47	616085	1.48
4.	2017-18	9947.54	40926.85	24.31	677900	1.47
5.	2018-19	10613.32	46245.89	22.95	738389	1.44
6.	2019-20	11829.23	51186.26	23.11	792911	1.49
7.	2020-21	10655.75	52468.04	20.31	763435	1.40
8.	2021-22 (R.E.)	14420.15	67000.00	21.52	904642	1.59
9.	2022-23 (B.E.)	15506.75	75800.00	20.46	1043759	1.49

Source: Budget Documents and DES

- (ii) The total expenditure on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 6554.82 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 15506.75 crore in 2022-23. The share of expenditure on Education to the total budget of the Delhi Govt. is 20.46 % in 2022-23. The expenditure on education as a percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.49 per cent in 2022-23. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

CHART 15.1
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



2. Expenditure on Education by States- As per RBI State Budget Analysis

- 2.1 As per the State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, it may be observed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2022-23, Delhi was at the top with 20.5 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (19.6%) and Chhattisgarh (17.8%). The National Average was 13.6% in 2022-23.
- 2.2 As per RBI Report on Budget Analysis of States, Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in education sector. Table below gives the share of expenditure on education by a few states as percent of aggregate expenditure during the last eight years:

STATEMENT 15.2
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENT OF AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE
(Percent)

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Gujarat	15.2	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.4	12.7
2.	Haryana	12.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.0	11.0	11.2
3.	Karnataka	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.4	12.4	10.8	11.7	12.0
4.	Kerala	16.0	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.2	11.4	14.3	13.1
5.	Maharashtra	19.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	17.2	15.6	14.4	14.7
6.	Assam	25.5	22.0	21.6	21.8	19.4	20.7	16.2	19.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.3	15.2	17.6	16.5	16.2	15.7	16.5	17.6
8.	Chhattisgarh	18.6	19.6	18.5	17.4	18	16.8	17.5	17.8
9.	Tamil Nadu	15.5	13.0	14.4	13.9	15	13.3	12.1	12.2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	15.5	16.7	14.8	12.4	14.6	14.5	11.9	12.4
11.	Delhi	21.8	24.2	24.2	22.8	23.1	20.3	21.5	20.5
	All India	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.4	15.1	14.3	13.6	13.6

Source: State Budget Analysis Report (January 2023) from RBI website

3. Literacy

- 3.1 The Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons among persons of 07 years of age and above. A person who can read and write simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate.
- 3.2 As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2% comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73% with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011.
- 3.3 National Statistical Office (NSO), GOI has published 75th round of NSS report on "Household Social Consumption: Education" surveying 1.13 lakh households spread

over 8000 villages and 6000 urban blocks. The report is based on the data collected between July 2017 to June 2018.

- 3.4 As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate. In Delhi, Male literacy rate is 93.7% and Female literacy rate is 82.4%. Both are higher than the All India literacy rate. Average literacy rate of the country is 77.7% comprising male literacy rate at 84.7% and female literacy rate 70.3%.
- 3.5 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 86.2% in the 2011 Census and further to 88.7% in 2017-18. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 11% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

4. The network of Educational Institution and Enrolment 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 is elucidated in statement 15.3:

STATEMENT 15.3

S. No.	Indicators	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Educational Institutions							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2779	2735	2745	2718	2682	2653	2594
	Middle	940	933	905	872	867	855	826
	Secondary	393	400	374	367	359	357	357
	Senior Secondary	1684	1704	1736	1769	1783	1801	1842
	Total	5796	5772	5760	5726	5691	5666	5619
2.	Enrolment in Schools (in Lakh)							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	21.02	20.83	20.63	20.79	21.08	20.01	20.08
	Middle	11.20	11.27	11.21	11.23	11.39	11.53	11.91
	Secondary	6.92	7.41	7.00	7.31	7.27	7.62	7.25
	Senior Secondary	5.16	4.92	5.09	4.86	5.02	5.63	6.48
	Total	44.30	44.43	43.93	44.19	44.76	44.79	45.72
3.	Teachers							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	29577	28989	28048	27662	27040	26244	26262
	Middle	12315	12657	12392	12431	12905	11865	10657

S. No.	Indicators	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Secondary	10292	9401	9512	9805	9829	9202	8563
	Senior Secondary	93909	97224	97291	105848	107944	104893	106118
	Total	146093	148271	147243	155746	157718	152004	151600
4.	Student-Teacher Ratio	30	30	30	28	28	29	30

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. The network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment of Delhi Govt.

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
- 5.2 The status with respect to number of schools and enrolment functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is given in statement 15.4.

STATEMENT 15.4

S. No.	Indicator	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
A	No. of Delhi Govt. Schools	1011	1017	1019	1022	1026	1027	1047
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	15.09	15.28	14.81	14.98	15.19	16.20	17.62
	Boys	7.14	7.18	6.91	7.01	7.13	7.74	8.63
	Girls	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.97	8.00	8.46	8.99
B	No. of Govt. Aided Schools	211	211	208	207	204	204	203
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	1.68	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.43	1.42
	Boys	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.74
	Girls	0.83	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

- 5.3 The State Government has focused on improving cleanliness, security, electricity, toilets and drinking facilities in Government schools. All schools have drinking water facilities, toilets, and boundary wall and electricity connection. The table given below indicates that there is a scope for improving in some facilities like playgrounds.

STATEMENT 15.5 STATUS OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI SCHOOLS

% of Schools having Access to	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Playgrounds	87.4	87.37	88.06	85.89	88.28	93.27	96.47
Boundary wall	99.5	99.90	99.88	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Girls Toilets	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Boys Toilets	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of Schools having Access to	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Electricity Connection	99.9	99.90	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Computer Facility	83.9	87.18	88.82	89.26	97.56	100.00	100.00

Source: UDISE 2021-22

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 UDISE+ Reports, during 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level. The GER at various levels is given as under:

STATEMENT 15.6 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	112.41	120.05	115.88	102.12	104.82	103.39
Upper Primary	128.25	131.73	129.86	94.45	94.90	94.67
Elementary	118.34	124.50	121.15	99.28	101.06	100.13
Secondary	110.45	112.15	111.24	79.72	79.40	79.56
Higher Secondary	91.18	99.46	95.01	56.95	58.23	57.56

Source: UDISE+ Reports

- 6.3 **NET ENROLMENT RATIO** - It may be seen from the table below that Delhi's position in NER during 2021-22 at various levels is also much higher than the National Average. Thus, Statements 15.6 & 15.7 show that Delhi is far ahead in terms of GER and NER with All India figures.

STATEMENT 15.7 NET ENROLMENT RATIO ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	97.47	100	100	87.35	90.00	88.60
Upper Primary	97.24	100	98.84	71.00	71.66	71.32
Elementary	100	100	100	89.67	91.49	90.54
Secondary	70.40	72.92	71.57	47.89	48.00	47.94
Higher Secondary	56.72	62.36	59.33	33.54	34.95	34.22

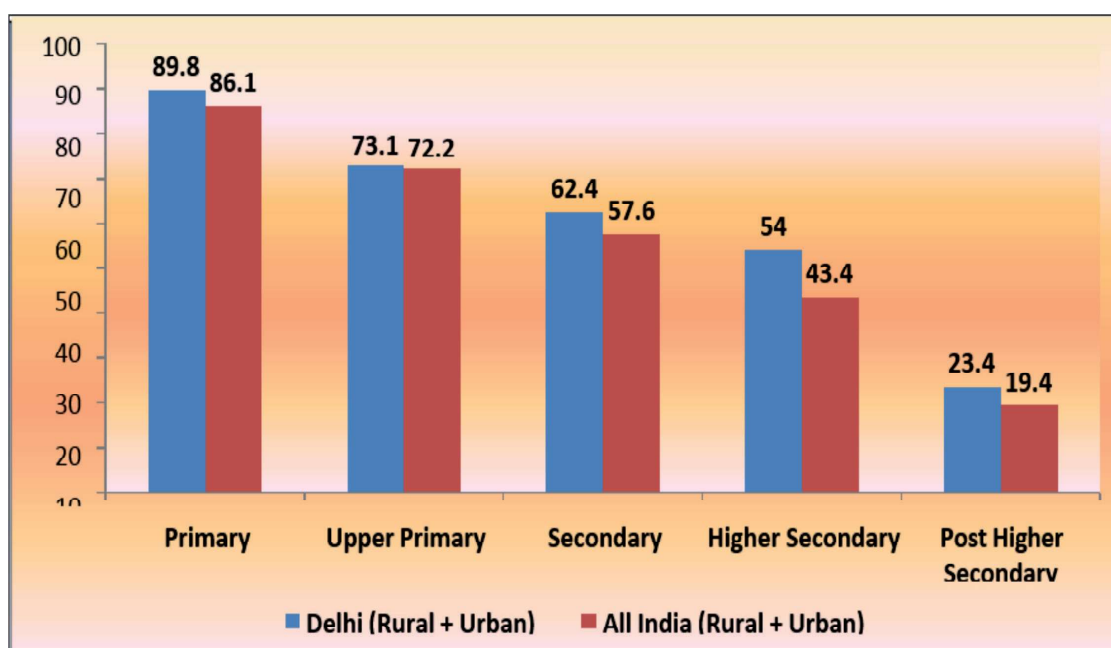
6.4 As per the 75th NSS Survey (July 2017-June 2018), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.8

STATEMENT 15.8

Level of Education	Delhi (Rural + Urban)			All India (Rural + Urban)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	92.8	85.5	89.8	86.8	85.1	86.1
Upper Primary	80.3	65.8	73.1	72.5	71.8	72.2
Secondary	57.9	71.0	62.4	57.9	57.3	57.6
Higher Secondary	56.0	50.9	54.0	43.9	42.7	43.4
Post Higher Secondary	20.3	27.5	23.4	21.1	17.6	19.4

The statement 15.8 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



7. Learning Outcomes of Students

National Achievement Survey (NAS) is conducted to assess the learning outcomes at different stages of school education accurately for improving the elementary & Secondary school education system. As per the NAS Report, 2021, the performance of students of class-8 and class-10, in Delhi, was above the national average in all subjects. Whereas, performance was below the national average in class-3 and class-5. Girls outdo boys in most of the areas. Details of subject-wise class wise average performance at State and National level is shown in Statement 15.9.

STATEMENT 15.9
PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT SUBJECT

(In Percentage)

Proficiency in	Delhi			National Average		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class 3						
Mathematics	46	47	47	57	57	57
Environmental Sciences	47	49	48	57	58	57
Language	51	53	52	61	63	62
Class 5						
Mathematics	39	37	38	44	44	44
Environmental Sciences	44	45	44	48	49	48
Language	51	53	52	54	56	55
Class 8						
Language	55	61	58	52	54	53
Mathematics	37	35	36	36	36	36
Science	41	42	42	40	39	39
Social Science	39	40	39	39	39	39
Class 10						
Modern Indian Language	47	50	48	41	42	41
Mathematics	36	34	35	33	32	32
Science	40	41	41	35	35	35
Social Science	45	45	45	38	37	37
English	57	60	58	43	43	43

Source: National Achievement Survey Report, 2021

8. Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of the private sector in school education in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2021-22 is given in statement 15.10:

STATEMENT 15.10
SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
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	29.08	30.52

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
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)	45.56	31.54	41.70
2018-19	Private Schools	14.94	3.87	18.81
	Total Enrollment	32.03	12.17	44.20
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	46.64	31.80	42.56
2019-20	Private Schools	15.17	3.92	19.09
	Total Enrollment	32.47	12.29	44.76
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	46.72	31.90	42.65
	Private Schools	13.85	3.97	17.82
2020-21	Total Enrollment	31.54	13.26	44.80
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	43.91	29.94	39.78
2021-22	Private Schools	11.18	3.81	14.99
	Total Enrollment	31.99	13.73	45.72
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	34.95	27.75	32.79

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The analysis of data depicted in the statement 15.10 shows that the share of enrolment at Primary and middle level in Private schools to total enrolment in Delhi at this level has increased significantly from 31.07% (in 2014-15) to 46.72% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 34.95% during 2021-22. On the same pattern, the said share of enrollment at secondary and Sr. secondary level has also increased from 29.08% (in 2014-15) to 31.90% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 27.75% during 2021-22.

9. Performance of Delhi Govt. Schools – Pass Percentage

The information regarding the pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2015-2022 is presented in the statement 15.11:

STATEMENT 15.11

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2015 to 2022

	Area /Class Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delhi	Secondary	95.81	89.25	92.44	68.90	71.58	82.61	97.52	97.00*
	Sr. Secondary	88.11	88.91	88.27	90.64	94.24	97.92	99.95	98.00*

	Area /Class Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All India	Secondary	97.32	96.21	93.06	86.70	91.10	91.46	99.04	94.40
	Sr. Secondary	82.00	83.05	82.02	83.01	83.40	88.78	99.37	92.71

* After Compartment Result

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2021 and DOE, GNCTD.

It may be inferred from the above statement that pass percentage at the senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than all India level during the last 8 years. During 2021-22, Delhi performs better than All India at both stages i.e. Secondary and Sr. Secondary. Govt. has introduced many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunnauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes, Happiness Curriculum etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes and the result at secondary level also improved in comparison to last year.

STATEMENT 15.12 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.	2014-15	6145.03	30940.10	19.86	494803	1.24
2.	2015-16	7178.57	35195.52	20.40	550804	1.30
3.	2016-17	8561.85	37263.36	22.98	616085	1.39
4.	2017-18	9208.77	40926.85	22.50	677900	1.36
5.	2018-19	9837.51	46245.89	21.27	738389	1.33
6.	2019-20	11081.09	51186.26	21.65	792911	1.40
7.	2020-21	9912.11	52468.04	18.89	763435	1.30
8.	2021-22 (R.E.)	13313.73	67000.00	19.87	904642	1.47
9.	2022-23 (B.E.)	13850.85	75800.00	18.27	1043759	1.33

Source: Budget Documents and DES

The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.33 in 2022-23.

10. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 69,736 in 2021-22 (R.E.) from ₹ 50,812 in 2016-17. The year-wise information regarding the per-student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.13:

STATEMENT 15.13**PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI**

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 R.E
Expenditure (Per Annum)	50812	56288	59730	66593	56223	69736

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

11. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO DEC. 2022:

11.1 Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards despite disturbances in functioning of schools due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 98% at 12th level and 97% at 10th level for academic session 2021-22.

11.2 Under the RTE Act DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students for academic session 2022-23 and 2032 No. of Private Unaided Recognized Schools participated in the draw and 32406 No. of students at entry level were allocated.

11.3 Parents Outreach Programme (Parents Samvaad)

In order to ensure quality education with the help of community and parental involvement, a Parent Outreach Programme was launched on 28th October 2021. Under this programme each School Mitra keeps in touch with families of 50 students in his/her area to support the activities going on in the school in order to garner parental support for academic growth of students. Approx. 81% parents (of students) are mapped with 34749 SMC Members/School Mitras.

11.4 MISSION BUNIYAAD

During current session 2022-23, Mission Buniyaad activities were conducted in the month of April during regular school hours and during May – June, 2022 as summer camp. The assessment of students was conducted in April, May and June 2022 and significant improvement was observed in the learning levels of the students of Classes 3-9.

A common online Mission Buniyaad assessment module for reading & numeracy level data collection was adopted for DoE and MCD. Baseline assessments were done in 7 phases up to December 2022. A substantial increase in the level of learning of the students was observed due to the programme.

11.5 Strengthen school libraries

- The annual Mega Book Fair (2021-22) was held in the Virtual Mode. 614644 books were procured and added to the collection of school libraries.

- Extension of classroom Libraries for post primary in DoE schools with an objective to provide good quality, age appropriate, interesting reading material right into the classrooms. This project aims to enhance classroom teaching, making it more interactive and informative.
- Barcode system is being implemented in libraries of 2 Govt. schools of DoE on pilot basis for fast and error free circulation and housekeeping services in compliance with the automation process envisioned in NEP 2020.

11.6 School Health Clinics as Pilot project in 20 Govt. school of GNCTD.

Pilot project of School Health Clinics was launched on 12.01.2022 in 20 Government Schools with many services which includes physical screening and referral services to the school students and teachers, which concluded on 30.06.2022.

On the basis of experience of Pilot Project DGHS and DoE has taken the School Health Clinic Project forwarded and Doctors, PHNOs and Attendants have started working in July 2022 in 20 School Health Clinic in Govt. Schools of Delhi.

11.7 Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum (EMC)

Business Blasters is a practical component of the Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum for grades XI and XII, where participating students are given seed money of ₹ 2000 to come up with a business idea and implement it in their neighbourhoods to earn profit or solve a social problem applying their entrepreneurial mindset in real life. During 2022-23, 79% students of Delhi Govt. schools, who submitted a business plan, have received ₹ 2000 as seed money under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP).

11.8 Inclusive Education

During 2021-22, home based education was provided to 2204 Out of School Children with Disabilities (OoSCwDs). In the year 2021-22 around 293 OoSCwDs have been identified. Fourteen Resource centers started during 2021-22 for catering to the therapeutic needs of CWSN studying in Govt. schools under all districts of Director of Education. In total there are fourteen resource centers are functional to provide therapeutical service to all CWSN.

11.9 Samagra Shiksha is a flagship programme of Government of India under which assistance is provided for recruitment of teachers, infrastructure, trainings, text books etc. From the year 2018-19, 03 CSS schemes, namely, SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education have been subsumed under the scheme "Samagra Shiksha". The scheme focuses on achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, providing free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group.

- 822 Special Training Centres (STCs) have been set up for mainstreaming of Out

of School children

- 37354 numbers of children enrolled at STCs.

11.10 SCERT

Strengthening of existing infrastructure in SCERT/DIETs

- To develop world class teachers & strengthen education revolution SCERT inaugurated its new 'Training wing' on 21st October 2022 equipped with facilities at par with world-class institutes.
- Assessment Cell has been established (under Samagra Shiksha Fund) for transforming assessment practices in the states & lead and coordinate NAS, SLAS in the state.
- Studio has been setup for developing high quality e-content material (Interactives, audio, video, e-educational resources), teleconferencing and broadcasting services.

11.11 A total number of 20,645 additional class rooms have been constructed upto December, 2022.

11.12 During 2022-23, total enrolment at Special Training Centers has increased to 37477 as compared to 25593 during 2021-2022

11.13 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.

12. New Initiatives/Activities (2023-24)

12.1 Hobby Hubs

Under this program, "Hobby Hubs" are being setup in 46 single shift/general shift Govt. schools in order to provide opportunity to students after school hours to nurture the innate abilities through various activities by approximately equal number (46) of interested Academics/Individuals/NGOs. In sync with the National Education Policy 2020, this program encourages schools to utilize their resources and infrastructure to full capacity during non-teaching/ after school hours. The activities include interalia : Western Dance, Classical Dance, Theatre, Photography etc.

12.2 Project Voices

'Project Voices' is being launched in all DoE schools for students of class 3 to 12 for sharing thoughts through speaking. It is an endeavour to encourage students to develop a skill-set in fearlessly articulating their opinions through activity like Debate, Extempore, Declamation, Spell, etc.

12.3 A pilot project on E-magazines with content developed by students on the theme of SDGs has been launched in 30 selected Govt. Schools of DoE.

12.4 Setting up of School Science Museum

A School Science Museum will be setup at Govt. school at Chirag Enclave for developing curiosity and interest in science among children. Many such topics of science among students and teachers, which make them feel like the world of magic, will be understandable easily by visiting this museum.

12.5 Setting up a Boarding school for Homeless children

Concerning the future of underprivileged homeless children at an early age, the Delhi Govt. has decided to setup a boarding school with modern facilities for providing them food, shelter and quality education.

12.6 Conversion of classroom into Digital Classroom: All classrooms will be converted into digital classrooms within 5 years.

12.7 SCERT

This year SCERT has initiated the process to establish a virtual management information system i.e Teachers Training Management System (TTMS) for implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the In-service teachers training programme which will help to streamline and facilitate teacher training across Delhi.

12.8 MISSION BUNIYAAD

For the session 2023-24, the development of new LEM (Learning Enrichment Material) by the concerned Mentor Teacher is under process for the subjects Hindi/Urdu, English and Mathematics. The development of LEM for CWSN students is also under process for the first time.

13. Higher Education

13.1 The role of higher education in sustainable economic and social development is crucial. Knowledge is the focal point of higher education. Investing in knowledge creation and enabling its diffusion is the key to create high wage employment and enhance productivity growth. In higher education institutions knowledge is produced via research, transmitted via teaching and acquired by students. Higher Education Institutions provide different programmes to their students with aim to prepare them for different economic sectors, help them to stay for long and keep pace with changes in the global economy.

Government has been focusing on quality higher education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, improving governance and institutional restructuring towards the inclusion of the hitherto deprived communities. Recently many innovative programmes have been launched for promotion of research & development in higher educational

Institute, setting up of incubation centres and inculcating entrepreneurial talents among students. Promotion of skill development is the priority area of the Government by upgrading institutes to attain global standards.

The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from ₹ 619.93 crore in financial year 2021-22 to ₹ 981.94 crore in financial year 2022-23.

There are total 245 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2021-22, the details of which are given as under :

STATEMENT 15.14

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

S. No.	Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Universities	12	12	12	13	13	14	16
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	11	11	11	11	9	8
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	4	4	4	4	5	6
4.	Colleges for General Education	84	84	85	90	90	91	90
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	100	102	107	100	100	103	125
	Total	211	213	219	218	218	222	245

Source: DHE - AISHE portal; Survey Year 2022-23 and universities letter (DU & GGSIPU).

Note: Increase/decrease in number of colleges is due to affiliation given to colleges in a particular year in Delhi.

13.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.14 that approx. 51% of the total higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions followed by approx. 37% under the category of colleges for general education and 12% remaining are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

STATEMENT 15.15

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION (2018-19 TO 2020-21)

(In lakh)

	Total Enrolment in Higher Education		Women Enrolment		%age of Women	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
2018-19	10.77	373.99	5.28	181.89	49.02	48.63
2019-20	10.99	362.53	5.43	177.19	49.41	48.88
2020-21	10.89	383.04	5.33	185.47	48.94	48.42

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) portal; Survey Year 2020-21

13.4 From the Statement 15.15, it may be observed that women enrolment of higher Education has been maintained almost at the level of previous year.

STATEMENT 15.16

GENDER PARITY INDEX AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

LEVEL	2020-21	
	DELHI	ALL INDIA
Under Graduate	0.90	0.94
Post Graduate	1.40	1.29
PG Diploma	0.77	0.78
M. Phil.	0.97	1.64
PhD	0.91	0.82
Diploma	0.82	0.55
Certificate	0.84	0.84
Integrated	0.60	0.81

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2020-21.

13.5 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 above table that the GPI in Delhi at the educational level of Post Graduate, Ph.D and Diploma are far better than at National level.

13.6 Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education upto Dec. 2022 :

13.6.1 Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

- The project work of East Campus of GGSIPU was awarded in August, 2017, at the total estimated cost of ₹ 271 crore of which ₹ 41 crore was decided to be borne by DHE, GNCTD. Now, the project has been revised and the estimated cost is ₹ 386.83 Crore. At present, 97% work of the project is completed.
- The proposal for construction of 2nd phase campus of GGSIPU at Sector 16-C Dwarka is also in process.

13.6.2 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The AUD has planned to develop two new university campuses at allotted plots at Dheerpur and Rohini measuring about 20 Hectares and 7.3 Hectares respectively. The proposals have been approved by EFC. The estimated cost of the Dheerpur campus is Rs 1199.02 crore and the estimated cost of the Rohini campus is Rs 1107.56 crore. The project duration for completion for both the projects is 3 years after obtaining necessary approval. The Draft Cabinet Note is being prepared for approval of Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister/ MoHE. It is expected to start the project from 2022-23. After completion of construction of Dheerpur Campus, it is estimated to cater to 16040 students and the Rohini Campus shall cater to 9900 students.

13.6.3 National Law University

Capital Project:

The NLU is planning to construct hostel for students in Dwarka, Delhi.

13.6.4 Delhi Sports University

At present, Delhi Sports University is functioning at Ludlow Castle Sports Complex, 4, Shamnath Marg, Delhi. The engagement of teaching staff and coaches for Delhi Sports University is ongoing and the process to start admission for the academic session 2022-23 is under process.

Capital Project:

The permanent campus of the University is proposed to be set up at Ghevra More, village Hirankudna (near Mundka), Delhi.

13.6.5 Delhi Teachers University

The Delhi Teachers University is the first and the only University in India solely established for promoting excellence in Teachers Education. It reinforces the focus of the Delhi Government on providing quality education accessible to all the children of Delhi.

The Council of Ministers had approved the draft Cabinet Note on Delhi Teachers University Bill vide Cabinet Decision No. 3061 dated 20.12.2021, the same was passed by the Delhi Assembly in the month of January 2022. Accordingly, Delhi Teachers University Act 2022 has already been notified on 10.01.2022. Delhi Teachers University was established through Delhi Teachers University Act 2022 on 26.01.2022 vide Gazette notification dated 25.01.2022.

At present, DTU is functioning at Outram Lane Campus, Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi. DTU is presently in the process of obtaining the approval from NCTE for 2 and 3 years integrated B.Ed, M.Ed Programme and other courses.

Capital Project:

The permanent campus of the University is proposed to be set up at the gram sabha land of about 12 acres at the village Bakkarwala, Delhi.

13.6.6 Schemes under DHE Trust:

“Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” funded from the funds of ‘Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust’ under DHE-

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the students enrolled in under graduate courses in 9 State Universities of Delhi and their affiliated colleges. Students having National Food Security Card are given financial assistance of 100% of tuition

fee. Students not covered under food security scheme and having annual family income less than ₹ 2.50 lakh avail benefit upto 50% of tuition fee and students having annual family income between ₹ 2.50 lakh to ₹ 6.00 lakh avail benefit equal to 25% of tuition fee. The students should have 60% marks in preceding class to avail the financial assistance, 5% relaxation in marks is allowed for SC/ST students. During the academic session 2021-22, total 11379 applications have been received and the verification of the applications is under process.

Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme:

The Directorate of Higher Education also runs a scheme 'Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee scheme' w.e.f. the year 2015-16 under which the student can avail the educational loan upto ₹ 10 Lakh for which the guarantee is provided to banks through 'Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust'.

14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 14.1 Government of NCT of Delhi has taken multiple initiatives to enhance the skill levels among youth and working population with the aim to bridge the gap between demand and supply of skilled manpower in the industry, inculcating innovative thinking and developing entrepreneurship abilities for existing as well as prospective employment generation, building technical and vocational training framework, increasing intake capacity of students, and setting up of incubation centres. GNCTD has been promoting technical institutes and Universities to do more researches by providing research exclusive grants.
- 14.2 The Department of Training & Technical Education is entrusted with the responsibility of providing trained technical skilled manpower to meet the contemporary needs of the industry and contribute to the planned growth of National economy. DTTE has accorded high priority to development of technical education and skill development, for this purpose, has initiated a number of measures to augment higher education infrastructure, introducing new courses, providing affordable and quality technical & vocational courses to promote decent employment and entrepreneurship, faculty development programmes etc.
- 14.3 Delhi Government has 06 state Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D), Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU), Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) and Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University (DSEU). Besides, there is 01 degree level institute i.e. College of Art, 08 Polytechnics (Private +Aided) and 52 ITIs (Govt. & Private) i.e. total 60 technical institutes imparting technical & professional education at various levels including certificates, diploma and degree up to Ph.D. under Department of Training and Technical Education. The details are given below:

- 14.3.1 **Delhi Technological University (DTU)**, erstwhile Delhi College of Engineering (DCE), is a state university in Delhi. It was reconstituted as Delhi Technological University (DTU) vide Delhi Act 6 of 2009 w.e.f. July 2009. The vision of the University is to establish centers of excellence in emerging areas of science, engineering, technology, management and allied areas and to foster an ecosystem for incubation, product development and transfer of technology and entrepreneurship. The intake capacity of the university in various technical and professional courses during 2022-23 is 4596.
- 14.3.2 **Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT)** is a state university in Delhi. It is affiliated to the University of Delhi and a premier University of global recognition that provides Hi-Tech courses in the emerging areas of technology at UG, PG, and Ph.D levels, undertakes R&D consultancies and technology transfer programmes to create potential innovators and leaders to serve Society and Nation. During the academic year 2022-23 the intake capacity of the university is 3946.
- 14.3.3 Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) is a State University and the first Pharmacy University in India. The University has been made functional from academic session 2015-16. It is the ultimate destination for education, training and providing research in various Diploma, UG, PG and PhD courses related to Medical/Health or pharmaceutical sciences. The intake capacity of the university during 2022-23 is 1137.
- 14.3.4 Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) The University has been established under “The Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women” in May 2013. IGDTUW ensures active participation of women in the field of Engineering, Science, Management and Architecture, while striking out a work-life balance. IGDTUW is committed to make the student’s educational experience multifaceted and holistic. Currently IGDTUW having 07 Departments and offers Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctorate programs in Computer Science, IT, Electronics, Mechanical & Automation, Artificial Intelligence, Architecture and Management. The intake capacity of the university during 2022-23 is 1275.
- 14.3.5 Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D) was established in 2008, under Delhi Act, 2007 empowering it to do research and development and grant degrees. The Institute has established a strong research culture, focused research groups, and innovative education programs. IIIT-Delhi has six academic departments viz; Computer Science, Electronics and Communication, Computational Biology, Human Centered design, Social Science and Humanities, and Mathematics. The Institute is moving forward as a community and is firmly on the path to sustainability and transformation, and thus becoming a globally respected and recognized institution. During 2022-23, it has intake capacity of 934.
- 14.3.6 Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University (DSEU): The Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) was established in August 2020 by the Government of NCT of Delhi to equip students with world-class skill education to enable access to aspirational jobs and inculcate entrepreneurial mindset and entrepreneurship. DSEU aims to create

a win-win for the youth and the industry by filling the existing gaps in skill training. The course curriculum offered at DSEU is inspired by industry requirements and will help graduates to be career-ready. The University offer courses at Certificate level, Diploma level, Degree level and Post Graduation level through its 19 campuses in Delhi. During 2022-23 it has intake capacity of 7933.

The seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants is limited and Delhi Government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. The intake capacity in Technical and Professional courses in colleges and universities under Directorate of Training and Technical Education has been reflected in Statement 15.17. The intake capacity has increased significantly in the last seven years that is from 6513 in 2016-17 to 20069 in 2022-23 i.e. approximately 208%.

STATEMENT 15.17

INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

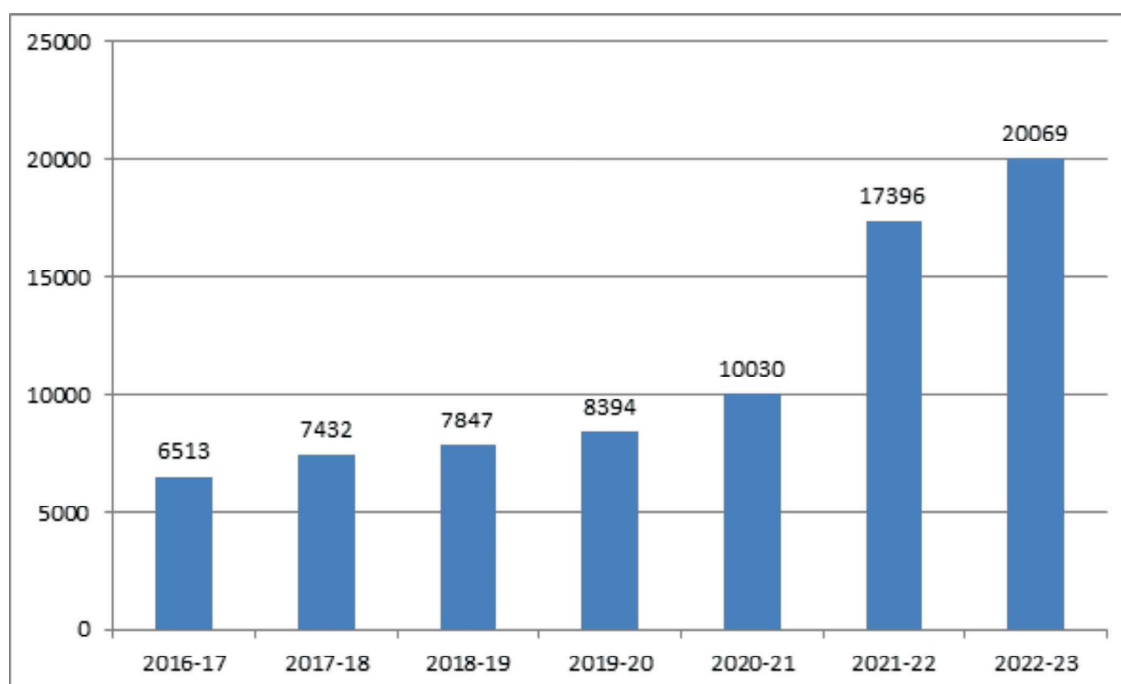
S. No.	Institute	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Delhi Technological University (DTU) [Including East Campus]	2843	3689	3814	3790	5000	5100	4596
2.	Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)	1033	1051	1175	1521	1696	2788	3946
3.	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTU-W)	689	689	618	710	1113	1275	1275
4.	Indraprastha Institute of Information and Technology (IIIT-Delhi)	444	546	612	660	859	878	934
5.	G.B. Pant Govt. Engineering College (GBPGEC)	225	180	210	220	NIL	-	-

S. No.	Institute	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
6.	Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technology & Research (AIACT&R)	252	252	252	270	-	-	-
7.	Ch. Brahm Prakash Govt. Engineering College (Ch. BPGEC)	148	120	134	180	250	-	-
8.	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)	258	258	138	140	180	-	-
9.	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research (DIPSAR)	215	235	241	150	-	-	-
10.	Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University (DPSRU)	175	173	310	410	530	1097	1137
11.	College of Art (COA)	231	239	343	343	402	Nil	248*
12.	Delhi skill & Entrepreneurship University	-	-	-	-	-	6258	7933
TOTAL		6513	7432	7847	8394	10030	17396	20069

Note:

1. AIACT&R and Ch. BPGEC has been merged with NSUT and data has been shown in NSUT
2. DIPSAR has been merged with DPSRU and data has been shown in DPSRU.
3. DITE & GBPEC has been merged with DSEU whereas the intake capacity has been shown separately.
4. * The Admission process for BFA 2022-23 is still under process in College of Art.

CHART 15.3
INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES



STATEMENT 15.18
TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2016-17 TO 2022-23

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
2.	Industrial Training Centers	63	63	63	40	33	33	33
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	NA	0	0
4.	Commercial Section Institutes	1	1	1	1	--	0	0
5.	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	19	19	19	19	18	8 (Private + Aided)	8 (Private + Aided)
6.	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	1	1	7	7	7	0	0
	TOTAL	104	104	110	87	77	60	60

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Note: Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) and WCSCs have been merged with the DSEU during the year 2021-22.

STATEMENT 15.19

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2016-17 TO 2022-23

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	12771	11672	11792	10241	10960	11020	11336
2.	Industrial Training Centers	4427	3747	3672	3720	6128	5478 (Approx.)	4408
3.	Basic Training Centers	681	680	754	765	NA	NA	NA
4.	Commercial Section Institutes	118	0	0	0	--	--	--
5.	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	15568	14540	15023	16770	7934	637 (Private)	473 (Private)
6.	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	630	612	683	690	NIL	--	--
TOTAL		34195	31251	31924	32186	25022	17135	16217

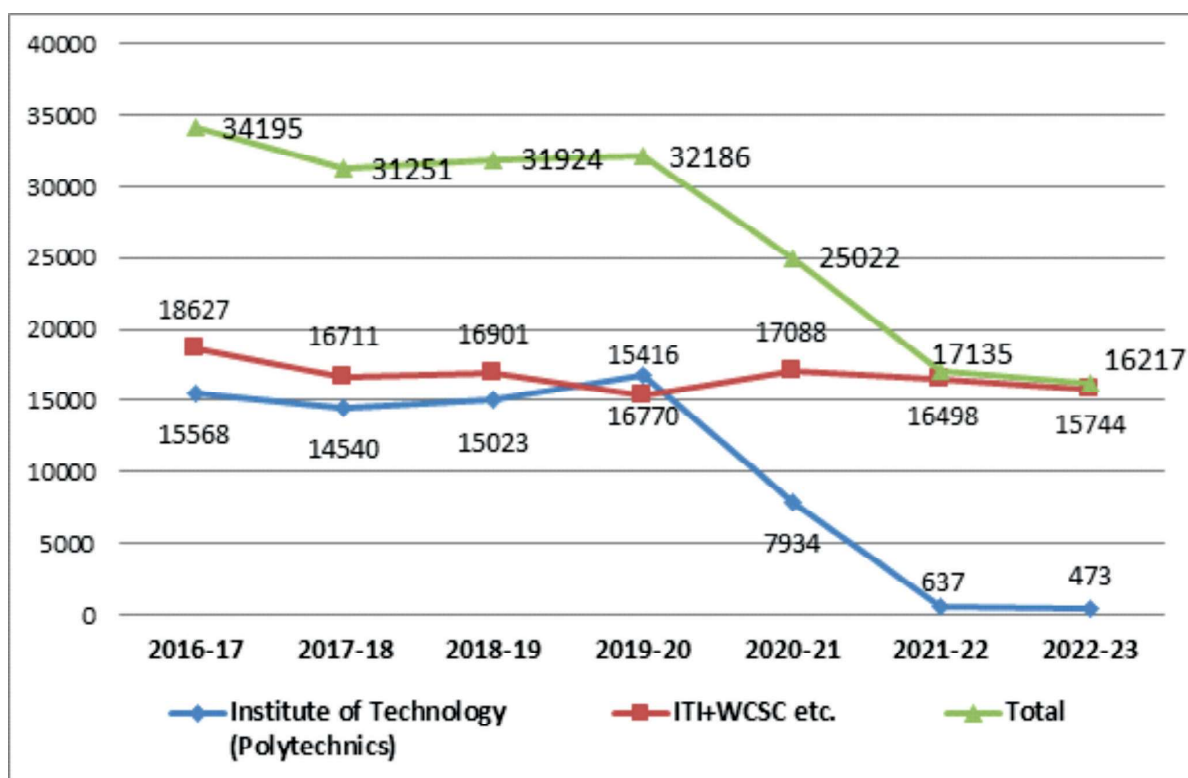
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Note: 1. Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) & WCSCs have been merged with DESU during the year 2021-22.

2. Students shown in Polytechnics are Private Institutes under DTTE as on 04.01.2023

CHART 15.4

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI 2016-17 TO 2022-23



- **Setting up of Incubation Centres**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 have already been set up. Grant of ₹ 1.5 Crore was given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 have 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. There are 159 numbers of Incubates working in Incubation Centres.

The institutes' wise list is given below:-

UPDATED STATUS OF INCUBATION CENTERS / START-UPS ESTABLISHED AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES & INSTITUTIONS UTILIZING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT / FUND

S. No.	Name of the Incubation Center	Number of Start-ups till 30 Nov. 2022	Seed money released amount (till 2022)
1.	AIACTR Incubation and Research Foundation	5	1.52 Crore
2.	ANDC in Start Foundation	13	2.29 Crore
3.	AUD Centre for Incubation Innovation & Entrepreneurship	14	3.16 Crore
4.	BPIBS Knowledge and Innovation Foundation	3	1.67 Crore
5.	DPSRU Innovation and Incubation Foundation (DIIF)	15	2.53 Crore
6.	DTU Innovation and incubation foundation	33	1.86 Crore
7.	IGDTUW- Anveshan Foundation	17	2.75 Crore
8.	IIIT-Delhi Innovation and Incubation Center	28	3.06 Crore
9.	NSUT Incubation and Innovation Foundation (NSUT - IIF)	12	2.18 Crore
10.	SSCBS Innovation and Incubation Foundation (SIIF)	19	2.76 Crore
11.	DITE	0	0.83 Crore
	TOTAL	159	24.61 Crore approx.

Major Highlights in respect of Technical Education in 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) :

1. Delhi Technological University (DTU) Phase-II construction work comprises of two nine story Academic Blocks and three twelve story Hostel Blocks, are completed. It will enhance academic infrastructure for 3000 students and the hostels accommodation for additional 660 girls and 330 boys is likely to be completed in this year.
2. In Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) a new course B.Sc. Biomedical Science has already been started from academic session 2022-23 and B.Sc. Nursing is likely to be started from the academic session 2023-24. DPSRU is expending by adding research led courses and established some Precision Centre of Excellence i.e. Centre for Precision Medicine DSIR Project and DIIF Project.
3. With the Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research, Geeta Colony and Ch. Braham Prakash Government Engineering College, Jaffarpur as part of Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) have introduced Emerging area courses i.e. B.Arch, B.Tech. (Geoinformatics), B.Tech. (CSE-IoT), B.Tech.(C.S. in Big Data Analytics), B.Tech.(Electronics & Communication in Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning).
4. G.B Pant integrated complex is being constructed at the estimated cost of ₹ 526 Crore. This will add 193641.41 Sq. metre built up area to accommodate 3000 students in diploma & degree programmes.
5. Total intake capacity in technical & professional courses in colleges & universities has increased significantly as compare to last year i.e. from 17396 in 2021-22 to 20069 in 2022-23.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	New Education policy 2020 emphasizes systematic and institutional improvement in regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian Higher Educational Institutions.
➤	There are 5619 number of recognized schools in Delhi with enrolment of approx. 45.72 lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
➤	Highly innovative teaching strategies in school education system make Delhi's education Model unique, which constantly improved the learning experience of children by making it more interesting and enjoyable.

➤	Samagra Shiksha is a flagship programme of Government of India under which assistance is provided for recruitment of teachers, infrastructure, trainings, text books etc.
➤	'Project Voices' is being launched in all DoE schools for students of class 3 to 12 for sharing thoughts through speaking. It is an endeavor to encourage students to develop a skill-set in fearlessly articulating their opinions through activity like Debate, Extempore, Declamation, Spell, etc.
➤	Government has been focusing on quality higher education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, improving governance and institutional restructuring toward the inclusion of the hitherto deprived communities.
➤	Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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.
➤	Grant of ₹1.5 Crore was given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating an environment for collaboration and innovation.

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have.

Winston S. Churchill

Introduction

Prevention is better than cure; a policy leads to accessible affordable & quality Health Care for all. Good health aims to improve the quality of life through prevention and treatment of diseases. Efforts are being made to ensure the healthcare delivery system accessible and affordable to all through a holistic, humane and patient centric approach. “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” is one of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Government of NCT of Delhi is making sustained efforts to achieve the targets under SDGs related to Health indicators.

2. Health as a basic, indisputable human right - a right that is obligatory for the state to provide to all citizens regardless of income, social groups, localities or social class. The health system in the largely urban city- state of Delhi is beset with many pressing challenges. Firstly, the state government is responsible for planning and implementing the delivery of health services within the National Capital Territory, its clientele, comprising the entire national capital region (NCR) and its contiguous districts in the neighboring states, actually surpasses manifold the domiciled population. Secondly, the existing laws and regulations often lead to overlapping actions by multiple agencies regarding public health aspects viz. the State Government, Urban Local Bodies and Central Government.
3. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people. Delhi has made substantial progress in building reliable health infrastructure at various levels. “Ensuring healthy living and promoting well-being for people of all ages” is one of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Government of NCT of Delhi is continuously striving to achieve the goals under the Sustainable Development Goals related to health indicators. The national capital has been at the forefront of health care development. Basic to tertiary health care services are being provided by the public and private sectors and voluntary organizations. Integrated management of health services has helped tide over the critical phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. Health & Family Welfare Department, GNCTD is committed to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi.

Health care delivery system in Delhi has been re-organized in July, 2015 in the following manner:-

- a. Mohalla Clinics (Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics)
 - b. Multi Specialty Clinics (Polyclinics)
 - c. Multi Specialty Hospitals (earlier called Secondary Level Hospitals)
 - d. Super Specialty Hospitals (earlier called Tertiary Level Hospitals)
5. As on 31.03.2022, Government of NCT of Delhi is providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi through 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 167 Allopathic Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 517 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 22 Unani Dispensaries, 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 50 School Health Clinics are providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi.
6. Health & Family Welfare Department, GNCTD making all possible efforts for strengthening primary and secondary healthcare infrastructure by setting up new Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics and Polyclinics besides robust diagnostic facilities. The Government is striving hard to enhance the number of hospital beds by remodeling & expansion of already existing Delhi Government Hospitals. 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 referral from public health facilities of the Delhi Govt. The Government is also running Free Surgery Scheme for surgeries at empanelled private hospitals after referral from Delhi Government Hospitals. Dialysis services are also being provided in selected Delhi Govt. Hospitals through PPP mode.
7. Directorate General of Health Services is the nodal agency under the Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of NCT of Delhi to provide better health care services to the citizens of Delhi with the coordination of other government and non-government organizations. Government of NCT of Delhi itself is a significant contributor in primary health care services having 995 dispensaries (out of total 1621 dispensaries, approx. 61% of total dispensaries) as on 31.03.2022. Statement 16.1 presents data with regard to the health infrastructure at all levels available in Delhi from 2013-14 to 2021-22.

STATEMENT 16.1

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN DELHI DURING THE PERIOD 2013-14 to 2021-22

S. No.	Health Institutions	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Hospitals*	95	95	94	83	88	88	88	88	89
2.	Primary Health Centers	5	2	5	7	7	7	7	12	48
3.	Dispensaries**	1451	1389	1507	1240	1298	1432	1585	1575	1621
4.	Maternity Home & Sub Centers***	267	267	265	193	230	251	224	134	128

S. No.	Health Institutions	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
5.	Polyclinics	19	19	42	48	54 \$	55	56	52\$	44
6.	Nursing Homes	855	973	1057	1057	1160	1172	1151	1119	1050
7.	Special Clinics	27	27	27	14	124	167	305	388@	508
8.	Medical Colleges	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	19#	19
	Total	2735	2788	3014	2659	2978	3189	3433	3387	3507

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD.

* Includes all Delhi Govt., MCD, NDMC, CGHS, Railways, ESI, Defence hospitals etc. Government Hospitals (Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and T.B. Clinics) but excludes maternity Homes & Primary Health Centers.

** Includes Allopathic, AYUSH Dispensaries, and Mobile Health Clinics of all levels of Government.

*** Includes Maternity Homes, Maternity Centers/sub-centers.

\$ This includes Delhi Government Polyclinics which are converted from Delhi Govt. dispensaries during the year.

@ Includes Chest Clinics & VD Clinics.

Only colleges running under graduate medical courses (MBBS, BHMS, BAMS, BUMS & BDS).

8. It may be seen from above Statement that number of medical institutions in Delhi has increased in 2021-22 to 3507 from 3387 in 2020-21. There are number of reasons behind 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 work load.
9. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi - 2021-22 is given in the statement 16.2.

STATEMENT 16.2

AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI

S. No.	Agencies	2021-22	
		Institutions	Beds sanctioned
1.	Delhi Government	40	14244
2.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	47	3625
3.	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	221
4.	Government of India(DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, LRS Inst.)	19	9544
5.	Other Autonomous Bodies {Patel Chest Inst., IIT Hospital, AIIMS, NITRD(earlier LRS)}	5	3786
6.	Private Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Voluntary Organizations	1050	27540
	Total	1163	58960

Source: Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

10. Growth of Bed Capacity - According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended bed population ratio is 5 beds per a population of 1,000. However, the bed population ratio in Delhi in 2021-22 has remained at 2.89 which is much below the WHO norm. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2013-14 onwards is depicted in the Statement 16.3:

STATEMENT 16.3

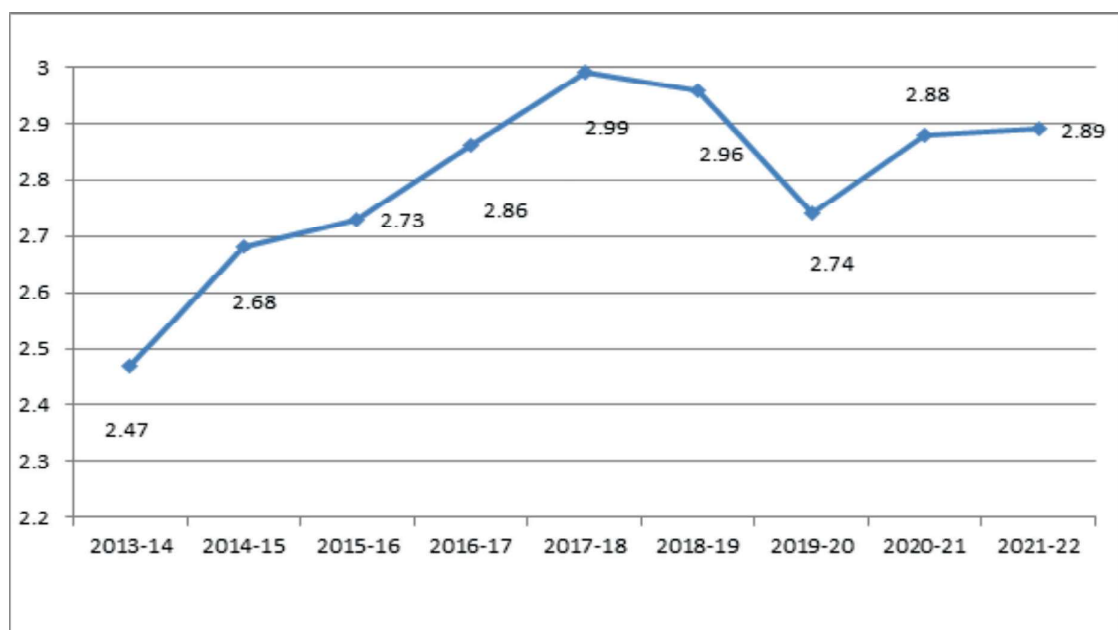
BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2012-21

S. No.	Year	Number of Hospital beds		
		Population (in '00')	Beds Sanctioned	Beds per 1000 Persons
1.	2013-14	176310	43596	2.47
2.	2014-15	179690	48096	2.68
3.	2015-16	183140	49969	2.73
4.	2016-17	186640	53329	2.86
5.	2017-18	191287	57194	2.99
6.	2018-19	194793	57709	2.96
7.	2019-20	198299	54321	2.74
8.	2020-21	201805	58156	2.88
9.	2021-22	203535	58960	2.89

Source: Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD.

CHART 16.1

BED POPULATION RATIO (BEDS PER 1000 PERSONS) IN DELHI



11. At the end of Financial Year 2021-22, the total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi has increased to 58960 beds in 1163 Government and Private Medical Institutions & Hospitals from 58156 beds available as on 31.03.2021. Sanctioned bed capacity in Delhi Government hospitals/institutions has increased substantially to 14244 in 2021-22 from 12543 in 2020-21. The percentage of beds in the Medical Institutions operated by Delhi Government, Government of India & Local bodies constituted as 24.2 percent, 22.6 percent, 6.5 percent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/ hospitals/voluntary organizations were recorded at 46.7 percent. Besides new projects, Delhi Government has started remodeling/expansion of existing hospitals so as to add up new beds as per available FAR.

12. **Status of Hospitals being constructed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi –**

At present, 11 hospitals including 7 exclusively COVID hospitals are under construction. A list of 04 projects showing details of number of beds, date of approval by Competent Authority, project costs, etc. are placed at Statement 16.4 and details of COVID hospitals under construction are placed at Statement 16.5.

STATEMENT 16.4

DETAILS OF HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing Projects
1.	Hospital Project at Madipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bed strength has been revised to 691 beds from 200 beds. The Preliminary estimate amounting to ₹ 320.07 crore has been approved by EFC for 691 beds on 06/12/2019. RCC S/S work completed. Finishing work and MEP works are in progress. Target date of completion : 30/06/2023 Physical Progress 70%.
2.	Hospital Project at Siraspur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised proposal comprised of a 2716 beds Hospital building (Phase-I 1164 beds + Phase-II 1552 beds). In Phase (1), 1164 bedded hospital is being constructed. The Preliminary estimate amounting to ₹ 487.54 Crore has been approved by EFC on 10/12/2019 for construction of 1164 bedded new hospital work at Siraspur.) Block "A" - Terrace slab has been completed, RCC work of water tank and mummy, ACC/Brick work, Gypsum plaster, W/S, Sanitary, Granite in staircase and tile work are in progress. Block 'C':- Centering Shuttering and Placing of reinforcement bar of ground floor & 1st floor slab and columns are in progress. STP & UG:- RCC work completed, water proofing work is in progress. ESS:- Terrace slab has been completed, mummy columns, peripheral beam, AAC block and plaster work are in progress. Target date of completion: 31.08.2023. Physical Progress: 60%.

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing Projects
3.	Hospital Project at Vikaspuri (Hastsal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bed strength has been revised to 691 beds from 200 bed hospital. The Preliminary estimate amounting to ₹ 319.51 Crore has been approved by EFC for 691 beds on 06/12/2019 for construction of hospital. Raft Foundation work completed. S/S work is in progress Target date of completion: 31.12.2023. Physical progress 25%.
4.	Hospital Project at Jwalapuri (Nangloi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bed strength of the hospital project has been revised to 691 beds from 200 bedded hospital. The Preliminary Estimate amounting to ₹ 319.65 crore has been approved by EFC for 691 beds on 06/12/2019 for construction of hospital. RCC S/S work completed. Finishing work and MEP works are in progress. Target date of completion: 30.06.2023. Physical progress 74%.

Source: H&FW Department & DGHS, GNCTD

13. New COVID Hospitals: During the 2nd wave of COVID-19, the health infrastructure was overwhelmed due to high number of patients per day. The additional capacity of beds in the form of temporary hospitals was created with great efforts by the Delhi Govt. During the studies for the forecast of COVID, it has been forecasted by statistical studies that the requirement of beds for patients along with the ICUs will be extraordinary and this wave may also affect the children. Thus in order to increase the bed capacity in a short time, the semi-permanent / temporary ICU hospitals has been planned to be set up at 07 locations.

The design of the Hospital has been conceptualized as a semi-permanent / temporary structure that can be utilized for 25-30 years to be constructed in a very short time. The proposed facilities have been designed as COVID hospital. However, after the ebbing of COVID pandemic, the same can be utilized for other specialized hospital services. The facilities mainly consist of three Sub-buildings, Emergency/ OPD / Ward Block, Services Building including space for PSA / Oxygen Tanks and Multi Level Car Parking Block. The Multi-Level Car Parking Block will be constructed in future after taking due permission. The operation theaters will be created on 3rd/4th floors of each hospital.

STATEMENT 16.5**LIST OF COVID HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing Projects
1.	Shalimar Bagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No. of beds : 1430 ● Foundation work, construction of retaining wall, fabrication, erection of steel structure completed. Deck sheet and RCC slab, fire paint, internal partition walls, external facade, electrical services & finishing works etc. are in progress. ● Target date of completion : 30.04.2023 ● Physical progress : 70%
2.	Kirari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No. of beds : 458 ● The original foundation plan was reviewed and changed to pile foundation due to liquification of soil during earthquake. The drawing and design has been reviewed by the consultant in the light of new soil survey report and proposed the pile foundation in lieu of isolated footings. Work of Kirari hospital has been held up due to further requirements of OPD, Registration Counters, Medicine Counters etc. ● Target date of completion : 30.06.2023
3.	Sultanpuri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No. of beds : 527 ● Foundation work, construction of retaining wall, fabrication, erection of steel structure completed. Deck sheet and RCC slab, fire paint, internal dry partition wall etc. are in progress. ● Target date of completion : 31.03.2023 ● Physical progress : 70%
4.	Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No. of beds : 596 ● Foundation work, fabrication, erection of steel structure, Deck sheet and RCC slab are completed. Fire paint, internal partition walls, external facade, electrical services & finishing works etc. are in progress. ● Target date of completion : 31.03.2023 ● Physical progress : 80%
5.	GTB Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No. of beds : 1912 ● Foundation work, fabrication, erection of steel structure, Deck sheet and RCC slab are completed for ward blocks and in progress for arrival and diagnostic blocks. Fire paint, internal partition walls, external facade, electrical services & finishing works etc. are in progress in all the blocks. ● Target date of completion : 30.04.2023 ● Physical progress : 70%

6.	Sarita Vihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beds: 200 (Mother & Child Hospital, earlier Sarita Vihar Hospital was envisaged as 336 bedded ICU Hospital. Earth work and RCC work in foundation, erection of PEB structure, deck sheet, RCC Slab are completed. The internal partition, fire paint, external facade, electrical services and finishing works are in progress. Target date of completion : 31.03.2023 Physical progress : 80%
7.	Raghubir Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beds : 1577 RCC work in foundation, Erection of PEB structure, deck sheet, RCC slab work is in progress. Target date of completion: 31.05.2023. Physical progress : 40%

Source: H&FW Department & DGHS, GNCTD

14. Besides above, Delhi Govt. has decided to remodel 15 existing Hospitals so as to enhance number of existing beds as per FAR norms. Around 6000 new beds will be added after completion of re-modeling of the hospitals. The status of 15 projects of remodeling is as follows:

STATEMENT 16.6

STATUS OF HOSPITALS TO BE RE-MODELED / EXPANDED

S. No.	Name of Hospital	P.E./ Cost (₹ in Crore)	Bed in existence	Proposed new beds	Total beds after remodeling / expansion	Physical Progress (%)
1.	LN Hospital (New Block)	533.91	0	1570	1570	61
2.	SRHC (Cancer & Maternity Block)	276.41	200	573	773	20
3.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	194.91	500	463	963	60
4.	JPCH	189.77	339	221	560	-
5.	Bhagwan Mahavir	172.79	360	384	744	25
6.	Guru Govind Singh	172.03	100	472	572	94
7.	LBS – New Mother and Child Block	143.73	100	460	560	64
8.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial	117.78	300	362	662	70
9.	Acharya Shree Bhikshu	94.38	100	270	370	95
10.	RTRM	86.31	100	270	370	71
11.	Deep Chand Bandhu	69.36	284	200	484	50
12.	Aruna Asaf Ali	55.36	100	51	151	40
13.	Shree Dada Dev ShishuMaitri	53.44	106	175	281	60

S. No.	Name of Hospital	P.E./ Cost (₹ in Crore)	Bed in existence	Proposed new beds	Total beds after remodeling / expansion	Physical Progress (%)
14.	Lok Nayak Hosp (Causality Block)	58.71	190	194	384	38
15.	Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan	210.24	200	372	572	-

Source: H&FW Department & DGHS, SE (Health), GNCTD

15. **Medical Colleges of All Systems of Medicines Systems Delhi** – 19 medical colleges provide different under graduate/post graduate courses of all systems (Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy) in Delhi. Details of annual intake, course offered in respect of these colleges are placed at Statement 16.7.

STATEMENT 16.7

LIST OF MEDICAL COLLEGES AND INTAKE CAPACITY

S. No.	Name of the Medical College/University	Course	Annual Intake
1.	Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals, New Delhi, (Delhi University)	UG, MBBS PG (MD/MS/MDS) SS (DM/M.Ch)	240 177 8
2.	Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College & Hospital, Karol Bagh, Delhi (Delhi University)	BAMS BUMS MD (Unani) MD (Ayurveda)	75 75 13 18
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, (Autonomous)	MBBS MD/MS DM/M.Ch. B.Sc (H) Nursing B.Sc (Post Basic) Nursing M.Sc./M. Biotech/ M.Sc Nursing B.Sc Paramedical courses	125+7 (Foreign+National) 1106+107 (FN/Spons) 560 (open)+131 (Spons), Fellowship 86+39 (Spons) 101 51 121 59
4.	Maulana Azad Medical College,	MBBS PG (MD/MS/Diploma) MD/M. Ch	250 247 6
5.	Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, N. Delhi (Delhi University)	BHMS/ MD (Homeo)	125 09
6.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	MBBS MD/MS	150 49

S. No.	Name of the Medical College/University	Course	Annual Intake
7.	University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (Delhi University)	MBBS/ MD/MS/MDS B.Sc.(MT)Radiology M.Sc (Radiology)	170 197 19 06
8.	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences	BDS/ MDS	50 22
9.	Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic Medical College &Hospital, Moti Bagh, (IP University)	BHMS	63
10.	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College , (IP University)	MBBS/ MD/MS/DM DM/M.Ch B.Sc. MLT B.Sc MIT BPO Course	170 313 43 25 12 16
11.	Army College of Medical Science (IP University)	MBBS	100
12.	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Delhi University)	BDS	50
13.	ESIC Dental College & Hospital, Rohini, (IP University)	BDS	62
14.	Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic CharakSansthan, Najafgarh, (IP University)	BAMS MD	125 51
15.	North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College & Hospital, (IP University)	MBBS	60
16.	School of Unani Medical Education and Research and Associated Majeeda Unani Hospital, (Jamia Hamdard University)	BUMS MD (Unani)	50 09
17.	Dr. BSA Medical College, Rohini (IP Universtiy)	MBBS	125
18.	ESI-PGMISR, Basaidarapur, (IP University)	MD/MS/DM (Pulmonary Medicine)	31
19.	ABVIMS, Dr. RML Hospital (IP University)	MBBS MD, DM, MS, MCh, DNB	100 241

Source: DGHS, GNCTD

16. The information regarding expenditure share of Health & Family Welfare (Schemes / Programmes) is presented in the Statement 16.8

STATEMENT 16.8**SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE BY DELHI GOVT.**

(₹ In Crores)

S. No.	Year	Total Expenditure on all Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects	Expenditure on Schemes/Programmes/ Projects	% Expenditure
1.	2012-13	13237.51	1522.18	11.50
2.	2013-14	13964.28	1600.90	11.46 15.29
3.	2014-15	13979.67	2137.67	15.29
4.	2015-16	14960.54	1999.63	13.37
5.	2016-17	14355.03	2074.26	14.45
6.	2017-18	14400.99	1906.65	13.24
7.	2018-19	15672.03	2325.08	14.84
8.	2019-20	20307.02	2357.68	11.61
9.	2020-21	19258.65	3000.12	15.58
10.	2021-22	30530.77	4938.01	16.17

Source: Schemes/Programmes/Projects wise expenditure document.

17. It is evident from above Statement that the public investment for Health & Family Welfare under Scheme/Programme/Projects of Delhi Government has significantly increased from ₹1522.18 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 4938.01 crore in 2021-22 and further in percentage terms it has increased from 11.50% in 2012-13 to 16.17% of total expenditure on all schemes/programmes/projects.

STATEMENT 16.8(A)**PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH BY GNCTD**

(in ₹)

Year	Per Capita Expenditure on Health
2012-13	1572.62
2013-14	1675.94
2014-15	1996.47
2015-16	1962.36
2016-17	2133.03
2017-18	2455.37
2018-19	2795.83
2019-20	2867.25
2020-21	3133.46
2021-22 (RE)	5022.09

Source : Annual Financial Statements of GNCTD and Population projections by MoSPI as on 01.08.2022.

18. It is evident from the above statement that per capita expenditure by Delhi Government on Health & Family Welfare has increased to ₹ 5022 in 2021-22 from ₹ 1573 in the year 2012-13 which is more than three times during the last nine years.
19. Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare with reference to GSDP - The expenditure on Health & Family Welfare taking in to account expenditure incurred under Establishment & Scheme/ Programmes of Govt. of Delhi with reference to GSDP is sharply increased to 1.13 % in 2021-22 (RE) from 0.81% in 2020-21.

STATEMENT 16.8 (B)

EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in Crore)	Total Exp. On Medical & Public Health (₹ in Crore)	% of GSDP on Health
2012-13	391387.64	2734.15	0.70
2013-14	443959.89	2977.14	0.67
2014-15	494803.02	3621.99	0.73
2015-16	550803.70	3634.28	0.66
2016-17	616085.06	4031.01	0.65
2017-18	677900.04	4733.21	0.70
2018-19	738389.43	5495.48	0.74
2019-20	794030.05	5744.54	0.72
2020-21	785341.62	6396.65	0.81
2021-22 (RE)	923966.57	10446.44	1.13

Source: Annual Financial Statements of GNCTD and GSDP by MoSPI as on 01.08.2022.

Child & Maternal Health

20. 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 System. 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		Post -Natal Mortality Rate (CRS)	Infant Mortality Rate	
					(CRS)	(SRS)		(CRS)	(SRS)
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

Yearr	Birth Rate* (CRS)	Death* Rate (CRS)	Average no. of events per day		Infant Mortality Rate				
			Births	Deaths	Neonatal Mortality Rate		Post -Natal Mortality Rate (CRS)	Infant Mortality Rate	
					(CRS)	(SRS)		(CRS)	(CRS)
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	14	14	7	21	16
2018	18.77	7.53	994	399	15	10	8	24	13
2019	18.35	7.29	1002	398	16	8	8	24	11
2020	14.85	7.03	824	390	14	9	7	20	12
2021	13.13	8.28	745	478	15	NA	8	24	NA

Source: Annual Report on Registrations of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi and Sample Registration System Statistical Report, Gol.

STATEMENT 16.10

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI AND INDIA (2012-2020)

S. No.	Year	Delhi	India
1.	2012	28	52
2.	2013	26	49
3.	2014	21	45
4.	2015	20	43
5.	2016	22	39
6.	2017	21	37
7.	2018	19	36
8.	2019	13	35
9.	2020	14	32

Source : SRS, O/o RGI, Govt of India

STATEMENT 16.11

FERTILITY INDICATORS

Indicator	Age Group Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Age specific fertility rates	15-19	8.4	9.2	9.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.6
	20-24	137.3	137.0	130.8	139.6	81.5	84	74.1	52.4	64.8
	25-29	126.1	126.5	124.8	114.7	131.2	125.2	114.7	94.1	99.0
	30-34	60.3	55.3	56.5	52.9	71.6	63.2	65.7	80.6	69.8
	35-39	19.1	13.9	13.5	17.6	21.3	21.2	24.6	39.1	23.9
	40-44	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	8.9	6.2	8.0	17.7	11.2
	45-49	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	4.6	1.8
Total Fertility Rate		1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4

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 (%)
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
2017	89.2	89.10
2018	90.37	90.28
2019	91.20	91.15
2020	92.84	91.94
2021	92.42	91.21

Source : Annual Report on Registrations of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi

21. It is depicted from above statements 16.9 -16.12 that U5MR and Fertility Rates are on declining trend however, IMR has increased slightly in 2020. Steady fall in these rates over the years certainly establishes that Delhi Government is working hard to achieve optimal levels as far as Child & Maternal health is concerned. The target for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Children under 5 years of age is to reduce preventable deaths to Nil by 2030. In case of Delhi, both IMR & U5MR remained at around 12 & 14 respectively as per SRS.

It is evident from statement 16.12 that share of institutional deliveries and proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel are slightly decreased in 2021 and at 91.21 and 92.42 per cent respectively.

22. Implementation of various activities for reduction of Maternal Mortality

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** : The scheme aims to promote institutional delivery amongst Pregnant women (PW) belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & BPL families. PW are incentivized for undergoing institutional delivery in urban & rural area @ ₹ 600/- and ₹ 700/- respectively and BPL women is also incentivized with ₹ 500/- in case of home delivery. All the health facilities enroll the eligible JSY beneficiaries i.e. PW belonging to SC/ ST/ BPL families during antenatal clinics and then register them on Re-productive and Child Health (RCH) Portal and fetch the Aadhar linked Bank Account details of the client and necessary documents and she is given the JSY payment after delivery. The mode of payment is Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the account of beneficiary via PFMS Portal.

A total of 5502 beneficiaries were provided benefits under this scheme during 2021-22 (Source: District Compilation).

- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm (JSSK):** It aims to provide free and cashless services to all pregnant women reporting in all Public Health institutions irrespective of any caste or economic status for normal deliveries and caesarean operations, for antenatal & postnatal complications and to sick infants (from birth to 1 year of age). The scheme aims to mitigate the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by families of pregnant women and sick infants. Under the scheme no cash benefit is directly provided to beneficiary. Delivery points are provided fund under JSSK to enable them to provide free services to pregnant women and sick infants to fill the gap demand under various subheads i.e. Diet, Drugs and Consumables, Diagnostics, Blood Transfusion, Transport & User Charges levied by the facility, if any.

A total of 2,14,530 of (1,96,453 pregnant women and 18,077 sick infants) were provided benefits under this scheme during 2021-22 (Source: District Compilation).

- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA);** Under this Abhiyan, quality antenatal care with full package of investigations are provided to pregnant woman on 9th of every month at all the Govt. health facilities. This aims to improve antenatal care, identifying high risk pregnant women so that appropriate treatment is initiated without delay and IMR and Maternal mortality Ratio is reduced. Due list of all missed out/dropped out pregnant woman in 2nd & 3rd trimester from the community is prepared by ASHAs before 9th of every month so that check up at govt. health facilities is ensured.
- **Kilkari Implementation-** Time appropriate voice messages on various topics like- antenatal checkup, nutrition, personal hygiene and vaccination etc. are being sent to PW beneficiaries on their Mobile phones once they are enrolled in RCH portal on registration so as to motivate them to utilize services. Messages are sent from 4th month of pregnancy onwards to till one year of age of the baby.

A total of 12,29,260 unique beneficiaries were registered for Kilkari program since inception till 31st March 2022. A total of 68,322 beneficiaries completed the listenership during 2021-22 (Source: Mobile Academy & Kilkari MIS Reporting Portal of MoHFW).

- **LaQshya Implementation (Labour Room & Quality Improvement Initiative)-** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India launched an ambitious program LaQshya in December 2017 with following objectives:
 - (i) Reduce maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality.
 - (ii) Improve quality of care during delivery and immediate post-partum period.
 - (iii) Enhance satisfaction of beneficiaries, positive birthing experience and provide Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) to all pregnant women attending public health

facilities.

Under this programme following activities are included:

- Standardization of Labor Rooms and maternity OTs.
- Upgrading of knowledge and skills of labor room staff on strategies on Care around Birth (CAB).
- DAKSH/ DAKSHTA trainings at National Skill Labs is being carried out to enhance the skill of staff working in maternity services.
- Focus on Respectful maternal care and allowing Birth Companion at delivery points is another initiative being carried out.

4 district hospitals i.e. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, Sanjay Gandhi Memorial hospital, Acharya Shree Bhikshu Govt. hospital and Guru Gobind Singh Hospital are LaQshya certified till 2021-22.

- **Maternal Death Surveillance and Response:** All maternal deaths occurring in state are reviewed at facility, district and State level so that gaps are identified and corrective actions are undertaken to avoid preventable maternal deaths. In a further move, Govt. of India has launched a Maternal and Pre-Natal Death Surveillance and Response (MPCDSR) portal for capturing maternal deaths reporting and facility and community level reviews conducted.

A total of 495 maternal deaths were reviewed out of 642 maternal deaths reports during 2021-22.

23. Essential Immunization services in Delhi

- **Strengthening of Essential Immunization Programme:** Immunization services are provided to outreach session sites in addition to routine immunization sessions with fixed site and fixed day strategy. State also observes Special immunization campaigns in form of Mission Indradhanush Kawach (MIK) to further boost immunization.
- Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANMs) has been directed to carry out 8 immunization session per month. However, as per information available currently 5 sessions per ANM are being carried out. This ensures that High Risk Areas (HRA) are being identified and covered under the Essential immunization sessions/MIK.
- Monitoring and Surveillance has been strengthened and online portal S4i is being used for recording and reporting monitoring activities.
- Each child is being tracked through RCH Portal. In order to ensure entry on RCH Portal the State has linked payment of ASHA Incentives for Immunization with entry on RCH Portal.
- **Interpersonal Communication (IPC) through “Tika karan Nimantran Patrika”-** Tikakaran Nimantran Patrika:- is a unique initiative of the State for tracking

and ensuring immunization of each eligible due child by delivery of Tikakaran Nimantran Patrika by ASHA worker a day prior to immunization session. This initiative helped to ensure that parents of the eligible child get the information in time for the due vaccination which also helped in generation of a comprehensive due list that led to improve immunization coverage.

- **Strengthening micro planning:**
 - i. Provision of RCH portal derived due list
 - ii. Re-prioritization of High Risk Areas (HRAs)
 - iii. Tagging of untagged high risk areas and uncovered areas
 - iv. Dedicated Immunization roster plan
- Convergence of all Ministries and Departments through Intensified Mission Indradhanush 4.0
- Access to Birth registration data to district for ensuring tagging of new born to nearest health facility for timely immunization has been sought from the MCD.
- Successful roll out of case based MR and VPD surveillance in the State.

Newer Initiatives/ Planned Activities

- The State successfully completed the roll out of Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) in the state. Electronic Vaccine Intelligence digitizes vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain and supports better vaccine logistics management at cold chain points by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points across states and UTs.
- The coordination mechanisms have been reorganized through re-constitutionalization of State Steering Committee, State AEFI Committee.
- ROTA virus vaccine was launched in State of Delhi on 6th August 2019 and Successful roll out of PCV in July 2020.
- State specific utility was made functional under MIS forum wherein ANMs were to plan and enter outreach sessions details in advance as well as its achievements after completion of the activity. Access of this portal was given to all partners including WHO, UNDP, ICDS & DCPCR.
- Strengthening of Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) Surveillance with Successful Transitioning To “Fever Rash MR Surveillance” in August 2021.
- **Program Impact:** The Department is striving hard to achieve 100% immunization coverage and to reduce preventable deaths to nil by 2030. The consistent efforts have helped the State to achieve significant improvement in full immunization coverage which as per Immunization dashboard, MoHFW (2021-22) is 86%. The

State has also shown an increase in percentage Full Immunization Coverage from 68.8 in NFHS 4 to 76 in NFHS 5.

24. Child Health Services/Programme

- a. **Strengthening of Level II (Secondary Level), Special Neonatal Care Services (SNCU)** – To cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of live), Delhi has 33 public hospitals providing intensive & resuscitative care to the new born babies who are sick. 30 hospitals are Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) providing level-II and above care. 3 public health facilities are Stabilizing units for Newborn.
- b. **New Born Care Corners (NBCCs)** at all 59 delivery points within the labor room and OTs in the State ensuring essential New born care at all the delivery points. A total of 1,72,255 newborns were reported to have been delivered in public NBCCs across Delhi during 2021-22 (Source: HMIS Portal).
- c. **Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)**- Kangaroo mother care has been started in 33 Units in the first instance and will further be extended to all delivery points. A total of 48,346 newborns reported low birth babies were provided KMC during 2021-22 (Source: HMIS Portal).
- d. **Nutritional Rehabilitation Center (NRC)** –Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) are functional in 02 hospitals to take care of Severely Malnourished Children (SAM). 860 SAM patients were treated in NRCs of Delhi during 2021-22.
- e. **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)** – Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF) was implemented in 2014, with an aim of achieving improved coverage of essential life- saving commodity of ORS, ZINC dispersible tablets and practice of appropriate child feeding practices during diarrhea. Delhi observed IDCF from 13th June, 2022 to 27th June, 2022 across the State to sensitize and bring awareness among the masses. Delhi also carried out the following activities like ORS preparation demonstration in UHNDS and focused group discussions in all districts. Munadi was done to create awareness on IDCF. ASHAs & AWW meetings were done. Health talks were given in the facilities and communities during this fortnight. Details of IDFC during 2021-22 is depicted below:-

No. of Districts conducted childhood diarrhea prevention and management activities in 2022/Total No. of Districts	11/11
No. of under five children in the State	1138078
No. of children provided with ORS (ORS prepositioning)	976686
No. of children reported with diarrhea during the activity	16667
No. of children with diarrhea provided with ORS	16667
No. of children with diarrhea provided Zinc for 14 days	16652
No. of children detected with danger signs and referred by ASHA to the facilities	161

- f. **Mother Absolute Affection Programme (MAA)** – MAA focuses on awareness campaign to improve the breastfeeding indicators at all 59 delivery points and to impart trainings & to improve skills of Health Care worker involved in Child care at their institutes and also sensitization of ASHAs & AWW during mothers meetings for motivating mothers and pregnant women for early initiation of breastfeeding and timely complimentary feeding. A total of 1,34,134 newborns reported to have been initiated early breastfeeding (within an hour of birth) under MAA program during 2021-22 (Source: HMIS Portal).
- g. **SAANS (Social Awareness & Action to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully):**
- Childhood pneumonia continues to be the top most infectious killer among under-five children, contributing to 14 per cent of under-five deaths in India, claiming around 1.27 lakhs each year (SAANS 2021- Guidance Note).
 - The SAANS initiative was institutionalized to bring visibility and sustainability to the Pneumonia program.
 - The programme enables care givers to identify and recognize the early signs and symptoms, and seek care immediately for on-time referral and treatment of Pneumonia. It also ensures availability of essential drug at the facility and FLW level.
 - SAANS programme aimed to reduce child morbidity and mortality due to pneumonia has been rolled out. The programme runs in campaign mode from 12th November till 28th February.
 - Sensitization on SAANS has also been done for all district officers. The programme was implemented successfully for treatment and timely referral of Pneumonia cases to health care facilities along with IEC done at District / facility / community level.
- h. **Child Death Review** - CDR has been launched in Delhi in all Districts to find out the gaps in child health delivery mechanisms and taking corrective actions. Delhi has a relatively low Child mortality which has been decreasing steadily. The aim is to decrease it further to minimum possible. District level Task Force for Child Death Review has been notified and meetings are being held. State level task force has also been notified. A total of 1202 child deaths were reviewed during 2021-22. (Source: District Compilation).

New Activities proposed in 2019-2020 and started in 2021-22

Newborn Screening- Mission NEEV Project: Comprehensive Newborn Screening Programme (Mission NEEV) is aimed at holistic evaluation of all newborns at various institutions in the Delhi State. The aim is to cover at least 1.5 lakhs births. Currently, 26 Public Health Birthing Facilities (5 Medical colleges and 21 District Hospitals) are reporting and carrying out activities under Mission NEEV.

Center of Excellence- Early Intervention Center- Lok Nayak Hospital (COE-EIC-LNH): - COE-EIC at LN Hospital is operational since October 2021, taking care of children identified to be suffering from 4Ds (Defects, Deficiencies, Diseases, Developmental Delays & Disabilities) to facilitate intervention at DEIC.

Strengthening of Public Sector Nurseries: In order to strengthen reporting on the SNCU portal by existing SNCUs, State is providing Human Resource and capacity building activities to the existing SNCUs.

25. Planned Activities

25.1 District Early Interventions Centres (DEIC):-

- Developmental impairment is a common problem in children that occurs in approximately 10% of the childhood population and represents a rapidly growing segment in India.
- The importance of early detection, intervention and rehabilitation can never be over-emphasized and require a interdisciplinary approach of a multi-disciplinary team.
- With this objective in mind of DEIC are being setup to provide referral support to children detected with health conditions during health screening, primarily for children upto 6 years of age where are available under one roof trained professionals from different disciplines working in the intervention setting.
- To reduce 4Ds (Defects, Deficiencies, Diseases, Developmental Delays & Disabilities) DEIC is planned in 5 centers in the first instance with the aim of early detection, minimizing disability and providing social and vocational rehabilitation with a family central approached at the community level.
- 3 DEICs have been planned and to be made functional.

25.2 Anemia Mukht Bharat program 6 months to 10 Years:

- The prevalence of anaemia among under five children as per NFHS-5 is 69.2%.
- To address this, IFA supplementation initiative for children in 6-59 months age group has been rolled out in March 2021 as a part of Anemia Mukht Bharat program of Govt. of India.
- Further IFA supplementation initiative for children in 6 to 10 year age group has been rolled out in August-September 2021.

25.3 Lactation Management Unit:-

- Exclusive breastfeeding has the potential to prevent 13 percent of under-five deaths.
- In the second instance, when the baby is unable to suck the breast directly due to

prematurity, weakness, sickness or any other reason, the mother's own milk can be expressed, collected, stored and then fed to the baby as per requirement.

- If the mother's own milk is not available, then Donor Human Milk (DHM) is recommended to be used to meet the short-term and long-term needs of the newborn admitted in NICUs/SNCUs.
- Donor Human Milk (DHM) if made available to these babies can save them from the adverse effects of formula milk which not only improve their survival but also help their cognitive development.
- Taking cognizance of all these evidences, 5 District Hospitals have been identified to start Lactation Management Units in the current Financial Year.
- MusQan Certification of Pediatric OPD, Wards, SNCU/NICU & NRC- 6 facilities have been identified and 4 have submitted their internal assessment score.

26. Adolescent Health Services - Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

As a part of strategy to address the health & development needs of adolescents a strategy in the form of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) has been adopted in Delhi. RKSK is a strategy based on a continuum of care for adolescent health & development needs, including the provision of information, commodities and services through various Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) and also at the community level. It aims to provide an amalgamation of Preventive, Promotive, Curative, Counseling & Referral services to the adolescents.

26.1 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics

A total of 29 adolescent friendly health clinics known as "DISHA-Delhi Initiative for Safeguarding Health of Adolescents" clinics are functional in the State. A total of 7730 adolescents availed various clinical and counselling services through these clinics during the F.Y. 2021-22.

26.2 School Health & Wellness Program

The School Health & Wellness Programme (SHWP), a flagship program introduced jointly by the Ministry of Human Resource & Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to enhance access to age appropriate information on topics critical to the overall health and development of school going children is being implemented in the State by combined efforts of the Directorate of Education and Directorate of Family Welfare.

As part of the program's implementation, two teachers from schools are imparted training over 4 days (to be later called as Health and Wellness Ambassadors-HWAs) on 11 themes relevant to children and adolescents.

Further, these HWAs are expected to discuss relevant themes with school children by conducting weekly sessions (besides, fortnightly assembly sessions and holding quarterly Adolescent Health & Wellness Days).

Due to COVID-19 Pandemic fresh trainings and school based sessions could not be held during the F.Y. 2021-22 (however, 131 teachers have been trained, 372 classroom based sessions and 181 assembly sessions have been held during the C.F.Y. 2022-23 till date, in the process covering 1,22,092 school children).

26.3 Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Program

The program is being implemented through all 1259 Govt./Govt. Aided Schools (1044 Delhi Government and 215 Delhi Government aided) under the Directorate of Education as well as through Anganwadi Centres under the Department of Women & Child Development.

As a part of the program, IFA supplement in the form of “BLUE” tablet is administered to adolescent girls & boys on each Wednesday throughout the year with alternative day of administration as Thursday.

Schools remain closed for the most part of F.Y. 2020-21 due to COVID-19 pandemic. Department however ensured distribution of IFA tablets to parents through schools to be administered to adolescents once a week (on Wednesday) at home. Distribution of IFA among out of school adolescent girls through AWCs was affected as well; however, the services were restored with ebbing of COVID-19 Pandemic with reported compliance (of ICDS based component) for the F.Y. 2021-22 being 20%.

The school based implementation of the program has improved significantly during the C.F.Y. 2022-23 with compliance among adolescent boys and girls being more than 78% for the second quarter.

27. School Health Scheme 3

- 27.1 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 diseases and referral services to higher health centers for the individuals who required further treatment and management. 46 teams (including School Health Clinics in Porta Cabins) are functional and catering to approx 19 lakhs School Children of Delhi Govt. and aided schools and screening about 3.5 lakh students of 300-350 schools annually.
- 27.2 There are 2 special referral centers (SRC) with sanctioned posts of ENT Specialist, Eye Specialist, Refractionist, Dental Surgeon & Dental hygienist. Children from nearby schools are referred to the SRCs for availing their services.

27.3 Department of Health & Family Welfare, GNCTD, 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 institution 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 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 had issued a Gazette Notification on 31st July 2018 to limit the access of inhalants to vulnerable children / adolescents.

Achievements of SHS in 2020-21 & Till Date – During the time period in 2020-21 and 2021-22, when schools were closed due to COVID-19 Pandemic, all the staff including doctors (except the staff posted at SHS HQ) of School Health Scheme has been kept under Administrative control of DGHS and detailed for COVID -19 duties to respective CDMO/DGHS Control cell/PHW-IV, where they have been assigned the responsible posts of CBNAAT Lab In-charge/ Home Isolation In-charge/ Contact tracing In-charge/ District Surveillance Officer/ Quarantine centre In-charge and MO I/C of Delhi Govt Dispensaries. Some of them are also working in SDM Offices and manning COVID-19 control rooms there. SHS staff has also been posted in COVID vaccination duties. All the school related activities have been put on hold, till the schools are open and the staff of SHS joins back in School Health Scheme.

28. Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) Program

As per World Health Organization (WHO), prevalence of anemia $\geq 40\%$ is considered a serious public health problem. Anemia is one of the vital impediments towards the State achieving further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio besides it being extremely detrimental to the overall growth and development of our children & adolescents. Objective is to achieve an annual reduction of 3% in anemia prevalence among all critical population groups.

Current Strategy:

- IFA Supplementation program:- Sound implementation among all population groups across the State throughout the year as per National guidelines.
- Bi-annual National Deworming Day.
- Promotion of early initiation of (within 30 minutes of birth of the child) and exclusive breastfeeding (for 6 months) and starting complementary feeds after 6 months of age.
- Awareness generation through IEC/BCC (including sustained IPC).

National Deworming Day:

Deworming is a scientifically proven method of mitigation of intestinal worms and is a key intervention to curb the issue of under-nutrition and anemia along with other proven interventions like sanitation, safe drinking water and hand washing.

National Deworming Campaign is held bi-annually in the State of Delhi since the year 2017 as mandated by Govt. of India in accordance with WHO guidelines of Preventive chemotherapy against Soil Transmitted Helminthes (STH).

As a part of the campaign, children & adolescents in the age group of 1-19 years are administered an age appropriate dose of Tablet Albendazole through schools (including private) and anganwadi centres.

Delhi conducted one round of NDD during the F.Y. 2021-22, in August 2021, where 27.71 Lakh children were covered all over Delhi, with coverage of 61.58% against the target kept. The campaign was held through ASHAs and ANMs through a community based approach as schools and Anganwadi Centres as platforms were not available due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The next round of NDD was held in April, 2022 (through conventional platforms i.e. schools and anganwadi centres) and a total number of 38.37 lakh children and adolescents were covered.

29. Family Welfare Programmes

Family Planning in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi is presented in the following Statement 16.13:

STATEMENT 16.13

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

S. No.	Details	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	FP centers are now in function in hospitals		NR	41	41	41	41
2.	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device	80293	84370	78459	75403	94572	64685	80818
3.	Sterilizations	17383	18869	17004	17531	18392	7884	11655
	a. Males	901	1323	491	499	740	78	314
	b. Females	16482	17546	16513	17032	17652	7806	11341
4.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	185499	199092	189107	173691	162564	134613	167867
5.	Condoms ('000)	5709	6880	5726	5625	5388	4206	5467

Source : Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD & DFW Delhi.

30. Vector Borne diseases like Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya

30.1 Status of Chikungunya:

- 89 Chikungunya cases were reported during 2021-22 and in the current year 2022-23, 40 cases have been reported till 26.10.2022.
- No death has been reported in the year 2022-23 till date.

30.2 Status of Dengue:

- 9613 dengue cases were reported during 2021-22 and in the current year 2022-23, 2175 dengue cases have been reported till 26.10.2022.
- 23 deaths were reported in the year 2021-22. Further, no death has been reported in the current year.

30.3 Status of Malaria:

- 167 malaria cases were reported during 2021-22 and in the current year 2022-23, 200 cases have been reported till 26.10.2022.
- No deaths have been reported since 01.04.2021 to till date due to malaria.

-STATEMENT 16.14

DETAILS OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

Year	Chikungunya cases	Chikungunya deaths	Dengue cases	Dengue deaths	Malaria cases	Malaria deaths
2015-16	64	0	15867	60	359	0
2016-17	7760	0	4431	10	454	0
2017-18	559	0	4726	10	577	0
2018-19	165	0	2798	4	473	0
2019-20	293	0	2036	2	713	0
2020-21	111	0	1072	1	228	1
2021-22	89	0	9613	23	167	0
2022-23 (upto 26.10.2022)	40	0	2175	0	200	0

As per SDMC (Nodal agency for reporting of Vector Borne Diseases) report as on 26.10.2022.

30.4 It is evident from above statement that since 2015-16 no deaths have reported due to Chikungunya and only one death has been reported due to Malaria in 2020-21. This has been happened due to number of initiatives taken by Local Bodies and Govt. of NCT of Delhi under State Health Mission. There is huge variation in the Dengue cases and deaths since 2015-16. Besides adequate IEC (publicity) for Vector Borne Disease, activities for prevention of mosquito breeding are carried out by DGHS and Local Bodies. Fever clinics in the Delhi Government Hospitals also countered the menace of Dengue/ Malaria /Chikungunya fever.

31. HIV / AIDS

- 31.1 The Delhi State AIDS Control Society, an autonomous society of Delhi Government is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme in Delhi 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. Estimated HIV prevalence amongst adults (15-49 Years) in Delhi is 0.31% (Bounds 0.25% to 0.39%) (NACO, HIV Estimates, 2021).
- 31.2 7,45,579 HIV tests (2,51,382 on pregnant women and 4,94,197 on non– pregnant were conducted in the year 2021-22 under National AIDS Control Programme in Delhi. 4628 HIV infections were detected amongst general clients(Non-pregnant) while 217 new infections were detected amongst pregnant women.
- 31.3 34330 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) were under active care at 12 Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres in Delhi as on 31st March 2022, out of which 4034 were newly registered during FY 2021-22.

32. Performance of Delhi State RNTCP/NTEP

- 32.1 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.
- 32.2 Delhi has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme with Directly Observed Therapy Short course 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 District Tuberculosis Centre (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 NTEP in a district. The NGOs and Private Medical Practitioners are participating in the implementation of the RNTCP in a big way.
- 32.3 NTEP Delhi integration with Urban Health Mission involving multiple stakeholders (NDMC, MCD, NGO, GOI and Delhi. Govt.). Delhi Government dispensary DEO, MOs/ESIC MOs & ASHA workers have been trained in RNTCP at State level
- 32.4 Framework of integration of National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) services with Mohalla Committees in the State is in place.
- 32.5 The diagnosis and treatment for drug sensitive TB & drug resistance TB is provided free to the patients by all the partners under the NTEP.

- 32.6 TB Control Services for the homeless population in 200 Night Shelters. The night shelters staff is trained as Community DOT Provider, and for collection and transportation of sputum samples.
- 32.7 Mobile TB Clinic for pavement dwellers/homeless by NGO DTBA. Diabetic screening for all TB patients initiated at all the Chest Clinics in Delhi from January 2015. Counselling services by NGO's to promote adherence to Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB). Quality TB diagnosis for pediatric cases by upfront testing of presumptive TB cases among the homeless in 'Asha kiran'. NTEP Services in Tihar Jail is being done by NTEP TB Health Visitor (TBHV) and Lab Technicians (LT's).
- 32.8 Intensified TB screening among the floating population – Truck Drivers, slums/ unauthorized colonies along with night shelters, pavement dwellers, prisons.
- 32.9 Nutrition support & Counselling services to MDR TB patients by NGOs like UNION, RK Mission, DFIT, TB Alert, GLRA.32.10
- 32.10 The RNTCP has 190 diagnostic centres and 551 treatment centres located all over Delhi. LPA, Liquid Culture & Solid Culture facilities are available at 3 Culture and Drug sensitivity Testing (C&DST) Labs to diagnose Drug Resistance TB. Implementation of Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistance Tuberculosis (PMDT) services for Drug-resistant TB (DRTB) Patients is done through 4 Nodal DRTB Centres & 25 District DRTB Centres. 32 Cartridge- Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) labs (GenXpert) in 25 Chest Clinics/Medical Colleges for Rapid TB Diagnosis are in place. The Rapid TB Diagnostic Services through CBNAAT are available free to the all the patients (Specially for paediatric group, HIV Positive patients & to diagnose Drug Resistance TB) besides Universal Drug sensitivity Testing (DST) for all TB patients for initiation of therapy.
- 32.11 Roll out of daily regimen across the State w.e.f. 1st Nov. 2017.
- 32.12 Delhi has been 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. Roll out of Baseline SLDST across the State w.e.f. Q2 2014. Expanded DST for 2nd Line drugs across the State w.e.f April, 2016. Pan State Roll out of Bedaquiline -new drug in MDR TB treatment in 2016.
- 32.13 NIKSHAY is an online web based system for live reporting of TB patients for surveillance and monitoring under public & private sector.
- 32.14 A Vision for TB Free Nation by 2025 with the goal of zero death and end the Global TB Epidemic.
- 32.15 Govt of India has changed the name of the programme from Revised National

- Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) to National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) w.e.f 1st Jan 2020. Revised Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistance Tuberculosis (PMDT) in India 2021 guidelines has been implemented across the State.
- 32.16 Under the TB Harega Desh Jeetega Campaign which was launched across India on 25th Sep 2019. AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV was conducted in Delhi from 3rd to 9th Jan, 2022 as pre-event activities that lead to World TB Day 2022. TB awareness activities were conducted to orient elected representatives, engage religious leaders, conduct street play/ Nukkad Natak/ magic show among vulnerable populations and other related activities.
- 32.17 Every year World TB day is celebrated on 24th March. Accordingly TB awareness activities like community Meetings, Nukad Natak, School Health awareness activities like Painting competition on TB/Essay competition/ speech competition on TB etc, Street Plays, Road Rallies to create awareness among the Public, IEC material distribution in OPDs of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Mohalla Clinics, CMEs involving Hospital Doctors, Private Care Providers, Nursing Staff, Paintings on Wall depicting Health messages, awareness campaigns in Metro Stations etc. were conducted across the Delhi State starting one week before and one week after the World TB day.
- 32.18 21 Days TB Mukh Bharat Campaign @ AB-HWCs were conducted across the Delhi State where Active Case Finding activities were conducted in Dispensaries, Mohalla Clinics amongst the vulnerable groups starting from 24th March 2021.

STATEMENT 16.16

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI STATE RNTCP

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of patients put on treatment	51,645	52006	50728	54037	55582	57967
New Infectious patients put on treatment	13770	13982	12969	13704	14197	14840
Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	90 %	90%	89%	89%	90%	90%
Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Universal Coverage)	85%	86%	80%	80%	83%	87%
Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Universal Coverage)	118%	128%	118%	122%	122%	125%
Success rate (cure + completion) of new smear positive (Target 90%)	86%	86%	86%	85%	86%	87%

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Death Rate (Target <5%)	3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3%	2.6%
Default Rate (Target <5%)	4.5%	4.4%	5%	5.7%	5%	5%
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4%	4.1%	3%	2.7%	2%	2.3%
Number of persons saved from death	9690	9776	9486	9875	10600	11280
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	507310	513839	480501	523407	526435	552826

Source: Directorate of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD.

STATEMENT 16.16 (1)

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI STATE RNTCP

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
TB Patients Notified from Public Sector	60772	76182	79828
Annual TB Notification Rate (Public)	332 per lakh	414 per lakh	434 per lakh
TB Patients Notified from Private Sector	5121	15561	28088
Annual TB Notification Rate (Private)	28 per lakh	84 per lakh	153 per lakh
% of Pulmonary TB Patients	58%	56%	58%
% of Extra Pulmonary TB Patients	42%	44%	42%
% of New TB Patients	86%	84%	86%
% of Previously Treated TB Patients	14%	16%	14%
% of Microbiologically Confirmed Cases	43%	45%	52%
% of Clinically diagnosed cases	57%	55%	48%
Success Rate of Microbiologically Confirmed New TB Patients	85%	86%	86%
Success Rate of Microbiologically Confirmed Previously Treated TB Patients	71%	72%	73%
Success Rate of Clinically diagnosed New TB Patients	94%	94%	95%
Success Rate of Clinically diagnosed Previously Treated TB Patients	88%	88%	89%

Source: Directorate of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD

STATEMENT 16.16 (2)

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI STATE NTEP AS PER NEW INDICATORS BY GOVT. OF INDIA TO MONITOR PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Indicator	2020	2021	Jan. 2022 to Sept. 2022
TB Patients Notified from Public Sector	59746	68236	52505
% of Target achieved in TB Notification (Public)	75%	85%	87%
TB Patients Notified from Private Sector	27291	35589	27434
% Target achieved in TB Notification (Private)	91%	119%	122%

Indicator	2020	2021	Jan. 2022 to Sept. 2022
% TB Notified Patients with known HIV Status (Public)	81%	88%	88%
% TB Notified Patients with known HIV Status (Private)	66%	65%	69%
% TB Notified Patients with UDST Done (Public)	64%	39%	42%
% TB Notified Patients with UDST Done (Private)	49%	40%	43%
Treatment Success Rate (Public)	73%	75%	77%
Treatment Success Rate (Private)	54%	63%	64%
% of Eligible Beneficiaries paid under Nikshay Poshan Yojna	50%	31%	54%
% of Diagnosed MDR patients initiated on treatment	86.5%	89%	81%

Source: Directorate of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD

33. Pradhan Mantri TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan

The President of India launched the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan on September 9, 2022. India has a little less than 20 percent of the world's population, but has more than 25 percent of the total TB patients of the world. Most of the people affected by TB come from the poor section of society. According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, all nations have set the goal of eradicating TB by the year 2030. But the Government of India has set the target of eradicating TB by the year 2025 and efforts are being made at every level to fulfill this resolution. The Pradhan Mantri TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan has been envisioned to bring together all community stakeholders to support those on TB treatment and accelerate the country's progress towards TB elimination.

The objective of Pradhan Mantri TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyan is to provide additional patient support to improve treatment outcome of TB patients, to augment community involvement in meeting India's commitment to end TB by 2025 and to leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) opportunities.

NI-KSHAY- (Ni=End, Kshay=TB) is the web enabled patient management system for TB control under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP). Ni-kshay Mitra can be Co-operative societies, Corporate, Elected Representatives, Institutions, NGOs, Political Parties and Individuals etc.

Expected Outcome of NI-KSHAY 2.0:-

- Increased active involvement of society in the fight against tuberculosis.
- Involvement of the community in supporting the treatment cascade shall help in the reduction of stigma.
- Increased awareness among the public regarding tuberculosis.

- Improved nutrition for the TB patient shall result in better treatment outcomes.
- Additional diagnostics support to the patients with co-morbidities.
- Reduction of the out-of-pocket expenditure for the family of the TB patient.

Status of Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan in Delhi as on 10.01.2023:-

- No. of Ni-kshay Mitras- 460.
- No. of Ni-kshya Mitras agreed upon/linked with patients- 429.
- No. of patients already received Nutritional support- 5651

34. DIRECTORATE OF AYUSH

To encourage use of alternative systems of medicines in healthcare delivery and to ensure propagation of healthcare research and education in these systems, a separate Department of Indian System of Medicine was established by Delhi Government as a part of Health and family welfare Department in May, 1996. In 2013, it was renamed as Directorate of AYUSH where AYUSH stands for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and SOWA-Rigpa and Homoeopathy systems of medicines. Following are the major functions of the Directorate of AYUSH:

- Provides best Healthcare facilities through a network of 188 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 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.

35. Important steps 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 Ayurveda & Unani Drugs respectively. 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 loan licensed and 1 Unani loan licensed units are licensed as on 01-09-2022.

- The Government had taken over Dr. B. R. Sur Homeopathic College where degree course in Homoeopathy is offered 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 had 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 and is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree with intake capacity of 150 (75 for BAMS & 75 for BUMS) students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir Kriya, Dravya Guna, Panchkarma and Moalijat respectively along with 300 beds indoor facility.
- Examining Body for Paramedical Training for Bharatiya Chikitsa has been set up as an autonomous body for prescribing curriculum for paramedical training courses of study for such exams as nursing care, panchkarma etc.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate courses have also been introduced in this institute.
- Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khara 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.

36. DELHI STATE HEALTH MISSION

Delhi has one of the best health infrastructures in India, which is providing primary, secondary & tertiary care. Delhi offers 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 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:-

- (i) Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health:-
 - RMNCH + A
 - Mission Flexipool
 - Immunization
 - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (NIDDCP)

(ii) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):-

- Structural strengthening
- Human Resource gap filling and management structures
- Engaging with Communities through ASHA / Rogi Kalyan Samitis Mahilla Arogya Samitis)
- HMIS and IT initiatives
- National Quality Assurance Program

(iii) Communicable Disease Program:-

- Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)
- National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP)
- National Vector Borne Disease Control Program (NVBDCP)
- National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP)
- National Viral Hepatitis Control Program (NVHCP)
- National Rabies Control Program (NRCP)

(iv) Non-Communicable Disease Program:-

- 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 Program for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)
- National Program for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPCCD)
- National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP)
- National Oral Health Program (NOHP)
- National Program for Palliative Care (NPPC)
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program (PMNDP)
- National Program on Climate Change & Human Health (NPCCHH)

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. 58 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (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 support of Delhi State Health Mission.
- (c) **Operationalization of Ambulances:** Centralized Accident Trauma Services is being supported for operationalization of 215 basic life support ambulance/Patient Transport Ambulances procured through DSHM as per National Health Mission norms.
- (d) **Health Management Information System (HMIS):** 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 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. The performance of health care services is being utilized by various departments of State and GoI for monitoring and planning health policies and strategies.
- (e) **Community Processes**

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 6234 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 knowledge and skills required for mobilizing and facilitating the community members to avail health care services. They also provide the home based care for mothers and newborns identified and help the sick individuals for prompt access of the available health services. They also help in field level implementation of National Health Programs, facilitate 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. Delhi is the first State which had operationlised such a comprehensive IT Platform for ASHA Scheme. Their contribution has helped in betterment of health indicators, especially the maternal and family planning indicators. Also the activities like cataract surgeries have also picked up. During COVID pandemic, ASHAs have actively engaged in awareness, follow-up of Home Isolation cases and Mobilzation of mass for Vaccination. In order to ensure quality in trainings, they are undergoing an accreditation process through written and oral exams being conducted by NIOS as the guidelines of Government of India.

- (f) **Implementation of 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. Trainings have been imparted. Assessors have been

trained. SOPs have been drafted for major departments of the hospitals and for PUHCs. The patient satisfaction assessment has been institutionalized in thirty two GNCTD hospitals through Mera Aspataal initiative. Under DSHM, hospitals and PUHCs 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 Standards is being undertaken for identified hospitals. Six hospitals had achieved National level NQAS certification among which four hospitals are National level LaQshya certified with 2 condicionalities in DH, 2 PUHCs are NQAS certified. 1 DH is being taken up for National Level Assessment under NQAS. 2 DH and 4 PUHC have been shortlisted for State Certification.

Kayakalp program, a subset of NQAS under the Swatch Bharat Mission is being implemented in all hospitals of GNCTD and MCD, PUHCs and MCW centers for last five to six years. Under the program, best performing health facilities are recognized and given monitory incentives. This has improved the level of cleanliness, infection control practices, hygiene and the patient experience. In 2021-22, out of 41 hospitals 29 hospitals have scored more than 70% in the Kayakalp assessment. Inclusion of new criteria of 15% weightage of “Mera Aspataal” scores in final scores has reduced this number from 29 hospitals to 22 hospitals. Total 354 PUHCs (GNCTD and MCD) had been assessed out of which 52 PUHCs have scored more than 70% in external assessment under Kayakalp programme. Kayakalp assessments for the year 2022-23 in hospitals and PUHCs are under process.

37. Delhi Arogya Kosh

Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK) was constituted as separate society by the Govt of NCT of Delhi in the year 2011 to provide financial assistance for health care services to poor patients suffering from life threatening diseases, minor surgeries, imaging and diagnostics test, Dialysis & undergoing treatment in any Govt. Hospital run by Delhi Govt. or Central Govt. or Local Bodies or Autonomous Hospital under State Govt. In the year 2017-18, the Govt. started services of high-end diagnostics, surgeries and treatment of medico legal victims of road accident, acid attack & thermal burn injury through DAK with the provision of referral of patients to empanelled private health centers and reimbursement of bills of medical treatment of patients by the Gov through DAK.

38. Centralized Accident & Trauma Services (CATS)

Centralized Accident & Trauma Services (CATS) is a 100% funded Autonomous Body of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, providing 24x7x365 ambulance service in Delhi since 1991. CATS provides free ambulance service in Delhi for accident & trauma victims, transportation of pregnant women for delivery and post delivery, rape victims, vitriolic cases, inter hospital transfer, etc. CATS ambulance service can be availed by dialing “102” Toll Free Number. The main objective of CATS is to provide timely medical help to the accident and trauma victims and save lives of those who die for lack of timely medical aid.

With the vision to improve overall availability of ambulances on road, better response time, quality manpower, better management and supervision of resources, CATS outsourced the operation and maintenance of CATS ambulances from July, 2016. The outsourced agency is responsible for manpower recruitment & training, maintenance of ambulances and its equipment, statutory compliances, annual fitness, insurance, fuel, medical and other consumables, etc. The payment is linked with performance based Service Level Agreement (SLAs). CATS Modern Control Room is one of the most advanced Ambulance Service Control Room in the world. The infrastructure, features and functional outputs of Modern Control Room are as per the best international practices.

Presently, CATS has a fleet of 240 operational ambulances. All CATS ambulances are deployed at the strategic locations of Delhi. CATS ALS and BLS ambulances are equipped with international standard equipment. During the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, CATS has hired private ambulances to shift the Covid-19 patients to the nearest health facility.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Call Statistics Year Wise:-

Year	Total Calls	Patients Shifted	% Patient Shifting
2017	230095	164296	71.4
2018	365021	232614	63.7
2019	277612	172698	62.2
2020	403818	262867	65.0
2021	558701	394001	70.5
2022 till 30.09.2022	446018	334467	74.9

39. The Drug Control Department

In order to make the system more convenient and user friendly to public, with lesser interaction of public with the officials and to have greater transparency, the Drugs Control Department, Govt. of NCT Delhi has adopted the new online system i.e. National Drugs Licensing System developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing, Govt. of India in coordination with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, Government of India for making services online related to grant / renewal of sales/manufacturing licences for drugs/cosmetics and approval of testing laboratory.

Government of NCT of Delhi has taken steps to strengthen and modernize the Drug Testing Laboratory to conform to the international standards and NABL accreditation. The project is being undertaken by PWD for renovation of the building.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi has adopted zero tolerance towards pharmaceutical drug abuse and taking stringent action against defaulters. The Department had already cancelled licenses of Medical Stores, who were found indulging in unethical stocking / selling habit forming drugs. The Department is regularly keeping a watch on the quality of drugs & cosmetics moving in the market by way of regularly collecting samples of medicines from various manufacturers and sales outlets of drugs and cosmetics. From 1st April 2021 to 31th March, 2022, the department had collected 716 samples of drugs/cosmetics. Out of which, 25 samples were declared as not of standard quality by Govt. Analyst. Moreover, the Department filed prosecutions in 10 cases during the period of 1st April 2021 to 31th March, 2022 where the nature of contraventions was serious.

The Department is also keeping a watch on the activities of various wholesale/retail outlets by regularly conducting surprise checks. During the period of 1st April 2021 to 31th March, 2022 the Department has observed contraventions in 437 cases out of 1068 firms for which action has been initiated against erring firms by way of suspension of their licenses.

That on 19.04.2021, the Drugs Control Department has also started a Helpline at Karkardooma office / Zonal Office Lawrence Road for convenience of the public for getting the Remdesivir Injection through various stockiest/distributors.

During COVID-19 pandemic, the department has monitored the supply of Remdesivir injections to Hospitals and nursing homes on daily basis. Seven teams have been constituted to monitor all 30 wholesalers and retailers of Remdesivir injections to stop Black marketing and hoarding. Simultaneously it is also ensured that almost all the quantity of Remdesivir injection received in stock is distributed among hospitals, nursing homes, and needy patients.

The officers of Drugs Control Department in association with officials of all respective District Magistrates kept a watch on supply and distribution of Remdesivir injections made to hospitals and also monitored the supply of life-saving drugs used in the management of COVID-19 treatment and to prevent their black marketing and hoarding.

The Drugs Control Department, GNCTD has successfully implemented online system for Grant/retention of sales licenses. The department has granted/retained licenses of over 30000 sales firms in Delhi.

40. The Way Forward

Delhi's health power lies in its strong public health care system, especially at the core level i.e. primary health (mohalla clinics and primary health centres). It needs to be expanded to cover all marginalized communities in the national capital. Health facilities need to be continuously upgraded to meet the new and existing challenges.

The gains made in health care need to be strengthened and sustained. Recognizing the importance of a resilient health sector and improved health outcomes for the national capital, in the years to come. The government will continue to fight major diseases and invest in healthcare infrastructure, services and staff to ensure high quality healthcare to all individuals.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	As on 31.03.2022, there are 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 167 Allopathic Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 517 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 22 Unani Dispensaries, 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 50 School Health Clinics for providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi
➤	No. of medical institutions in Delhi has increased from 3387 in 2020-21 to 3507 in 2021-22.
➤	Per capita expenditure by Delhi Government on Health has increased to 5022 in 2021-22 from 1573 in the year 2012-13 which is more than three times during the last nine years.
➤	In case of Delhi, both IMR & U5MR have been continuously decreasing and remained at around 12 & 14 respectively as per SRS.
➤	Share of institutional deliveries and proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel are slightly decreased in Delhi and were at 91.21% and 92.42% respectively in the year 2021.
➤	A total of 5502 beneficiaries were provided benefits under Janani Suraksha Yojana during 2021-22.
➤	A total of 2,14,530 of (1,96,453 pregnant women and 18,077 sick infants) were provided benefits under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm during 2021-22.
➤	State has achieved full immunization coverage at 86%, as per Immunization dashboard, MoHFW (2021-22). Also, there was an increase in percentage Full Immunization Coverage from 68.8 in NFHS 4 to 76 in NFHS 5.
➤	A total of 48,346 newborns reported low birth babies were provided KMC during 2021-22.
➤	To address prevalence of anaemia among under five children, IFA supplementation initiative for children in 6-59 months age group has been rolled out in March 2021 as a part of Anemia Mukh Bharat program of Govt. of India.
➤	34330 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) were under active care at 12 Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres in Delhi as on 31st March 2022, out of which 4034 were newly registered during FY 2021-22.
➤	A Vision for TB Free Nation by 2025 with the goal of zero death and end the Global TB Epidemic.

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

In Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy lay down the norms of ideal governance for people's welfare and these norms have been required to be applied in making law by the State. The Article 41 specifies that "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". The ultimate objective is to increase social welfare and well being of citizens.

2. In the spirit of Social Welfare, provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing the schemes/ programmes through its Departments to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. In this regard, the following departments play the important role to implement the various programmes on social welfare and security.
 - (i) The Department of Social Welfare implement welfare schemes/programmes to provide services to the Persons with Disabilities, social security for the aged and destitute. Besides this the Department also provides avenues to the Persons with Disabilities and creates awareness amongst general public regarding the welfare measures of the Department. In order to achieve its objectives, the Department of social welfare has decentralized its programmes for implementation.
 - (ii) Accordingly, the Women and Child Development Department deals with matters pertaining to the women and children.
 - (iii) The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is fully committed for socio-economic development of residents of Delhi belonging to SC/ST/OBC community.

3. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

3.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):

This is a partially Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 2nd October 1975, at present; 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 namely

Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health check up, Referral services, Pre-school non-formal education and Nutrition & Health education, being provided through 10897 Aanganwadi centers. The cost sharing between Central Government and State Government 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 of 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 Centers, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 13.38 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in year 2021-22 and approximately 13.28 lakh in year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022), who are economically deprived. In addition, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) was given to approximately 8.43 lakh children and women in year 2021-22 and approximately 6.32 lakh in year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) through 10897 Aanganwadi Centers. 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. October 2018).
- 3.3 The Delhi Govt. has revised honorarium w.e.f March, 2022 onwards at the rate of ₹ 12720/- per month to Anganwadi Workers and at the rate of ₹ 6810/- per month to Anganwadi Helpers.

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 must be 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/- in case of 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.

- 10.64 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March, 2020 under the scheme of which 2,59,044 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹ 403.93 crore (2008-09 to 2019-20).
- In 2019-20 Nos. of enrollment were 46,660, No. of renewals were 94,338 and maturity paid to 29,097 girls.
- In 2020-21 Nos. of enrollment are 61,546, No. of renewals are 87000 and maturity paid to 20,861 girls.
- In 2021-22 No. of enrollment are 62,749, No. of renewals are 76,798 and maturity paid to 25085 girls.
- In 2022-23 No. of enrollment are 31,743 No. of renewals are 17,943 and maturity paid to 21,336 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	105.50	103.00
6.	2013-14	113.00	112.29
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	97.54
12.	2019-20	100.00	85.30
13.	2020-21	100.00	89.10
14.	2021-22	90.00	89.95
15.	2022-23 (up to Jan. 2023)	100	69.35
Total		1492.02	1396.98

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

STATEMENT 17.2**STATUS OF ENROLMENT & RENEWAL UNDER THE LADLI SCHEME:**

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	31.90
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	60803	35.88	103703	60.95
12	2019-20	46660	27.69	94338	56.49
13	2020-21	615463	34.98	87000	52.11
14	2021-22	62749	36.12	76798	48.39
15	2022-23 (upto Jan.2023)	38979	23.11	73386	47.52
Total		1780778	737.74	1067838	605.07

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

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	25411	53.41
11	2019-20	29097	63.75
12	2020-21	20861	50.22
13	2021-22	25085	69.41
14	2022-23 (upto Jan. 2023)	24917	66.71
Total		329907	590.27

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

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 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in each district as the authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights. The Composition and functioning of the CWC shall be in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; and Rules therefore. Pursuant to this, 10 CWC has been established in Delhi.

Mission *Vatsalya* shall provide infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of CWC in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Child Welfare Committee shall perform functions and roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for Chairperson, and four members of the Committee shall be supported under the scheme.

3.7 Juvenile Justice Board

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each district as the authority to dispose of matters related to children in conflict with law. The composition and functioning of the JJB shall be in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Pursuant to this, 6 JJB has been established in Delhi.

Mission *Vatsalya* shall provide infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of JJB in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Juvenile Justice Board shall perform functions and roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. JJB shall hold its sittings in the premises of an Observation Home. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for two social worker members of the Board shall be supported under the scheme. The Scheme would provide one Assistant-cum-Data Entry Operator in each JJB for day-

to-day work. Indicative qualification of Assistant-cum-Data Entry Operator at District is as provided by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. A JJB shall hold its sittings in the premises of an Observation Home.

Infrastructure for JJB: The Observation Homes being constructed shall have two rooms of 300 Sq. ft. each for the JJB. Where an existing Observation Home has the required space available within the premises, the same shall be provided to the Board. However, in districts where there is no Observation Home or the existing Observation Home has no space for the JJB, funds will be provided under the Mission for constructing or renting suitable premises for the JJB. The Board shall hold its sittings in one room while the other room should be used as the waiting area for children and their families. The Board premises should have a welcoming ambience. The Committee room where the Board holds its sittings shall have a child friendly environment. Necessary furniture, computer and other basic equipments shall be made available. The waiting area should have provisions for toilet and drinking water along with indoor recreation facilities for children. The Observation Home where the JJB holds its proceedings shall provide support of counselor and peon to the JJB on those days when the sitting is taking place. DCPU will also provide legal and counseling support where necessary.

3.8 Child Care Institutions (Run by Govt. and NGOs)

The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 25 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; 02 Observation homes for boys.

- 01 Observation home for girls.
- 01 Place of safety for boys
- 01 Place of safety for girls
- 01 Special home for boys.
- 01 Specialized Adoption Agency
- 16 children homes for Boys & Girls
- 2 After Care Home for Boys & Girls

Apart from the above, at present, there are 73 NGOs which are also running child care institutions in Delhi, and includes Children Home for Boys and Girls, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Open Shelter and Fit Facility in Delhi registered under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

3.9 Mission Vatsalya (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The Ministry of Women & Child Development is the nodal Ministry for ensuring welfare of children. This is envisaged to be accomplished by way of legislation, policy & schematic interventions along with coordination with other Ministries and

Organizations. The National Children Policy, (as revised in 2013), and the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 laid down the policy framework for child welfare and protection. The Indian Parliament has passed several landmark legislations in favor of children like the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and the Right to Education Act 2009. India is also a signatory to important international treaties i.e., the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child and the Hague convention on Adoption of children which mandate systemic development and strengthening of juvenile justice system in the country.

Mission *Vatsalya* is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Prior to 2009-10, there were three schemes being implemented under the Ministry namely, i) Programme for Juvenile Justice for Children in need of care and protection, and Children in conflict with Law; ii) Integrated Programme for street children; and iii) Scheme for assistance to homes for children (*Shishu Greh*). All the three schemes were incorporated in a single centrally sponsored scheme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The ICPS was implemented by the Ministry since 2009-2010. The scheme was then renamed as "Child Protection Services" Scheme in 2017. The CPS Scheme has been now subsumed under Mission *Vatsalya* from 2021-22 onwards.

- 3.9.1 **Vision:** To secure a healthy & happy childhood for each and every child in India, ensure opportunities to enable them to discover their full potential and assist them in flourishing in all respects, in a sustained manner. Mission *Vatsalya* promotes family based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort.
- 3.9.2 **Mission:** To foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for children as they transit different ages and stages of their development. This is envisaged to be done by strengthening the institutional framework of child welfare and protection committees and the statutory and service delivery structures in all districts of the country. While children in difficult circumstances are to be addressed by the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures, equal emphasis is to be given to issues around child welfare and protection at the community level integrated with the local development plans and corresponding budgets. Thus, it is envisaged that the committees under the institutional framework will complement the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures in terms of advocacy, awareness generation, capacity building, and preventive measures to build a robust child friendly ecosystem in the community. The Mission

aims to: i) Support and sustain children in difficult circumstances; ii) Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds; iii) Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions; iv) Cement Convergent Action.

3.9.3 Objects:

The key objectives of Mission Vatsalya are:

- (i) Prioritization of children in the scheme of Administration keeping Centrality of the Child during all the activities and actions taken under the Mission.
- (ii) Best interest of the Child while designing or delivering projects and programmes and to take affirmative action to ensure right to grow in happy family environment with strong social safety net to support families.
- (iii) Ensuring Children's right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.
- (iv) To establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, non-institutional care within the family and community, and institutional care counseling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels.
- (v) To ensure appropriate inter-sector response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems to promote convergent efforts for seamless service delivery to children.
- (vi) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, equip families and communities to identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- (vii) Encourage private sector partnerships and interventions to support children within the framework of law.
- (viii) To build capacities of duty holders & service providers at all levels
- (ix) Raise public awareness, educate public about child rights, vulnerabilities and measures for protection sponsored by government and engage community at all levels as stakeholder in ensuring the best interest of children.
- (x) Monitor progress on objective parameters against well-defined Outputs and Outcomes, and
- (xi) Participation of Panchayats and Municipal Local Bodies at the village level and at the ward and the urban cluster level within the urban municipal ward, for sustained assessment of the issues deserving attention, implementation of appropriate interventions, regular monitoring to develop a robust social safety net for children. Mission Vatsalya will be implemented as a centrally sponsored

scheme as per prescribed cost sharing ratio between the Centre and State/UT Governments.

3.10 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Govt. of NCT Delhi notified the scheme namely: "Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & 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 03 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 2022-23 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
2018-19	30.00	16.60	52
2019-20	30.00	18.36	50
2020-21	30.00	15.92	51
2021-22	30.00	18.36	49
2022-23	28.00	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.11 Mental Health

A mental health unit was set up in *Nirmal Chhaya* Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of the residents. This unit is being run with the support of Government of India and an NGO which provides psychiatric treatment and psychological counseling to the residents with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.

3.12 Demographic details on Women in Delhi

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.

3.13 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The Department is implementing the 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. At present, the term of Financial Assistance provided is ₹ 2,500/- per month in the age group of 18 years and above whose family income is upto ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum and is the resident of Delhi for last five years.

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 2022-23 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	654.45	642.16	2,38,049
2019-20	765.50	738.90	2,50,073
2020-21	895.50	821.83	2,81,267
2021-22	998.00	904.61	312272
2022-23	1141.50	860.89 (upto Jan. 2023)	347214 (upto Jan. 2023)

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.14 Financial Assistance to Widows for Performing Marriage of their daughter / orphan Girls

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing the marriage of their daughter. This scheme is also applicable for orphan

girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bona-fide 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 is ₹30,000/-.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2022-23 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	1000.80	3336
2019-20	1300.00	667.80	2239
2020-21	1300.00	763.58	2573
2021-22	900.00	779.10	2597
2022-23	1300.00	710 (upto Jan. 2023)	2060 (upto Jan. 2023)

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.15 Working Women Hostels

The Department has set up Working Women Hostel at different location in NCT of Delhi for providing safe and affordable place for working women and young girls. In addition to this department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available (i.e. Dwarka, Tugalaqabad, Pitampura, Dilshad Garden, Vasant Village, Janakpuri). In addition to this, there are 17 WWH functional under scheme of M/o WCD, GOI with the capacity of 2546 women. In the financial year 2022-23 the total occupancy of WWH was around 1460 women.

3.16 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. The Department has appointed 16 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi for the implementation of the said Act. The Domestic Incident Report (DIRs) handled by Protection Officers during 2021-22 & 2022-23 are as under:

Financial Year 2021-22 - 5564

Financial Year 2022-23 - 1809 (till Sept. 2022) (Extra)

3.17 Shelter Homes for Pregnant and Lactating (Destitute) Mother

The department has set up two shelter homes at Sarai Rohilla and Jahangir Puri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women. 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). During FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 following number of inmates were facilitated through the said Shelter Homes:

F. Y. 2021-22 - 59 (35 women + 24 children)

F. Y. 2022-23 - 45 (25 women + 20 children) till sept., 2022

3.18 Swadhar Greh Scheme (CSS)

Swadhar Greh scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme "Protection & Empowerment of Women". The main object of the Scheme "Swadhar Greh" aims at:

- Catering primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction

These Homes are (i) Bapnu Ghar run by All India Women Conference and (ii) Snehalaya run by Mahila Dakshata Samiti. The capacity of the Sawadhar Greh is to house 30 inmates of each home.

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, counseling, medical and legal aid and care to such women. The Govt of India is provided 100% fund to these homes through Delhi Govt. During past two years following number of individuals were collectively admitted in said two Swadhar Greh:

F. Y. 2021-22 - 145 (114 women + 31 children)

F. Y. 2022-23 - 254 (192 women + 62 children) till Sept., 2022

3.19 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - A Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Programme is a centrally sponsored Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) 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. It provides financial support to pregnant women & lactating mothers for improving health & nutrition of mother & child. The scheme also provided with compensation for wage loss.

3.19.1 Objectives:

The objective of the scheme is to provide cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child.

To improve health seeking behavior amongst Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).

The scheme also seeks to promote positive behavioral change towards girl child by providing additional cash incentive for the second girl child.

3.19.2 Target beneficiaries:

The PMMVY scheme aims to provide benefit to Pregnant Women (PW) and Lactating Mothers (LM) for first two living children provided the second child is a girl. However, those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force shall not be entitled to benefits under this scheme.

Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHA may also avail the benefits under the PMMVY subject to fulfillment of scheme conditionality.

3.19.3 Benefits: Eligibility Criteria

S. No.	Order of Birth	Conditions
1.	First child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On registration of pregnancy - 1st installment of ₹ 3000/- is given. ● On registration of birth and completion of first cycle of immunization- 2nd installment of ₹ 2000/- is given.
2.	Second child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provided second child is a girl child – one Installment of ₹ 6000/- is given.

3.19.4 Current Status

Since the inception of the scheme, No. of beneficiaries enrolled in the PMMVY is 4,02,230 (Jan, 2017 to Feb,2023) and total fund disbursed under this scheme are ₹ 164.25 Cr. (Jan,2017 to Feb,2023). In 2022-23 (up to Feb,2023) 68,976 beneficiaries

registered under this scheme and total fund disbursed under this scheme is ₹ 31.09 Cr.

3.20 Mission POSHAN 2.0 (CSS)

Mission Poshan 2.0 was launched in February 2021 to prevent any further backsliding of nutrition indicators. The announcement was made as the government decided to devote attention and resources towards integrating numerous nutrition schemes in the country. Mission Poshan 2.0 brings together the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)—*Anganwadi* Services, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Poshan Abhiyaan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and National Crèche Scheme.

- 3.20.1 The Mission POSHAN 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 anemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years and reduce low birth weight.
- 3.20.3 The Mission POSHAN intends to achieve its goals by focusing on the capacity building of workers on nutrition counseling of pregnant women and mothers of children up to 2 years of age; community mobilization and behavior 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.
- 3.20.4 The Mission POSHAN Abhiyan is being implemented in all 11 Districts (Revenue) of Delhi with 10897 AWCs in 95 ICDS projects. 11500 Smart phones (Samsung J4+) was given to Supervisors & AWWs and 10897 sets of Growth monitoring devices (Infantometer, Stadiometer, weighing scale (infant) and weighing scale (mother & Child) provided to all AWCs.
- 3.20.5 Recently, Poshan Tracker App was introduced by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India for uploading data of AWCs and beneficiaries. All 10897 functional AWCs are registered on Poshan Tracker App and upload data on the App on daily basis.
- 3.20.6 In 2018-19, GNCTD secured 2nd position in UTs for conducting the events of community based Event and Jan Andolan in POSHAN Maah and POSHAN Pakhwada.
- 3.20.7 POSHAN Maah September, 2022: In order to ensure community mobilization and bolster people's participation, every year, the month of September is celebrated

as POSHAN Maah across the country. This year, as India celebrates the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, to ensure speedy & intensive outreach, the entire month has been subdivided into weekly themes for a focused and assimilated approach towards improving Holistic Nutrition. Various activities were conducted like Plantation drive as “Poshan Vatika”, Yoga and AYUSH for nutrition, Distribution of ‘Regional Nutrition Kit’ to Anganwadi beneficiaries of High Burdened Districts and’ Identification of SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children and distribution of nutritious food’. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Delhi to ensure effective convergence of various schemes/programs. Meetings of District Convergence cum Nutrition Committee (DCNC) were also held under the chairpersonship of District Magistrates to ensure the progress and action taken in respect of nutrition components.

3.20.8 An amount of ₹ 297.22 Lakhs incurred in 2021-22 and ₹ 1078.12 Lakhs incurred in 2022-23 (up to Jan.,2023) under POSHAN Abhiyaan Scheme.

3.21 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 is established to reach out at community level. In financial year 2021-22, 79 Mahila Panchayat has been established and 68 (up to Sep,22) Mahila Panchayat has been established in C.F.Y. 2022-23.
- **Mobile Helpline:** The Delhi Commission for women started a Mobile Helpline is running 23 mobile vans in 11 districts. In financial year 2021-22, total 37,825 cases visited and attended through mobile vans. In C.F.Y. 2022-23 (till Sept., 2022) total 27,706 cases visited and attended through mobile vans.
- **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC)** - It is 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 operate through NGOs which provide psychological counseling services for the victim and her family to cope up with the trauma. Crisis Intervention Centers programme is functional on an outsource basis.
- **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 counseling, 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, with subsequent follow up. In financial year 2021-22, total 9765 rape victims provided with counseling and medical assistance and total 30602 rape victims provided with shelter /legal assistance. In current financial year i.e. 2022-23, total 3224 rape victims provided with counseling and medical assistance and total 7625 rape victims provided with shelter / legal assistance till Sept. 2022.

- **‘181’ Women in Distress Helpline –** 181 Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women effected by violence both in Private and public spaces. It is a toll free telecomm service to facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through communication by phone, referral, guidance and counsel. 181 Women in Distress Helpline was transferred to Delhi Commission for Women along with staff by the direction of Hon’ble Minister In-charge, WCD vide order dated 11.02.2016. In financial year 2021-22, 181 Women Helpline 509185 phone calls and in C.F.Y. 2022-23 (till Sept., 2022) 4,95,345 phone calls has dealt as reported by DCW. The department of Women and Child Development has issued Standard Operating Procedure for tele-caller of Women Helpline regarding handling of phone calls and other measures to be under taken during the conversation.

3.22 One Stop Centre

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), GOI has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district. It is 100% funded by GOI for Union Territories. These Centers will be established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under monitoring jurisdiction of DMs/DCs.

The objective of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district is to provide five essential facilities to the aggrieved women/women affected by violence.

Following services are provided to the women beneficiaries under Sakhi One Stop Centre-

- (i) Psycho-social counseling,
- (ii) Legal assistance,
- (iii) Police facilitation,
- (iv) Medical care and
- (v) Five bedded temporary shelter under one roof.

In NCT of Delhi, 11 Sakhi OSCs has been set up one in each district and all the Sakhi Centres were made functional in the month of November and December, 2019. The funds are provided directly in a separate bank account operated by O/o DMs/DCs. The updated status list of all 11 operationalised Sakhi One Stop Centre is given below:-

List of Sakhi – OSC Centres in NCT of Delhi

S. No.	District Name	Sakhi –One Stop Centre Address & Email Address
1	Shahdara	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, IHBAS Hospital Complex, Shahdara, Delhi-110095
2	East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, LalBahadurShastri Hospital, gate no 3, Khichripur,, Delhi-110091
3	South-East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Office of DM South east Delhi Lajpat Nagar IV, Old Gargi College building ,Behind LSR Delhi 110024
4	South	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital 1 st Floor, Hostel Block, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-110068
5	South-West	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, 1 st & 2 nd Floor, Hostel Block, Dada Dev Hospital Complex, Palam Road, Dabri More, Vijay Enclave, New Delhi-110045
6	New Delhi	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Vyamshala, Gram Sabha Building, Samalakha Village, Delhi-110037
7	North	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Babu Jag Jeevan Ram Hospital Complex, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033
8	West	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Superintendent residence NirmalChhaya Complex, Jail Road, Hari Nagar, Delhi-110064
9	Central	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Room No. 201-207, 2 nd Floor, Special Ward, LNJP Hospital, Gate No. 2, Bahadur SahaJafar Marg, Delhi -110002
10	North-West	Sakhi –One Stop Centre, Dr. Baba SahebAmbedkar Hospital, Rohini, Sector-06, Delhi-110085
11	North-East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, 2nd Floor, JagPravesh Chandra Hospital, Shastri Park, Delhi-53.

In financial year 2021-22 total 3660 beneficiaries and in C.F.Y 2334 (till Sept. 2022) beneficiaries assisted by the 11 Sakhi One Stop Centres.

3.23 Suryodaya

Strengthening interventions against drugs and substance abuse:-

A greater fillip was given to implement the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and *Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan*. Active partnerships were forged with non-government organization for undertaking activities like behavioral therapy, group therapy, medical care including addressing mental health issues etc. An innovative

project has been supported for prevention of Drunken Driving Offences through 11 district courts of Delhi, Observation Home, Sultan Puri Wellness Centre and Central Jail (total 15 counselors) with the help of Delhi State Legal Service Authority. Special counseling sessions are also underway for taxi drivers in collaboration with Regional Resource Training Centre, Delhi. A research study on Targeted interventions for homeless people affected by Drug Use Disorders through All India Institute of Medical Sciences as the lead agency was supported in this period.

A new programme was developed by the name of 'Suryodaya' for a comprehensive approach to address the problem of Drug De-Addiction and substance abuse. In this approach prevention, treatment and rehabilitation was dovetailed. One of the visible outcomes of this approach was approach to change the character of the OST Centre from only giving medical help by dispensing drug as treatment to a therapeutic Centre where children and young adults could be engaged in different types of physical activities at Sultan Puri in North-West district. This project was synergized with the expected deliverables of the Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court, Delhi. Various stakeholders/ partner agencies were associated to bring collective action and holistic solution offering drug de-addiction, counseling & other activities for well-being of children/young adults who have been addicted to drugs/ other psychotropic substances or are at risk. Sultanpuri project was developed as a pilot so that learning from this Centre could be used to develop other centers in other districts. Around 300 youths identified at Sultanpuri were proactively enrolled in different activities under the integrated centre at Sultanpuri including activities like yoga, library services, vocational training etc. This Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister WCD in the august presence of Hon'ble Chairman, JJC, NHRC member, other members of JJC and Secretary, WCD.

3.24 Saheli Samanvay Kendra (SSK) –

3.24.1 Scheme for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women and Development of Children

Background

In the Budget 2021-22, Delhi Government announced a new initiative called '**Saheli Samanvay Kendras** (SSKs) for socio-economic empowerment of women and development of children. Accordingly, the Department of Women & Child Development has taken up the task of setting up SSKs in the Anganwadi Hub Centres using the existing infrastructure and manpower of the hub. Hence, for the first time such centres are being developed in Delhi that provides multiple services under the same roof. These SSKs act as facilitation-cum-convergence centres that enable women and children at the district and sub district levels to access schemes and programmes being implemented by different departments.

Besides the regular activities as mandated under the ICDS scheme, these *Kendras* are

also taking up additional women and child centric activities (at least for four hours every day) to provide dedicated attention to issues concerning women & adolescent girls. SSKs provide a vibrant space for women and children to engage, to receive services and information, strengthen capacities and get sensitized on various social issues. The four pillars of SSK are '**Saheli Samvad**' - Dialogue, political participation, leadership building, '**Samridhhi**' - Skill building, livelihoods and economic empowerment, '**Mahila Sahayta Prakosht**'- Women's Help Desk on schemes and services, '**Chhaya – Child Care & Protection**' of working mothers.

"*Saheli Samanvay Kendras*" are set up in 500 Anganwadi hubs across Delhi. The programme under all the four pillars of SSKs has been initiated in all these centers with combination of activities to bring more area under coverage.

3.24.2 Socio-economic empowerment in Anganwadi Hubs through SSKs -

By bringing together all women and adolescent girls centric activities under the ambit of SSKs, for the first time the Dept. of WCD is attempting to ensure that women and girls development is taken forward in a purposive and coordinated manner. It also helps women and girls to discover the benefits of collectivization and holistic development.

The SSK platform fosters collective strength of women and helps them build robust support system for themselves and their peers. It enables women to come together, discuss issues, kindle interest and generate awareness about issues concerning them and to find best possible local solutions by tapping locally available resources. Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) activities are used to spread awareness and mobilize women and adolescent girls to engage with various issues that are impeding their individual and collective development. Women centric activities being undertaken under each pillar of SSK are as follows –

- (i) **Saheli Samvad** - The supervisors and the AWWs at these Kendras reach out to women & children with the motto *अपनों की बात अपनों के साथ!* Dialogue is being undertaken with an aim to spread awareness through discussion on issues, norms and practices that impact the lives of women, adolescents and children like health and nutrition, child development, child sexual abuse, COVID awareness, vaccination hesitancy, myths related to COVID etc. Adolescent girls are being counseled on issues related to menstrual health, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition and psycho-social health. Total *Samvad* sessions held since its inception till August 2022 were 337918.
- (ii) SSKs also act as Local Incubation Centres for individual Start-ups and to promote the women collectives/Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through an initiative called '**Samridhhi**'. Women and adolescent girls will be trained on soft skills and livelihood skills and promoted for setting up their own micro-enterprises.

For the first time, the department is launching '**Dilli Mahila Mart**' at *Nirmal*

Chhaaya complex, an ambitious programme aimed at showcasing the products made by women collectives' in Delhi to enhance their economic empowerment. Along with this, a brand named **WERA – Women EmpoweRment in Action** is also being launched along with a catalogue of products. This will be a platform for skilling, marketing and encouraging women to form their micro-enterprises and for their collaborations with a wide variety of stakeholders WERA brand is also being promoted through exhibitions and e-commerce platform. DWCD has initiated engagement with Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) for supporting *Samriddhi* initiative.

- (iii) **Mahila Sahayta Prakosht** – A Single Window Desk assists women who are vulnerable/destitute besides widows in providing information and facilitate linkages for availing various schemes of the Government and services like One Stop Centers, district DLISA, Family Counseling Centres by DSWB, Crime against Women, Women Shelter Homes etc. A **Resource directory** has been created and shared with all SSKs to augment convergence. Beneficiaries reach out to the helpdesk and the helpdesk also reaches out to beneficiaries in the communities. Helpdesks refer/link cases for any special assistance needed.
- (iv) **Chhaya – Child Care & Protection-** To support women's participation in the work force for their economic empowerment, day care cum crèche services are provided either through the SSKs or by getting such children enrolled in the nearby crèche being run by the government. This will not only allow the mother to go out for work but also ensure that her children are in an environment that is safe and hygienic, they are well cared for, well fed and engaged productively.

A detailed mapping exercise matching the demands and supply for crèches/ daycare facilities for working women was undertaken. 100% mapping of existing crèches being run by the department and which were underutilized were done with shifting of locations to link them with existing SSKs so as to give them greater visibility and improve their utilization.

4. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DIFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS:

- 4.1 Government of NCT 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. Applications under the scheme are made online on E-District portal. Under this scheme, financial assistance is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, as per the Aadhar number or account number of the beneficiary through PFMS portal. 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. However, financial assistance was @ ₹ 1500/- p.m for 70 years & above and @ ₹ 1000/- p.m. for citizen between age 60-69 years.
- 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 2022-23 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	1255.90	441999
8.	2019-20	1344.00	1342.63	463945
9.	2020-21	1324.00	1137.34	424920
10.	2021-22	1578.50	1406.45	452458
11.	2022-23 (up to Jan., 2023)	1637.15	935	424180

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

4.3 Old Age Homes

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 04 Old Age Homes – Bindapur, Wazirpur, Kanti Nagar, and Tahirpur.

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
- Resident of NCT of Delhi.

4.3.4 The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi is planning construction of other old age homes in different area of Delhi viz Chitranjan Park, Rohini, 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 citizens of Delhi for which a scheme of recreational centers 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 providing one-time non-recurring grant amounting to 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ RWA for setting up of a center. Further, a recurring grant to the tune of ₹ 20,000/- per month for centers running in closed premises and ₹ 10,000/- per month for centers running in open premises has been provided. These grants are released by GNCTD for covering the operational expenses under this scheme.

4.4.2 During 2021-22, 143 recreation centers were functional.

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.

4.5.3 Appellate Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up 11 Appellate tribunals in all 11 districts under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Maintenance Tribunal of each District is headed by DM as the presiding officer along with two non-official members, one of whom is female.

All the data pertaining to the cases registered and disposed of by the Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals is available with the concerned ADMs and DMs respectively.

The total number of cases filed and disposed of by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts of Delhi during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 is presented in Statement 17.8.

STATEMENT 17.8

NUMBERS 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
2018-19	724	407	317
2019-20	397	245	152

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

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. With the coming of new Right of Person with Disabilities Act 2016, replacing the previous Act of 1995 has under the horizon of

Welfare of Person with Disabilities, included 21 types of Disabilities which was 07 in previous Act of 1995.

5.3 For the welfare of differently-abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running homes/ schools:

- 05 schools for deaf and dumb.
- 06 homes for mentally challenged persons.
- 01 schools for mentally challenged children.
- 01 School for the blind.
- 01 Hostel for school and college going blind boys.
- 01 Training cum Production Center.
- 01 Sheltered Workshop for differently-abled persons.

5.4 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities (NPRPD)” 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 2021-22 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	-	-
5.	2018-19	0.00	-	-
6.	2019-20	3.00	05	2600
7.	2020-21	-	-	-
8.	2021-22	4.74	07	4000

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.6 No General Disability Camps held in FY 2020-21 due to outbreak of COVID. Therefore no expenditure was incurred under this head of accounts.
- 5.7 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 and above disability are *age of 0 to lifelong (i.e. from birth to death)*, 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.)
- 5.8 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.10

STATEMENT 17.10

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	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	262.26	87196
10.	2019-20	291.35	290.02	95324
11.	2020-21	317.35	279.17	101750
12.	2021-22	405	370.00	111790
13.	2022-23 (Upto Jan., 2023)	387.35	265.38	110962

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.9 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 Dwarka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).
- 5.10 Out of these, 4 halfway homes are operational/ established (First three homes are operational since 2017 and remaining at S. No. (iv) located at Dwarka is operational since December 2021). At present, following number of inmates are residing in these homes:

S. No.	Name & Address	Sanctioned Strength	Present Numbers (inmates)
1.	'Nav Kiran'- I (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	36
2.	'Nav Kiran'-II (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	38
3.	'Nav Chetna' (for Men) at Rohini sector – 22.	25	13
4.	'Nav Rachna' (for women) at Dwarka Sector 3	50	05

6. 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 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 2010-11 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.11.

STATEMENT 17.11

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Outlay (in cr)	Expenditure (in cr)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2010-11	2.15	2.08	2077
2.	2011-12	2.58	2.53	2534
3.	2012-13	2.70	2.69	2694
4.	2013-14	3.10	2.83	2827
5.	2014-15	3.60	3.37	3372
6.	2015-16	5.50	5.39	5396
7.	2016-17	7.00	7.00	7000
8.	2017-18	12.62	9.01	4510
9.	2018-19	14.00	11.61	5840
10.	2019-20	24.70	21.30	10729
11.	2020-21	29.70	27.23	13676
12.	2021-22	34.67	33.43	15623
13.	2022-23 (Up to Jan., 2023)	34.67	19.06	9594

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

7. 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, about 413 beneficiaries are getting allowance @ ₹ 3000/- per month.

7.1 Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance Scheme

Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance Scheme was started on in the FY 2021-22 to provide financial assistance @ ₹ 2500/- per month to the surviving family of the bread earner who died of Covid-19.

Eligibility conditions & Quantum of pension under the Scheme are mentioned below.

Situation (Death of working member of the family due to COVID-19)	Eligible Dependent	Amount
Husband	Wife	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Wife	Husband	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Single Parent (Other parent already died (either due to Covid or otherwise) / Separated / Divorced	Each Child below 25 years of age	₹ 2500/- p.m. to each child of the deceased parents till they attain age of 25 years
Both Husband and Wife died	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Child below age of 25 years ₹ • Father or Mother in case of no children. 	₹ 2500/- p.m. to each child till the age of 25 year₹ ₹ 2500/- p.m. for life (in case of Father or Mother - only one will get the assistance)
Unmarried Working Son/ Daughter	Father or Mother	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Brother / Sister	Dependent Brother / Sister if they are physically or intellectually challenged	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life

STATEMENT 17.12**PERFORMANCE OF MUKHYAMANTRI COVID-19 FAMILY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

S. No.	Year	Outlay (₹ in Crores)	Expenditure (₹ in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2021-22	41	17.24	10425
2.	2021-22 (upto Nov, 2022)	34	26.41	11377

8. Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities

8.1 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.

8.2 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. The growth of the Scheduled Caste population in Delhi during the last six decades is presented in:

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, RGI.

8.3 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, RGI.

8.4 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.

- 8.5 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 was employed against 31.60% of the total population employment.

9. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes is an important instrument being used for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes people. In the mid 1970's the Special Component Plan (SCP) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) were initiated. The SCP now called as SCSP is an integral part of the budget for that provision are being made with the clear objectives of bridging the gap in Socio-economic development of SCs.

The concept of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan was envisaged initially by the erstwhile Planning Commission of India (now NITI Aayog) at the time of formulation of sixth five year plan (1980-85) with the objective to ensure adequate benefits under SCSP for socio economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms by providing funds, out of total allocation of the State Plan, at least in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the State. The Commission emphasized that development needs and priorities of SCs, because of their historic deprivation, would require even larger proportion of plan outlays than their population percentage.

As per the earlier guideline the funds proportionate to the SC population of Delhi i.e. 16.75% were required to be earmarked in the demand book and to ensure that these funds flow directly for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

The present practice being followed by Delhi Government for earmarking and

accounting of funds under SCSP barring divisible category which consist of outlay and expenditure under the specific schemes; is based on the assumption of flow of funds and benefits under the remaining schemes and infrastructure projects to SC community in proportion to the SC population and is difficult to be accounted for and explained as targeted intervention for the welfare of SC. Besides, the specific schemes under divisible category also cater to other sections of the city population and in quite a few schemes; the specific data of SC beneficiaries is not being captured.

Meanwhile, there have been further development in terms of removal of distinction of Plan and Non-plan in the budget formulation w.e.f. the financial year 2017-18 and also the revised guidelines from NITI Aayog issued on 20.11.2017 and 14.01.2019 (record of discussion held on 16.11.2018 by NITI Aayog). The same is being examined.

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
10.	2019-20	27000	5181.77	19.19
11.	2020-21	29500	5447.08	18.46
12.	2021-22	69000		

* From the Year 2017-18, Plan & Non Plan funds have been merged.

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

10. 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 year for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and monitory 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	268.23	80.55
13.	2019-20	396.90	295.26	74.39
14.	2020-21	265.00	47.66	17.98
15.	2021-22	465.72	214.725	46.106
16.	2022-23 (upto Jan., 2023)	378.00	80.78	21.37

11. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC**11.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery**

In order to encourage children/students belonging SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities a scheme of financial assistance for purchase of stationery 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. The family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Min. should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for availing the benefit under this scheme.

11.2 Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing scholarship ₹ 1,000/- 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 ₹4,500/- per annum for class 6th to 12th belonging to OBC category students and
- (b) ₹1,620/- to ₹4,500/- per annum for class 9th to 12th belonging to SC/ST /Minority category. The family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST /Minority should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for availing the benefit under this scheme.

The above two scheme mentioned 11.1 & 11.2 have been merged and new scheme “Financial Assistance Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students Class I to XII” is formulated. However, this scheme is continued in the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 to cover the left out beneficiaries under the particular scheme.

11.3 “Financial Assistance Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students Class I to XII”

Objectives: The literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Caste population is low, as compared to overall literacy rate, which needs to be improved. One of the measure through which education can be further spread, is to help the SC/ST/OBC students by providing them financial assistance for purchase of stationery so that their parents do not feel any burden in sending their children to schools. Hence, the main objective of the scheme is to improve the literacy rate and promote education among the SC/ST/OBC students.

The new scheme “Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students for Class I to XII, has been formulated after merging the two ongoing schemes namely Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery to SC/ST/OBC students (class Ist to XIIth) and Scholarship/Merit Scholarship to SC/ST/OBC Students (class Ist to XIIth) vide Cabinet Decision No. 2707 dated 02.07.2019 & Department order dated 23.07.2019.

11.4 Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities, a scheme of Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana (previously known as Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationary & Merit Scholarship) is being implemented.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is by providing scholarships to the targeted group of students studying in class 9th to 12th for enabling them to bear the expenses required for their studies.

Eligibility: SC/ST/OBC students of class IX to XII of all Government/Aided/Recognized public schools affiliated to Directorate of Education/Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan/ National Open School/Schools affiliated to NDMC/Delhi Cantonment Board, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

The details of the new scheme are as under:

- a) The applicant should be resident of GNCT of Delhi.
- b) There is a Minimum 50% mark are required for IX to X and 60% marks required for XI to XII class.
- c) Annual income Limit- Criteria for annual family income ₹ 8 Lacs at par with the EWS income limit, subject to exclusions notified by Government of India. If student score 75% and above marks in previous class, no income limit is applicable for SC/ST/OBC category.
- d) The applicant should upload Caste Certificate (SC/ST/OBC) in the name of student or his/her father's name, issued by the SDM/Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), GNCTD. However, Domicile Certificate of Delhi from Revenue Department will be entertained for the SC beneficiary only, if the caste certificate is issued by the outside state authority instead of the competent authority of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- e) Repeaters in a particular class will not be eligible for this scheme.
- f) Bank Account should be in the name of the student (Joint Bank Account with parent/Guardian is also permissible), active and seeded with Aadhaar no. of student.

Scholarship Amount-

Class IX to X – ₹ 5000/- per annum

Class XI to XII – ₹ 10000/- per annum

STATEMENT 17.19

**PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MUKHYAMANTRI VIDHYARATHI PRATIBHA
YOJANA AS PER RECORD AVAILABLE**

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (In crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (Student)
1.	2021-22	18.17	24971

11.5 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 ₹12,000/- to ₹ 24,000/- per annum for Hostler and for day scholar ₹ 8000/- to ₹15,000/- per annum, depending upon course. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹3.00 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC community. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.20 as per record available:-

STATEMENT 17.20

PERFORMANCE OF MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME 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
6.	2018-19	1.54	1704
7.	2019-20	1.31	1564
8.	2020-21	0.58	596
9.	2021-22	1.31	1412

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

11.6 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for students studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ₹3.00 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The maximum reimbursement amount is ₹48,000/- or actual whichever is less. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.21 as per record available:-

STATEMENT 17.21**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
7.	2018-19	43.00	39.88	25904
8.	2019-20	53.00	50.57	25414
9.	2020-21	48.00	14.58	5916
10.	2021-22	83.50	61.57	24716

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

11.7 Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad (Offline mode)

This scholarship scheme to provide financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad was approved vide Cabinet Decision No. 2736 dated 29.08.2019.

Objective: The scheme envisages providing financial assistance to 100 selected candidates for pursuing higher studies abroad through accredited universities at the level of Masters and Ph. D in the following specified fields of study.

S.No.	Field of study
1	Engineering & Management
2	Pure Sciences & Applied Sciences
3	Agricultures Sciences & Medicine
4	International Commerce, Accounting & Finance
5	Humanities & Social Science

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION

- For Ph.D- 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master Degree.
- For Master's Degree-55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelor's Degree.

(i) AGE

Below 30 (Thirty) years, as on cut-off date of respective year

(ii) INCOME CEILING

Total family income from all sources should not exceed ₹8,00,000/- (₹ Eight lakhs per annum).

(iii) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- The candidate should be citizen of India.
- “The candidate must be a domicile of Delhi.” Or “The candidate must be a bonafide resident of Delhi having any documentary proof of residence in Delhi for at least last five years”
- Only one child for the same parents/guardians will be eligible and to this effect a self-certification will be required from the candidates.
- Candidates who are employed must forward their applications through their employer, along with a ‘No Objection Certificate’ (NOC) issued by the employer.
- The candidate will not be eligible for scholarship/financial assistance under this scheme to pursue the same Level (Masters/PhD) course for which he/she has already acquired the qualification from any university either in India or abroad.

(iv) DURATION OF AWARD WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- An amount of ₹ 5 Lakhs per annum will be provided subject to maximum of ₹20,00,000 (Rupee Twenty Lakh only) for the entire period of the duration of Ph.D course and ₹ 5 lakh per annum subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only) for pursuing Master’s Degree or actual amount whichever is less.
- The prescribed financial assistance is provided up to completion of the course/ research or the following period, whichever is earlier:
 - a) Ph. D – 04 years(Four year)
 - b) Master’s Degree- 02 years(Two years)

- (v) The financial assistance will be released only after the confirmation about the admission of the candidate in foreign university subject to submission of relevant documents i.e. application forms/offer letter, visa, passport, bank details of the applicant etc or any other document sought by the Department.

Apart from this, there are other mandatory requirements for the candidates under the scheme.

STATEMENT 17.22

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME “FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SC STUDENTS FOR PURSUING HIGHER STUDIES ABROAD” FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

S.No.	Year	Total application received	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1	2021-22	1	0	0

All the above schemes are switched to Aadhar based Direct Beneficiary payment (DBT) system since 31.10.2016. Further, all applications of the above scholarship schemes are invited on e-district portal of Delhi w.e.f 2016-17 (except “Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing Higher Studies Abroad” scheme.) All Scholarship schemes fall under the initiative of Delhi Govt., for Door Step Delivery of Public Services on e-District portal. Help desk /call Centre No.1031 for guiding/ assisting the applicants has also been started by the department.

11.8 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. Further, the income limit of the parents should not exceed ₹2.00 lac per annum to avail benefit under the scheme. The intake capacity of boys hostel is 100 students and girls hostel is 60 students. An expenditure of ₹ 192.71 lakh incurred in 2021-22 under this scheme.

11.9 Residential Schools for Weaker Section of SC/OBC/Min/Orphans

The Department is running a residential school at Village Issapur with the joint collaboration of KISS, Bhuvneshwar and Delhi Government, as per the MOU executed between them for the children belonging to SC/OBC/Minorities and orphans.

Facilities provided by the GNCTD

- Recurring grant @₹ 5000/- per child per month to the KISS School.
- All Infrastructural facilities in the school.
- Free education, uniform, stationery, text books, accommodation, food and primary medical facilities for students.

Construction of students hostel, Mess and Toilet Block is under construction by PWD and likely to be completed. Proposal for construction of new school building which is one of its kind through PWD is underway.

Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.23 for the year 2021-22 as per record available:

STATEMENT 17.23

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	2.50	2.53	269/Class I-III
	6.63	6.33	
2014-15	5.00	1.87	353/Class I-IV
	2.00	0.58	
2015-16	4.0	2.25	369/Class I-V
	2.0	0.74	
2016-17	4.00	2.82	473/Class I-VI
	1.00	-	
2017-18	4.00	3.36	562/Class II-VII
	1.50	0.74	
2018-19	4.00	0.00	600/Class I-VIII
	5.00	0.60	
2019-20	7.70	7.65	682/Class I-IX
	5.00	3.56	
2020-21	4.50	00	708/Class I-IX
	3.50	2.80	
2021-22	5.00	3.08	789/Class I-IX
	6.00	3.85	

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min

11.10 Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojna (SCSP)

The Department launched the scheme 'Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana' in the financial year 2018-19 vide Cabinet Decision No. 2526 dated 12.12.2017. Under this scheme, eligible students belonging to SC community are being provided coaching through empanelled institutes for preparation of competitive exams conducted by UPSC/SSC etc. and entrance exams for professional courses.

11.11 During 2021-22 it has been proposed to provide coaching to 15000 students e.g. Civil Service, law entrance, Judicial Services, Engg. & Medical Entrance, Defence Forces (CDS/NDA), other technical services, SSC, DSSSB, Bank, Railways etc. At present 9208 students have already been enrolled under the scheme.

11.12 During Financial year 2021-22 total 13295 students were enrolled in different coaching institutes. Out of these, 3881 students were enrolled for coaching for Engg./Medical Entrance Exams and 1303 students have qualified (374 in JEE and 929 in NEET Exams). For other exams coaching classes have been completed in September-October-2022, students have been applying/ appearing in ensuing competitive exams.

12. Economic Development Programmes

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 The Department is implementing a 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 seven year performance is presented as under Statement 17.24

STATEMENT 17.24

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
11.	2018-19	Composite Loan Scheme	236	470.85
12.		Educational Loan Scheme	9	34.47
13.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	13	70.78
14.	2019-20	Composite Loan Scheme	249	410.05
15.		Educational Loan Scheme	9	16.37
16.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	10	36.40

17.	2020-21	Composite Loan Scheme	361	375.00
18.		Educational Loan Scheme	7	23.48
19.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	4	13.50
20.	2021-22	Composite Loan Scheme	217	299.61
21.		Educational Loan Scheme	5	17.53
22.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	16	76.60
23.		Vocational Training Scheme	872	171.08

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC.

13. 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. The Government of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decision No. 2474 dated 24.05.2017 has increased the scope of development works under schemes by including construction of Old Age Home, development of Parks, Gymnasium, Installation of street light, sewer line etc. Under this scheme, work is being executed by DSCST through any of the approved Executive Agencies of Delhi Government. The details of the estimated work and expenditure for last eight years are given under statement 17.25.

STATEMENT 17.25

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of Roads	Others	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2014-15	12	09	-	37.63
2015-16	31	32	01	29.47
2016-17	29	36	-	25.16
2017-18	30	76	18	48.40
2018-19	24	178	37	49.57
2019-20	29	91	27	34.41
2020-21	3	26	1	0.50
2021-22	7	74	18	34.97

14. 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 Scavenger. As

per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, following compensation has been released by the Government to the next kin of the victims:-

Year	No's 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.
2019-20	5	10	₹ 10 lakh each	05 cases the matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2020-21	4	7	₹ 10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 1 case (2 persons) and rest 03 cases matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2021-22	3	7	₹ 10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 6 case by working agency and rest 01 case (30.03.2022) matter related to the payment of compensation is on hold due to dispute in deceased family.

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 last 7 years, Department has provided following compensation under the Act and also incentives for the SC/ST couples for inter-caste marriage. Details are as under:

STATEMENT 17.26

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	11	32.71
2019-20	26	29.81
2020-21	12	16.85
2021-22	21	32.65

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
2018-19	Nil	Nil
2019-20	Nil	Nil
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing the schemes/ programmes through its Departments to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support.
➤	The Department of Social Welfare implement welfare schemes/programmes to provide services to the Persons with Disabilities, social security for the aged and destitute. Besides this the Department also provides avenues to the Persons with Disabilities and creates awareness amongst general public regarding the welfare measures of the Department.
➤	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.
➤	The Delhi Govt. has revised honorarium w.e.f March, 2022 onwards at the rate of ₹12720/- per month to Anganwadi Workers and at the rate of ₹6810/- per month to Anganwadi Helpers.
➤	Under LAdli Scheme, 10.64 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March, 2020 of which 2,59,044 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹403.93 crore (2008-09 to 2019-20).
➤	The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 25 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.
➤	Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'.

➤	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 Mission POSHAN 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%
➤	The SSK platform fosters collective strength of women and helps them build robust support system for themselves and their peers. It enables women to come together, discuss issues, kindle interest and generate awareness about issues concerning them and to find best possible local solutions by tapping locally available resources.
➤	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.
➤	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 breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental.
➤	The Department of SC/ST/OBC/Min is implementing a Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation (DSCFDC). Under this scheme, a loan up to ₹5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi.

CHAPTER 18

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Public distribution system (PDS) in Delhi is established under the Department of Food & Civil Supplies. 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. Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs of Delhi is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of food grains.

- 1.2 The Public Distribution System in Delhi distributes 5 kg food grains (4 Kg wheat and 1 Kg Rice per person per month) to all food card holders and 01 kg sugar to only Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card holders under the NFS Act, 2013. Also under the scheme One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) average number of 5,21,994 migrants received ration in 2022-23. F&S Department has distributed dry ration/food grains free of cost to needy persons of vulnerable section of society & economically weaker sections who don't possess ration cards especially migrant laborers, construction workers, unorganized workers and domestic help to mitigate their sufferings and hardships arising out of lockdown announced in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. Each beneficiary were provided food grains equivalent to same entitlement as under NFS Act 2013.
- 1.3 Keeping in view the importance and need for promotion of consumer awareness and protection of their rights and Consumer Dispute Redressal, 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.
2. **Entitlement of beneficiaries:** The beneficiaries are entitled to food grains under different categories as per statement 18.1.

STATEMENT 18.1

FOOD GRAINS ENTITLEMENT OF BENEFICIARIES PER MONTH AND THE RATE

S. No.	Commodity	Category	Quantity	Rate (Per 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.

3. STATUS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI

3.1 Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of around 2000 Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh populations through 17.80 lakh digital food security cards as on 31st March 2022. These Food Security Ration Cards are Aadhar enabled. The Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs has been undertaking verification of beneficiary data from time to time as mandated under NFSA. The number of Fair Price Shops and the total number of Ration Cards issued by GNCTD in the last 9 Years is given below in statement 18.2

STATEMENT 18.2

DETAILS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI: 2013-14 to 2021-22

S. No.	Years	No. of Ration Cards (in lakh)	No. of Fair Price Shops (FPS)
1	2013-14	17.79	2396
2	2014-15	17.00	2310
3	2015-16	19.50	2283
4	2016-17	19.41	2254
5	2017-18	19.41	2210
6	2018-19	17.17	2057
7	2019-20	17.50	2029
8	2020-21	17.77	2000
9	2021-22	17.80	2009

The number of fair price shops in Delhi in March 2022 is 2009 and on an average, each fair price shops have about 886 Ration Cards in March 2022. 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 -2021-22

S. No.	Districts	No. of FPS	Percent (%)	No. of ration cards	Percent (%)	No. of beneficiaries	Percent (%)
1.	CENTRAL	132	6.57%	134429	7.55%	525285	7.22%
2.	EAST	208	10.36%	162976	9.15%	675959	9.29%
3.	NEW DELHI	99	4.88%	84550	4.75%	339043	4.66%
4.	NORTH	161	8.02%	160685	9.02%	632909	8.70%
5.	NORTH EAST	318	15.84%	278296	15.63%	1174208	16.13%
6.	NORTH WEST	303	15.09%	311137	17.47%	1282365	17.62%
7.	SOUTH	256	12.75%	220655	12.39%	925345	12.71%
8.	SOUTH WEST	296	14.74%	236010	13.26%	946317	13.00%
9.	WEST	236	11.75%	191796	10.77%	776563	10.67%
	Total	2009	100 %	1780534	100 %	7277994	100 %

It can be seen from above Statement that the highest number of card holders were reported during 2021-22 in the North West District, whereas, the highest number of fair price shop are reported in the North East District of Delhi.

- 3.2 The information regarding the quantity of food grains and sugar allotted to Delhi and the distribution of the same through the public distribution system in Delhi during 2020-21 and 2021-22 is depicted in statement 18.4

STATEMENT 18.4

DISTRIBUTION OF CEREALS AND SUGAR THROUGH PDS IN DELHI DURING 2020-21 & 2021-22

(Quantity in '000 MT)

S. No.	Details	Items					
		Wheat (NFS)		Rice (NFS)		Sugar(Other than NFS)	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Quantity allocated/lifted	352.49	355.73	91.20	92.00	0.82	0.82
2.	Quantity distributed	351.51	351.60	90.95	90.97	0.80	0.75
3.	Percentage of Quantity Distributed	99.74	98.8	99.74	98.8	98.43	91.3

4. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)** is a step in the direction of making TPDS aim at reducing hunger among the poorest segments of the BPL population. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards this category of population, the “Antyodaya Anna Yojana” (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for the poor families 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. 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. Under this scheme, 1 kg sugar per household per month @ ₹ 13.50/- per kg is also being provided to AAY card holders. As on 31st March 2022, total 68,670 families consisting of 2,80,940 members were beneficiaries under this scheme in Delhi.

5. 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 the government owned / run welfare institutions and SC/ST & OBC hostels such as Bal Niketan, Children Home for Girls - I & II, Short Stay Home for Women, Widow Home for Women, After Care Home for Women, Observation Home for Girls, Nari Niketan, Balika Greh. The food grain is

made available at subsidized rates to these welfare institutions and hostels as per the allocation received from Government of India.

6. Technology Based Reforms To TDPS Undertaken By NCT of Delhi

(i) SMS Alerts Regarding Dispatch of Ration to FPS

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 Ration Cardholders who have registered their mobile numbers in the website, as and when SFA is dispatched from the godown. Any Ration cardholder can receive SMS pertaining to concerned FPS, by registering their mobile number on the link: www.nfs.delhigovt.nic.in.

(ii) E-Ration Card

Facility of e-ration card has been operationalized w.e.f. April 2015. About 17,96,830 Ration cardholders have availed the benefit by downloading the ration card from their respective places. This has brought transparency and efficient delivery of the facility of ration card to the beneficiaries.

7. PAHAL

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. Under the modified PAHAL Scheme, LPG Consumer can receive a subsidy in his/her bank account by two methods. Such a consumer is called CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) once he / she join the scheme and is ready to receive a subsidy in the bank account. There are two options are available for getting subsidies as under:

- 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, and then he can directly receive the subsidy in his/ her bank account without the use of Aadhaar number. This option has been introduced through the modified scheme which ensures that LPG subsidy is not denied to an LPG consumer on account of non-availability of Aadhaar Number.

Status of PAHAL in Delhi as on 31st March 2022:

Total No. of LPG Consumers	5153511
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries (CTC Consumers)	4232378
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries seeded with Aadhar ATC (Number)	3969656
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries seeded with Aadhar ATC (%)	77%

8. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

In order to address the food needs of PDS beneficiaries during the pandemic COVID-19 additional 5 kg of food grains (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) per beneficiary member per month and 1 kg dal per household per month was allocated by the Government of India to be provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries under PMGKAY (Phase-I & II) during April 2020 to November 2020. This scheme was again implemented by Govt. of India from May, 2021 to March, 2022 under PMGKAY (Phase-III, IV & V) wherein only 5kg food grains per beneficiary was provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries. During FY 2021-22, 99.6% foodgrains were distributed to the entitled beneficiaries out of total quantity lifted from Govt. of India.

9. Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana (Non-PDS Scheme)

F&CS Department has distributed dry ration/food grains free of cost to needy persons of vulnerable section of society & economically weaker sections who don't possess ration cards especially migrant labourers, construction workers, unorganized workers and domestic help to mitigate their sufferings and hardships arising out of lockdown announced in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. Each beneficiary was provided food grains equivalent to same entitlement as under NFS Act 2013 which is 5 kg food grains (4 Kg wheat and 1 Kg Rice per person per month). The scheme was dubbed as Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojna. In the financial year 2020-21, under the Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojna, 25261391 Kg of wheat and 6363118 Kg of rice were distributed to approximately 63.63 lakh beneficiaries. The distribution of food grains was made from 588 designated distribution location/Schools.

During the lockdown/curfew restrictions during the 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic in FY 2021-22, F&S Department distributed 5kg foodgrains /dry ration (4kg wheat & 1kg rice) free of cost to approximately 41.07 lakh needy persons of vulnerable section of society.

10. Market Intelligence Cell

The Marketing Intelligence Cell of Food Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, collects the rates of 22 essential commodities from three designated retail markets i.e. Yusuf Sarai (high value), Clock Tower (middle value), Shadara (lower value) and one wholesale market at Naya Bazaar, KhariBaoli through

a mobile app, i.e., Price Monitoring System, by Geo-Tagging the exact location for reporting the same to Government of India, Hon'ble LG, Hon'ble CM, Minister of GNCTD and Higher Authorities.

Further, wholesale rates of fruits and vegetables are collected from Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC), Azadpur Mandi & tabulated and conveyed to various Govt. Agencies through daily, weekly and monthly reports. For better price monitoring & evaluation, rates/prices of 22 essential commodities are collected on daily basis by the deputed field staff and also daily & weekly rates from Kendriya Bhandar. The GOI has introduced a portal of pulses and edible oil which is being monitored by this Branch. It is pertinent to mention here that this Branch has no jurisdiction on control of prices of essential commodities and vegetables.

11. One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)

Government of NCT of Delhi implemented ONORC w.e.f 19.07.2021 with installation of e-PoS devices at all Fair Price Shops for transparency & accountability in the operation of Public Distribution System. Since implementation, ration is being distributed in Delhi through e-PoS devices after biometric (Aadhar) authentication of beneficiaries. This scheme provides Intra-State and Inter-State portability of Ration Cards and enables migrant beneficiaries to access PDS benefits under NFS Act, 2013. As per IMPDS Portal of GoI which is for ONORC transactions, Delhi has the highest number of ONORC transactions which is around 70% of the entire Nation's transactions since the implementation of the scheme in Delhi. For information related to ONORC/portability of ration cards, a dedicated toll free no. 14445 has been enabled.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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.
➤	The Public Distribution System in Delhi distributes 5 kg foodgrains (4 Kg wheat and 01 Kg Rice per person per month) to all food card holders and 01 kg sugar to only Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card holders under the NFS Act, 2013.
➤	The number of fair price shops in Delhi in March 2022 is 2009 and on an average, each fair price shops have about 886 Ration Cards in March 2022.
➤	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is a step in the direction of making TPDS aim at reducing hunger among the poorest segments of the BPL population. As on 31st March 2022, total 68,670 families consisting of 2,80,940 members were beneficiaries under this scheme in Delhi.

➤	As per Government of India Scheme, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is providing food grains at BPL rates to destitute people living in the government owned / run welfare institutions and SC/ST & OBC hostels such as Bal Niketan, Children Home for Girls - I & II, Short Stay Home for Women, Widow Home for Women, After Care Home for Women, Observation Home for Girls, Nari Niketan, Balika Greh.
➤	In order to address the food needs of PDS beneficiaries during the pandemic COVID-19 additional 5 kg of food grains (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) per beneficiary member per month and 1 kg dal per household per month was allocated by the Government of India, provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries under PMGKAY (Phase-I & II) during April 2020 to November 2020. During FY 2021-22, 99.6% foodgrains were distributed to the entitled beneficiaries out of total quantity lifted from Govt. of India.
➤	Delhi has the highest number of ONORC transactions which is around 70% of the entire Nation's transactions since the implementation of the scheme in Delhi.

CHAPTER 19

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 Km², of which 369.35 sq. Km. is designated as rural and 1113.65 Km² 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 area change during the last three censuses in Delhi is depicted in Statement 19.1:

STATEMENT 19.1
AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

S. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Km ²	%	Km ²	%	Km ²	%
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

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 19.2.

STATEMENT 19.2
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).

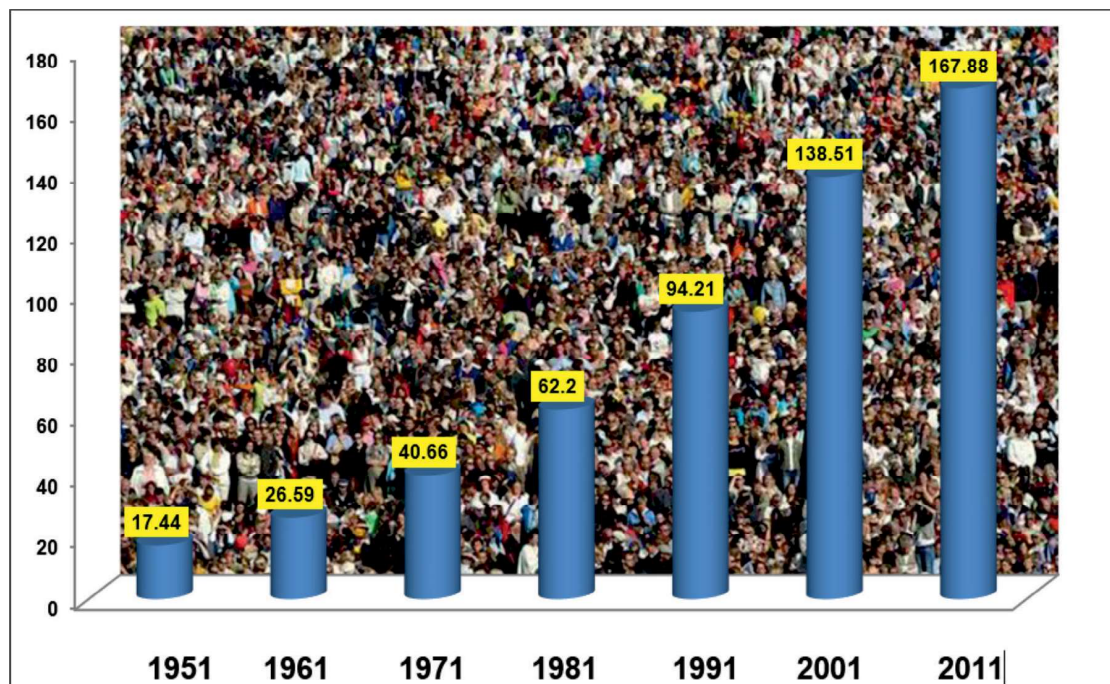
- 4.2 The decadal growth rate of the population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of the population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001.

This trend may be attributed to the implementation of various employment promotion programmes such as MGNREGA 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, Sonapat, 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 19.2 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 19.1.

CHART 19.1
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 19.3.

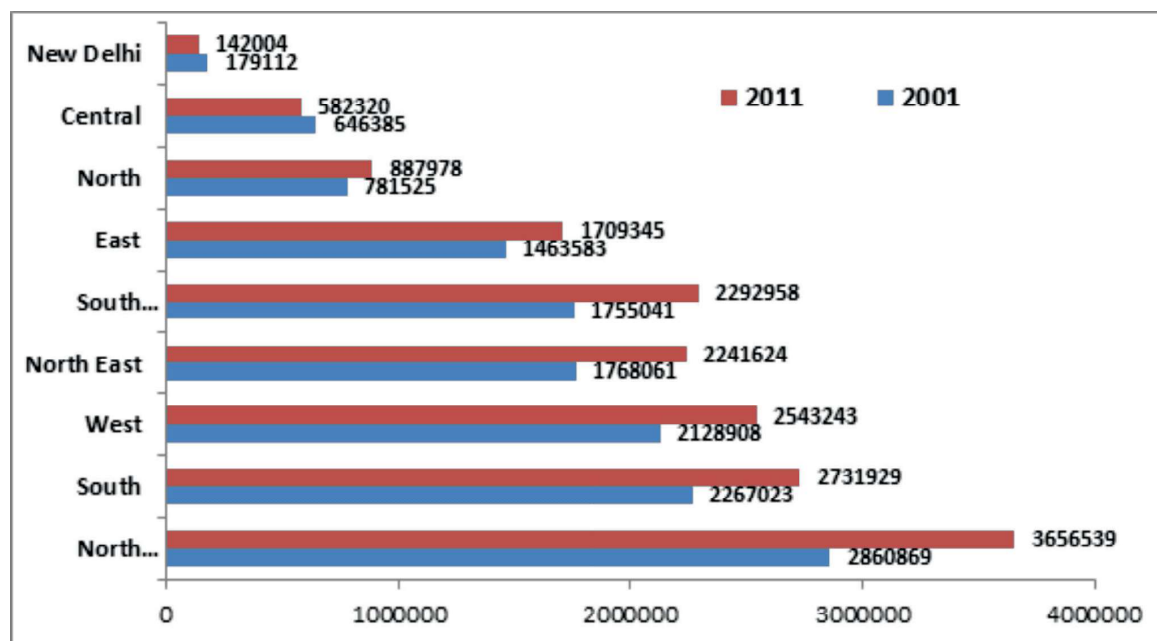
STATEMENT 19.3
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

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 19.3 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 19.2

CHART 19.2
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 19.4.

STATEMENT 19.4
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 19.5.

STATEMENT 19.5
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 19.6.

STATEMENT 19.6
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(52.28)	175090(47.70)	913
18.	2018	362803	188494(51.96)	174196(48.01)	924
19.	2019	365868	190527(52.08)	175267(47.90)	920
20.	2020	301645	155973(51.71)	145597(48.27)	933
21.	2021	271786	140604(51.73)	131112(48.24)	932

Source: Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi.

6.4 Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 932 in 2021. 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.

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 19.7.

STATEMENT 19.7
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 19.7, 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

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 19.8.

STATEMENT 19.8
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

S. No.	Size of Household	No. of Household		Per cent of total No. of Household	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
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

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 19.9.

STATEMENT 19.9

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011

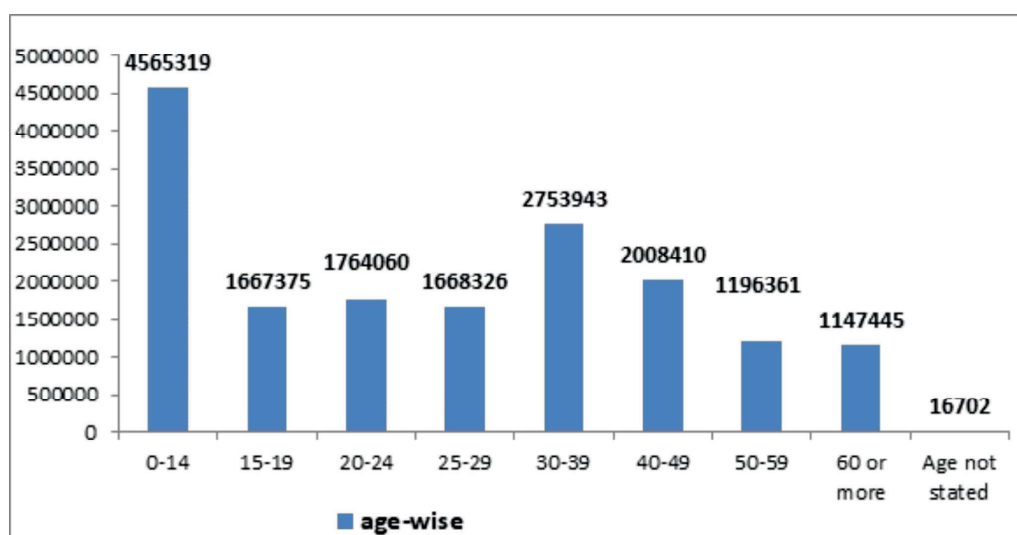
S. No	Age Group	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44	4565319	27.19
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31	1667375	9.93
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30	1764060	10.51
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81	1668326	9.94
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	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 19.9 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 19.3.

CHART 19.3
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 19.10.

STATEMENT 19.10
POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai (UA)	16434386	18394912	1	1
2.	Delhi	13850507	16787941	2	2
3.	Kolkata (UA)	13251339	14057991	3	3
4.	Chennai (UA)	6686140	8653521	4	4
5.	Bangalore (UA)	5701446	8420435	6	5
6.	Hyderabad (UA)	5756729	7677018	5	6

Source: Census of India Population census 2011 (Table A.4 latest available on ORGI website).
UA= Urban Agglomeration

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that Delhi was placed at Second position during 2001 and 2011 continuously. The population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 2.58 million higher than Delhi's population. The difference between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (Census 2011) reduced to 1.61 million, which clearly indicates the fast development of the Delhi.

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.

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 19.11.

STATEMENT 19.11
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 19.12.

STATEMENT 19.12
DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

S. 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

S. No.	District	Population (Number)			% of Urban Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
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 19.12 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 one of the most widely used national, state and local data generally, which includes birth, death and infant mortality rates defined as under:-

- (a) **Birth Rate:** - Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year.
- (b) **Death Rate:** - Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.
- (c) **Infant Mortality Rate:-** The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.

The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.13.

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.

13.3 In Delhi, registration of births and deaths are being done by three local bodies i.e. MCD (Erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation), New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board.

STATEMENT 19.13
VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

S. 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.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
2.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
3.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
4.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
5.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
6.	2008	159.49	20.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
7.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
8.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
9.	2011	169.14	20.92	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
10.	2012	172.92	20.87	17.3	6.05	4.2	24	25
11.	2013	176.70	20.94	17.2	5.50	4.1	22	24
12.	2014	180.47	20.71	16.8	6.72	3.8	22	20
13.	2015	184.25	20.30	16.4	6.76	3.6	23	18
14.	2016	188.03	20.16	15.5	7.53	4.0	21.35	18
15.	2017	191.82	19.13	15.2	7.10	3.7	20.83	16
16.	2018	195.61	18.55	14.7	7.44	3.3	23.81	13
17.	2019	199.40	18.35	14.4	7.29	3.2	24.12	11
18.	2020	203.19	14.85	14.2	7.03	3.6	20.37	12
19.	2021	207.03	13.13	NA	8.28	NA	23.60	NA

* Revised as per latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

13.4 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2003-2021 under CRS showed a mixed trend in birth and infant mortality rates. It may be observed that death rates under CRS also showed mixed trend. Under SRS, 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 19.14, in absolute terms, the natural increase in population during 2021 was 1.01 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 2.83 lakh. The trend of migration from 2003 to 2021 is given in Statement 19.14.

STATEMENT 19.14
TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2003-2021

(Lakh)

S. No.	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2003	144.86	2.76	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.63
2.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
3.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
4.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
5.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
6.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
7.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
8.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
9.	2011	169.14	3.40	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.99
10.	2012	172.92	3.78	3.60	1.05	2.55	1.23
11.	2013	176.70	3.78	3.70	0.97	2.73	1.05
12.	2014	180.47	3.77	3.74	1.21	2.53	1.24
13.	2015	184.25	3.78	3.74	1.25	2.49	1.29
14.	2016	188.03	3.78	3.79	1.42	2.37	1.41
15.	2017	191.82	3.79	3.67	1.36	2.31	1.48
16.	2018	195.61	3.79	3.63	1.46	2.17	1.62
17.	2019	199.40	3.79	3.66	1.45	2.21	1.58
18.	2020	203.19	3.79	3.02	1.43	1.59	2.2
19.	2021	207.03	3.84	2.72	1.71	1.01	2.83

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

* Revised as per latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

Notes: -1. Natural Increase of population means the difference between total births and deaths.

2. Migrated population is the difference between increased population and natural increase in population.

15. Population Projections

STATEMENT 19.15
AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '000')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011	0-14 Years	373893	4570	7539	71892	23819	7096	3134
	15-29 Years	334458	5041	7399	55954	19275	7925	2887
	30-44 Years	247730	3867	5187	35995	12852	5940	1942
	45-59 years	153236	2147	3051	21178	7705	3865	1228
	60 and above	101538	1163	2176	14792	4897	2919	894
	All Age Groups	1210855	16788	25351	199812	68548	27743	10086
2016	0-14 Years	362202	4498	7416	70581	23570	6584	2884
	15-29 Years	359600	5500	7997	64494	21500	8157	3216
	30-44 Years	271914	4496	5910	39642	14297	6574	2187
	45-59 years	179173	2688	3623	24711	9091	4490	1422
	60 and above	118185	1496	2508	16658	5784	3336	1046
	All Age Groups	1291074	18677	27455	216087	74240	29140	10755
2021	0-14 Years	349990	4479	7362	69468	23121	6181	2708
	15-29 Years	371426	5791	8208	68947	22722	7922	3329
	30-44 Years	297203	5119	6735	44698	16088	7309	2511
	45-59 years	206817	3279	4287	29021	10518	5096	1640
	60 and above	137570	1904	2890	18772	6833	3828	1208
	All Age Groups	1363006	20571	29483	230907	79281	30339	11399
2026	0-14 Years	339222	4586	7254	68479	22570	5871	2592
	15-29 Years	367415	5883	8103	67450	22751	7385	3227
	30-44 Years	324725	5761	7596	52284	18290	7950	2909
	45-59 years	231717	3884	4941	32873	11841	5644	1853

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
	60 and above	162829	2424	3407	21774	8189	4468	1409
	All Age Groups	1425908	22540	31299	242859	83642	31318	11993
2031	0-14 Years	323258	4723	6969	62951	21204	5520	2542
	15-29 Years	356593	5955	8041	66122	22523	6900	2993
	30-44 Years	349924	6304	8223	60579	20444	8199	3242
	45-59 years	255574	4513	5651	36457	13237	6267	2096
	60 and above	193426	3056	4063	25853	9789	5201	1653
	All Age Groups	1478775	24552	32946	251963	87198	32087	12524
2036	0-14 Years	306374	4910	6676	56989	19943	5181	2436
	15-29 Years	345498	6081	8039	65022	22224	6520	2832
	30-44 Years	362336	6685	8472	64914	21753	7990	3363
	45-59 years	280642	5139	6458	41385	15031	6988	2416
	60 and above	227438	3777	4823	30680	11610	5978	1928
	All Age Groups	1522288	26591	34469	258990	90563	32658	12974

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections of July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India

STATEMENT 19.16

PROPORTION OF AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '%')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011	0-14 Years	30.88	27.22	29.74	35.98	34.75	25.58	31.07
	15-29 Years	27.62	30.03	29.19	28.00	28.12	28.57	28.62
	30-44 Years	20.46	23.03	20.46	18.01	18.75	21.41	19.25
	45-59 years	12.66	12.79	12.04	10.60	11.24	13.93	12.18
	60 and above	8.39	6.93	8.58	7.40	7.14	10.52	8.86
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2016	0-14 Years	28.05	24.08	27.01	32.66	31.75	22.59	26.82
	15-29 Years	27.85	29.45	29.13	29.85	28.96	27.99	29.90
	30-44 Years	21.06	24.07	21.53	18.35	19.26	22.56	20.33
	45-59 years	13.88	14.39	13.20	11.44	12.25	15.41	13.22
	60 and above	9.15	8.01	9.13	7.71	7.79	11.45	9.73
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2021	0-14 Years	25.68	21.77	24.97	30.08	29.16	20.37	23.76
	15-29 Years	27.25	28.15	27.84	29.86	28.66	26.11	29.20
	30-44 Years	21.80	24.88	22.84	19.36	20.29	24.09	22.03
	45-59 years	15.17	15.94	14.54	12.57	13.27	16.80	14.39
	60 and above	10.09	9.26	9.80	8.13	8.62	12.62	10.60
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2026	0-14 Years	23.79	20.35	23.18	28.20	26.98	18.75	21.61
	15-29 Years	25.77	26.10	25.89	27.77	27.20	23.58	26.91
	30-44 Years	22.77	25.56	24.27	21.53	21.87	25.38	24.26
	45-59 years	16.25	17.23	15.79	13.54	14.16	18.02	15.45
	60 and above	11.42	10.75	10.89	8.97	9.79	14.27	11.75
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2031	0-14 Years	21.86	19.24	21.15	24.98	24.32	17.20	20.30
	15-29 Years	24.11	24.25	24.41	26.24	25.83	21.50	23.90
	30-44 Years	23.66	25.68	24.96	24.04	23.45	25.55	25.89
	45-59 years	17.28	18.38	17.15	14.47	15.18	19.53	16.74
	60 and above	13.08	12.45	12.33	10.26	11.23	16.21	13.20
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2036	0-14 Years	20.13	18.46	19.37	22.00	22.02	15.86	18.78
	15-29 Years	22.70	22.87	23.32	25.11	24.54	19.96	21.83
	30-44 Years	23.80	25.14	24.58	25.06	24.02	24.47	25.92
	45-59 years	18.44	19.33	18.74	15.98	16.60	21.40	18.62
	60 and above	14.94	14.20	13.99	11.85	12.82	18.30	14.86
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India

STATEMENT 19.17
GROWTH IN AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '%')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011-2021	0-14 Years	-6.39	-1.99	-2.35	-3.37	-2.93	-12.89	-13.59
	15-29 Years	11.05	14.88	10.93	23.22	17.88	-0.04	15.31
	30-44 Years	19.97	32.38	29.84	24.18	25.18	23.05	29.30
	45-59 years	34.97	52.72	40.51	37.03	36.51	31.85	33.55
	60 and above	35.49	63.71	32.81	26.91	39.53	31.14	35.12
	All Age Groups	12.57	22.53	16.30	15.56	15.66	9.36	13.02
2021-2026	0-14 Years	-3.08	2.39	-1.47	-1.42	-2.38	-5.02	-4.28
	15-29 Years	-1.08	1.59	-1.28	-2.17	0.13	-6.78	-3.06
	30-44 Years	9.26	12.54	12.78	16.97	13.69	8.77	15.85
	45-59 years	12.04	18.45	15.26	13.27	12.58	10.75	12.99
	60 and above	18.36	27.31	17.89	15.99	19.84	16.72	16.64
	All Age Groups	4.61	9.57	6.16	5.18	5.50	3.23	5.21
2021-2031	0-14 Years	-7.64	5.45	-5.34	-9.38	-8.29	-10.69	-6.13
	15-29 Years	-3.99	2.83	-2.03	-4.10	-0.88	-12.90	-10.09
	30-44 Years	17.74	23.15	22.09	35.53	27.08	12.18	29.11
	45-59 years	23.57	37.63	31.82	25.62	25.85	22.98	27.80
	60 and above	40.60	60.50	40.59	37.72	43.26	35.87	36.84
	All Age Groups	8.49	19.35	11.75	9.12	9.99	5.76	9.87
2021-2036	0-14 Years	-12.46	9.62	-9.32	-17.96	-13.75	-16.18	-10.04
	15-29 Years	-6.98	5.01	-2.06	-5.69	-2.19	-17.70	-14.93
	30-44 Years	21.92	30.59	25.79	45.23	35.21	9.32	33.93
	45-59 years	35.70	56.72	50.64	42.60	42.91	37.13	47.32
	60 and above	65.33	98.37	66.89	63.43	69.91	56.17	59.60
	All Age Groups	11.69	29.26	16.91	12.16	14.23	7.64	13.82

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India

15.1 Technical Group on Population projections, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India has prepared report on Population projection in July, 2020. Population projection is a scientific attempt to peep into the future population scenario, conditioned by certain assumptions using past data. The Component Method is the universally accepted method of making population

projections because growth of population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration rates. Twenty-one States and one UT have been considered and applied the Component method.

- 15.2 The population of India is expected to increase from 121.1 crores to 152.2 crores during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 368 to 462 persons per square kilometer.
- 15.3 The population of Delhi is expected to increase from 167.88 lakhs to 265.91 lakhs during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 58 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 2.3 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 11320 to 17930 persons per square kilometer.
- 15.4 It may be inferred from the statement 19.16 that between 2011 and 2036, because of the declining fertility, the proportion of population of India aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 30.8 to 20.1 percent; the proportion of the middle age-group (15- 59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 60.7 percent in 2011 to 64.9 percent in 2036.
- 15.5 The proportion of population of Delhi aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 27.22 to 18.46 percent; the proportion of the middle age-group (15- 59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 65.85 percent in 2011 to 67.33 percent in 2036.
- 15.6 The growth in population at all India level is projected to be 11.69 percent between 2021 and 2036 as compared to 29.26 percent growth projected for Delhi during the same period.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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 growth in the urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 percent. 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.
➤	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.

➤	Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 932 in 2021.
➤	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.
➤	The growth in population at all India level is projected to be 11.69 percent between 2021 and 2036 as compared to 29.26 percent growth projected for Delhi during the same period.
➤	Delhi Jal Board supply about 89 MGD of treated waste water 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 waste water supply from 89 MGD to 210 MGD in subsequent years.

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.

1. 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 for 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

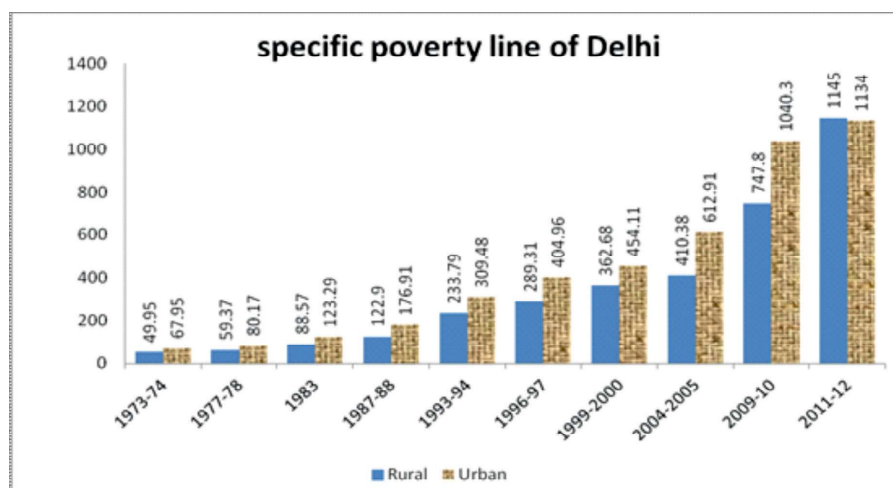
Source: Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) Govt. of India

2. 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

(₹ Per Capita per Month)



3. 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	18.9	93.10	1.4	6.90	20.3	100.0 (13.1)
8.	2009-10	22.9	98.28	0.30	1.29	23.3	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

Note: Figures in brackets relate to a percentage of the total population.

4. 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

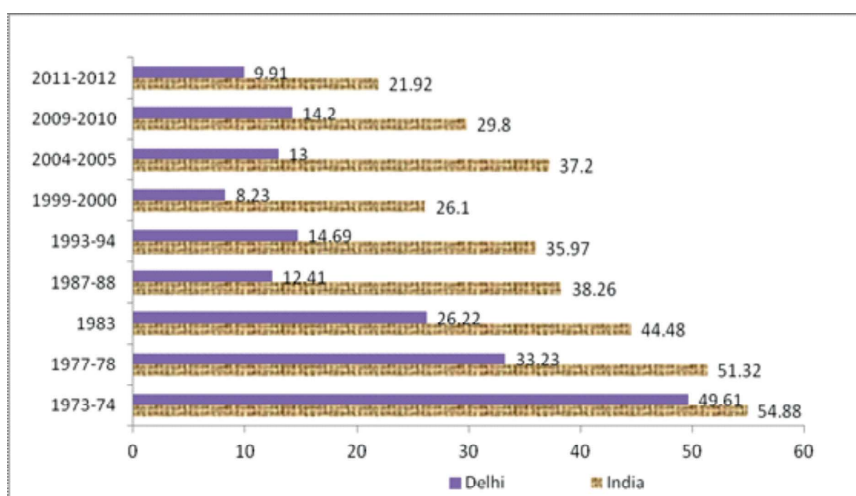
Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook.

- 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)



6. Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure

The household consumer expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period. It is the total monetary value of consumption of various groups of items i.e. food, fuel, light, clothing, footwear, miscellaneous goods & services and durable articles. The information gathered covers the sum of monetary value of all the items (i.e. goods & services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. It is not only useful to decide the status living condition of the household but also helpful to provide necessary data to the researchers for conducting further studies on poverty line, nutritional status, sufficiency of food etc. These are primary source of data on various levels of different segments of population at state level. The household consumer expenditure collects information on quantity and value of household consumption. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for food and non food items for a household is its total consumption expenditure divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.

- 6.1 Directorate of Economics and Statistics is publishing a report titled “Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure in Delhi” on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Office Rounds from time to time. The information regarding per capita expenditure on food and non-food items as per 63rd Round (July 2006–June 2007), 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.

TATEMENT 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 - 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	767.72	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

- 6.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.4 that the per capita expenditure on non-food items was higher than the food items in all the NSS rounds. Total per capita expenditure during 68th round has increased by 32.57 percent over 66th NSS round. 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.
- 6.3 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

S. No.	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	63rd Round (July 2006 - 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	4350.66	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.

- 6.4 It may be seen from Statement 20.5 that in 68th Round average monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items has increased by 25.44 percent over 66th NSS Round 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.
- 6.5 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 URBAN INDIA IN 2011-12

S. No.	Items	Urban	
		Delhi	India
	Food Items		
1.	Cereal	4.59	6.61
2.	Gram	0.12	0.11
3.	Cereal substitutes	0.00	0.05
4.	Pulses and Pulse Products	1.21	1.93
5.	Milk and Milk Products	10.69	7.01
6.	Sugar	0.97	1.04
7.	Salt	0.07	0.10
8.	Edible Oil	1.95	2.66
9.	Egg, fish & Meat	1.47	3.65
10.	Vegetables	4.59	4.63
11.	Fruits (Fresh)	2.40	2.64
12.	Fruits (Dry)	0.66	0.78
13.	Spices	1.53	2.42
14.	Beverages, refreshments, etc.	8.50	8.98
15.	Food: total(1-14)	38.76	42.62
	Non-food Items		
16.	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	1.02	1.61
17.	Fuel and Light	6.30	6.69
18.	Clothing & Bedding	6.29	5.37
19.	Footwear	1.26	1.00
20.	Education	7.65	6.90
21.	Medical (institutional)	1.23	1.96
22.	Medical (non institutional)	1.92	3.58
23.	Entertainment	1.77	1.61
24.	Minor durable type goods	0.59	0.30
25.	Toilet articles	2.14	2.11
26.	Other household consumables	1.96	1.78
27.	Consumer services excl. conveyance	6.97	5.60
28.	Conveyance	8.86	6.52
29.	Rent	5.80	6.24
30.	Taxes & cesses	1.48	0.82
31.	Durable goods	6.01	5.30
32.	Non-food: total (16-31)	61.24	57.38
33.	Total expenditure (15+32)	100.00	100.00

Source: For Urban Delhi- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and For Urban India: MoSPI, GOI (National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio-Economic Survey 2011-12).

6.6 It may be inferred from Statement 20.6 that every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 38.76 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 61.24 on non-food items. In India, it was ₹ 42.62 and ₹ 57.38 for food and non-food items respectively.

7. Initiatives for Poverty alleviation

7.1 The Delhi Government since 2015 has provided subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various welfare Scheme/ Programmes are being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people. Main schemes/ programmes are as under:-

- Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens
- Financial Assistance to Differently-abled Persons
- National Family Benefit Scheme
- Financial Assistance to Women in Distress
- Ladli Yojana
- Financial Assistance to Poor Widows for Performing Marriage of their Daughters and to Orphan Girls for their Marriage
- Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to the Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC studying in Public Schools
- Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC/Minority category students for Class I – XII
- Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana
- Merit Scholarship to College/Professional Institutions Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority
- Free supply of text books
- Chief ministers scholarship for meritorious students – scholarship & stipend
- Mid day meal Programme
- PDS
- Subsidy to Consumers through Delhi Jal Board
- Subsidy to Consumers through DISCOMS
- Various welfare schemes run by Delhi Building & Other Construction Welfare Board
- Free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals & Aam Admi Mohalla Clinics
- Free bus services in DTC/Cluster buses for women commuters

7.2 Further, during the year 2017 the Govt of NCT of Delhi has also revised and enhanced the considerable amount of Minimum Wages for the different class of workmen/ employees i.e. Unskilled, semi-skilled, Skilled and Clerical and Supervisory staff. This step would reduce the poverty and also enhance the standard of living of the

benefitted group of people.

7.3 Impact of Subsidies

- To study the cumulative effect of all subsidies on the socio-economic life of the citizens of Delhi as well as on the local economy, a study of 3450 samples of households was undertaken during March, 2020 by the Centre for Market Research & Social Development Pvt. Ltd. with the help of Planning Department, GNCTD.
- The study observed that in last three months, all the surveyed households have been benefitted for reduced or zero electricity bill, while 76.1% have been benefitted for reduced or zero water bill, 64.7% have been benefitted for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals, 58% have been benefitted for free bus ride for women and 43.7% households have been benefitted for free public education.
- Due to all the above subsidies provided to the citizens of Delhi, a household is now saving an average amount of ₹ 2464/- per month. Each month, a household is saving ₹ 715/- for reduced or zero electricity bill, ₹693/- for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals, ₹ 554/- for free public education, ₹ 255/- for reduced or zero water bill and ₹ 247/- for free bus ride.
- The study further observed that though more number of households are benefitted due to reduced or zero electricity bill, but highest amount in a month is saved by a household for free public education (₹1267/-), followed by for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals (₹1071/-), reduced or zero electricity bill (₹ 715/-), free bus ride for women (₹ 426/-) and reduced or zero water bill (₹ 325/-).
- Majority (61.6%) of the households informed that they have already spent the extra money saved due to subsidies; 28.4% have invested the money in FD, Post Office, Insurance, Savings in Bank, property, etc.; 7.2% will going to spend the money in near future and 2.8% have lent the extra money saved due to subsidies.
- The households which have already spent the extra money saved due to subsidies, 50.7% have spent for food and beverages (fruits, vegetable, dal, rice, flour, tea, coffee, snack items etc.), 13.1% have spent for education related purchases (books, stationary, project materials, tuitions), 10.1% have spent/ going to spend for medical treatment and medicines, 7.9% have spent for clothing and accessories (clothes, cosmetics, shoes, goggles, jewellery etc.), 7.3% have spent for appliances/ assets (cell phone, TV, Fridge, Mixie, stove, microwave, cycle, motorcycle etc.), 6.7% for entertainment (movies, concerts, picnic, trips), and 4.5% households have spent for other purposes.

8. Conclusion

The results of the “Study on impact of subsidies of the Delhi Government on the socio-economic status of citizens and the local economy” assessed the various aspects of the impact of the subsidies given under various government services in Delhi and revealed that the subsidies have a significant impact on the savings and expenditure of benefitted households. The benefitted households emphasized that there is nothing inherently bad in providing subsidies under various government services in Delhi. These benefits are provided for the welfare of the society by maintaining the income

and providing basic services for low-income groups. Thus, it is suggested in the study that the subsidies provided for various government services in Delhi may be continued for the socio-economic development of the people living at the bottom of the pyramid.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 for rural and ₹ 1134 for urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively.
➤	Persons below poverty level in Delhi fell to the single digit at 8 per cent of the total population in 1999-2000.
➤	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.
➤	Every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 38.76 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 61.24 on non-food items. In India, it was ₹ 42.62 and ₹ 57.38 for food and non-food items respectively as per National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio-Economic Survey 2011-12

CHAPTER 21

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. Unemployment adversely affects the disposable income of families, erodes purchasing power, diminishes employee morale, and reduces an economy's output. Unemployment tends to have negative psychological consequences, including the loss of identity and self-esteem, increased stress from family and social pressures, along with greater future uncertainty with respect to labour market status. Lower unemployment will reduce government borrowing and help economic growth. If the unemployed gain work, they will increase spending, and this will cause a positive multiplier effect which helps to increase economic growth. Employment contributes to economic growth and development: Workers produce valuable goods and services, and in turn receive a wage, which they can spend on buying the goods produced.

- 1.1 The various constituents of Employment and Unemployment viz. 'employed', 'unemployed', 'labour force' and 'out of labour force' are as explained below:
- (a) **Workers (or employed):** Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.
 - (b) **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who, during the reference period, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).
 - (c) **Labour force:** Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constitute the labour force.
 - (d) **Out of labour force:** Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time

nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

- 1.2 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 21.1.

STATEMENT 21.1
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2011

(Lakh)

S. 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)	4818.90 (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)	7289.7 (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)	12108.6 (100.00)	167.87 (100.00)

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

Note: Figures in parenthesis relate to percentage to total.

- 1.3 It may be observed from Statement 21.1 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 1981-2011 was worked out at 5.96 per cent per annum while non-workers were at 5.51 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 1.05 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 21.2.

STATEMENT 21.2

GROWTH OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2011

S. No	Details	1981-91		1991-2001		2001-2011		1981-2011	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers								
	Absolute Increase (Lakh)	695.26	9.78	882.30	15.65	795.3	10.42	2372.8	35.85
	Growth (%)	28.42	48.85	28.09	52.5	19.7	22.9	97.0	179.0
2.	Non-workers								
	Absolute Increase (Lakh)	916.80	22.23	939.90	28.64	1027.19	18.95	2883.8	69.82
	Growth (%)	20.81	52.70	17.66	44.47	16.40	20.36	65.45	165.5
3.	Total								
	Absolute Increase (Lakh)	1612.06	32.01	1822.20	44.29	1822.49	29.37	5256.75	105.67
	Growth (%)	23.53	51.46	21.53	47.01	17.7	21.2	76.7	169.88

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

- 1.4 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 six censuses is mentioned in Statement. 21.3.

STATEMENT 21.3

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

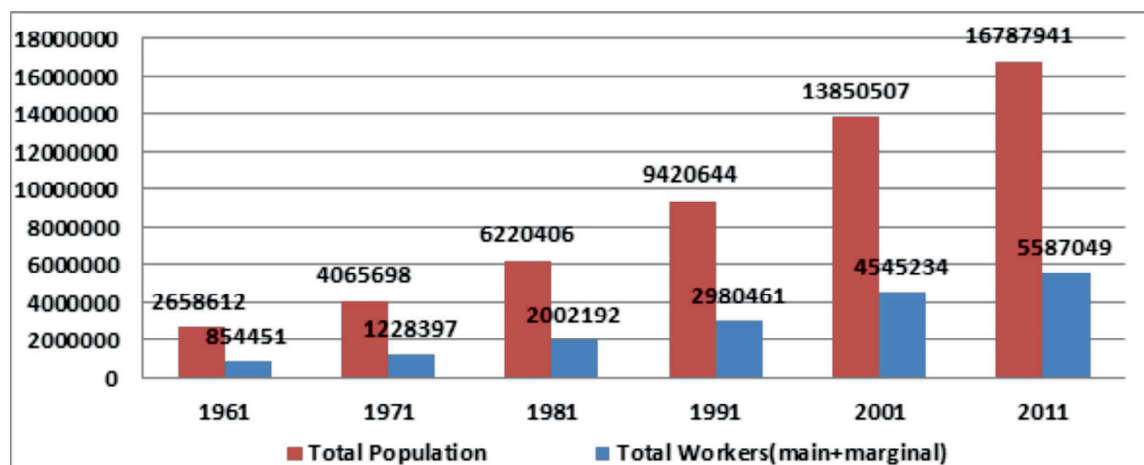
Source: Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

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

- 1.5 It may be inferred from Statement 21.3 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 21.1.

CHART 21.1
WORKERS, NON-WORKERS & POPULATION OF DELHI: 1961 - 2011



1.6 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 21.4.

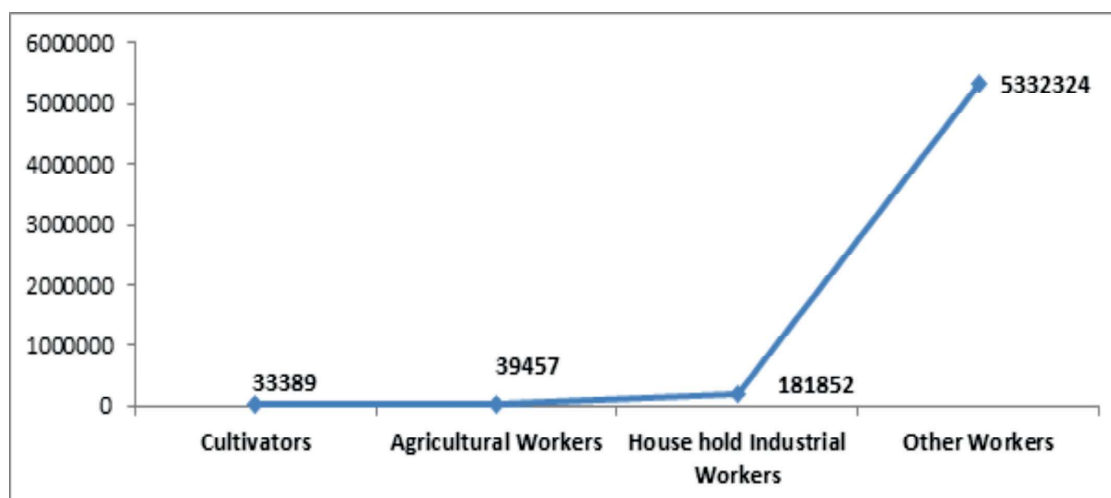
STATEMENT 21.4
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI- 2011

S. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	27458	5940	33389	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, 2019; Census 2011

1.7 It may be inferred from Statement 21.4 that female workers constitute a less percentage of workers during 2011 and it approximated up to 15 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 21.2.

CHART 21.2
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 21.5.

STATEMENT 21.5
EMPLOYMENT IN DELHI: NSS ROUNDS (STATE SAMPLE)

(Lakh)

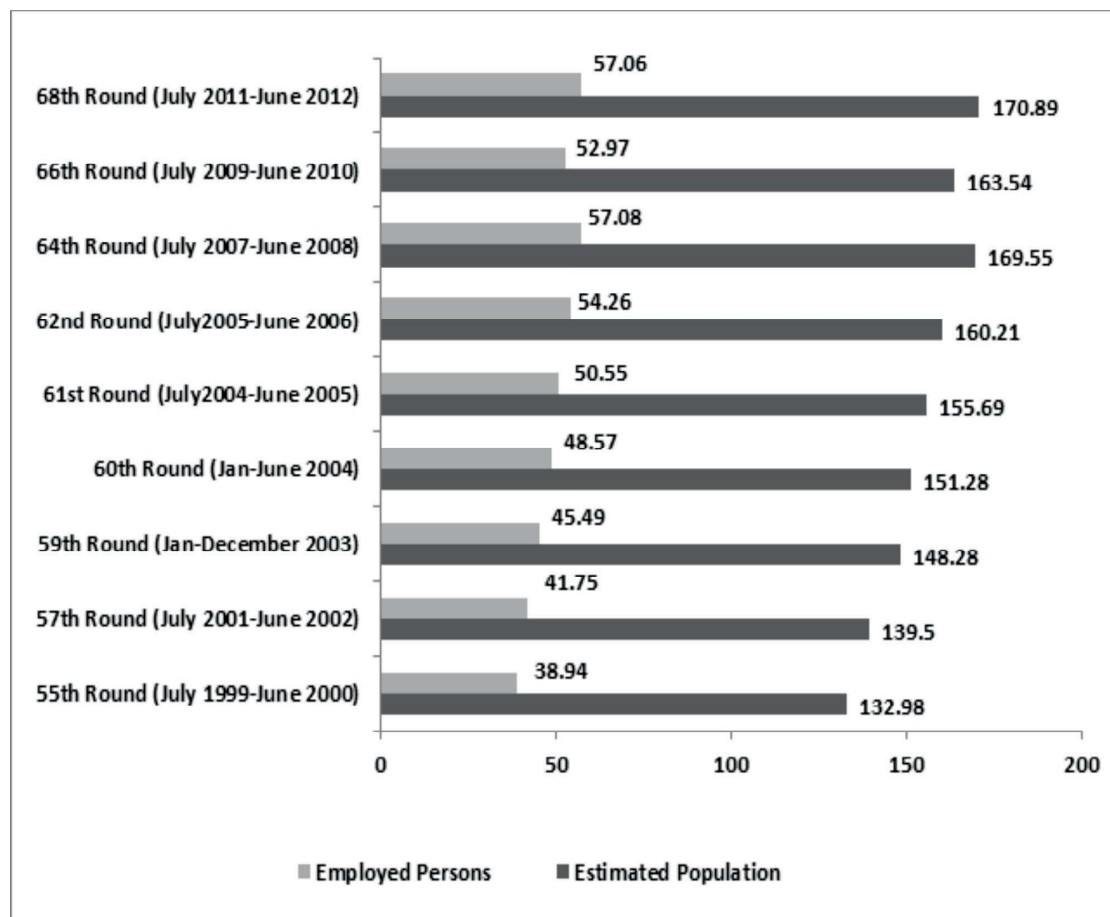
S. No.	Rounds of NSSO	Estimated Population	Employed Persons	% of Employed persons to total estimated population
1.	55th Round (July 1999-June 2000)	132.98	38.94	29.29
2.	57th Round (July 2001-June 2002)	139.50	41.75	29.93
3.	59th Round (Jan-December 2003)	148.28	45.49	30.68
4.	60th Round (Jan-June 2004)	151.28	48.57	32.11
5.	61st Round (July 2004-June 2005)	155.69	50.55	32.47
6.	62nd Round (July 2005-June 2006)	160.21	54.26	33.87
7.	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)	169.55	57.08	33.66
8.	66th Round (July 2009-June 2010)	163.54	52.97	32.39
9.	68th 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 21.5 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 0.21 per cent & 1.27 per cent respectively. The information regarding employment in Delhi as per NSSO Rounds is depicted in Chart 21.3

CHART 21.3
EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS IN DELHI- AS PER NSS ROUND ESTIMATES
(STATE SAMPLES)

(Lakh)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

2.3 Periodic Labour Force Survey

On the recommendations of National Statistical Commission (NSC) first periodic labour force survey was conducted during July 2017 to June 2018 and subsequently second from July 2018 to June 2019, third from July 2019 to June 2020 and fourth from July 2020 to June 2021. The objective of the survey is to measure dynamics in labour force participation and employment status.

The findings of fourth PLFS in terms of Employment/Unemployment rate in Delhi during 2020-21 are presented below:

STATEMENT 21.6 (a)

ESTIMATED SECTOR WISE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, WORKERS POPULATION RATIO according to usual Status(ps+ss) IN DELHI DURING JULY 2020-JUNE 2021 (AGE GROUP -ALL) RATE IN %

Year 2020-21	Gender	Labour Force Participation rate			Workers Population Ratio		
		Delhi			Delhi		
		Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
	Male	55.8	58.1	58.0	52.3	54.4	54.4
	Female	6.9	10.8	10.7	6.8	10.1	10.0
	All	34.4	36.0	36.0	32.4	33.8	33.7

STATEMENT 21.6 (b)

ESTIMATED SECTOR WISE EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT RATE according to usual status (ps+ss) IN DELHI DURING JULY 2020-JUNE 2021(AGE GROUP -ALL) (RATE IN %)

S.No.	Category	Details	Male	Female	ALL
1.	Employed	Urban	93.8	93.5	93.7
		Rural	93.7	98.9	94.2
		All	93.8	93.6	93.7
2.	Unemployed	Urban	6.2	6.5	6.3
		Rural	6.3	1.1	5.8
		All	6.2	6.4	6.3

Source : National Statistical Office

It can be observed from the above statement that the estimated employment rate in Delhi during the period July 2020-June 2021 was 93.7 comprising of 93.7 in urban areas and 94.2 in rural areas. Simultaneously it can be seen that the Unemployment rate in Delhi during the aforesaid period was 6.3, comprising of 6.3 in urban areas and 5.8 in rural areas. Further, in Delhi the employment rate of male was 93.8 as compared to 93.6 for female. At the same time unemployment rate of males in Delhi was 6.2 as compared to 6.4 for female in Delhi.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population.

$$\frac{\text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}} * 100$$

STATEMENT 21.6(c)
STATE WISE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) (IN PER CENT)
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss).

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2019 – June 2020)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	63.1	31.3	47.4	84.3	43.7	63.5	78.1	39.2	58.2	61.3	31.7	46.3
Arunachal Pradesh	39.1	18.7	30.1	70.0	23.6	48.0	68.8	22.9	47.5	52.0	16.7	35.3
Assam	55.4	15.8	34.7	81.8	17.4	49.5	77.0	16.4	46.9	55.6	12.4	34.6
Bihar	47.8	4.0	26.9	75.1	9.7	42.5	73.0	9.5	41.8	47.1	6.4	27.5
Chhattisgarh	66.3	37.5	51.9	84.7	56.8	70.7	82.3	53.1	67.6	60.2	40.2	50.3
Delhi	59.0	12.7	38.8	79.6	17.4	51.3	73.5	16.1	47.3	57.5	12.8	37.2
Goa	63.6	31.7	47.2	82.8	31.8	57.1	75.7	28.2	51.5	59.6	22.6	40.9
Gujarat	63.8	24.0	45.1	83.3	34.2	59.6	79.4	31.1	55.9	61.1	24.3	43.3
Haryana	59.8	10.5	36.8	79.9	18.0	50.6	73.7	15.7	45.8	54.5	11.9	34.3
Himachal Pradesh	67.3	50.9	59.4	85.2	70.3	77.6	82.0	65.0	73.2	63.9	51.8	57.7
Jharkhand	60.6	25.4	42.5	81.4	38.9	59.8	76.9	35.7	55.9	52.3	25.9	39.3
Karnataka	63.5	28.5	46.3	83.8	37.8	60.8	77.4	33.8	55.5	60.4	26.6	43.5
Kerala	54.3	25.8	39.8	79.9	36.7	56.5	71.7	31.9	50.3	56.4	26.3	40.5
Madhya Pradesh	68.0	23.7	47.2	84.0	41.1	63.3	80.0	37.7	59.4	59.1	28.0	44.1
Maharashtra	55.9	23.9	41.1	80.5	42.4	62.1	75.6	38.7	57.5	58.7	30.6	45.0
Manipur	43.8	21.7	32.6	74.9	31.4	52.9	70.9	29.9	50.3	51.9	22.8	37.5
Meghalaya	49.3	22.1	35.6	75.9	47.5	61.5	75.3	45.7	60.2	48.1	28.9	38.2
Mizoram	42.3	28.9	35.8	75.3	39.5	57.7	69.8	37.0	53.8	56.6	30.4	43.9
Nagaland	58.1	34.4	46.5	80.4	43.3	62.4	76.0	43.0	60.3	60.2	33.7	47.5
Odisha	66.2	30.1	47.7	84.7	37.4	60.6	78.3	33.1	55.3	58.1	25.9	42.1
Punjab	67.4	23.7	47.9	82.9	26.7	56.2	77.2	23.7	51.6	60.9	18.9	40.8
Rajasthan	60.6	25.7	43.6	80.0	40.5	60.4	76.2	38.6	57.6	53.6	28.2	41.2
Sikkim	61.0	51.1	56.4	81.9	61.8	72.4	79.8	59.4	70.4	63.9	49.1	57.1
Tamil Nadu	63.6	26.8	44.8	84.4	43.8	63.3	77.9	40.2	58.4	61.6	32.4	46.6
Telangana	58.8	29.7	44.7	81.2	48.4	64.5	75.7	44.3	59.9	60.0	36.2	48.2
Tripura	62.0	12.6	36.9	82.4	26.1	54.2	78.1	24.2	51.2	60.7	19.1	40.1
Uttarakhand	58.4	23.8	42.3	78.6	34.8	57.1	74.6	31.8	53.4	56.5	24.8	41.0
Uttar Pradesh	57.5	9.7	34.3	78.0	18.3	48.2	76.0	17.7	47.1	52.6	12.7	33.2
West Bengal	66.8	18.4	42.2	85.0	26.0	55.3	80.0	24.0	52.1	62.7	19.0	41.1
Andaman & N. Is.	63.4	42.3	53.9	84.4	40.8	63.8	75.9	35.9	57.0	62.1	29.2	46.4
Chandigarh	59.5	15.7	35.5	83.0	23.3	53.3	77.3	20.4	48.5	56.7	15.8	36.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81.0	40.1	65.7	89.2	52.8	74.6	89.5	52.3	74.4	69.6	37.7	56.1
Daman & Diu	84.0	28.5	66.3	90.6	40.9	71.1	87.9	35.8	66.4	70.2	27.9	52.5
Jammu & Kashmir	52.4	31.1	42.5	77.5	40.8	59.4	74.3	37.4	56.3	54.3	28.5	42.0

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2019 – June 2020)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Ladakh	40.0	35.5	38.1	76.2	56.6	67.3	72.8	51.1	62.8	51.9	38.0	45.7
Lakshadweep	78.1	29.4	54.9	90.6	33.0	61.5	81.2	29.7	55.6	66.0	22.8	44.0
Puducherry	54.3	29.3	43.0	79.1	36.8	58.5	71.6	31.6	51.7	54.6	25.3	40.4
All India	60.0	20.6	40.9	81.2	32.3	56.9	76.8	30.0	53.5	56.8	22.8	40.1

ps: Principal Status

ss: Subsidiary Status

STATEMENT 21.6 (d)
STATE WISE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) (IN PER CENT)
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss).

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			all ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2020 – June 2021)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	63.0	31.2	47.5	84.1	50.0	66.8	77.6	45.1	61.1	60.8	36.1	48.4
Arunachal Pradesh	41.2	19.4	31.1	74.5	28.1	52.4	73.0	27.6	51.4	53.2	20.1	37.5
Assam	52.7	20.9	37.3	83.0	26.6	55.8	79.2	24.6	52.7	59.5	18.6	39.7
Bihar	42.8	5.2	25.7	72.2	10.9	42.2	71.0	10.7	41.9	46.0	7.4	27.9
Chhattisgarh	59.5	37.8	49.0	80.2	57.5	68.9	76.2	53.9	65.2	57.3	41.6	49.6
Delhi	57.8	13.0	38.0	79.1	15.3	50.4	72.3	13.8	45.6	58.0	10.7	36.0
Goa	51.7	28.8	42.0	77.5	31.0	55.2	68.7	27.3	48.5	55.5	22.6	39.6
Gujarat	65.8	25.6	47.4	83.6	36.5	60.9	78.4	33.1	56.3	60.9	26.4	44.3
Haryana	58.9	11.3	37.3	79.3	21.7	51.9	72.4	19.1	46.9	53.9	14.6	35.3
Himachal Pradesh	64.8	47.5	56.6	85.6	68.6	77.0	81.7	62.6	71.9	63.7	51.0	57.3
Jharkhand	66.2	32.5	50.0	82.9	47.0	65.1	78.9	43.9	61.6	55.0	31.7	43.6
Karnataka	62.5	23.9	43.1	83.6	39.7	61.4	78.4	35.9	56.9	60.4	28.9	44.7
Kerala	51.7	24.9	38.3	79.6	38.9	58.1	72.2	33.2	51.3	57.8	27.5	41.8
Madhya Pradesh	68.9	27.0	49.8	84.6	44.1	65.1	81.4	40.5	61.4	60.6	30.3	45.8
Maharashtra	57.2	23.2	41.3	80.6	40.2	60.9	75.4	36.0	56.0	59.1	28.7	44.2
Manipur	31.7	12.6	22.3	69.9	23.1	46.4	65.4	21.4	43.4	47.6	16.3	32.4
Meghalaya	49.7	30.0	39.6	76.3	53.3	64.5	75.4	51.6	63.1	47.4	32.0	39.4
Mizoram	40.1	25.0	33.0	74.6	42.9	59.0	70.3	41.7	56.5	55.8	33.3	45.0
Nagaland	56.0	39.4	48.0	79.3	47.9	63.6	74.1	47.6	61.3	57.8	37.2	47.9
Odisha	65.7	24.8	45.2	85.0	35.7	59.9	80.1	33.2	56.5	61.6	26.4	44.1
Punjab	63.7	17.1	41.6	82.5	25.7	54.5	77.2	23.1	50.4	59.5	18.5	39.4
Rajasthan	60.3	27.0	44.1	79.4	42.5	61.3	75.7	39.9	58.1	54.3	29.5	42.3
Sikkim	62.1	33.8	48.1	84.3	62.9	73.7	82.5	61.1	72.1	68.9	52.7	61.2
Tamil Nadu	63.1	26.0	44.3	84.6	46.3	64.7	78.5	43.0	60.0	62.2	35.4	48.5
Telangana	57.1	24.8	42.0	80.4	50.0	65.4	76.0	45.4	60.8	60.0	36.4	48.4
Tripura	64.8	14.5	37.8	86.3	33.4	59.2	80.6	30.8	55.6	60.8	24.8	43.3
Uttarakhand	56.3	19.6	39.1	77.8	33.3	55.9	72.5	31.5	52.3	54.3	24.7	40.1
Uttar Pradesh	61.4	12.1	37.4	79.5	23.5	51.5	77.3	22.6	50.1	54.4	16.7	36.0
West Bengal	68.5	21.1	44.7	86.2	31.6	58.3	81.7	28.7	54.9	64.6	23.4	44.0

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			all ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2020 – June 2021)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & N. Is.	65.3	48.1	57.6	86.3	48.3	67.8	80.9	46.1	64.0	66.8	38.5	53.1
Chandigarh	46.7	19.2	33.2	76.6	27.8	52.1	68.7	24.1	46.4	54.6	19.5	37.3
DNH & DD	60.9	21.4	45.5	79.6	32.6	59.1	76.9	30.6	56.3	60.0	25.1	44.9
Jammu & Kashmir	51.4	29.3	40.9	77.5	46.8	62.3	74.0	43.4	59.0	55.8	32.8	44.6
Ladakh	22.7	27.3	24.7	75.4	76.7	76.0	72.4	69.6	71.1	57.1	53.3	55.4
Lakshadweep	53.3	22.9	36.9	83.8	21.7	51.6	74.5	19.4	46.3	52.0	15.3	34.4
Puducherry	63.7	22.8	42.1	86.4	34.2	59.0	76.9	29.3	51.6	61.7	23.4	41.3
All India	60.1	21.1	41.4	81.2	35.2	58.4	77.0	32.5	54.9	57.5	25.1	41.6

ps: Principal Status

ss: Subsidiary Status

It has been observed from the above statements that Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 37.2% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 36.0% and at all India level it was 40.1% and 41.6% respectively.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$\frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

STATEMENT 21.6 (e)

STATE WISE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (WPR) (IN PER CENT) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss)

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2019 – June 2020)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	51.9	26.3	39.3	79.7	41.7	60.3	74.1	37.6	55.5	58.2	30.4	44.2
Arunachal Pradesh	30.5	13.4	22.9	65.6	21.3	44.7	64.7	20.8	44.3	48.9	15.1	32.9
Assam	41.1	10.7	25.2	76.0	14.9	45.4	71.8	14.2	43.2	51.9	10.7	31.9
Bihar	39.1	3.7	22.2	70.5	9.5	40.1	69.0	9.4	39.7	44.4	6.3	26.0
Chhattisgarh	58.3	35.0	46.6	80.9	55.6	68.2	78.9	52.1	65.4	57.7	39.5	48.7
Delhi	46.3	9.2	30.1	72.7	15.6	46.7	67.4	14.5	43.3	52.6	11.5	34.0
Goa	50.4	21.1	35.4	77.1	27.8	52.3	70.7	24.9	47.3	55.7	19.9	37.6
Gujarat	59.7	23.1	42.5	81.2	33.8	58.3	77.5	30.7	54.7	59.7	24.0	42.4
Haryana	49.8	8.1	30.3	74.6	16.8	47.3	69.0	14.7	42.9	51.0	11.2	32.1
Himachal Pradesh	57.3	45.7	51.7	80.9	68.1	74.4	78.4	63.1	70.5	61.1	50.3	55.6
Jharkhand	51.7	24.3	37.6	76.4	38.3	57.0	72.5	35.2	53.6	49.3	25.6	37.6
Karnataka	56.7	22.2	39.8	80.8	35.3	58.0	74.8	31.7	53.1	58.4	24.9	41.7
Kerala	39.9	11.9	25.7	72.9	30.5	50.0	66.5	27.1	45.3	52.2	22.4	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	61.7	22.3	43.3	80.7	40.5	61.3	77.1	37.2	57.7	57.0	27.6	42.8
Maharashtra	49.8	21.5	36.8	77.4	41.3	59.9	72.9	37.7	55.7	56.6	29.8	43.6

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0)+		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2019 – June 2020)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Manipur	30.3	13.6	21.8	67.6	27.9	47.6	64.5	26.8	45.5	47.2	20.3	33.8
Meghalaya	46.4	18.8	32.5	74.2	45.8	59.8	73.8	44.1	58.6	47.0	27.9	37.2
Mizoram	33.0	23.8	28.6	70.7	37.2	54.3	65.7	34.9	50.7	53.3	28.7	41.4
Nagaland	16.8	10.9	13.9	58.9	30.2	45.0	57.2	31.1	44.8	45.3	24.4	35.3
Odisha	51.1	26.2	38.3	78.0	35.7	56.5	72.7	31.8	51.9	53.8	24.9	39.5
Punjab	55.0	19.1	39.0	76.6	24.5	51.8	71.7	21.8	47.8	56.5	17.4	37.8
Rajasthan	51.7	23.4	37.9	75.1	39.3	57.4	72.1	37.6	55.0	50.6	27.5	39.4
Sikkim	55.6	48.5	52.3	79.6	60.7	70.6	77.8	58.5	68.8	62.3	48.2	55.9
Tamil Nadu	50.4	21.1	35.5	79.1	41.6	59.6	73.5	38.3	55.3	58.1	30.9	44.2
Telangana	43.9	23.3	33.9	74.4	45.4	59.7	69.9	41.8	55.7	55.3	34.1	44.8
Tripura	55.6	10.9	32.9	79.4	25.3	52.3	75.5	23.5	49.6	58.7	18.6	38.9
Uttarakhand	46.6	19.5	34.0	72.0	32.7	52.7	68.8	30.1	49.5	52.1	23.4	38.1
Uttar Pradesh	50.1	8.7	29.9	73.9	17.7	45.9	72.4	17.2	45.1	50.0	12.4	31.7
West Bengal	56.5	16.5	36.2	80.3	25.1	52.6	76.1	23.1	49.7	59.5	18.3	39.2
Andaman & N. Is.	50.6	17.0	35.5	79.0	29.3	55.5	71.2	25.9	49.8	58.2	21.2	40.6
Chandigarh	52.2	13.7	31.1	78.2	21.4	50.0	72.7	18.8	45.5	53.3	14.6	34.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.6	40.1	61.7	85.4	52.8	72.3	85.8	52.3	72.2	66.8	37.7	54.4
Daman & Diu	79.3	25.8	62.2	88.0	39.7	69.1	85.3	34.8	64.5	68.2	27.2	51.0
Jammu & Kashmir	45.5	22.4	34.7	73.8	35.9	55.1	71.2	33.1	52.5	52.0	25.2	39.2
Ladakh	40.0	35.5	38.1	76.1	56.6	67.2	72.6	51.1	62.7	51.8	38.0	45.6
Lakshadweep	58.7	9.0	35.0	80.7	25.7	52.9	72.6	23.1	48.0	59.0	17.8	38.0
Puducherry	40.8	18.4	30.7	73.7	32.8	53.8	67.0	28.4	47.7	51.1	22.7	37.3
All India	51.0	17.6	34.7	76.7	30.9	53.9	73.0	28.7	50.9	53.9	21.8	38.2

ps: Principal Status; ss: Subsidiary Status

STATEMENT 21.6 (f)

STATE WISE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (WPR) (IN PER CENT) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss)

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			all ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2020 – June 2021)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	52.1	27.7	40.2	79.6	48.6	63.9	73.8	43.9	58.6	57.8	35.2	46.5
Arunachal Pradesh	33.5	13.5	24.3	71.0	25.5	49.2	69.7	25.1	48.5	50.8	18.2	35.3
Assam	45.2	16.5	31.3	80.1	24.7	53.4	76.6	22.9	50.5	57.5	17.3	38.1
Bihar	35.4	4.5	21.3	68.3	10.5	40.1	67.5	10.4	39.9	43.7	7.2	26.6
Chhattisgarh	53.8	36.2	45.3	77.4	56.7	67.1	73.7	53.2	63.6	55.4	41.1	48.4
Delhi	48.9	10.7	31.9	74.1	14.3	47.2	67.8	12.9	42.7	54.4	10.0	33.7
Goa	40.9	17.9	31.2	70.1	26.3	49.1	62.4	23.5	43.4	50.4	19.4	35.5
Gujarat	61.9	24.6	44.8	81.6	35.8	59.5	76.6	32.4	55.0	59.5	25.9	43.3
Haryana	50.3	9.0	31.6	73.8	20.5	48.5	67.7	18.1	44.0	50.4	13.8	33.1

Himachal Pradesh	55.1	43.0	49.4	81.6	66.8	74.1	78.4	61.1	69.5	61.1	49.8	55.4
Jharkhand	59.3	31.7	46.1	79.0	46.6	62.9	75.4	43.6	59.6	52.6	31.5	42.2
Karnataka	57.8	21.0	39.3	81.1	38.5	59.6	76.4	34.9	55.3	58.8	28.1	43.5
Kerala	38.6	12.1	25.3	72.8	32.3	51.4	66.8	28.2	46.1	53.5	23.3	37.6
Madhya Pradesh	64.5	26.1	47.0	82.4	43.6	63.7	79.4	40.1	60.2	59.1	30.0	44.9
Maharashtra	50.3	20.8	36.5	76.9	39.0	58.5	72.3	35.0	53.9	56.6	27.9	42.6
Manipur	24.9	9.8	17.4	65.8	21.7	43.6	61.7	20.1	41.0	45.0	15.4	30.5
Meghalaya	47.4	28.2	37.5	75.1	52.2	63.3	74.3	50.5	62.0	46.7	31.4	38.7
Mizoram	34.3	21.4	28.3	71.8	41.2	56.8	67.9	40.2	54.5	53.9	32.1	43.4
Nagaland	25.2	17.5	21.5	62.8	38.0	50.4	59.9	38.5	49.5	46.8	30.0	38.6
Odisha	53.1	22.1	37.5	79.0	34.6	56.4	75.1	32.2	53.5	57.7	25.5	41.7
Punjab	53.3	12.2	33.8	77.6	23.3	50.9	73.0	21.1	47.2	56.2	17.0	37.0
Rajasthan	50.8	24.9	38.2	74.1	41.4	58.1	71.2	39.0	55.3	51.0	28.9	40.3
Sikkim	59.2	32.5	46.0	83.1	62.3	72.8	81.5	60.6	71.3	68.0	52.3	60.5
Tamil Nadu	51.6	19.3	35.3	79.6	43.7	60.9	74.3	40.8	56.9	58.9	33.6	46.0
Telangana	48.5	20.1	35.2	76.0	47.7	62.0	72.1	43.4	57.8	56.9	34.8	46.0
Tripura	57.2	12.6	33.2	83.1	32.4	57.1	77.9	29.9	53.8	58.7	24.1	41.9
Uttarakhand	44.0	16.0	30.9	71.3	31.4	51.7	66.9	29.9	48.7	50.2	23.5	37.4
Uttar Pradesh	54.3	10.7	33.1	75.5	22.7	49.1	73.8	21.9	48.0	51.9	16.2	34.5
West Bengal	60.3	19.4	39.7	82.4	30.8	56.1	78.4	28.1	53.0	62.0	22.8	42.4
Andaman & N. Is.	56.1	25.7	42.4	82.8	38.6	61.3	77.8	37.4	58.2	64.2	31.2	48.3
Chandigarh	37.7	17.4	27.8	70.0	26.7	48.3	63.0	23.2	43.1	49.9	18.7	34.5
DNH & DD	52.8	20.0	40.0	75.5	32.0	56.6	73.0	30.0	54.0	57.0	24.6	43.0
Jammu & Kashmir	43.1	22.7	33.4	73.5	42.9	58.4	70.5	39.9	55.5	53.2	30.2	42.0
Ladakh	17.6	9.8	14.3	74.2	73.0	73.6	71.4	66.3	69.1	56.3	50.7	53.8
Lakshadweep	34.7	6.2	19.4	77.4	14.0	44.5	68.9	12.5	40.1	48.2	9.9	29.7
Puducherry	50.5	14.2	31.3	80.9	31.2	54.8	72.3	26.9	48.1	58.0	21.5	38.5
All India	52.3	18.5	36.1	77.2	33.9	55.7	73.5	31.4	52.6	54.9	24.2	39.8

ps: Principal Status

ss: Subsidiary Status

It has been observed from the above statements that Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 34.0% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 33.7% and at all India level it was 38.2% and 39.8% respectively.

Unemployment Rate (UR): UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\frac{\text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}} * 100$$

STATEMENT 21.6 (g)

STATE WISE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) (IN PER CENT) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss)

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2019 – June 2020)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	17.6	15.9	17.1	5.5	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	22.0	28.5	23.8	6.3	9.6	7.0	5.9	9.5	6.7	5.9	9.5	6.7
Assam	25.9	32.5	27.5	7.1	14.3	8.3	6.7	13.6	7.9	6.7	13.7	7.9
Bihar	18.2	9.4	17.6	6.2	1.8	5.7	5.6	1.7	5.1	5.7	1.7	5.3
Chhattisgarh	12.0	6.8	10.1	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.1	1.9	3.3	4.1	1.9	3.3
Delhi	21.6	27.5	22.5	8.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	9.8	8.6	8.5	9.8	8.7
Goa	20.8	33.2	25.1	6.9	12.5	8.5	6.6	11.9	8.1	6.6	11.9	8.1
Gujarat	6.4	3.8	5.8	2.6	1.1	2.2	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.0
Haryana	16.8	22.4	17.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Himachal Pradesh	15.0	10.3	13.0	5.1	3.2	4.2	4.4	2.8	3.7	4.4	2.8	3.7
Jharkhand	14.8	4.4	11.6	6.2	1.3	4.6	5.7	1.3	4.2	5.6	1.3	4.2
Karnataka	10.7	22.0	14.1	3.7	6.6	4.6	3.4	6.2	4.2	3.4	6.2	4.2
Kerala	26.5	53.7	35.4	8.7	17.1	11.6	7.4	15.1	10.0	7.4	15.1	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	9.3	5.6	8.4	4.0	1.4	3.2	3.7	1.4	3.0	3.7	1.4	3.0
Maharashtra	10.8	10.0	10.6	3.9	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.2
Manipur	31.0	37.1	33.1	9.7	11.2	10.1	9.1	10.4	9.5	9.1	11.1	9.7
Meghalaya	6.1	15.1	8.9	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.6	2.7
Mizoram	21.9	17.5	20.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7
Nagaland	71.1	68.2	70.1	26.7	30.1	27.8	24.8	27.6	25.7	24.8	27.8	25.8
Odisha	22.9	12.8	19.6	7.9	4.3	6.7	7.1	4.1	6.2	7.3	4.1	6.3
Punjab	18.4	19.7	18.7	7.6	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.3	7.1	8.2	7.4
Rajasthan	14.7	9.1	13.1	6.1	2.8	5.0	5.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	2.5	4.5
Sikkim	8.8	5.1	7.2	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.2
Tamil Nadu	20.8	21.2	20.9	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.7	4.7	5.3
Telangana	25.4	21.5	24.2	8.4	6.1	7.5	7.6	5.8	7.0	7.7	5.8	7.0
Tripura	10.3	13.6	10.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.2
Uttarakhand	20.3	17.9	19.7	8.5	6.0	7.7	7.8	5.6	7.1	7.8	5.6	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	12.9	10.6	12.6	5.2	2.9	4.8	4.8	2.7	4.4	4.9	2.7	4.5
West Bengal	15.4	10.1	14.2	5.5	3.7	5.0	4.9	3.6	4.6	5.0	3.6	4.6
Andaman & N. Is.	20.2	59.9	34.2	6.4	28.2	13.0	6.3	27.7	12.6	6.3	27.3	12.6
Chandigarh	12.2	12.8	12.3	5.8	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.6	6.3	6.0	7.6	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.9	0.0	6.1	4.4	0.1	3.1	4.1	0.1	3.0	4.1	0.1	3.0
Daman & Diu	5.6	9.6	6.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9
J&K	13.3	27.9	18.3	4.7	12.2	7.2	4.2	11.6	6.7	4.3	11.6	6.7
Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Lakshadweep	24.8	69.5	36.2	11.0	22.2	14.0	10.6	22.2	13.7	10.6	22.2	13.7
Puducherry	24.8	37.3	28.7	6.8	10.9	8.1	6.4	10.3	7.6	6.4	10.3	7.6
All India	15.1	14.6	15.0	5.5	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.8

ps: Principal Status

ss: Subsidiary Status

STATEMENT 21.6 (h)

STATE WISE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) (IN PER CENT) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss)

State/UT	15-29 years			15-59 years			15 years and above			All ages (0+)		
	RURAL + URBAN (July 2020 – June 2021)											
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	17.3	11.1	15.3	5.3	2.8	4.4	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.9	2.7	4.1
Arunachal Pradesh	18.6	30.3	21.9	4.7	9.5	6.0	4.5	9.3	5.7	4.5	9.3	5.7
Assam	14.4	20.9	16.1	3.5	7.1	4.3	3.3	6.8	4.1	3.3	6.8	4.1
Bihar	17.3	14.4	17.0	5.4	3.0	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.6	5.0	2.8	4.7
Chhattisgarh	9.6	4.2	7.5	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.3	1.3	2.5	3.3	1.3	2.5
Delhi	15.5	18.1	15.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3
Goa	20.9	37.7	25.8	9.6	15.1	11.1	9.1	14.1	10.5	9.2	14.1	10.5
Gujarat	5.9	4.0	5.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2
Haryana	14.5	20.1	15.3	6.9	5.5	6.6	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.5	5.3	6.3
Himachal Pradesh	15.1	9.4	12.8	4.7	2.7	3.8	4.1	2.4	3.3	4.0	2.4	3.3
Jharkhand	10.5	2.2	7.9	4.8	0.8	3.4	4.4	0.7	3.1	4.4	0.7	3.1
Karnataka	7.4	12.2	8.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Kerala	25.3	51.2	33.7	8.6	17.0	11.6	7.5	15.1	10.1	7.5	15.1	10.1
Madhya Pradesh	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.6	1.0	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.4	0.9	1.9
Maharashtra	12.1	10.4	11.6	4.6	3.0	4.1	4.1	2.7	3.7	4.1	2.7	3.7
Manipur	21.4	22.7	21.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6
Meghalaya	4.8	6.3	5.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
Mizoram	14.4	14.5	14.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Nagaland	54.9	55.5	55.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.3
Odisha	19.2	10.8	16.9	7.0	3.3	5.9	6.3	3.1	5.3	6.3	3.1	5.4
Punjab	16.4	28.8	18.8	5.9	9.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	6.2	5.5	8.4	6.2
Rajasthan	15.7	7.8	13.4	6.6	2.5	5.2	6.0	2.2	4.7	6.1	2.2	4.8
Sikkim	4.6	3.9	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Tamil Nadu	18.3	25.6	20.4	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2
Telangana	15.0	19.0	16.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.9
Tripura	11.8	13.2	12.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2
Uttarakhand	21.8	18.3	21.0	8.3	5.6	7.5	7.7	5.0	6.9	7.7	5.0	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	11.5	11.8	11.6	5.1	3.2	4.6	4.5	2.9	4.2	4.5	2.9	4.2
West Bengal	12.0	8.3	11.1	4.4	2.3	3.8	4.0	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	3.5
Andaman & N. Island	14.1	46.6	26.3	4.1	20.1	9.6	3.8	18.8	9.1	3.8	18.8	9.1
Chandigarh	19.4	9.1	16.5	8.6	4.0	7.3	8.2	4.0	7.1	8.7	4.0	7.5
DNH & DD	13.3	6.6	12.1	5.1	1.8	4.3	5.0	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.8	4.2
Jammu & Kashmir	16.1	22.6	18.3	5.2	8.4	6.4	4.7	8.0	5.9	4.7	8.0	5.9
Ladakh	22.3	64.0	42.3	1.5	4.8	3.0	1.4	4.8	2.9	1.4	4.8	2.9
Lakshadweep	34.9	72.8	47.6	7.6	35.3	13.6	7.4	35.3	13.4	7.4	35.3	13.4
Puducherry	20.7	37.8	25.6	6.4	8.7	7.1	6.0	8.2	6.7	6.0	8.2	6.7
All India	13.0	12.5	12.9	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.2	4.5	3.5	4.2

ps: Principal Status

ss: Subsidiary Status

It has been observed from the above statements that Unemployment Rate (UR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 8.7% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 6.3% and at all India level it was 4.8% and 4.2% respectively.

STATEMENT 21.6 (i)

QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) (IN PERCENT) ACCORDING TO CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN URBAN SECTOR

AGE GROUP: 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

S.No.	State	person\$				
		July-September 2021	October-December 2021	January-March 2022	April-June 2022	July-September 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.9	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
2.	Assam	10.2	9.0	9.9	8.2	6.3
3.	Bihar	11.6	11.1	10.2	11.3	9.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.8	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.9
5.	Delhi	9.0	9.1	7.8	6.2	4.1
6.	Gujarat	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.9
7.	Haryana	14.0	11.3	13.4	9.5	10.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.5	11.0	10.5	11.1	11.0
9.	Jharkhand	13.6	9.6	8.2	7.4	6.8
10.	Karnataka	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4
11.	Kerala	18.2	15.1	13.2	12.5	12.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.6	8.4
13.	Maharashtra	9.1	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.1
14.	Odisha	14.6	14.0	12.6	11.4	10.1
15.	Punjab	8.2	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.3
16.	Rajasthan	13.4	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.8	10.2	8.3	8.2	7.7
18.	Telangana	9.5	7.7	6.6	8.3	8.1
19.	Uttarakhand	17.4	15.5	11.9	11.5	10.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	9.9	9.4	8.9	7.6	7.1
21.	West Bengal	7.8	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.2
22.	Jammu & Kashmir*	16.6	14.4	15.4	13.8	13.0
	All-India	9.8	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.2

Note:

\$: includes Transgender

* The figures for Jammu & Kashmir do not include Ladakh

Source: Quarterly Bulletin, PLFS, July-September 2022

It may be seen from the statement 21.6(i) that Unemployment Rate (UR) in r/o age group 15 years and above in Urban Delhi is decreased from 9.0% in the Quarter July- September 2021 to 4.1% in the Quarter July-September 2022. The Urban Unemployment Rate at All India Level is 7.2 % during Quarter July- September 2022.

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 21.7.

STATEMENT 21.7

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.	2008-09	2.03	1.27	1.79	0.83	5.92	2.51	8.43
2.	2010-11	2.03	1.26	1.81	0.83	5.93	2.46	8.39
3.	2011-12	2.02	1.31	1.60	0.82	5.75	1.91	7.66
4.	2012-13	1.96	1.30	1.31	0.82	5.39	2.31	7.70
5.	2013-14	2.02	1.31	1.46	0.83	5.62	2.85	8.47
6.	2014-15	2.02	1.31	1.59	0.82	5.74	1.99	7.73
7.	2015-16	1.85	1.31	1.60	0.82	5.58	1.99	7.57
8.	2016-17	1.85	1.31	1.60	0.82	5.58	1.96	7.54
9.	2017-18	2.03	1.31	1.78	0.82	5.94	2.73	8.67
10.	2018-19	2.03	1.31	1.78	0.82	5.94	2.73	8.67

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. NCT Delhi.

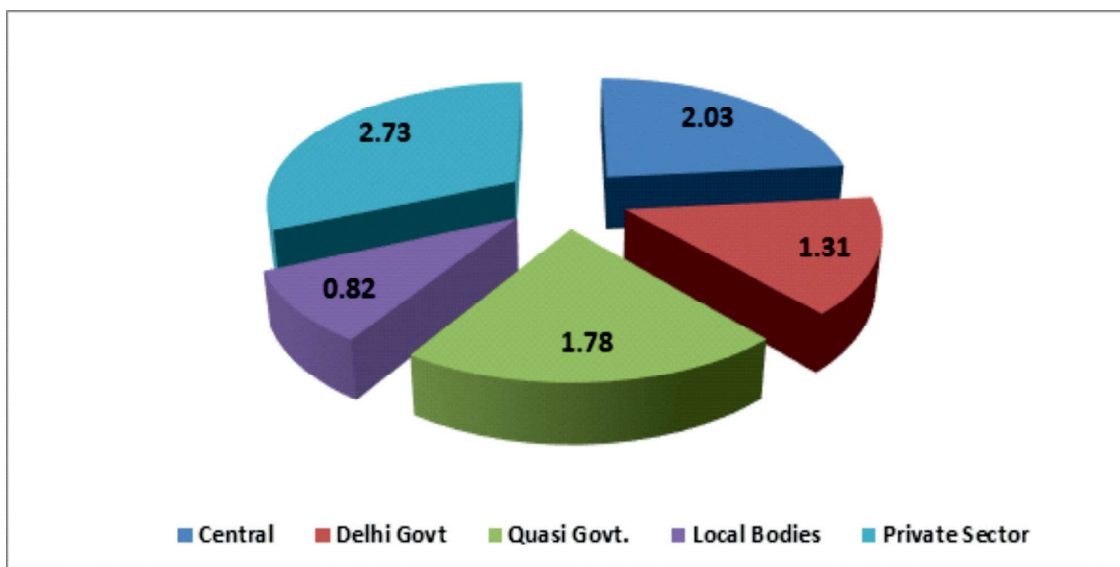
- 3.3 It may be inferred from Statement 21.7 that employment in the organized sector in Delhi during the last decade showed a positive growth rate at 2.84 per cent per annum.

During the same period, employment in the private sector showed positive growth at 8.76 per cent per annum. Employment in the public sector especially the central government, quasi government and local bodies showed an increasing trend, while in the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi showed positive growth from 1.27 lakh in 2008-09 to 1.31 lakh in 2018-19, recording a growth rate at 3.14 per cent per annum. The information regarding organized sector in Delhi during 2018-19 is presented in Chart 21.4.

CHART 21.4

EMPLOYMENTS IN ORGANIZED SECTOR IN DELHI- 2018-19

(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 The information regarding the distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2009-17 is presented in Statement 21.8.

STATEMENT 21.8**EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS
REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2009-2021**

(As on 31st December)

S. No	Education	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2021
1.	Below Metric	51575	73259	91925	106362	128040	137158	147049	144774	149200	154330
2.	Metric, Higher Secondary	297757	296047	389742	467479	495423	616019	656088	686859	703041	1475437
3.	Graduates	50391	86394	113248	138683	158728	180021	195450	209762	236816	261151
4.	Post Graduates	6050	14323	19249	24491	28167	31839	34033	36403	42242	53252
5.	Diploma Holders	8766	23361	29139	37554	44934	52532	56576	60098	66588	76064
6.	Total	414539	493384	643303	774569	855292	1017569	1083896	1137896	1197887	2020234

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book.

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

4.3 It is evident from the above statement that, 19% of unemployed persons registered in an employment exchange in Delhi had the educational qualification of graduation and above – in the year 2021. More than 81 % of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi were in the matriculate category or in the category of higher secondary level education.

4.4 The information regarding the occupational distribution of unemployed person registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2007-17 is presented in Statement 21.9

STATEMENT 21.9**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS/APPLICANTS
REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2007-2017**

(As on 31st December)

S. N.	Occupations	Years										
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Professional	83940	97246	54203	98567	165666	226292	276427	329233	360697	379683	398833
2.	Administration	873	753	1117	1453	1897	2656	3429	4148	5008	5645	6365
3.	Clerical	14775	16034	6669	49535	104390	171616	231735	296164	338049	363509	387534
4.	Sales	75	37	-	16933	29651	57247	87043	104047	119048	122604	126858
5.	Farmers, Fisher men, Hunters, Loggers & related	1182	2503	4480	6346	11963	14070	26758	30104	31692	33472	35278
6.	Production & Related	31489	38401	13532	21428	30892	38389	44895	51061	56165	62263	66312
7.	Service Workers	5542	5533	44929	64253	124008	169545	214020	251841	277283	294062	309021
8.	Unskilled	58341	58695	13693	17939	21536	24450	26782	29049	32033	34258	35415
9.	Not Classified	255278	287717	275906	216930	153300	70304	1691	1809	1834	1868	1915
	Total	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303	774569	912780	1097456	1221809	1297364	1367531

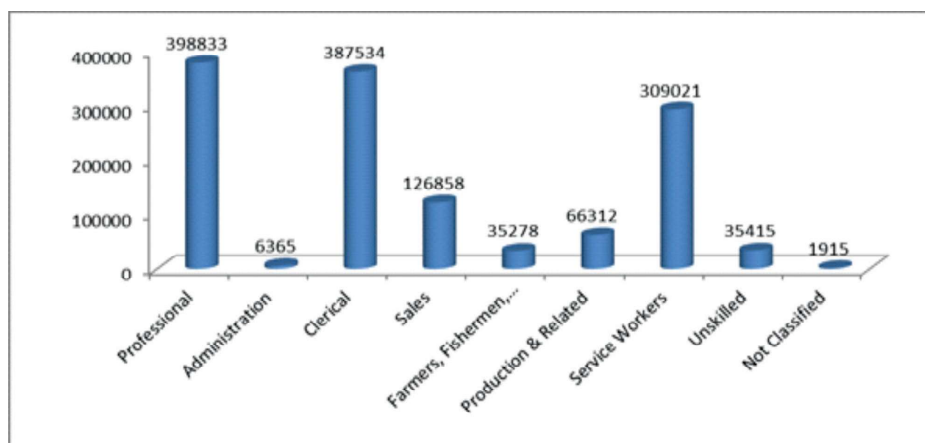
Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book.

4.5 It may be inferred from Statement 21.9 that the number of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi increased from 4.51 lakh in 2007 to

13.67 lakh in 2017. The occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2017 is depicted in Chart 21.5.

CHART 21.5
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI-2017

(Number)



- 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 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3, respectively.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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.
➤	The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 37.2% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 36.0% and at all India level it was 40.1% and 41.6% respectively.
➤	The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 34.0% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 33.7% and at all India level it was 38.2% and 39.8% respectively.
➤	The Unemployment Rate (UR) in r/o all ages in Delhi was 8.7% in the year 2019-20, whereas in 2020-21 it was 6.3% and at all India level it was 4.8% and 4.2% respectively.
➤	More than 81 % of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi were in the matriculate category or in the category of higher secondary level education.

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Table 1.1

DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	Value
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	%	97.50

Table 1.1 (a)

DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
C	State Income									
17	GSDP AT Current Prices	₹ Crore	550804	616085	677900	738389	792911	763435	904642	1043759
18	Primary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	9987	9009	9776	13482	13717	12595	18296	24136
19	% Share of Primary Sector	%	2.09	1.70	1.67	2.08	1.95	1.87	2.31	2.63
20	Secondary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	65194	71616	80987	87160	88310	81974	102408	114895
21	% Share of Secondary Sector	%	13.62	13.48	13.80	13.45	12.54	12.15	12.91	12.53
22	Tertiary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	403600	450551	496137	547197	602342	579982	672155	777761
23	% Share of Tertiary Sector	%	84.29	84.82	84.53	84.47	85.51	85.98	84.78	84.84
24	Per capita Income	₹	270261	295558	318323	338730	355798	331112	389529	444768
D	Forest									
25	Forest Area	Sq Km	188.77	188.77	192.41	192.41	195.44	195.44	195.00	195.00
26	Forest & Tree Cover	Sq Km	299.77	299.77	305.41	305.41	324.44	324.44	342.00	342.00
E	Electricity									
27	Total Distribution	Mu	24037	26865	26830	29568	30266	26264	27420	NA
28	Industrial Distribution	Mu	3135	3088	3243	4271	3597	2819	3127	
29	Comm. Distribution	Mu	6053	7257	6550	6942	7606	5314	5920	
30	Domestic Distribution	Mu	12560	14060	14627	15541	16253	16360	16330	
31	Other Distribution	Mu	2289	2460	2410	2814	2810	1772	2043	
32	Peak Demand	MW	5846	6261	6526	7016	7409	6314	7323	7695 (till Jan 2023)
F	Education									
33	Primary + Middle Schools	No	3719	3668	3650	3590	3549	3508	3420	NA
34	Enrolment	000s	3222	3210	3185	3202	3247	3154	3199	
35	Secondary + Sr. Secondary Schools	No	2077	2104	2110	2136	2142	2158	2199	
36	Enrolment	000s	1208	1233	1209	1217	1229	1325	1373	
G	Transport									
37	Route Length -Delhi Metro (with Airport Line and Rapid Metro)	Kms	209.97	209.97	249.46	342.07	359.23	359.29	360.98	NA
38	Motar Vehicles	in lakh	97.05	103.83	109.86	113.91	118.93	122.53	79.18	
I	Co-operatives									
39	Total No of Co-Operative Societies	No's	5589	5648	5731	5794	5870	5919	5982	NA
40	No of Working Co-Operative societies	No's	3927	3986	4069	4132	4208	4257	4320	
41	Membership	000s	1400	1403	1408	1411	1416	1419	1422	
S.No	Item	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
J	Demographic Status									
42	Birth Rate	000s	20.30	20.16	19.13	18.55	18.35	14.85	13.13	
43	Death Rate	000s	6.76	7.53	7.10	7.44	7.29	7.03	8.28	
44	Infant mortality Rate	per 1000 live Births	23	21.35	20.83	23.81	24.12	20.37	23.60	
K	Health									
45	Hospitals	No	94	83	88	88	88	88	89	
46	Dispensaries	No	1507	1240	1298	1432	1574	1575	1621	
47	Beds per Thousand Population	No	2.73	2.86	2.99	2.96	2.74	2.88	2.89	
L	Factories									
48	Working Factories	No	8954	8968	9059	9121	8622	8643	8613	
49	Employees	No	415278	416833	420156	419578	403517	404602	402733	

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	12108.55
2	Males	in Lakh	89.87	6232.70
3	Females	in Lakh	78.01	5875.85
4	Rural Population	in Lakh	4.19	8337.49
5	% of Rural Population	%	2.5	68.86
6	Urban Population	in Lakh	163.69	3771.06
7	% of Urban Population	%	97.5	31.14
8	Sex Ratio	Females per '000 Males	868	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	%	21.2	17.70
10	Literacy Rate	%	86.2	74.04
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 Pop. Census)	in Lakh	28.123	3059.24
12	State/Nation Income at Current Prices			
13	Gross Income (2022-23)	₹ Crore	1043759	27203767
14	Net Income (2022-23)	₹ Crore	942686	24330569
15	Net Per Capita Income (2022-23)	₹	444768	172000
16	Growth Rate (in real terms)		%	
	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		7.60	8.3
	2017-18		5.91	6.8
	2018-19		4.30	6.5
	2019-20		3.69	3.9
	2020-21		-6.57	-5.8
	2021-22		9.14	9.1
	2022-23		9.18	7.0

Table 2.1

GVA AND GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Current Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (3 rd RE)	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285663	247752	243293	250202	286679	305306	317774	274359	276501	282809
1.1	Crops	65965	51366	51384	52738	54670	53773	66747	68816	85100	80557
1.2	Livestock	217865	194500	190015	195488	229972	249531	248791	203609	189485	200219
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	907	864	837	764	725	764	717	703	666
1.4	Fishing	826	978	1030	1139	1273	1277	1471	1216	1214	1367
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	963777	755418	650679	690930	1042904	1053913	985109	1553123	2130744
	Primary	1058542	1211529	998711	900882	977609	1348210	1371687	1259467	1829625	2413553
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2338536	3119470	3011670	3068031	3219159	3363696	3028102	3695355	3989747
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410629	999595	1318089	1680062	2147575	2204256	2147151	2020983	2452574	2741399
5.	Construction	1666852	1986540	2081873	2469835	2883074	3292605	3320146	3148313	4092871	4758359
	Secondary	3968208	5324672	6519432	7161566	8098680	8716020	8830993	8197398	10240800	11489506
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	5823342	6496448	6958017	7812044	8959312	9615380	7394193	9506357	11741731
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	5316145	5941457	6318311	7101562	8155392	8716890	7005397	8844853	10931523
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	405718	507197	554990	639706	710482	803920	898489	388796	661503	810208
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3928648	6517339	6881751	7461384	7737408	7626322	8605556	7653337	9415914	11702247
7.1	Railways	189925	295736	310201	432056	447473	480317	501754	380723	468670	583025
7.2	Road transport	664297	717790	843967	923359	1057504	1141218	1157654	761071	936488	1163577
7.3	Water transport	546	574	687	702	865	848	974	884	938	956
7.4	Air transport	98961	245567	440079	484216	481009	255574	444239	202393	249043	309433
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	4318758	4261868	4587383	4731703	4624610	5215162	4853667	5972375	7420615
7.6	Storage	21247	27712	29396	25521	25397	89466	95929	99854	120708	150033
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	911202	995553	1008147	993456	1034289	1189844	1354745	1667691	2074608
8.	Financial Services	5388295	6981581	7292183	7761491	8183766	9294701	9629019	10028842	11262390	12884174
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	11642799	13078145	15250313	16980815	18940974	20888023	21374775	23558099	26363483
10.	Public Administration	1956780	2045614	2351129	2625665	3319549	3590074	4069627	4243833	5026980	5637849
11.	Other Services	2562671	3877234	4260356	4998221	5580100	6308292	7426593	7303224	8445712	9446631
	Tertiary	25296499	36887909	40360012	45055091	49613682	54719676	60234197	57998205	67215451	77776114
TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		30323249	43424110	47878154	53117539	58689972	64783905	70436877	67455071	79285876	91679173
Product Taxes		4442090	6467335	7794019	9143997	9713289	9648511	9734918	9959426	12218354	13786681
Product Subsidies		385589	411143	591803	653030	613257	593473	880668	1070956	1040026	1089921
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		34379750	49480302	55080370	61608506	67790004	73838943	79291127	76343541	90464204	104375934
Population (in '00)#		170080	181420	185200	188980	192770	196560	200350	204140	208010	211950
Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)		202139	272739	297410	326005	351663	375656	395763	373976	434903	492455

Note: (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1stRE):- First Revised Estimates,

(AE):- Advance Estimates,

#:- Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 2.2
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Current Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (3 rd RE)	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279933	240408	235729	242158	277911	295739	307633	263874	265370	271134
1.1	Crops	62741	46291	45877	46738	48210	46764	59086	60382	76065	70865
1.2	Livestock	215467	192397	188117	193677	227877	247212	246596	201838	187664	198507
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	833	797	697	645	577	585	527	502	455
1.4	Fishing	729	886	938	1046	1180	1186	1366	1126	1139	1307
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	818162	632047	546394	583959	879533	867232	780086	1329758	1889037
	Primary	959521	1058570	867776	788553	861870	1175273	1174865	1043959	1595128	2160171
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	1986198	2781576	2676152	2710601	2813121	2941669	2581669	3230128	3504322
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261375	645547	883566	1091226	1484847	1518042	1481716	1320092	1639374	1871065
5.	Construction	1588185	1869749	1958130	2318378	2745368	3124148	3120295	2939337	3859924	4505153
	Secondary	3440678	4501495	5623272	6085756	6940816	7455310	7543680	6841098	8729425	9880541
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	5361930	5974798	6368963	7106888	8127153	8691225	6395967	8434060	10595363
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	4894980	5477518	5793411	6452054	7404065	7884022	6101177	7869281	9884599
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	373360	466950	497279	575551	654834	723088	807202	294790	564778	710764
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3410354	5619527	5940776	6407705	6577129	6329647	7093182	5968970	7641321	9807832
7.1	Railways	167350	248553	262940	382135	386316	404753	425847	306491	396113	512144
7.2	Road transport	621827	675227	784936	851645	981767	1044552	1050556	670000	843805	1073692
7.3	Water transport	354	363	417	486	614	658	759	651	687	687
7.4	Air transport	26337	164024	362689	407998	404010	180505	270771	21985	61693	115143
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	3807144	3730451	3987633	4082885	3941713	4478016	3998085	5089731	6478911
7.6	Storage	18189	23236	24685	21439	21362	81584	86949	89667	109387	137559
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	700980	774658	756369	700175	675882	780284	882091	1139904	1489697
8.	Financial Services	5303210	6852921	7143093	7590562	7996344	9083140	9409694	9786257	11006875	12613147
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	10360384	11511523	13397767	14995560	16569728	18250539	18451081	20382675	22930533
10.	Public Administration	1511908	1620121	1888018	2128483	2818834	2968951	3389391	3510067	4239684	4797023
11.	Other Services	2195529	3417525	3900894	4595804	4965668	5816567	6877366	6707386	7818494	8787249
	Tertiary	23008302	33232408	36359102	40489284	44460422	48895186	53711397	50819730	59523108	69531148
TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		27408501	38792473	42850149	47363593	52263108	57525770	62429942	58704787	69847661	81571860
Product Taxes		4442090	6467335	7794019	9143997	9713289	9648511	9734918	9959426	12218354	13786681
Product Subsidies		385589	411143	591803	653030	613257	593473	880668	1070956	1040026	1089921
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		31465002	44848665	50052365	55854560	61363140	66580808	71284192	67593258	81025989	94268620
Population (in '00)#		170080	181420	185200	188980	192770	196560	200350	204140	208010	211950
Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)		185001	247209	270261	295558	318323	338730	355798	331112	389529	444768

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

#:- Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 2.3

GVA AND GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (3 rd RE)	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285663	181518	166190	171205	182471	195838	191339	152641	145287	143585
1.1	Crops	65965	27752	21598	21776	19899	20360	21433	20372	21487	19025
1.2	Livestock	217865	152233	143096	147975	161105	174079	168392	130915	122524	123324
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	779	704	628	572	523	553	507	465	426
1.4	Fishing	826	753	793	826	895	876	961	847	810	810
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	931402	987245	889967	944463	1127666	1234635	1400922	1412428	1323022
	Primary	1058542	1112920	1153436	1061173	1126934	1323504	1425975	1553563	1557715	1466607
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2059873	2805646	2687146	2699746	2757320	2894076	2591974	2877949	2919476
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410629	847377	1081183	1293893	1577937	1572047	1474516	1484638	1700969	1847737
5.	Construction	1666852	1608184	1623918	1833738	2040987	2264729	2215129	2029990	2523820	2835916
	Secondary	3968208	4515435	5510747	5814777	6318670	6594096	6583721	6106603	7102737	7603129
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	5120383	5931558	6245682	6820834	7520089	7947770	6051919	6899114	7781994
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	4674138	5424481	5670979	6199605	6843664	7202892	5731202	6413677	7236652
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	405718	446245	507077	574703	621229	676425	744877	320718	485437	545342
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3928648	6083862	6609819	6727079	6801592	6292434	6647716	5404947	5839177	7087277
7.1	Railways	189925	258189	263921	332426	337324	355284	304815	186876	207619	236063
7.2	Road transport	664297	674288	818177	842530	940529	950574	906744	546176	589102	718738
7.3	Water transport	546	539	666	640	770	706	763	634	590	591
7.4	Air transport	98961	230684	426631	441828	427803	212879	347954	145246	156661	191136
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	4057020	4131633	4185811	4208309	3852054	4084825	3483189	3756945	4583688
7.6	Storage	21247	24344	26810	22871	22107	74690	78768	80966	86659	98168
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	838798	941981	900972	864750	846247	923848	961860	1041601	1258895
8.	Financial Services	5388295	6621044	6758425	7200558	7047155	7424840	7354413	7600592	7998863	8761954
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	9229795	9883994	10949303	11640513	12653267	13450989	13281043	13936368	15029002
10.	Public Administration	1956780	1665411	1844708	1978354	2377291	2510097	2740883	2746642	3138386	3396422
11.	Other Services	2562671	3235928	3399058	3822056	4200305	4539920	5045057	4796366	5180251	5654953
	Tertiary	25296499	31956422	34427562	36923031	38887689	40940647	43186828	39881508	42992158	47711602
TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		30323249	37584777	41091745	43798981	46333293	48858247	51196523	47541674	51652611	56781339
Product Taxes		4442090	5564295	6861981	7782894	8259842	8053849	7992544	8070848	8764960	9010903
Product Subsidies		385589	313556	391476	405351	391633	379404	572231	844303	641104	527306
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		34379750	42835515	47562250	51176524	54201502	56532692	58616836	54768219	59776466	65264936
Population (in '00) #		170080	181420	185200	188980	192770	196560	200350	204140	208010	211950
Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)		202139	236112	256816	270804	281172	287610	292572	268288	287373	307926

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

#:- Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 2.4
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (3 rd RE)	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279933	175410	160029	164867	175776	188803	184095	145456	138160	136518
1.1	Crops	62741	23598	17277	17229	15112	15313	16106	14733	15535	12761
1.2	Livestock	215467	150423	141395	146388	159378	172283	166700	129584	121555	122717
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	716	645	507	475	410	416	366	320	276
1.4	Fishing	729	672	712	743	812	797	873	773	750	764
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	806003	883997	804109	858620	1000754	1094062	1251268	1253693	1155206
	Primary	959521	981413	1044026	968976	1034397	1189556	1278157	1396723	1391854	1291724
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	1744814	2500209	2385360	2389423	2418847	2546710	2231755	2504877	2533551
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261375	530891	691945	766295	998437	990973	914393	908306	1108428	1238987
5.	Construction	1588185	1499867	1508531	1689236	1910245	2109287	2030945	1838674	2325372	2630336
	Secondary	3440678	3775573	4700685	4840891	5298104	5519107	5492048	4978736	5938676	6402874
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	4715301	5464941	5723839	6222566	6846085	7207873	5271512	6078197	6920567
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	4304425	5009427	5205836	5648385	6234671	6535694	5024093	5666657	6449721
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	373360	410876	455514	518003	574181	611414	672178	247420	411540	470846
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3410354	5287848	5783592	5807573	5811961	5222831	5425223	4073620	4399017	5538284
7.1	Railways	167350	217151	222794	289581	286528	295127	245707	130495	153966	185137
7.2	Road transport	621827	634649	763110	776771	872728	865514	817038	474471	535398	683035
7.3	Water transport	354	343	414	443	544	539	584	452	404	400
7.4	Air transport	26337	154547	355115	372519	359587	147838	203007	3349	17814	55338
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	3604857	3664713	3662989	3656972	3293264	3493319	2808751	2999575	3743386
7.6	Storage	18189	20439	22623	19265	18725	68424	71681	73130	78074	88834
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	655862	754823	686006	616876	552125	593888	582973	613787	782154
8.	Financial Services	5303210	6506996	6628969	7051013	6887399	7251302	7177629	7407327	7789117	8535727
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	8133072	8575765	9394700	10024122	10807052	11424470	11056557	11513915	12408582
10.	Public Administration	1511908	1280577	1423021	1526694	1935488	1981780	2172182	2146017	2505837	2731949
11.	Other Services	2195529	2832357	3081454	3468008	3680870	4141090	4605200	4327853	4683082	5129128
	Tertiary	23008302	28756150	30957742	32971828	34562405	36250140	38012576	34282885	36969164	41264237
TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		27408501	33513136	36702454	38781695	40894906	42958803	44782781	40658345	44299694	48958835
Product Taxes		4442090	5564295	6861981	7782894	8259842	8053849	7992544	8070848	8764960	9010903
Product Subsidies		385589	313556	391476	405351	391633	379404	572231	844303	641104	527306
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		31465002	38763874	43172959	46159238	48763115	50633247	52203093	47884890	52423550	57442432
Population (in'00) #		170080	181420	185200	188980	192770	196560	200350	204140	208010	211950
Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)		185001	213669	233115	244255	252960	257597	260559	234569	252024	271019

Note: (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE):- First Revised Estimates.
(AE):- Advance Estimates.
#:- Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 3.1
SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS EXPENDITURE UNDER
SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS - 2017-18 ONWARDS

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Sectors	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
1.	General Education	2374.75	16.51	2493.82	15.91	4580.07	22.55	3307.58	17.17	4252.73	13.93
2.	Technical Education	193.36	1.34	194.16	1.24	160.65	0.79	225.97	1.17	1030.93	3.38
3.	Sports and Youth Services	47.26	0.33	88.33	0.56	91.63	0.45	44.79	0.23	118.11	0.39
4.	Art & Culture	95.78	0.67	108.48	0.69	103.14	0.51	53.19	0.28	103.74	0.34
5.	Medical and Public Health	1916.83	13.32	2333.64	14.89	2363.53	11.64	3004.71	15.60	4949.19	16.21
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation	1730.00	12.02	2315.98	14.78	2210.00	10.88	3419.00	17.75	2164.27	7.09
7.	Housing	36.44	0.25	639.99	4.08	59.98	0.30	541.48	2.81	177.7	0.58
8.	Urban Development	1673.42	11.63	1371.28	8.75	2679.88	13.20	1962.98	10.19	2047.75	6.71
9.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	282.43	1.96	268.24	1.71	295.26	1.45	47.66	0.25	213.55	0.70
10.	Labour and labour welfare	71.52	0.50	80.40	0.51	45.75	0.23	20.91	0.11	48.8	0.16
11.	Social Welfare	1228.50	8.54	1558.75	9.95	1680.02	8.27	1467.46	7.62	1857.45	6.08
12.	Women & Child Development	869.13	6.04	1048.92	6.69	1156.34	5.69	1253.58	6.51	1340.7	4.39
13.	Nutrition	236.23	1.64	262.13	1.67	271.20	1.34	291.91	1.52	321.17	1.05
14.	Civil Supply	1.61	0.01	1.12	0.01	2.17	0.01	2.79	0.01	298.66	0.98
	Total (Social Services)	10757.26	74.77	12765.24	81.45	15699.61	77.31	15643.98	81.23	18924.75	61.99
	Others	3630.21	25.23	2906.79	18.55	4607.41	22.69	3614.67	18.77	11606	38.01
	Total	14387.47		15672.03		20307.02		19258.65		30530.8	

Table 3.2
SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR'S OUTLAY DURING 2022-23

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2022-23 Approved Outlay	% of Sector as Total Outlay
1.	General Education	5830.00	13.37
2.	Technical Education	749.00	1.72
3.	Sports & Youth Services	145.00	0.33
4.	Art & Culture	229.00	0.53
5.	Medical & Public Health	5606.00	12.86
6.	Water Supply & sanitation	6710.00	15.39
7.	Housing	121.00	0.28
8.	Urban development	3273.00	7.51
9.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	582.00	1.33
10.	Labour & Labour Welfare	101.00	0.23
11.	Social Welfare	2197.00	5.04
12.	Women & Child Welfare	1741.00	3.99
13.	Nutrition	450.00	1.03
14.	Civil Supplies	204.00	0.47
	Total Social Services Sector	27938.00	64.08
	Others	15662.00	35.92
	Total Budget	43600.00	100.00

Table 3.3

SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2017-18

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Sectors	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS		Expenditure	% of Exp. w.r.t 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 3.4
SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2018-19

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2018-19		Expenditure	% of Exp. w.r.t Revised Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay		
1.	Rural Development	214.00	214.00	145.08	67.79
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	90.00	78.00	68.84	88.26
3.	Energy	138.00	421.00	413.18	98.14
4.	Industries	13.00	8.00	5.38	67.25
5.	Transport	2568.00	2005.00	1798.09	89.68
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	61.00	67.00	60.61	90.46
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	21.00	22.00	7.98	36.27
8.	Tourism	44.00	25.00	18.05	72.20
9.	Civil Supplies	10.00	5.00	1.12	22.40
10.	General Education	5414.00	2812.00	2493.82	88.68
11.	Technical Education	306.00	243.00	194.16	79.90
12.	Art & Culture	145.00	137.00	108.48	79.18
13.	Sports & Youth Services	154.00	116.00	88.33	76.15
14.	Medical	2656.00	1928.15	1689.01	87.60
15.	Public Health	603.00	658.00	644.63	97.97
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	2350.00	2350.00	2315.98	98.55
17.	Housing	122.00	876.00	639.99	73.06
18.	Urban Development	2984.00	2056.00	1371.28	66.70
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	355.00	333.00	268.24	80.55
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	457.00	181.00	80.40	44.42
21.	Social Welfare	1391.00	1629.00	1558.75	95.69
22.	Women & Child Welfare	1073.00	1178.00	1048.92	89.04
23.	Nutrition	373.00	291.00	262.13	90.08
24.	Jail	28.00	48.00	20.57	42.85
25.	Public Works	154.00	179.90	166.30	92.44
26.	Other Administrative Services	235.00	298.95	186.17	62.27
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services	41.00	40.00	16.54	41.35
	Total	22000.00	18200.00	15672.03	86.11

Table 3.5

SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2019-20

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2019-20		Expenditure	% of Exp. w.r.t Revised Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay		
1.	Rural Development	415.00	310.00	286.27	92.35
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	215.00	124.00	116.83	94.22
3.	Energy	150.00	55.00	52.86	96.11
4.	Industries	10.00	11.00	9.57	87.00
5.	Transport	3707.00	3285.00	3083.70	93.87
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	93.00	100.00	58.70	58.70
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	62.00	38.00	34.08	89.68
8.	Tourism	49.00	49.00	38.67	78.92
9.	Civil Supplies	10.00	5.00	2.17	43.40
10.	General Education	6601.00	4873.00	4580.07	93.99
11.	Technical Education	384.00	231.00	160.65	69.55
12.	Art & Culture	184.00	176.00	103.14	58.60
13.	Sports & Youth Services	157.00	119.00	91.63	77.00
14.	Medical	2890.00	2026.00	1879.02	92.75
15.	Public Health	870.00	545.00	484.51	88.90
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	2370.00	2210.00	2210.00	100.00
17.	Housing	133.00	62.00	59.98	96.74
18.	Urban Development	3781.00	3028.00	2679.88	88.50
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	383.00	340.00	295.26	86.84
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	321.00	74.00	45.75	61.82
21.	Social Welfare	1595.00	1727.00	1680.02	97.28
22.	Women & Child Welfare	1226.00	1270.00	1156.34	91.05
23.	Nutrition	383.00	325.00	271.20	83.45
24.	Jail	99.00	234.00	209.54	89.55
25.	Public Works	303.00	266.00	171.27	64.39
26.	Other Administrative Services	446.00	677.00	524.84	77.52
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services	163.00	40.00	21.09	52.73
	Total	27000.00	22200.00	20307.02	91.47

Table 3.6

SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2020-21

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2020-21		Expenditure	% of Exp. w.r.t Revised Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay		
1.	Rural Development	408.00	59.00	51.01	86.46
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	491.00	139.00	104.66	75.29
3.	Energy	125.00	70.00	5.86	8.37
4.	Industries	61.00	18.00	6.57	36.50
5.	Transport	4328.00	3015.00	2947.40	97.76
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	192.00	120.93	97.22	80.39
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	39.00	18.00	7.72	42.89
8.	Tourism	212.00	29.00	24.43	84.24
9.	Civil Supplies	10.00	108.00	2.79	2.58
10.	General Education	5721.00	4048.69	3307.58	81.70
11.	Technical Education	442.00	295.00	225.97	76.60
12.	Art & Culture	258.00	88.00	53.19	60.44
13.	Sports & Youth Services	281.00	108.00	44.79	41.47
14.	Medical	3318.00	2406.47	1837.67	76.36
15.	Public Health	669.00	1366.41	1167.04	85.41
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	3724.00	3419.00	3419.00	100.00
17.	Housing	124.00	544.00	541.48	99.54
18.	Urban Development	3329.00	2540.00	1962.98	77.28
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	431.00	266.00	47.66	17.92
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	162.00	43.00	20.91	48.63
21.	Social Welfare	1875.00	1710.00	1467.46	85.82
22.	Women & Child Welfare	1373.00	1433.50	1253.58	87.45
23.	Nutrition	340.00	418.00	291.91	69.83
24.	Jail	79.00	58.00	44.23	76.26
25.	Public Works	459.00	241.00	201.11	83.45
26.	Other Administrative Services	943.00	502.00	106.47	21.21
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services	106.00	36.00	17.98	49.94
	Total	29500.00	23100.00	19258.65	83.37

Table 3.7

SCHEMES/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS 2021-22

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS 2021-22			
		Budget Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	% of Exp. w.r.t Revised Outlay
1.	Rural Development	309.00	127.00	124.39	97.94
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	490.00	158.00	119.93	75.91
3.	Energy	3223.00	3288.00	3274.32	99.58
4.	Industries	46.00	36.00	13.56	37.67
5.	Transport	8862.00	7573.00	7262.16	95.9
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	214.00	161.00	155.70	96.71
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	30.00	13.00	6.69	51.46
8.	Tourism	220.00	53.00	45.16	85.21
9.	Civil Supplies	350.00	396.00	298.66	75.42
10.	General Education	6036.00	4997.00	4252.73	85.11
11.	Technical Education	661.00	1135.00	1030.93	90.83
12.	Art & Culture	285.00	140.00	103.74	74.1
13.	Sports & Youth Services	176.00	131.00	118.11	90.16
14.	Medical	3357.00	3278.00	2781.37	84.85
15.	Public Health	1886.00	2896.00	2167.82	74.86
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	3274.00	2274.00	2164.27	95.17
17.	Housing	110.00	203.00	177.70	87.54
18.	Urban Development	3088.00	2312.00	2047.75	88.57
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	466.00	425.00	213.55	50.25
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	66.00	70.00	48.80	69.71
21.	Social Welfare	1906.00	2106.00	1857.45	88.2
22.	Women & Child Welfare	1521.00	1563.00	1340.70	85.78
23.	Nutrition	340.00	469.00	321.17	68.48
24.	Jail	45.00	53.00	40.68	76.75
25.	Public Works	288.00	410.00	353.54	86.23
26.	Other Administrative Services	400.00	306.00	190.62	62.29
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services	151.00	27.00	19.26	71.33
	Total	37800.00	34600.00	30530.77	88.24

Table 3.8
SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2022-23

₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2022-23	
		Budget Outlay	Percentage to Total Budget Outlay
1.	Rural Development	209.00	0.48
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	883.00	2.03
3.	Energy	3336.00	7.65
4.	Industries	222.00	0.51
5.	Transport	8817.00	20.22
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	197.00	0.45
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	39.00	0.09
8.	Tourism	615.00	1.41
9.	Civil Supplies	204.00	0.47
10.	General Education	5830.00	13.37
11.	Technical Education	749.00	1.72
12.	Art & Culture	229.00	0.53
13.	Sports & Youth Services	145.00	0.33
14.	Medical	4102.00	9.41
15.	Public Health	1504.00	3.45
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	6710.00	15.39
17.	Housing	121.00	0.28
18.	Urban Development	3273.00	7.51
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	582.00	1.33
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	101.00	0.23
21.	Social Welfare	2197.00	5.04
22.	Women & Child Welfare	1741.00	3.99
23.	Nutrition	450.00	1.03
24.	Jail	70.00	0.16
25.	Public Works	370.00	0.85
26.	Other Administrative Services	840.00	1.93
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services	64.00	0.15
	Total	43600	100.00

Table 4.1
REVENUE RECEIPTS

		(₹ In Crore)										
S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total Revenue Receipts (1+2)	25560.97	27980.69	29584.59	34998.85	34345.74	38667.27	43112.61	47135.82	41863.60	49312.99	61288.59
1	Own Tax Revenue (a to f)	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	31139.89	35717.02	36624.67	36565.87	29425.33	40018.69	47700.00
a	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	3145.94	4118.58	4458.73	4609.01	3552.98	5212.09	5000.00
b	State Excise	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	4251.40	4453.49	5028.19	5068.01	4108.15	5487.58	9500.00
c	VAT	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24	11149.17	5885.75	5474.67	4411.20	5099.46	5200.00
d	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13620.84	19186.57	19464.95	15676.15	22263.43	26000.00
e	Taxes on Vehicles	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78	2115.76	2054.75	1948.09	1676.18	1955.68	2000.00
f	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	789.53	259.18	10.68	1.14	0.67	0.45	0.00
2	Total Non-Tax Revenue	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	3205.85	2950.25	6487.94	10569.95	12438.27	9294.30	13588.59
(i)	Own non-tax Revenue (a to c)	626.93	659.14	632.54	515.40	380.69	766.06	644.17	1096.90	979.67	826.99	1000.00
a	Interest Receipts	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	81.39	396.25	113.46	404.38	467.96	356.02	598.37
b	Dividends and profits	26.25	11.95	12.90	12.32	11.28	15.91	14.31	15.84	9.80	89.58	14.00
c	Services Charges etc	260.66	267.84	269.13	420.55	288.02	353.90	516.40	676.67	501.91	381.39	387.63
(ii)	Grants/ Other Receipts from the centre	1502.52	1402.86	2348.14	4258.29	2825.16	2184.19	5843.77	9473.05	11458.60	8467.31	12588.59

Source : Actuals for 2012-13 to 2020-21 from Finance Accounts and 2021-22 & 2022-23 are from Budget Document 2022-23.

Table 4.2 (a)
RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT- REVENUE RECEIPT

(₹ 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)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	35717.02	766.06	36483.08	468.84	325.00	863.19	527.16	2184.19	38667.27
2018-19	36624.67	644.17	37268.84	449.99	325.00	4261.75	807.03	5843.77	43112.61
2019-20	36565.87	1096.90	37662.77	472.00	325.00	7506.56	1169.48	9473.04	47135.81
2020-21	29425.33	979.67	30405.00	626.00	325.00	9066.14	1441.46	11458.60	41863.60
2021-22 (Prov.)	40018.69	826.99	40845.68	626.00	325.00	6524.39	991.93	8467.32	49313.00
2022-23 (BE)	47700.00	1000.00	48700.00	626.00	325.00	10017.00	1620.59	12588.59	61288.59

Table 4.2 (b)

RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT-CAPITAL RECEIPT

(₹ In Crore)

Year	Block Loan	Small Saving Loan/Loan from NSSF	Loan under CSS	Loan under EAP	Block Loan in lieu of GST Compensation Shortfall	Total (12+13+14+15+16)	Loans & Advances (Recovery)	Total Capital Receipt (17+18)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2012-13	0.00	922.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	922.41	724.90	1647.31
2013-14	3326.39*	836.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	4162.89	802.91	4965.80
2014-15	0.00	1764.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1764.32	227.61	1991.93
2015-16	0.00	2241.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2241.13	83.42	2324.55
2016-17	0.00	1695.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1695.53	212.49	1908.02
2017-18	0.00	1906.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1906.34	690.42	2596.76
2018-19	0.00	2800.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	2880.00	1643.90	4523.90
2019-20	0.00	4540.60	0.00	225.00	0.00	4765.60	822.65	5588.25
2020-21	0.00	9500.00	0.00	0.00	5865.00	15365.00	631.48	15996.48
2021-22 (Prov.)	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	6192.67	11192.67	622.78	11815.45
2022-23 (BE)	0.00	10000.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	10200.00	602.43	10802.43

* An outstanding Non plan loan amounting Rs. 3326.39 crore was received from GOI for meeting outstanding liabilities of DVB/DESU during 2013-14

Table 4.2 (c)
RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ In Crore)

Year	Total Revenue Receipt (4+9)	Total Capital Receipt (17+18)	Total Receipt during the year (21+22)	Opening Balance	Total Funds available (23+24)
20	21	22	23	24	25
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	38667.27	2596.76	41264.03	2635.34	43899.37
2018-19	43112.61	4523.90	47636.51	2972.52	50609.03
2019-20	47135.81	5588.25	52724.06	4363.14	57087.20
2020-21	41863.60	15996.48	57860.08	5900.94	63761.02
2021-22 (Prov.)	49313.00	11815.45	61128.45	11292.98	72421.43
2022-23 (BE)	61288.59	10802.43	72091.02	3708.98	75800.00

Table 4.3 (a)

RECEIPT, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/ DEFICIT POSITION OF GOVT. OF DELHI

S. No.	Item	(₹ In Crore)												
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Revenue Receipts	25560.97	27980.69	29584.58	34998.85	34345.74	38667.27	43112.61	47135.82	41863.60	49312.99	61288.59		
2	Own Tax Revenue	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	31139.89	35717.02	36624.67	36565.87	29425.33	40018.69	47700.00		
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	3205.85	2950.25	6487.94	10569.95	12438.27	9294.30	13588.59		
4	Capital Receipts	1647.31	4965.80	1991.94	2324.55	1908.02	2596.76	4523.90	5588.25	15996.48	11815.45	10802.43		
5	Recoveries of loans	722.8	801.05	225.38	82.06	211.36	689.85	1643.49	822.20	631.03	622.33	601.00		
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	2.10	1.86	2.24	1.36	1.13	0.57	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.43		
7	Loans from the Centre	922.41	4162.89	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53	1906.34	2880.00	4765.60	15365.00	11192.67	10200.00		
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	27208.28	32946.49	31576.52	37323.40	36253.76	41264.03	47636.51	52724.07	57860.08	61128.44	72091.02		
9	Non Plan Expenditure/ Est. Exp (10+12)	16454.32	19811.41	16960.44	20260.92	23159.80	26735.37	30627.19	30906.45	33244.75	30826.01	32200.00		
10	On Revenue Account	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	20593.96	24446.47	26799.82	27394.79	28878.92	25385.69	26358.53		
11	Of which, -Interest Payment	2862.88	2824.29	2774.00	2809.81	2882.52	2870.67	2867.11	2751.87	2873.83	3274.24	3271.36		
12	On Capital Account	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2565.84	2288.90	3827.37	3511.65	4365.83	5440.32	5841.47		
13	Of which- Loan repayment/pre-payment	1287.99	1325.29	1346.72	1435.17	1654.62	1682.43	3636.35	2811.10	3265.17	4215.16	4715.17		
14	Plan Expenditure/ Scheme Exp (15+16)	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.59	14103.56	14191.48	15618.70	20279.81	19223.29	30346.33	43600.00		
15	On Revenue Account	6498.72	7462.28	7946.30	8379.32	8487.59	9307.55	10051.76	12242.22	11534.70	20657.37	27328.82		
16	On Capital Account	6905.77	6777.91	6033.36	6555.27	5615.97	4883.93	5566.94	8037.59	7688.59	9688.96	16271.18		
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	29858.81	34051.60	30940.10	35195.51	37263.36	40926.85	46245.89	51186.26	52468.04	61172.34	75800.00		
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	20659.36	22366.53	23509.49	26342.55	29081.55	33754.02	36851.58	39637.02	40413.62	46043.06	53687.35		
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	9199.45	11685.07	7430.61	8852.96	8181.81	7172.83	9394.31	11549.24	12054.42	15129.28	22112.65		
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) (1-18)	4901.61	5614.16	6075.09	8656.30	5264.19	4913.25	6261.03	7498.80	1449.98	3269.93	7601.24		
21	Capital Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) (4-19)	-7552.14	-6719.27	-5438.67	-6528.41	-6273.79	-4576.07	-4870.41	-5960.98	3942.06	-3313.83	-11310.22		
22	Fiscal deficit [(1+5+6+13)-17]	-2284.95	-3942.71	218.82	1321.93	-1050.51	113.27	2146.97	-416.68	-6707.79	-7021.41	-9193.81		
23	Primary deficit (22+11)	577.93	-1118.42	2992.82	4131.74	1832.01	2983.94	5014.08	2335.19	-3833.96	-3747.17	-5922.45		
24	Overall Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-2650.53	-1105.11	636.42	2127.89	-1009.60	337.18	1390.62	1537.81	5392.04	-43.90	-3708.98		
25	Opening Balance	4636.27	1985.74	880.63	1517.05	3644.94	2635.34	2972.52	4363.14	5900.95	11292.99	3708.98		
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	1985.74	880.63	1517.05	3644.94	2635.34	2972.52	4363.14	5900.95	11292.99	11249.09	0.00		

Table 4.3 (b)
RECEIPT, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION OF GOVT. OF DELHI AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP
(In Percentage)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Revenue Receipts	6.53	6.30	5.98	6.35	5.57	5.70	5.84	5.94	5.48	5.45	5.87
2	Own Tax Revenue	5.99	5.84	5.38	5.49	5.05	5.27	4.96	4.61	3.85	4.42	4.57
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	0.54	0.46	0.60	0.87	0.52	0.44	0.88	1.33	1.63	1.03	1.30
4	Capital Receipts	0.42	1.12	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.38	0.61	0.70	2.10	1.31	1.03
5	Recoveries of loans	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.22	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06
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	0.24	0.94	0.36	0.41	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.60	2.01	1.24	0.98
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	6.95	7.42	6.38	6.78	5.88	6.09	6.45	6.65	7.58	6.76	6.91
9	Non Plan Expenditure(10+12)	4.20	4.46	3.43	3.68	3.76	3.94	4.15	3.90	4.35	3.41	3.09
10	On Revenue Account	3.62	3.36	3.15	3.26	3.34	3.61	3.63	3.45	3.78	2.81	2.53
11	Of which --- Interest Payment	0.73	0.64	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.31
12	On Capital Account	0.59	1.11	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.34	0.52	0.44	0.57	0.60	0.56
13	Of which ---- Loan repayment/ pre-payment	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.49	0.35	0.43	0.47	0.45
14	Plan Expenditure (15+16)	3.42	3.21	2.83	2.71	2.29	2.09	2.12	2.56	2.52	3.35	4.18
15	On Revenue Account	1.66	1.68	1.61	1.52	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.54	1.51	2.28	2.62
16	On Capital Account	1.76	1.53	1.22	1.19	0.91	0.72	0.75	1.01	1.01	1.07	1.56
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	7.63	7.67	6.25	6.39	6.05	6.04	6.26	6.46	6.87	6.76	7.26
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	5.28	5.04	4.75	4.78	4.72	4.98	4.99	5.00	5.29	5.09	5.14
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	2.35	2.63	1.50	1.61	1.33	1.06	1.27	1.46	1.58	1.67	2.12
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-) (1-18)	1.25	1.26	1.23	1.57	0.85	0.72	0.85	0.95	0.19	0.36	0.73
21	Capital Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-) (4-19)	-1.93	-1.51	-1.10	-1.19	-1.02	-0.68	-0.66	-0.75	0.52	-0.37	-1.08
22	Fiscal deficit [(1+5+6+13)-17]	-0.58	-0.89	0.04	0.24	-0.17	0.02	0.29	-0.05	-0.88	-0.78	-0.88
23	Primary deficit (22+11)	0.15	-0.25	0.60	0.75	0.30	0.44	0.68	0.29	-0.50	-0.41	-0.57
24	Overall Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-) during the year (8-17)	-0.68	-0.25	0.13	0.39	-0.16	0.05	0.19	0.19	0.71	0.00	-0.36
25	Opening Balance	1.18	0.45	0.18	0.28	0.59	0.39	0.40	0.55	0.77	1.25	0.36
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	0.51	0.20	0.31	0.66	0.43	0.44	0.59	0.74	1.48	1.24	0.00

Table 4.3 (c)

GROWTH OVER PREVIOUS YEAR FOR RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION OF DELHI GOVT

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Revenue Receipts	14.15	9.47	5.73	18.30	-1.87	12.58	11.50	9.33	-11.19	17.79	24.28
2	Own Tax Revenue	17.32	10.61	2.64	13.61	3.03	14.70	2.54	-0.16	-19.53	36.00	19.19
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	-12.06	-3.17	44.55	60.15	-32.84	-7.97	119.91	62.92	17.68	-25.28	46.20
4	Capital Receipts	76.69	201.45	-59.89	16.70	-17.92	36.10	74.21	23.53	186.25	-26.14	-8.57
5	Recoveries of loans	93.27	10.83	-71.86	-63.59	157.57	226.39	138.24	-49.97	-23.25	-1.38	-3.43
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	-7.08	-11.43	20.43	-39.29	-16.91	-49.56	-28.07	10.80	-0.95	0.00	217.78
7	Loans from the Centre	65.88	351.31	-57.62	27.03	-24.34	12.43	51.07	65.47	222.41	-27.15	-8.87
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	16.65	21.09	-4.16	18.20	-2.87	13.82	15.44	10.68	9.74	5.65	17.93
9	Non Plan Expenditure(10+12)	29.54	20.40	-14.39	19.46	14.31	15.44	14.56	0.91	7.57	-7.28	4.46
10	On Revenue Account	22.88	5.25	4.42	15.42	14.65	18.71	9.63	2.22	5.42	-12.10	3.83
11	Of which,---Interest Payment	-1.86	-1.35	-1.78	1.29	2.59	-0.41	-0.12	-4.02	4.43	13.93	-0.09
12	On Capital Account	94.69	113.94	-71.53	64.44	11.67	-10.79	67.21	-8.25	24.32	24.61	7.37
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/pre-payment	18.39	2.90	1.62	6.57	15.29	1.68	116.14	-22.69	16.15	29.09	11.86
14	Plan Expenditure (15+16)	-2.16	6.23	-1.83	6.83	-5.56	0.62	10.06	29.84	-5.21	57.86	43.67
15	On Revenue Account	0.90	14.83	6.49	5.45	1.29	9.66	8.00	21.79	-5.78	79.09	32.30
16	On Capital Account	-4.87	-1.85	-10.98	8.65	-14.33	-13.03	13.98	44.38	-4.34	26.02	67.94
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	13.09	14.04	-9.14	13.75	5.88	9.83	13.00	10.68	2.50	16.59	23.91
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	15.00	8.26	5.11	12.05	10.40	16.07	9.18	7.56	1.96	13.93	16.60
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	9.03	27.02	-36.41	19.14	-7.58	-12.33	30.97	22.94	4.37	25.51	46.16
20	Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	10.69	14.54	8.21	42.49	-39.19	-6.67	27.43	19.77	-80.66	125.52	132.46
21	Capital Surplus (+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	0.63	-11.03	-19.06	20.04	-3.90	-27.06	6.43	22.39	-166.13	-184.06	241.30
22	Fiscal deficit [(1+5+6+13)-17]	-10.22	72.55	-105.55	504.12	-179.47	-110.78	1795.44	-119.41	1509.80	4.68	30.94
23	Primary deficit (22+11)	55.30	-293.52	-367.59	38.06	-55.66	62.88	68.04	-53.43	-264.18	-2.26	58.05
24	Overall Surplus (+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-13.86	-58.31	-157.59	234.35	-147.45	-133.40	312.43	10.58	250.63	-100.81	8348.70
25	Opening Balance	-39.89	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	140.26	-27.70	12.79	46.78	35.25	91.38	-67.16
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	140.26	-27.70	12.79	46.78	35.25	91.38	-0.39	-100.00

Table 4.4
PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE - REVENUE & CAPITAL COMPONENT-WISE OF ALL STATES

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.	Plan Expenditure	482005.37	538800.89	689545.47	Revenue Expenditure*	1838266.66	2086891.91	2340080.61	2638122.34	2791632.28	2957843.94	3568709.48	3940864.71
a)	Revenue	280573.75	312516.70	419388.72									
b)	Capital	201431.62	226284.19	270156.75	Capital Expenditure*	521962.07	621323.44	584518.60	699591.00	703370.33	739648.39	1027856.53	1192380.50
II.	Non-Plan Expenditure	1052249.36	1167343.63	1336237.08									
a)	Revenue	951128.20	1067233.51	1217899.07	Total Expenditure	2360228.73	2708215.35	2924599.21	3337713.34	3495002.61	3697492.32	4596566.00	5133245.21
b)	Capital	101121.16	100110.12	118338.01									
III.	Total Expenditure	1534254.73	1706144.52	2025782.55									
VI.	I as percentage of III	31.42	31.58	34.04	RE as % of T.E	77.89	77.06	80.01	79.04	79.87	80.00	77.64	76.77
VII.	II as percentage of III	68.58	68.42	65.96	C.E as % of T.E	22.11	22.94	19.99	20.96	20.13	20.00	22.36	23.23

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 4.5 (a)
OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	59875	64124	42618	39907	44181	52414	58677	57601	57409	73632	91018
2	Bihar	16253	19961	9450	25449	23742	29708	30858	30144	30342	35050	41387
3	Chhattisgarh	13034	14343	15707	17075	18945	21989	21889	22118	22889	27500	29000
4	Goa	2940	3582	3896	3975	4261	4988	4871	4701	4241	5721	6241
5	Gujarat	53897	56372	61340	62649	64443	73646	80565	79008	70266	105300	119883
6	Haryana	23559	25567	27635	30929	34026	41836	42744	42825	41914	64992	73728
7	Jharkhand	8224	9380	10350	11479	13299	14488	14752	16771	16880	20711	24844
8	Karnataka	53754	62604	70180	75550	82956	90335	97537	102363	97053	111498	126883
9	Kerala	30077	31995	35233	38995	42176	48160	51019	50323	47661	58868	74098
10	Madhya Pradesh	30582	33552	36567	40214	44194	49943	52125	55824	54459	64297	72860
11	Maharashtra	103449	108598	115064	126608	136592	171686	188341	188945	164255	227237	256526
12	Odisha	15034	16892	19828	22527	22852	31070	31015	32315	34258	41467	46000
13	Punjab	22588	24079	25570	26690	27747	31496	31811	29995	30053	38062	45588
14	Rajasthan	30503	33478	38673	42713	44372	54342	58205	59245	60283	82803	98294
15	Tamil Nadu	71254	73718	78657	80476	85941	96472	106138	107462	106153	121858	142800
16	Telangana	NA	NA	29288	39975	48408	58177	65040	67597	66650	92910	108212
17	Uttar Pradesh	58098	66582	74172	81106	85966	109605	122816	122826	119897	160350	220655
18	West Bengal	32809	35831	39412	42492	45466	57701	61831	60669	60287	73905	79347
19	Delhi	23432	25919	26604	30225	31140	35717	36625	36566	29425	38350	47700
20	All States	625930	712419	779278	847145	912912	1130460	1214845	1223993	1171878	1521224	1787189

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23, Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2012-13 to 2020-21 and 2021-22 (RE) & 2022-23 (BE) from Finance Accounts.

Table 4.5 (b)
OWN TAX REVENUE I.R.O. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP

(In Percentage)

S. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.55	13.81	8.12	6.60	6.46	6.67	6.72	5.96	5.66	6.13	6.80
2.	Bihar	5.76	6.29	2.76	6.85	5.64	6.34	5.84	5.17	5.17	5.19	5.60
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.34	6.93	7.10	7.58	7.21	7.79	6.88	6.41	6.53	6.90	6.60
4.	Goa	7.71	9.97	8.15	7.22	6.77	7.19	6.78	6.26	5.60	7.30	7.80
5	Gujarat	7.44	6.98	6.65	6.09	5.52	5.54	5.40	4.89	4.29	5.50	5.50
6.	Haryana	6.79	6.40	6.32	6.24	6.06	6.55	6.12	5.62	5.53	7.26	7.40
7.	Jharkhand	4.71	4.97	4.74	5.56	5.63	5.37	4.83	5.40	5.61	6.04	6.50
8.	Karnataka	7.73	7.67	7.68	7.23	6.87	6.78	6.61	6.34	5.61	5.44	5.50
9.	Kerala	7.29	6.88	6.87	6.94	6.64	6.86	6.47	6.10	5.96	6.53	7.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.03	7.63	7.62	7.43	6.80	6.88	6.27	5.95	5.58	5.50	5.60
11.	Maharashtra	7.09	6.58	6.47	6.44	6.21	7.30	7.33	6.91	6.06	7.10	7.20
12.	Odisha	5.74	5.70	6.31	6.86	5.82	7.06	6.22	6.07	6.43	6.46	6.40
13.	Punjab	7.59	7.25	7.20	6.84	6.50	6.69	6.21	5.59	5.64	6.52	7.10
14.	Rajasthan	6.18	6.08	6.28	6.27	5.83	6.53	6.38	5.93	5.95	6.92	7.40
15.	Tamil Nadu	8.34	7.61	7.33	6.84	6.60	6.58	6.51	6.16	5.87	5.90	6.10
16.	Telangana	NA	NA	5.79	6.92	7.35	7.76	7.59	7.11	6.93	8.09	8.30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7.06	7.08	7.33	7.13	6.67	7.61	7.76	7.22	7.27	8.61	10.10
18.	West Bengal	5.55	5.29	5.49	5.33	5.21	5.92	5.61	5.02	4.63	4.80	4.60
19.	Delhi	5.99	5.84	5.38	5.49	5.05	5.27	4.96	4.61	3.85	4.24	4.57
20.	All States	6.29	6.34	6.25	6.15	5.93	6.61	6.43	6.09	5.91	6.48	6.57

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23, Reserve Bank of India for Delhi and other states.

Table 4.6 (a)
ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ In Crore)

S.No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A	Tax Revenue	25918.69	26603.9	30225.16	31139.89
1	VAT	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24
2	Stamps & Regn. Fees (incl. Land Revenue)	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	3145.94
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78
4	State Excise	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	4251.4
5	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services (a to c)	463	491.7	700.53	789.53
a	Entertainment Tax (incl. Cable TV Tax)	146.14	150.84	241.28	264.07
b	Betting Tax	10.1	9.88	19.28	33.29
c	Luxury Tax	306.76	330.98	439.97	492.17
B	Own Non Tax Revenue	659.14	632.55	515.4	380.69
1	Interest	379.35	350.52	82.53	81.39
2	Dividends & Profits		12.9	12.32	11.28
3	Service Charges & Others	279.79	269.13	420.55	288.02
C	Share in Central Taxes	325	325	325	325
D	Non Plan Grants from Govt. of India	1.91	2.95	2580.02	793.72
E	Revenue Receipts (A+B+C+D)	26904.74	27564.4	33645.58	32639.3
F	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	20585.32
G	Balance from Current Revenue (E-F)	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	12053.98
H	Misc. Capital Receipts (1-2)	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2361.99
1	Capital Receipts	4129.3	227.61	83.42	212.49
2	Non Plan Capital Expenditure	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2574.48
I	Small Saving Loan	836.5	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53
J	Delhi's Own Resources (excluding opening balance (G+H+I))	12059.13	12595.89	15709.21	11387.52
K	Central Plan Assistance	1075.95	1550.19	1303.27	1706.44
L	Other Grant from GOI	0	470	50	0
M	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan (without opening balance) (J+K+L)	13135.08	14616.08	17062.48	13093.96
N	Opening Balance	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94
O	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan including opening balance (M+N)	15120.82	15496.72	18579.54	16738.9
P	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	14240.19	13979.66	14934.6	14103.56
a	Plan	13927.49	13378.95	14145.7	13204.54
b	CSS	312.7	600.71	788.9	899.02
Q	Resources Surplus (O-P)	880.63	1517.06	3644.94	2635.34

Table 4.6 (b)
ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2017-18 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ In Crore)

S. No	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Prov.)	2022-23 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue (i to v)	35717.02	36624.67	36565.87	29425.34	40018.69	47700.00
i	VAT/SGST	24770.01	25072.32	24939.62	20087.35	27362.89	31200.00
a	VAT	11149.17	5885.75	5474.67	4411.20	5099.46	5200.00
b	SGST	13620.84	19186.57	19464.95	15676.15	22263.43	26000.00
ii	Stamps & Regd. Fee	4118.58	4458.73	4609.01	3552.98	5212.09	5000.00
iii	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	2115.76	2054.75	1948.09	1676.18	1955.68	2000.00
iv	State Excise	4453.49	5028.19	5068.01	4108.15	5487.58	9500.00
v	Other Taxes	259.18	10.68	1.14	0.68	0.45	0.00
a	Entertainment Tax (including Cable TV Tax)	83.76	1.86	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00
b	Betting Tax	5.40	-1.13	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
c	Luxury Tax	170.02	9.95	1.04	0.65	0.36	0.00
2	Own Non- Tax Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
3	Capital Receipts	766.06	644.17	1096.89	979.67	826.99	1000.00
4	Share in Central Taxes	690.42	1643.90	822.65	631.48	622.78	602.43
5	GST/VAT/CST Compensation	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
6	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	847.53	4182.00	7436.00	5521.65	6445.96	10000.00
7	Other Grants/ Receipts from GOI	581.74	807.03	1169.48	1441.46	991.93	1620.59
8	Small Saving Fund	429.92	529.74	542.56	4170.49	704.43	643.00
9	Loan under EAP	1906.34	2800.00	4540.60	9500.00	5000.00	10000.00
10	Block Loan in lieu of GST Compensation	0.00	80.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
11	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	5865.00	6192.67	0.00
12	Total Funds	2635.34	2972.52	4363.14	5900.94	11292.98	3708.98
13	Total Expenditure	43899.37	50609.03	57087.19	63761.03	72421.43	75800.00
i	Estt & Admn. Expenditure	40926.85	46245.89	51186.26	52468.04	61172.34	75800.00
a	Revenue	26735.37	30627.19	30906.45	33244.75	30826.01	32200.00
b	Capital	24446.47	26799.82	27394.79	28878.92	25385.69	26358.53
ii	Scheme Expenditure	2288.90	3827.37	3511.65	4365.83	5440.32	5841.47
a	Revenue	14191.48	15618.70	20279.81	19223.29	30346.33	43600.00
b	Capital	9307.55	10051.76	12242.22	11534.70	20657.37	27328.82

Table 4.7
COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2012-13 to 2022-23 (BE)

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Revenue Receipts											
	All States	1252020	1369187	1591583	1832885	2046400	2321241	2620353	2670138	2586622	3352863	3856878
	Delhi	25561	27981	29585	34999	34346	38667	43113	47136	41864	49313	61289
2	Revenue Expenditure											
	All States	1231700	1379750	1637288	1838267	2086892	2340081	2638122	2791632	2957844	3568709	3940865
	Delhi	20659	22367	23509	26343	29082	33754	36852	39637	40414	46043	53687
3	Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)											
	All States	20320	-10563	-45704	-5382	-40492	-18840	-17769	-121495	-371222	-215847	-83987
	Delhi	4902	5614	6075	8656	5264	4913	6261	7499	1450	3270	7601
4	States Own Tax Revenue											
	All States	625930	712419	779278	847145	912912	1130460	1214845	1223993	1171878	1521224	1787189
	Delhi	23432	25919	26604	30225	31140	35717	36625	36566	29425	38350	47700
5	States Own Tax Revenue as percentage of Revenue Expenditure											
	All States	50.82%	51.63%	47.60%	46.08%	43.75%	48.31%	46.05%	43.85%	39.62%	42.63%	45.35%
	Delhi	113.42%	115.88%	113.16%	114.74%	107.08%	105.82%	99.38%	92.25%	72.81%	75.40%	88.85%
6	State's Own Non Tax Revenue											
	All States	117262	132543	143666	153653	169536	179638	218745	260891	175676	257773	324092
	Delhi	627	659	633	515	381	766	644	1097	980	800	1000
7	States Own Non-Tax Revenue as percentage of Revenue Expenditure											
	All States	9.52%	9.61%	8.77%	8.36%	8.12%	7.68%	8.29%	9.35%	5.94%	7.22%	8.22%
	Delhi	3.03%	2.95%	2.69%	1.96%	1.31%	2.27%	1.75%	2.77%	2.42%	1.57%	1.86%

8	Interest Payment	150470	168900	190415	214250	251300	293120	319235	351389	387028	433620	470907
	All States	2863	2824	2774	2810	2883	2871	2867	2752	2874	3274	3271
9	Interest Payment as percentage of Revenue Receipts	12.02%	12.34%	11.96%	11.69%	12.28%	12.63%	12.18%	13.16%	14.96%	12.93%	12.21%
	All States	11.20%	10.09%	9.38%	8.03%	8.39%	7.42%	6.65%	5.84%	6.87%	6.85%	5.34%
	Delhi											
10	States' Outstanding debt (end March)	2210250	2471260	2703760	3218130	3809360	4292500	4786770	5350716	6155000	6793770	7609926
	All States	29243	32080	32498	33304	33345	33589	32732	34462	40697	41482	-----
	Delhi											
11	Gross Fiscal Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)	-195470	-247850	-327190	-420670	-534330	-410490	-462770	-524710	-804574	-883335	-882811
	All States	-2285	-3943	219	1322	-1051	113	2147	-417	-6708	-7021	-9194
	Delhi											
12	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20103593	19829927	23471012	27203767
	All India	391388	443960	494803	550804	616085	677900	738389	792911	763435	904642	1043759
	Delhi											
13	GFD as % of GDP	-1.97%	-2.21%	-2.62%	-3.05%	-3.47%	-2.40%	-2.45%	-2.61%	-4.06%	-3.76%	-3.25%
	All States	-0.58%	-0.89%	0.04%	0.24%	-0.17%	0.02%	0.29%	-0.05%	-0.88%	-0.78%	-0.88%
	Delhi											
14	Revenue Surplus (+) / deficit (-) as % of GDP	0.20%	-0.09%	-0.37%	-0.04%	-0.26%	-0.11%	-0.09%	-0.60%	-1.87%	-0.92%	-0.31%
	All States	1.25%	1.26%	1.23%	1.57%	0.85%	0.72%	0.85%	0.95%	0.19%	-0.34%	0.73%
	Delhi											
15	State's Outstanding debt as % of GDP	22.23%	22.00%	21.69%	23.37%	24.75%	25.12%	25.33%	26.62%	31.04%	28.95%	27.97%
	All States	7.41%	7.23%	6.57%	6.05%	5.41%	4.95%	4.43%	4.35%	5.33%	4.59%	-----
	Delhi											

Sources : (i) State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23, Reserve Bank of India for Delhi and other states. In case of Delhi, for 2021-22, Actual figures are taken.

(ii) Figures for FY 2012-13 to 2021-22 are taken from 2011-12 series released on 01.08.2022 of MOSPI, GOI.

(iii) All India GDP figures are taken from MOSPI, GOI Press Statement released on 28.02.2023.

Table 4.8 (a)
REVENUE SURPLUS (-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

(₹ In Crore)

S.N.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-1130.00	-340.00	24190.00	7300.00	17190.00	16151.70	13898.60	26440.50	35540.50	19545.10	17036.10
2.	Bihar	-5100.00	-6440.00	-5850.00	-12510.00	-10820.00	-14823.00	-6896.60	-698.90	11325.10	37207.20	-4747.80
3.	Chhattisgarh	-2610.00	810.00	1560.00	-2370.00	-5520.00	-3417.30	-683.80	9608.60	6856.70	1034.60	-701.60
4	Goa	220.00	350.00	-280.00	-130.00	-700.00	-510.60	-355.10	218.80	664.70	19.30	-434.30
5.	Gujarat	-5570.00	-4720.00	-5330.00	-1700.00	-5950.00	-5231.60	-3212.00	-1944.80	22547.90	-714.10	-1005.90
6.	Haryana	4440.00	3880.00	8320.00	11680.00	15910.00	10562.50	11270.40	16990.10	22385.60	12523.10	9773.90
7.	Jharkhand	-1370.00	-2710.00	230.00	-4090.00	-1970.00	-1805.60	-5896.30	-1961.00	3113.90	-500.60	-6751.90
8.	Karnataka	-1880.00	-350.00	-530.00	-1790.00	-1290.00	-4517.30	-678.80	-1185.40	19337.50	6235.20	14699.10
9.	Kerala	9350.00	11310.00	13800.00	9660.00	15480.00	16928.20	17461.90	14495.30	25829.50	31915.00	22968.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-7460.00	-5880.00	-6270.00	-5740.00	-3770.00	-4629.30	-8814.60	2800.90	18356.20	5701.10	3736.00
11	Maharashtra	-4210.00	5080.00	12140.00	5340.00	8540.00	-2082.50	-11974.60	17115.60	41141.80	30724.50	24352.90
12.	Odisha	-5700.00	-3330.00	-5860.00	-10140.00	-9260.00	-13367.00	-14189.70	-2430.40	-9076.40	-21030.50	-18239.20
13.	Punjab	7410.00	6540.00	7590.00	8550.00	7310.00	9455.30	13134.60	14284.90	17296.40	20987.40	12553.80
14.	Rajasthan	-3450.00	1040.00	3220.00	5950.00	18110.00	18534.30	28900.20	36371.30	44001.50	35689.40	23488.60
15.	Tamil Nadu	-1760.00	1790.00	6410.00	11990.00	12960.00	21593.90	23459.40	35908.80	62325.90	55272.80	52781.20
16.	Telangana	NA	NA	-370.00	-240.00	-1390.00	-3459.40	-4337.10	6254.10	22298.00	-4395.00	-3754.60
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-5180.00	-10070.00	-22390.00	-14340.00	-20280.00	-12551.90	-28249.60	-67560.10	2367.10	-22107.20	-43123.70
18.	West Bengal	13820.00	18920.00	17140.00	9100.00	16090.00	9807.00	10398.70	19660.90	29527.30	32963.60	28279.70
19.	Delhi	-4901.61	-5614.16	-6075.09	-8656.29	-5264.19	-4913.25	-6261.00	-7498.80	-1450.00	-3268.93	-7601.20

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23, Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2012-13 to 2022-23 (BE) are from Finance Accounts.

Table 4.8 (b)
REVENUE SURPLUS (-)/ DEFICIT(+) I.R.O. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP

(In Percentage)

S. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-0.27	-0.07	4.61	1.21	2.51	2.05	1.59	2.74	3.50	1.63
2.	Bihar	-1.81	-2.03	-1.71	-3.37	-2.57	-3.16	-1.31	-0.12	1.93	5.51
3.	Chhattisgarh	-1.47	0.39	0.71	-1.05	-2.10	-1.21	-0.21	2.79	1.96	NA
4	Goa	0.58	0.97	-0.59	-0.24	-1.11	-0.74	-0.49	0.29	0.88	NA
5.	Gujarat	-0.77	-0.58	-0.58	-0.17	-0.51	-0.39	-0.22	-0.12	1.38	NA
6.	Haryana	1.28	0.97	1.90	2.36	2.83	1.65	1.61	2.23	2.95	1.40
7.	Jharkhand	-0.78	-1.44	0.11	-1.98	-0.83	-0.67	-1.93	-0.63	1.04	-0.15
8.	Karnataka	-0.27	-0.04	-0.06	-0.17	-0.11	-0.34	-0.05	-0.07	1.12	0.30
9.	Kerala	2.27	2.43	2.69	1.72	2.44	2.41	2.22	1.76	3.23	3.54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-1.96	-1.34	-1.31	-1.06	-0.58	-0.64	-1.06	0.30	1.88	0.49
11.	Maharashtra	-0.29	0.31	0.68	0.27	0.39	-0.09	-0.47	0.63	1.52	NA
12	Odisha	-2.18	-1.12	-1.86	-3.09	-2.36	-3.04	-2.85	-0.46	-1.70	-3.28
13.	Punjab	2.49	1.97	2.14	2.19	1.71	2.01	2.56	2.66	3.25	3.59
14.	Rajasthan	-0.70	0.19	0.52	0.87	2.38	2.23	3.17	3.64	4.34	2.98
15.	Tamil Nadu	-0.21	0.18	0.60	1.02	0.99	1.47	1.44	2.06	3.45	2.68
16.	Telangana	NA	NA	-0.07	-0.04	-0.21	-0.46	-0.51	0.66	2.32	-0.38
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-0.63	-1.07	-2.21	-1.26	-1.57	-0.87	-1.79	-3.97	0.14	-1.19
18.	West Bengal	2.34	2.80	2.39	1.14	1.84	1.01	0.94	1.63	2.27	NA
19.	Delhi	-1.25	-1.26	-1.23	-1.57	-0.85	-0.72	-0.85	-0.95	-0.19	0.34

Table 4.9 (a)
PLAN EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES FROM 2012-13 TO 2015-16 AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES FROM 2016-17 to 2022-23 (BE)

S. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43713.10	42185.34	32340.00	38510.00	98730.00	97992.00	109034.80	106060.40	117831.90	142975.40	184525.90
2.	Bihar	28381.15	33677.55	42170.00	59970.00	89370.00	95620.00	105416.40	92485.30	111174.70	184137.60	156867.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	19236.11	19497.69	27280.00	38030.00	45070.00	52060.00	57124.10	61689.70	57887.00	74679.30	77436.90
4.	Goa	2202.41	2732.21	2630.00	4500.00	7430.00	8740.00	8936.70	9007.60	9672.70	17551.30	14926.30
5.	Gujarat	41007.50	42740.47	48890.00	58350.00	89860.00	102210.00	113738.90	117538.40	125720.70	137230.00	144340.80
6.	Haryana	13931.49	15712.16	17750.00	42070.00	57260.00	60570.00	64059.90	71286.00	61422.90	84016.00	95793.30
7.	Jharkhand	12449.71	11192.75	18170.00	35210.00	43580.00	47380.00	44228.70	46543.60	50431.00	61677.60	69189.20
8.	Karnataka	37453.05	44259.56	50700.00	59210.00	123990.00	136290.00	154532.20	157824.40	162221.40	163835.50	173318.80
9.	Kerala	10911.40	10924.97	14110.00	17370.00	55480.00	57230.00	60130.40	52645.60	78761.50	82727.30	90023.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31428.43	32367.42	39330.00	55160.00	116360.00	122800.00	126156.10	133963.90	141559.70	156139.30	176881.10
11.	Maharashtra	40323.26	45152.55	47190.00	69590.00	164370.00	173990.00	197185.00	216107.70	216884.90	296840.50	317803.10
12.	Odisha	17336.78	22957.31	29640.00	40060.00	65810.00	72810.00	83812.40	89808.10	84372.60	108006.40	133740.90
13.	Punjab	4581.44	3263.48	7510.00	10660.00	71310.00	29560.00	39778.40	52462.60	42223.50	61529.00	66010.10
14.	Rajasthan	27159.28	31705.21	43130.00	97960.00	117450.00	123820.00	132572.10	136808.60	133528.80	184742.30	202816.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	37905.89	43794.97	50610.00	59290.00	135150.00	121680.00	139695.40	145105.40	177518.10	195145.20	203437.20
16.	Telangana	NA	NA	23080.00	41630.00	92370.00	83950.00	93483.30	97216.00	109728.90	160134.30	198875.90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	48870.10	63088.81	75830.00	107730.00	208490.00	186700.00	223914.30	226278.30	217144.20	294340.90	379905.00
18.	West Bengal	22580.87	28159.37	39240.00	52860.00	94900.00	106500.00	122673.70	116681.30	121552.40	153103.80	179874.40
19.	Delhi	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.59	27040.00	30370.00	32269.70	36324.50	38549.90	49768.70	57422.70

Sources : (i) State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23, Reserve Bank of India for Delhi and other states. In case of Delhi, for 2021-22, Actual figures are taken.
(ii) Figures for FY 2012-13 to 2021-22 are taken from MOSPI, GOI Press Statement released on 01.08.2022 of MOSPI, GOI.
(iii) All India GDP figures are taken from MOSPI, GOI Press Statement released on 28.02.2023.

Table 4.9 (b)
PLAN EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP FROM 2012-13 TO 2015-16 AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES FROM 2016-17 TO 2021-22 (RE)

(In Percentage)

S. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.63	9.09	6.16	6.37	14.43	12.47	12.48	10.98	11.62	11.90
2.	Bihar	10.05	10.62	12.30	16.14	21.23	20.40	19.97	15.88	18.93	27.26
3.	Chattisgarh	10.84	9.43	12.34	16.89	17.15	18.44	17.96	17.88	16.53	NA
4	Goa	5.78	7.61	5.50	8.17	11.80	12.60	12.44	12.00	12.78	NA
5.	Gujarat	5.66	5.29	5.30	5.67	7.70	7.69	7.62	7.27	7.68	NA
6.	Haryana	4.01	3.94	4.06	8.49	10.20	9.48	9.18	9.35	8.10	9.38
7.	Jharkhand	7.13	5.94	8.31	17.04	18.45	17.56	14.47	15.00	16.77	17.97
8.	Karnataka	5.39	5.42	5.55	5.67	10.27	10.22	10.47	9.77	9.37	7.99
9	Kerala	2.65	2.35	2.75	3.09	8.74	8.16	7.63	6.39	9.85	9.17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.25	7.36	8.19	10.19	17.91	16.91	15.18	14.27	14.50	13.36
11.	Maharashtra	2.76	2.74	2.65	3.54	7.48	7.40	7.68	7.90	8.00	NA
12.	Odisha	6.62	7.74	9.43	12.19	16.75	16.53	16.81	16.87	15.84	16.82
13.	Punjab	1.54	0.98	2.11	2.73	16.70	6.28	7.76	9.77	7.93	10.54
14	Rajasthan	5.50	5.75	7.01	14.37	15.44	14.87	14.54	13.69	13.18	15.44
15.	Tamil Nadu	4.43	4.52	4.72	5.04	10.38	8.31	8.57	8.32	9.82	9.45
16.	Telangana	NA	NA	4.56	7.20	14.03	11.19	10.90	10.23	11.41	13.95
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5.94	6.71	7.49	9.47	16.18	12.97	14.15	13.31	13.17	15.80
18.	West Bengal	3.82	4.16	5.46	6.63	10.88	10.93	11.13	9.66	9.34	NA
19.	Delhi	3.42	3.21	2.83	2.71	4.39	4.48	4.37	4.58	5.06	5.50

Table 4.10

GSDP/GDP AT CURRENT PRICES IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AND GOVT. OF INDIA

(₹ In Crore)

S.N.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	411404	464272	524976	604229	684416	786135	873721	966099	1014374	1201736
2.	Bihar	282368	317101	342951	371602	421051	468746	527976	582516	587154	675448
3.	Chhattisgarh	177511	206833	221118	225163	262802	282283	318101	344955	350270	NA
4.	Goa	38120	35921	47814	55054	62976	69352	71853	75032	75705	NA
5.	Gujarat	724495	807623	921773	1029010	1167156	1329095	1492156	1617143	1636781	NA
6.	Haryana	347032	399268	437145	495504	561424	638832	698189	762044	758507	895671
7.	Jharkhand	174724	188567	218525	206613	236250	269816	305695	310305	300716	343178
8.	Karnataka	695413	816666	913923	1045168	1207608	1333240	1476496	1615457	1730991	2049379
9.	Kerala	412313	465041	512564	561994	634886	701588	788286	824374	799571	901998
10.	Madhya Pradesh	380925	439483	479939	541068	649823	726284	831024	938602	976281	1169004
11.	Maharashtra	1459629	1649647	1779138	1966225	2198185	2352782	2567897	2734552	2711685	NA
12.	Odisha	261700	296475	314250	328550	392804	440395	498611	532432	532652	642087
13.	Punjab	297734	332147	355102	390087	426988	471014	512510	537031	532555	584042
14.	Rajasthan	493551	551031	615642	681482	760587	832529	911674	999050	1013323	1196137
15.	Tamil Nadu	854825	968530	1072678	1176500	1302639	1465051	1630209	1743144	1808239	2065436
16.	Telangana	401594	451580	505849	577902	658325	750050	857427	950287	961800	1148115
17.	Uttar Pradesh	822393	940356	1011790	1137808	1288700	1439925	1582180	1700273	1648567	1863221
18.	West Bengal	591464	676848	718082	797300	872527	974700	1102283	1207823	1301017	NA
19.	Delhi	391388	443960	494803	550804	616085	677900	738389	792911	763435	904642
20.	All India GDP	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20103593	19829927	23471012

Sources:- (i) GDP/GSDP figures for FY 2012-13 to 2021-22 are taken from 2011-12 series released on 01.08.2022 of MOSPI, GOI.

(ii) All India GDP figures are taken from MOSPI, GOI Press Statement released on 28.02.2023.

Table 6.1
MONTH AND YEAR WISE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL INDIA
(BASE YEAR 2011-12=100)

MONTH /YEAR	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
APRIL	110.2	109.0	113.2	117.3	121.1	119.2	132.0
MAY	111.4	110.4	112.9	118.3	121.6	117.5	132.9
JUNE	111.8	111.7	112.7	119.1	121.5	119.3	133.7
JULY	111.1	111.8	113.9	119.9	121.3	121.0	135.0
AUGUST	110.0	111.2	114.8	120.1	121.5	122.0	136.2
SEPTEMBER	109.9	111.4	114.9	120.9	121.3	122.9	137.4
OCTOBER	110.1	111.5	115.6	122.0	122.0	123.6	140.7
NOVEMBER	109.9	111.9	116.4	121.6	122.3	125.1	143.7
DECEMBER	109.4	111.7	115.7	119.7	123.0	125.4	143.3
JANUARY	108.0	112.6	116.0	119.2	123.4	126.5	143.8
FEBRUARY	107.1	113.0	116.1	119.5	122.2	128.1	145.3
MARCH	107.7	113.2	116.3	120.0	120.4	129.9	148.9
ANNUAL AVERAGE	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.8	121.8	123.4	139.4
% VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	-3.7	1.7	2.9	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0

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 2021 & 2022 (BASE YEAR: 2016=100)

(Average Annual Index)

S. No.	Cities	Food	Pan. Supari, Tobacco & intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Mics.	General Index
1.	All India							
	a. 2021	121.8	138.4	150.8	116.0	120.2	120.0	122.0
	b. 2022	129.3	145.4	171.0	120.0	127.6	126.3	129.2
	c. % Change	6.2	5.1	13.4	3.4	6.2	5.3	5.9
2.	Delhi							
	a. 2021	117.9	129.7	97.8	118.9	130.4	113.5	116.4
	b. 2022	130.7	138.7	117.1	120.4	151.7	120.1	125.7
	c. % Change	10.9	6.9	19.7	1.3	16.3	5.8	8.0
3.	Mumbai							
	a. 2021	121.7	130.8	150.6	110.7	109.9	108.6	116.6
	b. 2022	128.2	137.9	169.5	116.2	118.6	111.5	122.7
	c. % Change	5.3	5.4	12.5	5.0	7.9	2.7	5.2
4.	Chennai							
	a. 2021	125.3	147.2	149.5	105.6	113.0	128.6	122.5
	b. 2022	131.9	150.9	165.2	105.9	112.9	133.4	127.3
	c. % Change	5.3	2.5	10.5	0.3	-0.1	3.7	3.9
5.	Kolkata							
	a. 2021	119.4	156.5	158.8	156.8	121.0	107.2	126.0
	b. 2022	127.4	170.7	207.3	162.1	123.4	118.1	137.4
	c. % Change	6.7	9.1	30.5	3.4	2.0	10.2	9.0

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Table 7.1

LAND USE PATTERN OF DELHI: 2000-01 TO 2021-22

(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	106006	11143	18649	29477	43391
4.	2003-04	147488	89326	11141	19014	26971	41509
5.	2004-05	147488	88442	11162	19389	24214	36957
6.	2005-06	147488	88442	11143	19287	23809	36041
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	92701	11124	19225	23150	34312
15.	2014-15	147488	92700	11124	19225	23150	34312
16.	2015-16	147488	92700	11124	19225	23150	34312
17.	2016-17	147488	92700	11124	19225	23150	34750
18.	2017-18	147488	92700	11124	19225	23150	34750
19.	2018-19	147488	92700	11124	19225	22300	33455
20.	2019-20	147488	92700	11124	19225	29000	43500
21.	2020-21	147488	92700	11124	19225	29241	43569
22.	2021-22	147488	92700	11124	19225	29000	47850

Source: 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book, DES, GNCTD

Table 7.2
PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOOD-GRAIN CROPS IN DELHI
DURING 2007-08 TO 2021-22

(Production in MT) (Yield in Kg/ Hect)

S. No.	Years	Wheat	Bajra	Jawar	Paddy
1.	2007-08				
	a. Production	79975	2934	8351	31337
	b. Yield	4355	1849	945	4230
2.	2008-09				
	a. Production	80355	2943	7950	29810
	b. Yield	4360	1900	965	4235
3.	2009-10				
	a. Production	92480	2979	31681	28512
	b. Yield	4340	1875	960	4180
4.	2010-11				
	a. Production	87385	2876	32270	28625
	b. Yield	4350	1878	965	4250
5.	2011-12				
	a. Production	82142	2689	30328	30297
	b. Yield	4340	1872	965	4180
6.	2012-13				
	a. Production	84802	3815	30082	29652
	b. Yield	4360	1878	966	4322
7.	2013-14				
	a. Production	86498	3815	30082	29652
	b. Yield	5232	1878	966	4322
8.	2014-15				
	a. Production	85558	3817	NA	25904
	b. Yield	4419	2513	906	4292
9.	2015-16				
	a. Production	83419	3256	3034	25256
	b. Yield	4379	2197	960	4292
10.	2016-17				
	a. Production	87182	3278	3065	25891
	b. Yield	4443	2190	960	4335
11.	2017-18				
	a. Production	83419	3256	3035	25256
	b. Yield	4311	2197	960	4314
12.	2018-19				
	a. Production	82876	3249	3032	25240
	b. Yield	4312	2198	961	4316
13.	2019-20				
	a. Production	82870	3240	3000	25200
	b. Yield	4311	2196	952	4315
14.	2020-21				
	a. Production	83631	5340	2810	29620
	b. Yield	4360	4030	953	4800
15.	2021-22				
	a. Production	83631	5340	2810	29620
	b. Yield	4360	4030	953	4800

Source: 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book, DES, GNCTD

Table 7.3
SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATION & IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI 2012-13 TO 2021-22

(Area in hectares)

S. No.	Sources	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Canals	2225	2225	2225	2218	2240	2246	2236	2235	2235	2235
2.	Wells	19561	19561	19561	19533	19727	19777	19635	19635	22465	22465
3.	Net Area Irrigated	21786	21786	21786	21751	21967	22023	21871	21870	24700	24700
4.	Area Irrigated under more than one crop	7875	7875	7900	7678	7756	7775	7762	7760	14328	18850
5.	Gross Area Irrigated	29661	29661	29661	29429	29723	29798	29633	29630	39028	43550

Source: Revenue & Development Department, GNCTD
 Delhi Statistical Handbook, DES, GNCTD

Table 7.4
RAINFALL IN DELHI (JULY - SEPTEMBER)

(In mm)

S. No.	Details	July	August	September
	Normal	210.60	247.70	125.40
1.	2006	313.30	98.00	129.60
2.	2007	163.10	214.30	85.60
3.	2008	146.20	301.70	165.40
4.	2009	161.20	216.60	191.20
5.	2010	239.60	455.10	332.90
6.	2011	111.70	190.30	225.80
7.	2012	94.80	378.80	54.80
8.	2013	340.50	321.40	94.40
9.	2014	103.00	139.10	82.60
10.	2015	235.20	181.60	22.00
11.	2016	292.50	122.70	75.00
12.	2017	170.5	173.00	158.50
13.	2018	313.2	198.5	237.8
14.	2019	199.2	119.8	74.1
15.	2020	236.9	237.0	20.9
16.	2021	507.10	214.50	413.30
17.	2022	310.80	352.40	516.90

Source: Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi & Delhi Statistical Handbook

Table 8.1

YEARLY AVERAGE OF REAL TIME AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS (DAY TIME)

S. No.	Stations	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Till Sept)
1.	Anand Vihar (db(A))	66.2	65.5	62.1	65.4	66.2
2.	Civil Lines (db(A))	61.0	61.0	60.1	60.7	61.5
3.	Mandir Marg (db(A))	57.6	57.8	55.5	57.1	56.8
4.	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	59.3	58.3	56.8	61.8	60.5
5.	R.K. Puram (db(A))	61.1	62.1	61.4	61.1	60.8
6.	Alipur (dB (A))	NA	NA	51.6	59.8	56.5
7.	Ashok Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	58.1	63.3	60.7
8.	Connaught Place (dB (A))	NA	NA	63.3	63.7	63.8
9.	Dr Karni Singh Shooting Range (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.4	55.3	56.5
10.	Dwarka (dB (A))	NA	NA	64.2	65.2	65.9
11.	IMD (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.9	56.0	59.3
12.	Jahangirpuri (dB (A))	NA	NA	58.6	61.7	61.2
13.	JLN Stadium (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.2	57.8	59.2
14.	Karol Bagh (dB (A))	NA	NA	71.8	72.4	74.6
15.	Kashmere Gate (dB (A))	NA	NA	62.8	64.6	65.9
16.	Lajpat Nagar (dB (A))	NA	NA	63.0	64.2	65.0
17.	Mundka (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.7	56.8	57.3
18.	Najafgarh (dB (A))	NA	NA	52.1	53.1	53.5
19.	Narela (dB (A))	NA	NA	62.8	63.5	59.2
20.	National Stadium (dB (A))	NA	NA	56.9	59.0	59.3
21.	Nehru Nagar (dB (A))	NA	NA	56.0	57.0	60.7
22.	Okhla (dB (A))	NA	NA	56.5	58.6	57.9
23.	Patparganj (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.0	57.0	58.6
24.	Pooth Khurd Bawana (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.7	60.6	57.4
25.	Pusa (dB (A))	NA	NA	62.3	62.2	63.9
26.	Rohini (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.7	56.9	57.7
27.	Shahdara (dB (A))	NA	NA	67.4	67.6	67.5
28.	Sonia Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	56.2	59.1	58.1
29.	Sri Aurobindo Marg (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.6	55.7	54.6
30.	Vivek Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	59.6	59.6	59.1
31.	Wazirpur (dB (A))	NA	NA	62.1	65.1	62.1

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

Table 8.2

YEARLY AVERAGE OF REAL TIME AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS (NIGHT TIME)

S. No.	Stations	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Till Sept)
1.	Anand Vihar (db(A))	63.9	62.8	58.3	64.0	63.2
2.	Civil Lines (db(A))	58.7	58.6	56.5	60.1	57.0
3.	Mandir Marg (db(A))	51.4	49.4	50.4	52.8	53.1
4.	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	52.5	52.2	50.9	56.1	54.9
5.	R.K. Puram (db(A))	54.9	56.0	56.9	57.6	53.6
6.	Alipur (dB (A))	NA	NA	49.5	54.7	54.3
7.	Ashok Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.9	59.3	58.8
8.	Connaught Place (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.3	62.0	58.3
9.	Dr Karni Singh Shooting Range (dB (A))	NA	NA	50.1	54.3	50.4
10.	Dwarka (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.9	63.2	60.1
11.	IMD (dB (A))	NA	NA	51.3	55.7	58.8
12.	Jahangirpuri (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.2	59.2	51.9
13.	JLN Stadium (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.5	57.1	55.1
14.	Karol Bagh (dB (A))	NA	NA	61.0	69.9	62.2
15.	Kashmere Gate (dB (A))	NA	NA	58.9	63.0	62.5
16.	Lajpat Nagar (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.6	61.9	57.0
17.	Mundka (dB (A))	NA	NA	55.3	56.8	56.4
18.	Najafgarh (dB (A))	NA	NA	49.3	52.1	50.8
19.	Narela (dB (A))	NA	NA	59.3	61.1	56.2
20.	National Stadium (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.1	57.4	54.5
21.	Nehru Nagar (dB (A))	NA	NA	53.9	56.9	55.3
22.	Okhla (dB (A))	NA	NA	52.4	56.4	54.9
23.	Patparganj (dB (A))	NA	NA	54.1	56.7	55.3
24.	Pooth Khurd Bawana (dB (A))	NA	NA	52.5	56.5	52.9
25.	Pusa (dB (A))	NA	NA	57.5	61.5	59.8
26.	Rohini (dB (A))	NA	NA	52.2	55.6	52.6
27.	Shahdara (dB (A))	NA	NA	64.6	66.7	65.2
28.	Sonia Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	52.8	56.7	57.0
29.	Sri Aurobindo Marg (dB (A))	NA	NA	51.7	54.2	52.6
30.	Vivek Vihar (dB (A))	NA	NA	58.3	59.1	56.3
31.	Wazirpur (dB (A))	NA	NA	58.5	61.9	56.6

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

Table 8.3

**AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS:
APRIL 2022– OCTOBER 2022**

S. No.	Locations	pH(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	DO(mg/l)
	Water Quality Criteria	6.5-8.5	-	3mg/l or less	5mg/l or more
1.	Palla	7.31	35.00	2.31	8.96
2.	Wazirabad	7.32	68.71	8.24	5.51
3.	ISBT Bridge	7.02	193.43	53.29	NIL
4.	ITO Bridge	7.16	170.43	53.43	0.46
5.	Nizamudin Bridge	7.33	211.43	61.00	NIL
6.	Agra Canal (Okhla)	7.29	194.29	63.43	NIL
7.	After meeting Shahdara Drain (Downstream Okhla Barrage)	7.32	233.14	72.43	NIL
8.	River Yamuna at Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains)	7.20	262.00	77.00	NIL

Table 8.4

**AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN DELHI:
APRIL 2022– OCTOBER 2022**

S. No.	Measure/Drains	pH	TSS	COD	BOD
	Water Quality Criteria	5.5-9.0(mg/l)	100(mg/l)	250 (mg/l)	30 (mg/l)
1.	Najafgarh Drain	7.4	168.0	351.9	72.7
2.	Metcalf House Drain	7.2	48	76.8	27.4
3.	Khyber Pass Drain	7.3	112	192	44
4.	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.4	165.1	236.9	60.0
5.	Magazine Road Drain	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
6.	ISBT Drain	7.2	154.9	285.7	61.4
7.	Tonga Stand Drain	7.3	55.7	106.7	33.7
8.	Civil Mill Drain	7.3	120.6	285.7	58.0
9.	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.2	154.0	317.7	66.3
10.	Drain No. 14	7.3	49.7	94.7	26.2
11.	Power House Drain	7.3	150.3	267.3	62.6
12.	Indrapuri Drain	7.3	128.6	288.0	70.7
13.	Sonia Vihar Drain	7.2	208.6	394.6	85.4
14.	Kailash Nagar Drain	7.4	181.7	288.7	70.7
15.	Shastri Park Drain	7.3	111.0	261.3	69.5
16.	Barapulla Drain	7.5	120.0	301.1	62.7
17.	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.5	101.1	276.3	60.3
18.	Old Agra Canal Drain	7.4	120.0	284.0	56.3
19.	Jaitpur Drain	7.4	96.9	219.3	44.0
20.	SaritaVihar Pool	7.1	94.9	225.3	53.1
21.	Tuglakabad Drain	7.4	52.9	121.4	29.9
22.	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	4.5	67.1	247.7	44.0
23.	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.4	120	288	56
24.	Shahdara Drain	7.3	131.4	340.9	73.3
25.	Sahibabad Drain	7.5	137.7	355.6	76.6
26.	Molarband Drain	7.4	93.1	230.4	53.4
27.	Abul Fazal Drain	7.4	117.1	312.7	65.1

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee

Table 8.5

FUNCTIONAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STPs) OF DELHI JAL BOARD
IN DELHI

S. No.	Location of STP	Phase wise breakup	Capacity In MLD (MGD)
1.	Okhla	Phase-II	54.55 (12 MGD)
		Phase-III	168.2 (37 MGD)
		Phase-IV	204.57 (45 MGD)
		Phase-V	72.74 (16 MGD)
		Phase-VI	136.38 (30 MGD)
2.	Rithala	Phase-II	181.84 (40 MGD)
3.	Kondli	Phase-I	45.46 (10 MGD)
		Phase-III	45.46 (10 MGD)
		Phase-IV	204.57 (45 MGD)
4.	Keshopur	Phase-I(New)	54.55 (12 MGD)
		Phase-II	90.92 (20 MGD)
		Phase-III	181.84 (40 MGD)
5.	Yamuna Vihar	Phase-I	45.46 (10 MGD)
		Phase-II	45.46 (10 MGD)
		Phase-III	113.65 (25 MGD)
6.	Vasant Kunj	Phase-I	10 (2.2 MGD)
		Phase-II	13.64 (3 MGD)
7.	Mehrauli	-	22.73 (5 MGD)
8.	Coronation Pillar	Phase-I & II	90.92 (20 MGD)
		Phase-III	45.46 (10 MGD)
9.	Narela	-	45.46 (10 MGD)
10.	Nilothi	Phase-I	181.84 (40 MGD)
		Phase-II	90.92 (20 MGD)
11.	Najafgarh	-	22.73 (5 MGD)
12.	Pappankalan	Phase-I	90.92 (20 MGD)
		Phase-II	90.92 (20 MGD)
13.	Sen Nursing Home Nallah	-	10 (2.2 MGD)
14.	Delhi Gate Nallah	Phase-I	10 (2.2 MGD)
		Phase-II	68.19 (15 MGD)
15.	Rohini	-	68.19 (15 MGD)
16.	Ghitorni	-	22.73 (5 MGD)
17.	Kapashera	-	22.73 (5 MGD)
18.	Chilla	-	40.91 (9 MGD)
19.	Common Wealth Games	-	4.55 (1MGD)
20.	Molar Bandh	-	3 (0.66MGD)
	Total	35 STPs At 20 Locations	2828.552 MLD (632MGD)

Table 8.6

COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETPs) IN DELHI

S. No.	Name of CETP	Name of CETP Society/ Operator of CETP	Industrial Areas Connected with CETP	Capacity (in MLD)	Flow (in MLD) (Oct, 2022)
1.	Narela CETP	PNC Delhi Industrial Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Narela Indl. Area	22.5	10.936
2.	Nangloi CETP	DSIDC & Udyog Nagar CETP Society	Nangloi & Udyog Nagar Indl Areas	12	2.87
3.	Mayapuri CETP	Mayapuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mayapuri Indl Area	12	3.48
4.	Naraina CETP	Naraina Industrial Area CETP Society	Naraina Indl Area	21.6	4.84
5.	Bawana CETP	Bawana Infra Development Pvt. Ltd	Bawana Indl.Area	35	23.46
6.	Badli CETP	Badli Industrial Estate CETP Society	Badli Industrial Estate	12	3.822
7.	Okhla CETP	Okhla Industrial Area CETP Society	Okhla Indl. Area	24	1.407
8.	SMA CETP	North West Industrial Area CETP Society	SMA, Rajasthani Udyog Nagar and SSI Industrial Areas	12	2.714
9.	GTK Road CETP	GTK Road Industrial Estate CETP Society	GTK Road Indl. Area	6	2.49
10.	Wazirpur CETP	Wazirpur Industrial Pollution Control (CETP) Society	Wazirpur Indl Area	24	2.897
11.	Lawrence Road CETP	Keshav Puram Industrial Area (KESPIA) CETP Society	Lawrence Road Indl. Area	12	1.59
12.	Jhilmil CETP	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Industrial Area CETP Society	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Indl. Areas	16.8	5.146
13.	Mangolpuri CETP	Mangolpuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mangolpuri Indl. Area	2.4	1.55
		Total		212.3	67.202

Table 12.1
MOTOR VEHICLES IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Cars and Jeeps	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Ambulances	Auto Rickshaws	Taxis	Buses	Other Passenger Vehicles	Tractors	Goods Vehicles (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
14.	2018-19	3249670	7556002	2358	113240	109780	32218	81422		246861		11391551
15.	2019-20	3311579	7959753	2287	114891	122476	33302	85477		263112		11892877
16.	2020-21	3384736	8239550	2289	114869	112401	33294	91887		274324		12253350
17.	2021-22	2076113	5268685	1145	93578	85033	17522	114504		261318		7917898

Source : Vahan 4.0 software of MoRTH, Govt. of India and supplied by the IT branch of the Transport Department, GNCTD

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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
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	28.53	27.85	27.62	26.22
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	66.33	66.93	67.24	66.54
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	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
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	0.99	0.97	0.94	1.18
5.	Taxies	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	0.96	1.03	0.92	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	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.22
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	0.71	0.72	0.75	1.45
8.	Tractors	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01							
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	2.90	2.89	2.86	2.17	2.21	2.24	3.30
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	100	100	100	100

Source: Vahan 4.0 software of MoRTH, Govt. of India and supplied by the IT branch of the Transport Department, GNCTD

Table 12.3
GROWTH AND VEHICLES PER 1000 POPULATION

S. No.	Years	Vehicles		Annual Growth (Per cent)	No. of Vehicles Per 1000 Population
		Number	Increase		
1.	2005-06	48,30,136	3,62,982	8.13	317
2.	2006-07	52,32,426	4,02,290	8.33	337
3.	2007-08	56,27,384	3,94,958	7.55	356
4.	2008-09	60,26,561	3,99,177	7.09	374
5.	2009-10	64,66,713	4,40,152	7.30	393
6.	2010-11	69,47,536	4,80,823	7.44	415
7.	2011-12	74,52,985	5,05,449	7.27	436
8.	2012-13	77,85,608	3,32,783	4.46	446
9.	2013-14	82,58,284	4,72,676	6.07	465
10.	2014-15	88,27,431	5,69,147	6.89	491
11.	2015-16	97,04,741	8,77,310	9.94	530
12.	2016-17	1,03,82,757	6,78,016	6.99	556
13.	2017-18	1,09,86,015	6,03,258	5.81	598
14.	2018-19	1,13,91,551	4,05,536	3.69	616
15.	2019-20	1,18,92,877	5,01,326	4.40	643
16.	2020-21	1,22,53,350	3,60,473	3.03	655
17.	2021-22	79,17,898*	-43,35,452*	-35.38*	472

** Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old*

Table 12.4

**AVERAGE DAILY RIDERSHIP/ PASSENGER JOURNEY AND ROLLING STOCK
(With Airport Line and Rapid Metro)**

Year	Ridership	Operational Route (Km)	Rolling Stock (No. of Cars)
2007-08	6,25,000	64.750	280
2008-09	7,22,000	73.990	280
2009-10	9,19,000	95.260	376
2010-11	12,59,000	159.471	844
2011-12	16,60,000	165.142	1,022
2012-13	19,26,000	165.142	1,094
2013-14*	22,04,908	188.050	1,282
2014-15*	24,02,850	191.120	1,306
2015-16*	26,15,050	209.970	1,392
2016-17*	28,00,792	209.970	1,468
2017-18*	25,87,271	249.460	1,888
2018-19*	25,93,090	342.070	2188
2019-20**	27,80,000***	359.230	2,242
2020-21** (07.09.2020 – 31.03.2021)	8,78,000***	359.230	2,280
2021-22	25,16,068	360.975	2282

* Including Airport Line. DMRC has taken over the operation from the close of business operating hours of 30.06.2013.

** Including Rapid Metro. DMRC has taken over the operation on 22.10.2019

*** Passenger Journey (Passenger Journey calculates a Metro journey in terms of the number of corridors used by a passenger.)

Table 13.1
CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER

S.No.	Year	Connections (Number)		Consumption (LKLD)			Total	Consumption (Gallons/Day)
		Metered	Unmetered	Domestic	Commercial & Industrial	NDMC/MES		
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	--
43.	2018-19	2193825	154012	6451.85	1540.69		7992.54**	--
44.	2019-20	2284805	80856	8165.53	532.76		8698.29	--
45.	2020-21	2460674	116326	7049.93	524.18		7574.11	--
46.	2021-22	2543757	119235	4630467 KI (365 days) i.e 12.69LKLD	63812351 KI (365 days) i.e. 1.75 LKLD	41642923 KI (365 days) i.e. 1.14 LKLD	528501989 (365 days) i.e. 15.58 LKLD	

Source: Delhi Jal Board

Notes: LKLD - Lakh Kilo Litre Daily.

* Includes water losses; \$ Bifurcation yet not available ; ** include NDMC/MES 532.76

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			
	2001	135	567	44
	2003	135	567	44
	2007	135	567	44
	2008	135	567	44
	2009	135	567	44
	2010	135	567	44
	2011	135	567	44
	2012	135	567	44
	2013	135	567	44
	2014	135	567	44
	2015	135	567	44
	2016	135	567	44
	2017	135	567	44
	2018	135	567	44
	2019	135	567	44
2020	135	567	44	
2021	135	567	44	
2022	135	567	44	
2.	Sewerage Facilities in Settlements			
	2001	93	402	44
	2003	93	458	44
	2007	107	517	44
	2008	108	523	44
	2009	111	530	44
	2010	111	535	44
	2011	111	535	44
	2012	118	535	44
	2013	129	541	44
	2014	129	541	44
	2015	129	541	44
	2016	129	541	44
	2017	129	541	44
	2018	129	541	44
	2019	130	541	44
2020	130	541	44	
2021	130	557	44	
2022	130	557	44	

Table 13.3

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	100.0

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
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 14.5

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

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

Table 21.1
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		% 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	28.55	10.70	13.04	49.38	45.87	21.86
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	12108.70	4023.60	4818.9	39.11	39.8	19.76

Source : CENSUS 2001-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.

Table 21.2
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DELHI- WORKERS & NON-WORKERS AS PER
NSSO SURVEY ROUNDS (STATE SAMPLE) (In Lakh)

S. No.	NSSO Survey Rounds	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Out of Labour Force	Population	% of Unemployed to Labour Force
1.	55 th Round (1999-2000)	38.94 (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)	6.60
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)	4.63
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 (33.66)	3.19 (1.88)	60.27 (35.54)	109.28 (64.46)	169.55 (100.00)	5.29
8.	66 th Round July 2009-June 2010)	52.97 (32.39)	1.74 (1.07)	54.71 (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)	4.46

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of NCT, Delhi.

Note: Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to Total Population.

Table 21.3

EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANT ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN DELHI

S. No.	Years	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
21.	2017	149200	703041	279058	66588	1197887	5.27
22.	2021	154330	1475437	314403	76064	2020234	68.65

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of NCT, Delhi.

Note: PGs means Post Graduates, ODHs- Other Diploma Holders.



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Government of NCT of Delhi
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