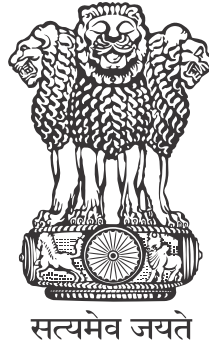


ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2016 – 17

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Government of NCT of Delhi
March 2017



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CONTENTS

S.No.	Contents	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Demographic Profile	16
3	State Domestic Product	34
4	Public Finance	44
5	Employment and Unemployment	78
6	Price Trends	90
7	Plan Outlay & Expenditure	97
8	Environmental Concerns	103
9	Industrial Development	126
10	Agriculture and Rural Development	141
11	Energy	153
12	Transport	167
13	Water Supply and Sewerage	182
14	Housing & Urban Development	200
15	Education	212
16	Health	230
17	Social Security and Welfare	255
18	Public Distribution System	277
19	Trade and Commerce	284
20	Poverty Line in Delhi	305

TABLES

Table 1.1	DELHI AT A GLANCE	315
Table 1.1 (a)	DELHI AT A GLANCE	316
Table 1.2	DELHI COMPARED WITH ALL INDIA	317
Table 3.1	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY- AT CURRENT PRICES	318
Table 3.2	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - AT CURRENT PRICES	319
Table 3.3	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY- AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	320
Table 3.4	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	321
Table 4.1	REVENUE RECIEPT	322
Table 4.2 (a)	RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT- REVENUE RECIEPT	323
Table 4.2 (b)	RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT- CAPITAL RECIEPT	324
Table 4.2 (c)	RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT	324
Table 4.3	DISBURSEMENT FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT	325
Table 4.4 (a)	RECEIPT, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION OF GOVT. OF DELHI	327
Table 4.4 (b)	RECEIPT, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION OF GOVT. OF DELHI AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP	328
Table 4.4 (c)	GROWTH OVER PREVIOUS YEAR FOR RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION OF DELHI GOVT	329
Table 4.5	PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE - REVENUE & CAPITAL COMPONENT-WISE OF ALL STATES	330
Table 4.6 (a)	OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES	331
Table 4.6 (b)	OWN TAX REVENUE I.R.O. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP	332

Table 4.7	RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN & CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (C.S.S.) IN DELHI FROM 2007-08 to 2016-17(BE)	333
Table 4.8	COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2007-08 to 2015-16	334
Table 4.9 (a)	REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES	337
Table 4.9 (b)	REVENUE SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) I.R.O. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP	338
Table 4.10 (a)	PLAN EXPENDITURE/OUTLAY OF STATES DURING 2007-08 to 2015-16	339
Table 4.10 (b)	PLAN EXPENDITURE/OUTLAY OF STATES AS % to GSDP 2007-08 to 2015-16	340
Table 4.11	GSDP/GDP AT CURRENT PRICES IN RESPECT OF NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES/ GOVT. OF INDIA	341
Table 5.1	STATE-WISE POPULATION, WORKERS, PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND INCREASE IN WORKERS DURING 2001-2011	342
Table 5.2	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DELHI- WORKERS & NON-WORKERS DURING 1999-2012	343
Table 5.3	UNEMPLOYMENT IN DELHI	344
Table 6.1	YEAR-WISE WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX OF INDIA	345
Table 6.2	GROUP-WISE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF MEGACITIES IN INDIA 2014 & 2015	346
Table 7.1	SECTOR-WISE PLAN OUTLAYS - 9TH, 10TH, 11TH AND 12 TH FIVE YEAR PLANS	347
Table 7.2	PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13	348
Table 7.3	PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14	349
Table 7.4	PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15	350
Table 7.5	PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16	351
Table 7.6	PLAN OUTLAY - ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17	352
Table 7.7	SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS EXPENDITURE UNDER - 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN	353

Table 7.8	SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS OUTLAY (12 TH FYP) AND EXPENDITURE UNDER - 12 TH FIVE YEAR PLAN	354
Table 10.1	NUMBER & AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN DELHI - ALL SOCIAL GROUPS	355
Table10.2	LAND USE PATTERN OF DELHI: 2000-01 TO 2016-17	356
Table10.3	PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOOD-GRAIN CROPS IN DELHI DURING 2005-06 TO 2015-16	357
Table 10.4	AREA IRRIGATED IN DELHI BY DIFFERENT SOURCES: 2000-01 TO 2015-16	358
Table 10.6	VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2015-16	359
Table 12.1	MOTOR VEHICLES IN DELHI	360
Table 12.2	MOTOR VEHICLES- PERCENT CONTRIBUTION	360
Table 13.1	CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER:1976-77 to 2013-14	361
Table 13.2	SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS	362
Table 13.3	PROJECTION OF TOTAL WATER DEMAND UPTO 2021	362
Table 13.4	INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END OF FIVE YEAR PLANS	363
Table 13.5	INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END OF FIVE YEAR PLANS	364
Table 13.6	SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI 2011	365
Table 14.1	AREA OF DELHI DURING 1961-2011: RURAL AND URBAN	366
Table 14.2	DENSITY OF POPULATION: 1961-2011	366
Table 14.3	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AND SOURCE IN DELHI: 2011	366
Table 14.4	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN INDIA AND DELHI: 2011	367
Table 14.5	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUELS USED FOR COOKING IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011	367
Table 14.6	CENSUS HOUSES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR USES: 1991, 2001 & 2011	368

Table 14.7	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR, ROOF AND WALL IN DELHI: 2011	369
Table 14.8	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011	369
Table 14.9	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LATRINE FACILITIES IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011	370
Table 14.10	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ASSETS IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011	370
Table 14.11	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF COMMUNICATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011	371
Table 14.12	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011	371
Table 14.13	CENSUS TOWNS AND INHABITED VILLAGES IN NCT OF DELHI: 1901-2011	372
Table 17.1	TEHSIL-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION - 2011	373
Table 17.2	SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN INDIA- 2011	374

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

NCT of Delhi is the capital of India. It stands in a triangle formed by the Yamuna river in the east and spurs from the Aravalli range in the west and south. It is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km² (573 sq m), of which 1114 km² is designated as urban, and 369 km² as rural. It has a length of 51.9 km and a width of 48.48 km. At its largest extent, there is a population of about 1.68 crore residents as per census 2011. Set on the both sides of River Yamuna, Delhi is seen as one of the fastest growing cities in India. The city reflects two sides of a same coin i.e. Old Delhi and New Delhi. New Delhi is a reflection of modern India with having VVIPs buildings, offices and diplomat zones whereas Old Delhi gives an incredible picture of traditional and historical values of India. Delhi has a mixed culture as people of all communities and religions live here. However, English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are the key languages spoken in the city. Delhi is the hub of trade, commerce and industrial activities in northern India. The city has robust growth of infrastructure and economic growth during the last several years.

2. The 69th constitutional amendment is a milestone in Delhi's history. In 1991, Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has a complex administrative structure having dual jurisdiction i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub Divisions in Delhi. As per census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in NCT of Delhi. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), which has five local municipal corporations; North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council and DCB. The former single MCD serving 95% of the area of Delhi with 98% of total population got trifurcated in 2012 for better delivery of services to the public into three smaller Municipal Corporations i.e. North DMC, South DMC and East DMC. The Municipal corporations handle civic administration for the city.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3. Total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 square kilometer. With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. Urbanization has reduced Delhi's rural area. The number of village has declined from 300 in 1961 to 209 in 1991, to 165 in 2001, and to 112 in 2011.
4. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2 percent in 2011 as compared 47.02 percent in 2001.

The decadal growth rate was 90 percent in 1951, 52.4 percent in 1961, 52.9 percent in 1971, 53 percent in 1981 and 51.45 percent in 1991. The rapid increases in population has raised density of population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001 and to 11320 persons per square kilometer in 2011.

5. Delhi has recorded a significant decline of population growth rate in 2011 Census like other metro cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata. The reduction in the growth rate of population may be attributes to a drop in the fertility rate and substantial increases in the population of other towns of National Capital Region. Another important and positive demographic feature is the increase in sex ratio of Delhi from 821 to 868 during the last decade 2001-2011.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

6. Delhi is the prosperous state with the second highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income of Delhi remained more than ₹ 2.5 lakh in two consecutive years i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17. The per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income at National level. Delhi's per Capita Income during 2016-17 (base year 2011-12), at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 303073 as against ₹ 273618 during 2015-16 showing an annual increase of 10.76 percent. In the real terms, per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 240318 in 2016-17 as against ₹ 226583 in 2015-16 registering an annual growth of 6.06 percent.
7. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 is ₹ 622385 crore, which is recorded growth of 12.76 % over the previous year. The GSDP at current prices is increased by 59 % during the last five years i.e. from ₹ 391238 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 622385 crore during 2016-17.
8. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to GSVA at 82.26% during 2016-17 followed by contribution of secondary and Agriculture sectors. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income. The growth rate of Delhi is likely to achieve 8.26% during 2016-17 compared to 7.1% growth at national level during 2016-17.

PUBLIC FINANCE

9. An analysis of the tax receipts of the state government reveals that its major sources are VAT, Stamp and Registration Fees, Excise Duty, Taxes on Vehicles and other taxes on goods & services. These five taxes together account for 88 percent of the state government's total revenue receipts. All components in the tax revenue showed a higher growth during 2016-17 (BE.) except for Stamps & Registration which show a lesser growth of 16.48% as compared to 20.85% in 2015-16. Tax Collection of Delhi Government

registered a growth of 20.84 per cent in 2016-17 (BE) as compared to the growth of 13.61 per cent in 2015-16 (Prov.)

10. The economy of Delhi has adversely been affected by the global economic slowdown and its impact directly reflected in the tax collection. However, with the concerted efforts, total tax collection of ₹ 30225.16 crore could be collected during 2015-16 with a growth of 13.61% against ₹ 26603.90 crore collected during 2014-15. The intensive efforts of tax collection in 2015-16 outcomes in better growth of 20.85%, 23.82%, 10.70%, and 42.47% in Stamps & Registration, State Excise, VAT and other taxes respectively as compared to -4.29%, 8.59%, 2.03 and 6.20% in 2014-15. Due to financial prudence the fiscal surplus of GNCTD has been enhanced from 0.04% in 2014-15 to 0.24% of GSDP in 2015-16. The budgeted tax collection for the year 2016-17 (BE) is fixed at ₹ 36525.00 crore
11. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 25338.96 crore in 2007-08, equaling 16.04 percent of its GSDP. In 2015-16, the outstanding debt had increased to ₹ 33303.89 crore and the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 6.03 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got reduced to 8.38 percent in 2015-16 from the high of 16.79 percent in 2007-08. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under the control of the state government. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 2241.13 crore in 2015-16 as against ₹ 1764.32 crore received in 2014-15.
12. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 8656 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6075 crore in 2014-15. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.57 per cent of GSDP in 2015-16 which is reduced to 0.89% in 2016-17 (BE).
13. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission (14th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, Delhi remains looser on account of the dispensations recommended by the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include share in Central Taxes, Grant-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants and grants for Calamity Relief etc. Delhi only get discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes which is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02.
14. Financing of Annual Plan of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Finance Commissions to the States and also it cannot take resort to Market Borrowing/ Negotiated loan/ Provident Fund etc for its plan financing.

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

15. As per Census 2001, population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh, which, increased to the level of 167.88 lakh in 2011 Census. The decadal growth rate of population of Delhi was 21.20%

and average annual growth was 2.12 per cent during 2001-2011. During the same period, the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. Female workers constitutes less percentage of workers during 2011 and it worked out at 14 per cent of workers in Delhi.

PRICE TRENDS

16. At national level **Wholesale Price Index** (WPI) is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in wholesale market. The current series of WPI reflect the change in wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2004-05=100). The information regarding year-wise whole sale price index from 2007-08 to 2015-16 is covered in the Chapter 5.
17. **Consumer price indices** are generally used for the measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on monthly bases for 78 selected centre / market in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of consumer price index for industrial workers is 2001=100. For replacement of the existing series base 2001 by new proposed base 2015=100, process for collection of prices have been started simultaneously. For new series, there are 11 selected centres/markets instead of 8 existing markets.
18. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 percent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 percent, housing at 20.72 percent, clothing, bedding and footwear at 5.68 percent, fuel & light at 5.39 percent and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 percent respectively. The Consumer Price Index has increased from 223 to 234 in Delhi from 2014 to 2015. During the same period, it was increased from 247 to 261 at all India level.
19. The annual average consumer price index in Delhi increased from 223 in 2014 to 234 in 2015 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.9 percent during 2015 over last year 2014.
20. The index for food group increased from 246 in 2014 to 265 in 2015 registering an increase of (19 points, 7.7 percent). Index for pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants increased from 236 to 258 registering an increase of (22 points, 9.3 percent). The index of fuel and light decreased from 253 in 2014 to 222 in 2015. The index under housing has also increased from 202 to 212 recorded an increase of (10 points, 5.0 percent), for clothing, bedding and footwear it increased from 198 to 208 registering an increase of (10 points, 5.1 percent). Under the miscellaneous group there are certain items like medical care, education, recreation & amusement, transport & communication and personal care and

affects the index in this group rose from 196 to 203 registering an increase of (7 points, 3.6 percent). Thus the maximum increase was Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant, followed by Food groups, clothing, bedding and footwear, Housing and Miscellaneous Group while decrease was observed in fuel & light group. Consumer price index number is also used to work out dearness allowance of Government employees and industrial workers.

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

21. Plan Expenditure of Delhi during Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹ 53479 crore, which is 98 per cent of the approved total plan outlay ₹ 54799 crore. The total plan size of GNCTD approved for 12th Five Year Plan is ₹ 90000 crore, of which, expenditure during first four years of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was 88.25 for Annual Plan 2012-13, 95.00% for Annual Plan 2013-14, 85.50% for Annual Plan 2014-15 and 91.22% for Annual Plan 2015-16.
22. In the plan expenditure of GNCTD, Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 22.6% of the total plan budget in the Annual Plan 2016-17 followed with Transport (19.1%), Medical & Public Health (15.5%), Housing & Urban Development (12.0%) and Social Security & Welfare (11.9%), Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 9.6%. The five priority sectors mentioned above accounts for approximately 92 % of the total outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17.
23. The allocation and expenditure of social service sectors include the share in allocation of plan outlay and expenditure for General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Social Welfare, welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities, Labour and Employment, Civil Supplies and Nutrition. The allocation of plan outlay for social service sectors in Delhi increased from 51.47 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 55.85 per cent in 11th Five year Plan. The actual expenditure incurred on social service sector in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 57.12 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan and 66.69 per cent for the first 4 years of 12th FYP.

ENVIRONMENT

24. Environmental problems are a threat to the well-being of the city's and area's inhabitants as well as the flora and fauna. Delhi is one of the most heavily polluted city in India, having for instance one of the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution. Overpopulation and the ensuing overuse of scarce resources such as water put heavy pressure on the environment in Delhi. Rapid rise in population and speedy economic development has also raised the concern for the environmental degradation. The economics of environmental pollution, depletion and degradation of resources did not get as much attention as compared to the issues of growth and development.

25. The city suffers from air pollution caused by transportation, road dust, industries and pollutant emissions. Noise pollution comes mainly from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and lack of adequate solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna on which banks Delhi grew. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, universal use of CNG by commercial vehicles, financial subsidy on newly purchased Battery Operated Four Wheelers and Two wheelers, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc. But there are still many challenges remain to contain the environmental pollution.
26. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) presently monitors air quality through six online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 6 locations. DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
27. In Delhi, 5 Municipal Authorities are responsible for Municipal solid Waste Generation and Management. There are 3 landfill sites namely Bhalswa land fill site, Ghazipur land fill site, Okhla land fill site. Bhalswa Land fill site commissioned in the year 1994, whereas Ghazipur in 1984 and Okhla in 1996. In absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are using these three sites for illegal disposal of MSW
28. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 299.77 sq km. and nearly 274 sq km has been added during the period 1999 to 2015. South Delhi district has the highest forest cover area at 82.14 sq. km, South West Delhi has 48.60 sq. km, that of New Delhi is 17.25 sq. km and North West Delhi has 17.04 sq. km. The lowest forest cover is in East Delhi of 3.28 sq. Km. Plantation has almost doubled over the last decade in Delhi.
29. Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4845.57 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund (Delhi-Haryana border). The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills. Eco-restoration of habitat through Eco Task Force in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary has been done by carrying out plantation by ETF.

INDUSTRIES

30. The new Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010 – 2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based

industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by adopting the following strategy:

- Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
 - Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
 - Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
 - Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
 - Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
 - Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee
31. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over 5th Economic Census conducted during 2005.
32. Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi as the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 45689 crore in 2016-17. Number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8954 in 2015. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 415278 in 2015.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

33. Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices in Delhi has increased from 0.71% in 2015-16 to 0.75% in 2016-17. The number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 37770.29 hectares during 2005-06 to 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11. The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares which reduced to 33454 hectares in 2015-16. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 2.28 per cent per annum. The main reasons behind such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shifting of occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
34. Gross area irrigated reduced from 31107 hectares during 2008-09 to 29429 hectare during 2015-16 indicating a decline of 5.39% during the last eight years likewise, area irrigated through wells which was main source of irrigation also reduced from 21492 hectare during 2008-09 to 19561 hectare during 2015-16 recording a decrease of 8.00%

during the same period.

35. It is observed that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2015-16. Area and Production of Wheat were recorded at 19050 hectare and 83419 MT respectively.
36. The livestock in Delhi decreased marginally from 3.75 lakh in 2003 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -0.43 per cent. The production of milk which was 296.00 MT during 2002-03 declined to 281.04 MT during 2014-15 indicating a decline of 5.06 % during the period of the last decade mainly due to decline in number of cows and buffaloes as a result of rapid urbanization in Delhi. The production of meat which was 32380 MT during 2002-03 increased significantly to 70391 MT during 2014-15 recording an increase of 118 %. Fish production increased to 0.71 thousand tons during 2015-16 from 0.68 thousand tons during 2014-15.
37. There are 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/ research centre for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi.
38. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore was provided for the year 2015-16 for the execution of rural development works out of which an expenditure of ₹ 97.66 crore has been incurred on various works. Total 627 proposals amounting to ₹ 831 crore was approved by DRDB during the financial year 2015-16. In the rural area 78 MPCCs were constructed under the Mini Master Plan for development of rural village.

ENERGY

39. Government of Delhi has introduced power sector reforms in 2002 with the corporatisation of transmission and generation of power and privatization of distribution of power. There has been considerable improvement in the power scenario of Delhi in terms of reduction of transmission and distribution losses, customer services, capacity addition of transmission and generation of power. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission by Delhi Transco Limited, and five DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).
40. During the period 2005-06 to 2015-16, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 28.38 lakh to 52.62 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 42.82% during the last ten years, that has increased from 23537 MU in 2005-06 to 33615 MU in 2015-16. While 16.88% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.12% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 23537 million units in 2005-06 to 33615 million units in 2015-16. The peak demand increased from 3626 MW in 2005-06 to 5846 in 2015-16.

41. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up gradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department: State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
42. Delhi Transco Limited has power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty three 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 11420 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2015-16. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.192 at 400 KV level and 788.719 at 220 KV level. Delhi Transco Limited has 37 sub-stations (4 at 400 KV and 33 at 220KV).
43. Government of NCT of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to implement the program of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. As such, EE&REMC has got a functional framework devoted to comprehensive and multi-disciplinary institutional objectives and orientation encompassing all aspects of energy, with a focus on energy-environment-development interactions. To encourage solar energy, Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant of 2.14 MWp at Indira Gandhi International Airport has been successfully installed and commissioned. It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected projects have contributed to nearly 35 MW of power in Delhi till January 2017. A 16 MW Waste-to-Energy plant utilizing Municipal Solid Waste to generate electricity is operational since 2012 at Old NDMC Compost Plant, New Delhi. Setting up of some more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants is under progress at Connaught Place and Bawana.

TRANSPORT

44. Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in India, both in terms of traffic share and in terms of contribution to the national economy. The urban transportation system has to be developed to cater to the burgeoning population growth. Previously Delhi losses a large number of man-hours while commuting between home and office through

public transport by road due to the traffic congestion but in present scenario Delhi has developed a highly efficient transport system with the introduction of Delhi Metro, which is undergoing a rapid modernization and expansion.

45. The existing network of DMRC phase-I and Phase-II is 187.41 KM. The work for phase-III of DMRC was approved on 11.04.2011 for 117.57 KM. This work is likely to be completed by March, 2017. The total network will be 304.98 KM approximately. Average Daily Ridership on DMRC is increased from 23.86 lakh during 2014-15 to 26 lakh during 2015-16. The Government has approved cabinet note for metro phase-IV comprising six corridors for 103.93 KM. The work of Phase-IV is likely to be completed by December, 2021.
46. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March, 2016 was 97.05 lakh, showing an increase of 9.94 per cent over previous year. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects ring road and Outer Ring road were made to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Flyovers Madhuban Chowk to Mukerba Chowk, Vikas Puri to Meera Bagh, Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk, Wazirabad to Mukerba Chowk has been opened for public. Flyover from IIT to NH-8 on Outer Ring Road is nearing to completion. Corridor Improvement on Ring Road Azad Pur to Prembari has also been completed in 2016 and opened for public. The projects Signature Bridge and Barapullah Phase-II & Phase-III are in progress. The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33868 lane km in 2015-16. At present 4352 DTC buses are running on 578 city routes and 18 NCR routes and Daily average passenger is about 35.37 lakh. 1700 cluster buses are operating in 09 clusters of NCT of Delhi. For the safety/security of women passengers 1059 Home Guards, 1732 Civil Defence Marshal and 310 DTC Marshals are deployed in DTC buses (evening and night shift).

WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

47. As per 2011 Census, 81% of total households were provided piped water supply, 14% households through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 5% households from other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc.
48. Water supply and distribution in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board, an autonomous organization functioning under Government of Delhi, which is supplying water in most part of Delhi besides other local bodies like NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31st March, 2016 with 12 Water Treatment Plants. The total water resources available to Delhi Jal Board for distribution is 913 MGD from Yamuna River (375 MGD), Ganga River (240 MGD), Bhakra Storage (218 MGD) and 80 MGD from other sources like ground water from Tube well etc. However, DJB was able to sale 452 MGD of water to 23.21 lakh consumers in 2015-16.

49. 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 bills w.e.f 01.03.2015.
50. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2016, whereas, and treatment capacity is only 74%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7700 kms. Also there is a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

51. Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government is now engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. Given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative is very limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.
52. Among all the state and Union Territories, Delhi has the highest population density in 2011 at 11,297 per sq km. despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47 % during 1991-2001 to 21 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban, with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million population i.e 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
53. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per 2011 Census. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81% of the households against 75% 10 years ago. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities.

EDUCATION

54. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education with male female literacy of 90.9% and 80.8% respectively. The total literacy rate of Delhi is at around 86%, which is much higher than all India level

of 74% as per 2011 Census. The literacy rate is continuously improving and the rate has increased from 61.54% in 1981 to 75.29% in 1991, 81.67% in 2001 to 86.2% in 2011. Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased almost by 50% from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹10690 Crore in 2016-17. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i-e 23% in 2016-17. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.72 per cent in 2016-17.

55. Delhi Govt. has total of 1222 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.86% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2015-16.
56. Keeping in view the objective of providing Pucca School building for all schools, Construction of 16 Pucca school buildings has been completed by PWD. PWD is constructing apporx. 7200 classrooms in existing schools and DTTDC is Constructing 800 classrooms in Pilot schools which are likely to be completed by March'2017 & June'2017 respectively. 54 schools have been taken up on pilot basis to be developed as Model Schools. MOU has been signed with DTTDC for up gradation of infrastructure in Govt. schools.
57. Major Welfare Schemes being implemented by Government of Delhi for promoting school education are "Free supply of text books and uniforms in Government and Government Aided Schools, Scholarship to meritorious students / educationally backward/ minority students, reimbursement of tuition fee for EWS students getting admitted in private schools under RTE Act, Kishori Yojana" etc.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

58. With wide network of primary to tertiary healthcare systems, Delhi attracts large numbers of patients from neighboring States. Health sector infrastructure in Delhi comprises of 1507 dispensaries, 1057 nursing homes, 265 maternity homes, 69 polyclinics / special clinics, 94 hospitals and 17 medical colleges. At the end of year 2015-16, total bed capacity was 49969.
59. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels as 24, 15, and 24 in comparison to All India levels viz 40, 16, 29 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.7 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.3) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate in Delhi is also among the lowest in the country and higher life expectancy of around 72 years.
60. On the other hand, improving maternal health and reductions in child mortality remain a

challenge. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 87.06 per cent (Annual Report on Birth and Death, DES, 2015). Similarly, proportion of pregnant women receiving at least three ANC checkups, is still stands at around 62%. Although recent data of the Government of NCT of Delhi suggests that these proportions have improved, thereby making more births safer, nevertheless Delhi is still far from attaining the goals of universal ANC and institutional deliveries. Delhi is also yet to attain universal immunization coverage of children aged 12-13 months.

61. Various important health programmes under NRHM focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, Cancer etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) - women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/community toilets. Directorate of AYUSH is looking after health care services of ISM & Homeopathy. The 1st Ayurveda Medical College and hospital i.e. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur is functioning in Delhi under the Directorate of Ayush for OPD / IPD services.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

62. The Article 41 of under Part – IV - Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India expects the state to “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.” Also the Article 42 says the state shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. 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 the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Senior Citizens, Women in distress, persons with special needs, economically weaker section of society, labourers and others.
63. The Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities Department are implementing most of these schemes apart from implementation of various programme by some other departments directly. The total budget allocation of these three departments in Annual Plan 2016-17 was ₹ 2051 Crore out of which the allocation for financial assistance (pension scheme) for Senior Citizen (3.82 lakh beneficiaries), Women in Distress (1.79 lakh beneficiaries and person with special needs (70,000 beneficiaries) is approximately ₹ 970 Crore. The Government in 2016-17 has decided to enhance the financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under these schemes subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced

income limit for eligibility to ₹ 1 lakh per annum. The notification for this effect has been issued for financial assistance to Senior Citizen and person with special needs.

64. Some of the major projects being implemented by GNCTD for empowerment and welfare of women and children are Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Kishori Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. There are hostels facilities being provided to women working in Delhi. There is Delhi Commission for Women set up in Delhi under which various programmes are working for the women those who are in distress.
65. Government implements several other schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities like financial assistance for purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was functioning in Delhi since September, 2008 to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology, Care of Neglected Children.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

66. Delhi was one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept., 2013 soon after enactment of NFSA, 2013 by Government of India. Delhi Government has so far issued National Food Security Smart Cards of 19.50 lakh to eligible households covering total beneficiaries of 72.60 lakh for disbursement of food entitlements under National Food Security Act, 2013 after verifications of eligible beneficiaries as on 31st March 2016. Almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled. The beneficiaries are getting foodgrains through 2254 Fair Price Shops presently being run by Government of Delhi.
67. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, public distribution system in Delhi is confined to cereals, wheat and rice and another essential commodity viz. sugar. In Delhi, public distribution system comprised of a network of Fair Price Shops for making available specified articles at controlled prices through household consumer cards, commonly called ration cards.
68. There are 19.50 lakh Aadhar linked Smart Food Cards issued to the beneficiaries in Delhi, who got their entitlement of ration through 2283 Fair Price Shops. Maximum percentage of ration cards holders are in North-West Delhi (16.70%) followed by North-East (15.42%) and South-West (14.13%). New Delhi District has the lowest percentage of ration card holders i.e. (4.47%).

TRADE AND COMMERCE

69. Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of the society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.
70. Number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 171868 in 2003-04 to 373192 in 2016-17. The Sixth Economic Census was a Central Sector scheme undertaken by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi conducted during 2013, covered all the entrepreneurial activities in the field of agricultural (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors operating in the geographical boundaries of Delhi. The total number of establishments found to be operating in NCT of Delhi during 2013 comes to 8,75,308. Out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005.

POVERTY LINE

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

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is located at 28.61° N 77.23°E, and lies in Northern India. It borders the Indian states of Haryana on the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh (UP) to the east. The total area of NCT Delhi is 1483 Sq. km. It has a length of 51.9 km (32mi) and a width of 48.48 km (30mi). Delhi includes in India's seismic zone-IV, indicating its vulnerability to major earthquakes. Delhi features an atypical version of the humid subtropical climate. Due to rapid pace of urbanization; landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from majority of rural area to urban. The rural-urban areas change during the last three censuses in Delhi is presented in Statement 2.1:

Statement 2.1

AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

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

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011 provisional

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

3. Population

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

in Census 2011. As per Revenue Department record these census towns are located in rural area of Delhi and they are not part of notified urban area of Delhi.

4. Growth of Population

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

Statement 2.2:

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

(in Lakh)

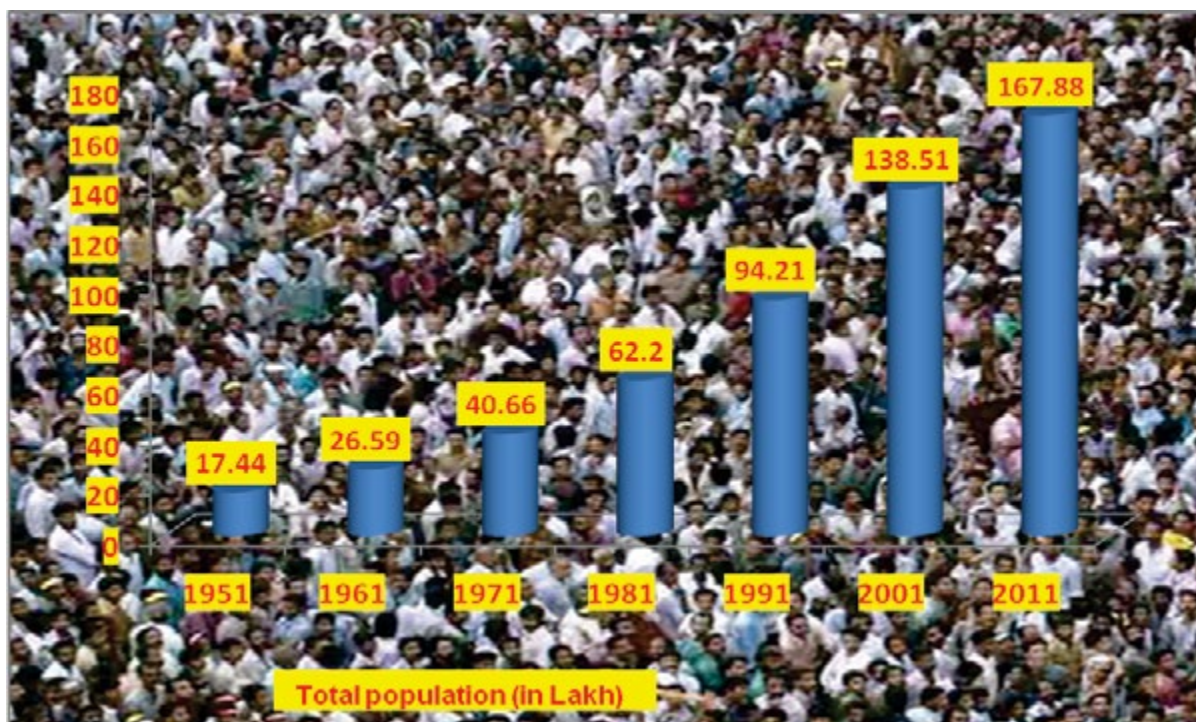
S. No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Population in All India
		Population	Growth (%)	Population	Growth (%)	
1.	1951	17.44	--	3610.88	--	0.48
2.	1961	26.59	52.44	4392.35	21.64	0.61
3.	1971	40.66	52.93	5481.60	24.80	0.74
4.	1981	62.20	53.00	6833.29	24.66	0.91
5.	1991	94.21	51.45	8464.21	23.87	1.11
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 population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011 of Delhi as in all Censuses since 1951; the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributable to implementation of various employment promotion programmes like MNREGA and welfare schemes like pension to senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on the one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut etc. contributing in reducing the migration to Delhi. The rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts about 0.05 per cent of the India's geographical area but consists 1.39 per cent of the nation's population.
- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 2.2 that the percentage of Delhi's population to the

national level enhanced from 0.48 per cent in 1951 to 1.39 per cent in 2011. The rate of growth of population in Delhi was highest during 1971-81 at 53.00 per cent. The annual rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was 2.12 per cent per annum which was higher than the national level of 0.35 per cent per annum. The population in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 2.1.

Chart 2.1
POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011



5. District-wise Population

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

Statement 2.3

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

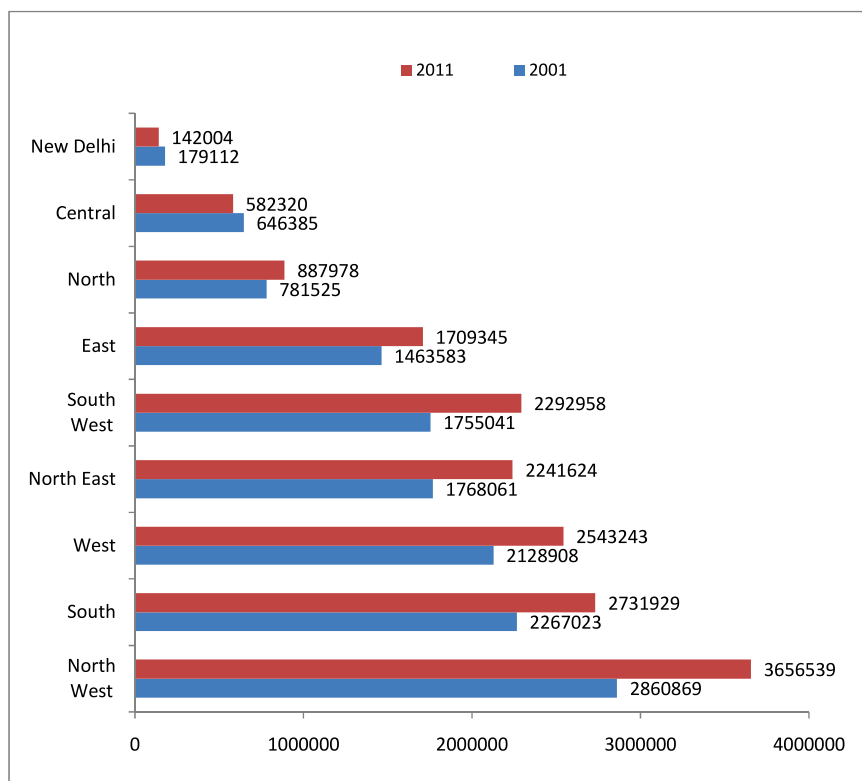
S. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3656539	21.78	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2731929	16.27	2
3.	West	2128908	15.37	3	2543243	15.15	3
4.	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2241624	13.35	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292958	13.66	4
6.	East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

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

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

Chart 2.2

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI-2001 & 2011



6. Sex Ratio

6.1 Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing Socio Economic features of population. It is the ratio of females per thousand male population. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 868. During the last decade 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 feticide and complete abolition of sex determination practices during the pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4

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

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, sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per 2001 and 2011 censuses. Sex ratio of northern states as per 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 2.5.

Statement 2.5

SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001& 2011

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

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

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

Statement 2.6

BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE.

Sl. No	Years	Births			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
1.	2001	296287	163816 (55.29)	132471 (44.71)	809
2.	2002	300659	164184 (54.61)	136475 (45.39)	831
3.	2003	301165	165173 (54.84)	135992 (45.16)	823
4.	2004	305974	167849 (54.86)	138125 (45.14)	823
5.	2005	324336	178031 (54.89)	146305 (45.11)	822
6.	2006	322750	176242 (54.61)	146508 (45.39)	831
7.	2007	322044	174289 (54.12)	147755 (45.88)	848
8.	2008	333908	166583 (49.89)	167325 (50.11)	1004
9.	2009	354482	185131 (52.22)	169351 (47.78)	915
10.	2010	359463	189122 (52.61)	170341 (47.39)	901
11.	2011	353759	186870 (52.82)	166889 (47.18)	893
12.	2012	360473	191129 (53.02)	169344 (46.98)	886
13.	2013	370000	195226 (52.76)	174774 (47.24)	895
14.	2015	373693	197078 (52.73)	176615 (47.26)	896
15.	2016	374012	197080 (52.69)	176932 (47.31)	898

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

- 6.4 Sex ratio as per the birth registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) indicate a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 898 in 2015. The increase in sex ratio during 2005 to 2008 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for empowerment of women and welfare of children by the Government of NCT of Delhi.
- 6.5 On the basis of estimates of population for the year 2009, the sex ratio of selected nations is presented in Statement 2.7.

Statement 2.7

SEX RATIO IN SELECTED NATIONS- 2009

(Number)

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

Source: -http://www.geohive.com/earth/pop_gender.aspx

7. Density of Population

- 7.1 Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistics for places all over the world. Population density is the measure of the number of population per unit area. It is commonly represented as people residing per square kilometer. As per 2011 census, the density of population in Delhi worked out at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of

population in Delhi was the highest among all States and Union Territories during the year 2011. District-wise density of population in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.8.

Statement 2.8

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

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

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

- 7.2 It is evident from Statement 2.8 that North East District ranks the first in terms of population density in Delhi at 36155 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last district with population density at 4057 persons per Sq. Km. During the last decade the density of population in New Delhi showed a declining trend from 5117 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 4057 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

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

Statement 2.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011

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

Source: Census of India 2011.

9. Literacy Rate

9.1 As per the 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 working population especially for taking care of children and their age-old parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 2.10.

Statement 2.10

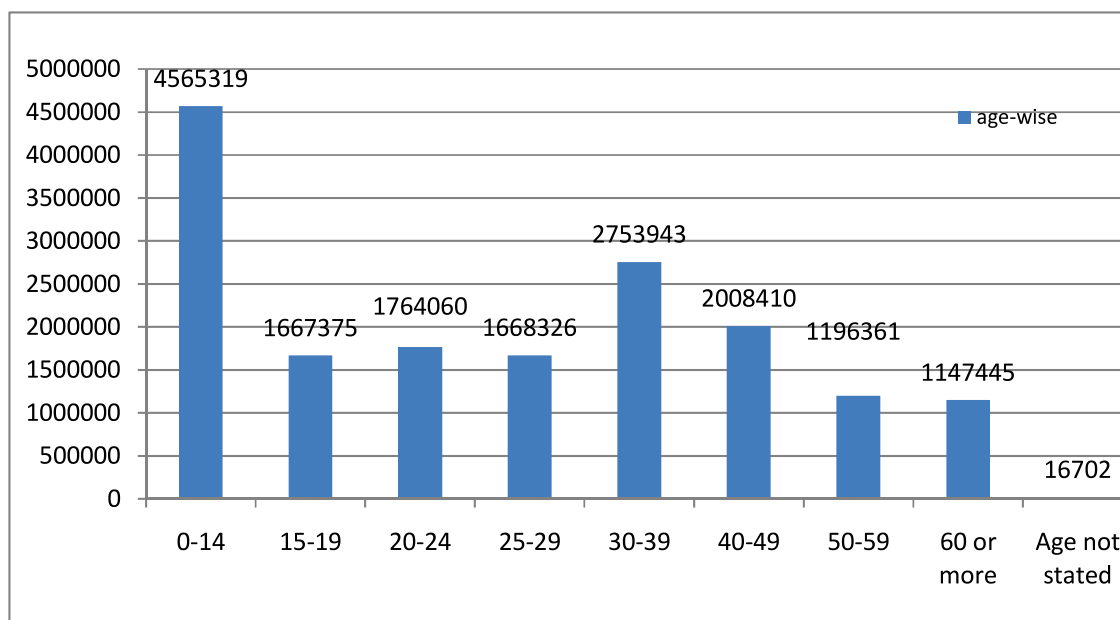
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011

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

Source: -Census of India. Primary Census Abstract 2011

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

Chart 2.3:
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI 2011



11. Metro Cities Population

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

Statement 2.11

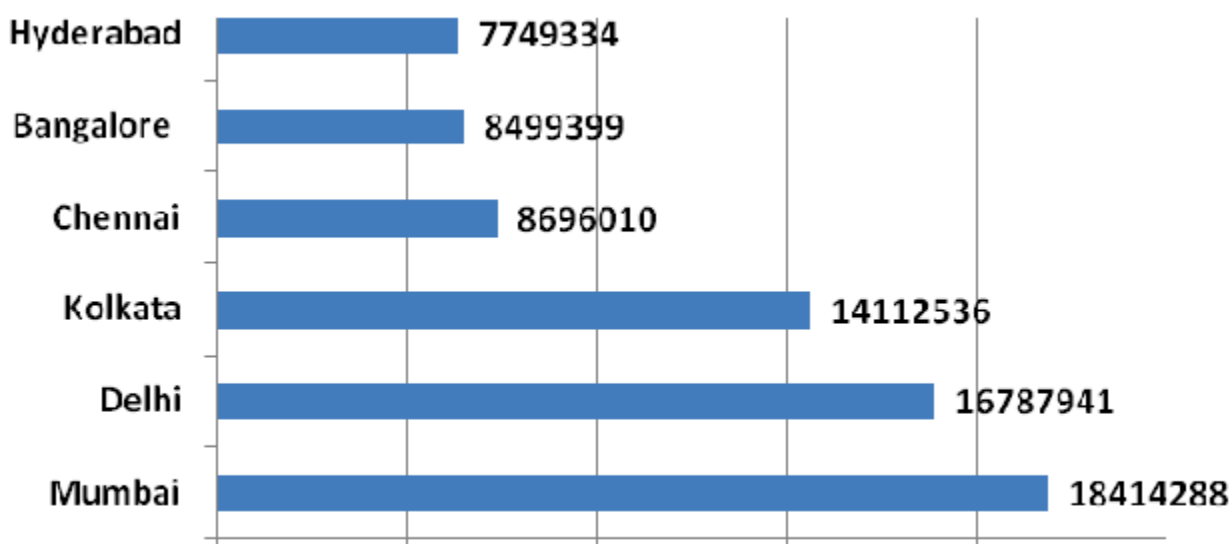
POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

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

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

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

Chart 2.4
POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011



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

Statement 2.12

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 1975, 2000 & 2025

(Million)

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

Sources: 1. *United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.*

2. http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005WUP_FS7.pdf

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

Statement 2.13

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

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

Sources: - 1. *United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.*

2. http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005WUP_FS7.pdf

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

12. Urban- Rural Scenario in Delhi

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

Statement 2.14

URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

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 of Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 2.15.

Statement 2.15

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

13 Vital Rates

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

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

Statement 2.16

VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

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.	2001	139.40	21.23	18.9	5.81	5.1	24	29
2.	2002	142.10	21.18	17.2	6.05	5.1	16	30
3.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
4.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
5.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
6.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
7.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
8.	2008	159.49	21.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
9.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
10.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
11.	2011	168.96	20.89	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
12.	2012	172.24	20.90	17.3	6.10	4.2	24	25
13.	2013	175.59	21.07	17.2	5.52	4.1	22	24
14.	2014	179.00	20.88	16.8	6.77	3.8	22	20
15.	2015	182.47	20.50	N.A	6.82	N.A	23	N.A

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

*estimated midyear population based on Census 2011

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

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

14. Migration

14.1 The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 2.17 that the percentage of migration was 28.24 per cent in 2015, while the percentage of natural growth in 2015 was 71.7 per cent. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2013 was 2.73 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 0.62 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2013 is given in the Statement 2.17.

Statement 2.17

TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2011

(In Lakh)

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

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

*estimated midyear population based Census 2011

Notes: 1. Natural Increase of population means the difference between total births and deaths

2. Migrated population is the difference between increased population and natural increase in population

15. Disabled Population in Delhi

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

Statement 2.18

DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2011

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

Source: - Census of India. 2011

15.2 It may be inferred from statement 2.18 that a critical percentage of disabled person facing movement disability which was 29% of the total disabled person. Near about 0.67 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement disabilities.

CHAPTER 3

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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. Estimates at Current Prices

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices estimated at ₹ 492424 crore, during 2014-15 showed a growth of 10.96 per cent over the preceding year. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 551963 crore during 2015-16 indicating a growth of 12.09 per cent. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi during 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 622385 crore which is at a growth of 12.76 per cent over 2015-16. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2014-15 was estimated at ₹ 447435 crore, recorded a growth of 10.57 per cent over the previous year. The Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices increased at ₹ 501104 crore during 2015-16 which is at a growth of 11.99 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi is likely to attain a level of ₹ 565655 crore which is estimated to grow at 12.88 per cent over 2015-16.

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

- 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices recorded at ₹ 422920 crore, during 2014-15 showed a growth of 7.97 per cent over the preceding year. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 460217 crore during 2015-16 indicating a growth of 8.82 per cent. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices during 2016-17 recorded at ₹ 498217 crore at a growth of 8.26 per cent over 2015-16. Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices during 2014-15 was estimated at ₹ 382103 crore, recorded a growth of 7.53 per cent over the previous year. The Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices increased at ₹ 414964 crore during 2015-16 at a growth of 8.60 per cent over the previous year.

The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi at constant prices calculated at ₹ 448529 crore which is estimated to grow at 8.09 per cent over 2015-16.

- 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 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector, marginal reduction in tertiary sector and an upward trend in secondary sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices reduced from 3.49 per cent in 2011-12 to 3.39 per cent in 2016-17. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi at constant prices increased from 13.09 per cent to 14.89 per cent. On the contrary, the percentage contribution of Service Sector to the GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices decreased from 83.42 per cent in 2011-12 to 81.72 per cent in 2016-17.
- 3.3 The information regarding the Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last six years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 3.1.

Statement 3.1

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

(₹ Crore)

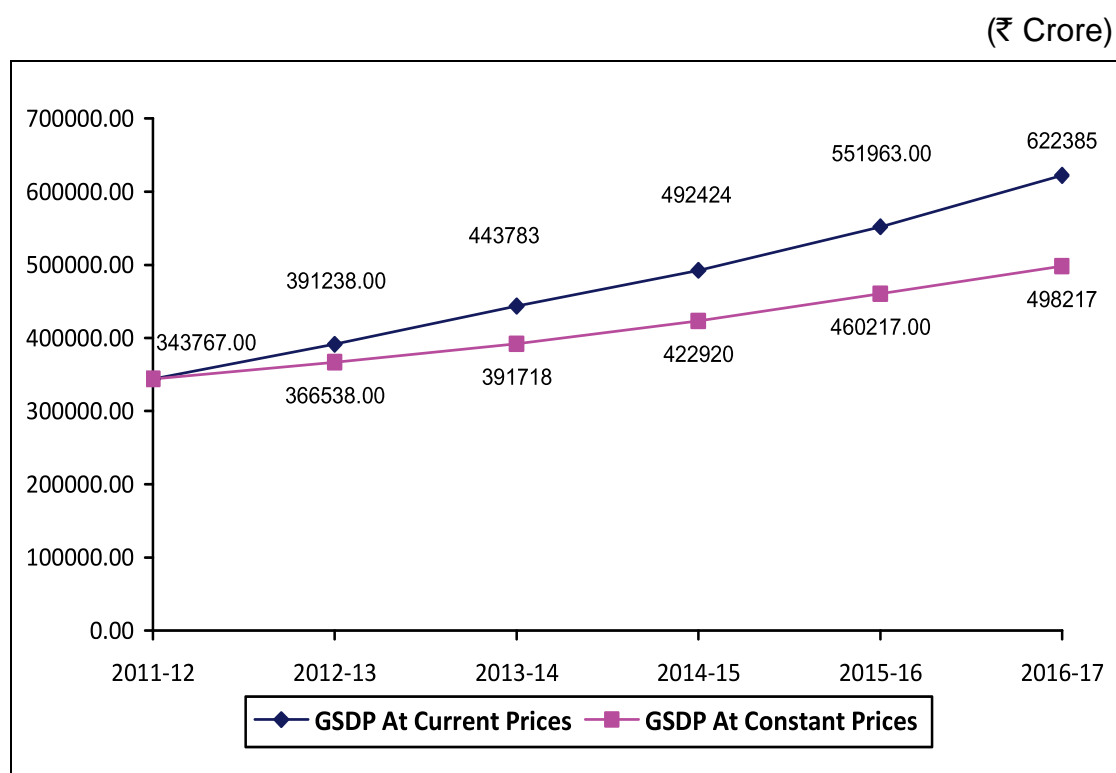
S. No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2011-12 (R)	343767	343767	314619	314619
2.	2012-13 (R)	391238	366538	357251	334103
3.	2013-14 (R)	443783	391718	404664	355337
4.	2014-15 (1 st RE)	492424	422920	447435	382103
5.	2015-16 (1 st RE)	551963	460217	501104	414964
6.	2016-17 (AE)	622385	498217	565655	448529

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

Note: (R) - Revised Estimates, (1st RE) – First Revised Estimates (AE) - Advance Estimates.

- 3.4 GSDP of Delhi, both at current and constant price (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 3.1

Chart 3.1
GSDP OF DELHI- CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES



3.5 The percentage growth of GSDP and NSDP of Delhi during the last five years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 3.2.

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

(In %)

S. No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	13.81	6.62	13.55	6.19
2.	2013-14	13.43	6.87	13.27	6.36
3.	2014-15	10.96	7.97	10.57	7.53
4.	2015-16	12.09	8.82	11.99	8.60
5.	2016-17	12.76	8.26	12.88	8.09

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

3.6 Brief Methodology to Estimate State Domestic Product

3.6.1 The Primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes 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 except for the operation of government irrigation system, for which the income method is followed. Estimates of GSVA in Mining & Quarrying industry are compiled from the annual financial statement of the companies for non-departmental enterprise and private corporate enterprises, extracted from MCA21 database.

3.6.2 The secondary sector of the economy includes those economic sectors that create a finished, usable product: manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply. 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 are prepared using the income 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 income method. The estimates of GSVA for Remediation and Other Utility Services have been compiled by aggregating the estimates for recycling, remediation, sewerage and other waste management services. The estimates of accounted construction for the entire economy 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.

3.6.3 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 subsectors 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 GSVAs for Public Sector segment are obtained through economic analysis of annual reports/accounts. The estimates of Private corporate estimates have been compiled using MCA21 database and NSS Surveys results.

4. Per Capita Income

- 4.1 The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 273618 in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 249004 in 2014-15 and ₹ 229518 in 2013-14. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 estimated at ₹ 303073. The annual growth rate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during the last five years (2013-17) was worked out at 11.42 per cent, 11.15 per cent, 8.49 per cent, 9.89 per cent and 10.76 per cent over the previous years respectively.
- 4.2 The per capita income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 226583 in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 212646 in 2014-15, registering a growth at 6.55 per cent. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at constant prices during 2016-17 is estimated to reach at ₹ 240318.
- 4.3 Delhi's per capita income was almost three times of the national average, both at current and constant prices. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last six years is presented in Statement 3.3.

Statement 3.3

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI & INDIA DURING 2011-12 TO 2016-17

(In ₹)

YEAR	CURRENT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)		CONSTANT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)	
	DELHI*	ALL INDIA	DELHI*	ALL INDIA
2011-12 (R)	185343	63460	185343	63460
2012-13 (R)	206503	71011	193123	65568
2013-14 (R)	229518	79146	201541	68717
2014-15 (1 st RE)	249004	86513	212646	72712
2015-16 (1 st RE)	273618	94178	226583	77524
2016-17 (AE)	303073	103818	240318	82112

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

Note: - (R) - Revised Estimates, (1st RE) – First Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

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

- 4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 3.3 that the per capita income of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹ 185343 in 2011-12 to ₹ 303073 in 2016-17 recorded an annual compound growth rate at 10.34 per cent. During the same period the per capita income of Delhi at constant prices increased at 5.33 per cent per annum. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last six years both at current and constant prices is depicted in Chart 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 respectively.

Chart 3.2.1

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES

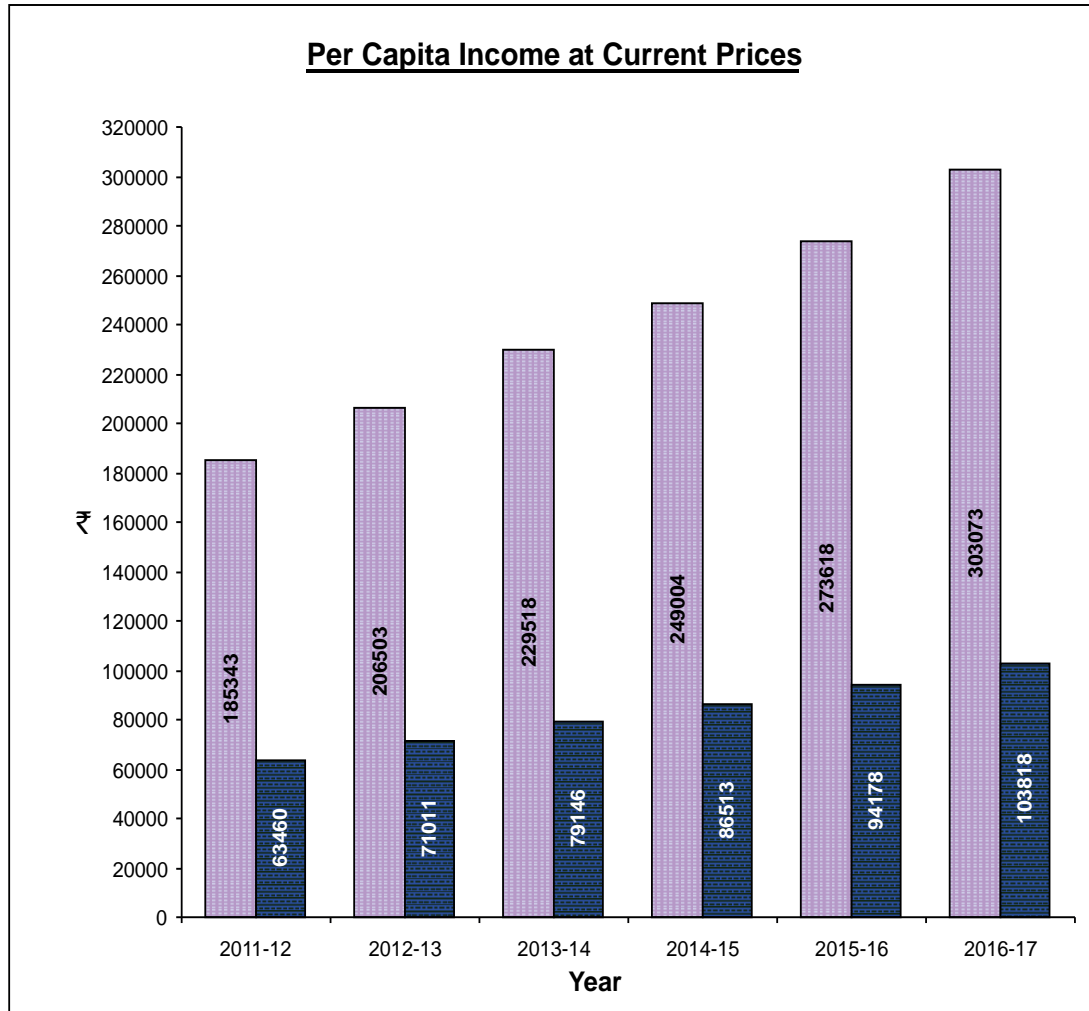
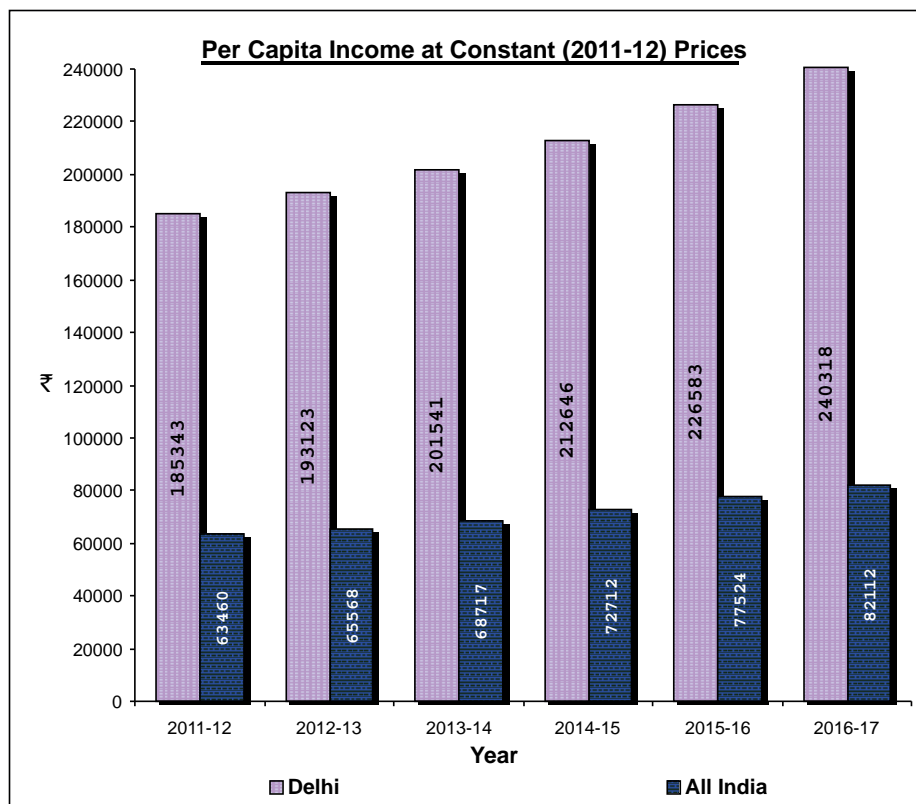


Chart 3.2.2



PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CONSTANT PRICES

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

Statement 3.4

GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA FROM 2012-13 TO 2016-17

(Per cent)

SI No.	Years	Delhi		India	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	11.42	4.20	11.9	3.3
2.	2013-14	11.15	4.36	11.5	4.8
3.	2014-15	8.49	5.51	9.3	5.8
4.	2015-16	9.89	6.55	8.9	6.6
5.	2016-17	10.76	6.06	10.2	5.9

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

5. Sectoral Composition of GSVA

5.1 As a general phenomenon what is observed in most of urbanized cities in the world. Delhi is also showing the same result, that is the major contribution of income from the service sector. The analysis of sector-wise growth in the Gross State 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 six years. The contribution from secondary sector showed an increasing trend during the last six years. The composition of GSVA at current and constant prices (2011-12) in three different sectors viz, agriculture, secondary and service sectors of Delhi during 2011-17 is presented in Statement 3.5.

Statement 3.5

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

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Years	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
		₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%
1.	2011-12								
	a. Current	10583.50	3.49	39681.17	13.09	252936.96	83.42	303201.63	100.00
	b. Constant	10583.50	3.49	39681.17	13.09	252936.96	83.42	303201.63	100.00
2.	2012-13								
	a. Current	10036.08	2.92	48498.28	14.17	283903.96	82.91	342438.33	100.00
	b. Constant	9214.45	2.87	45327.53	14.12	266474.72	83.01	321016.71	100.00
3.	2013-14								
	a. Current	12714.12	3.28	54263.47	14.07	318776.23	82.65	385753.81	100.00
	b. Constant	11194.87	3.29	48015.46	14.08	281727.01	82.63	340937.33	100.00
4.	2014-15								
	a. Current	12143.45	2.82	57693.50	13.41	360395.54	83.77	430232.49	100.00
	b. Constant	11110.70	3.01	49321.96	13.34	309482.33	83.65	369914.99	100.00
5.	2015-16								
	a. Current	14233.70	2.97	69234.45	14.40	397367.62	82.63	480835.78	100.00
	b. Constant	13833.28	3.46	56998.84	14.30	327730.89	82.24	398563.01	100.00
6.	2016-17								
	a. Current	15750.64	2.90	80648.96	14.84	446980.16	82.26	543379.76	100.00
	b. Constant	14682.89	3.39	64268.14	14.89	352735.59	81.72	431686.62	100.00

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

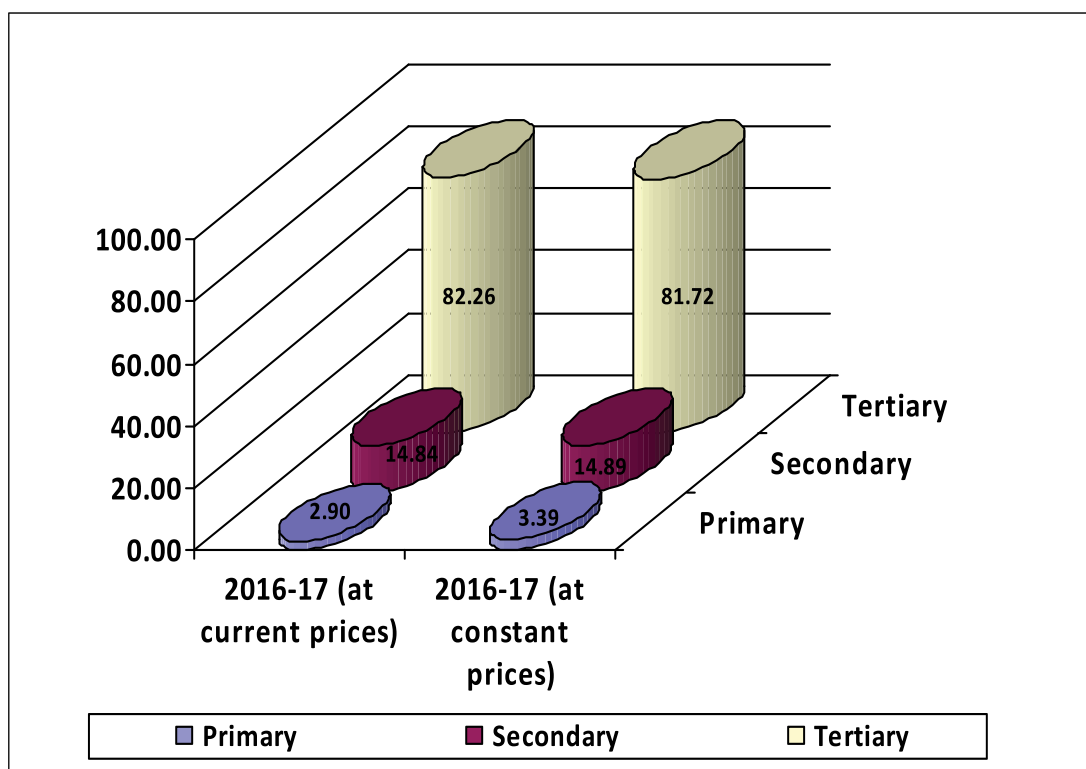
5.2 As evident from Statement 3.5 that more than 80 per cent of income of Delhi was from service sector, less than 15 per cent from secondary sector and less than 4 per cent from the primary sector. More clearly, the contribution of primary sector was 3.49 per cent during 2011-12 has come down to 2.90 per cent in 2016-17 at current prices. Similarly, the contribution of tertiary sector recorded at 83.42 per cent in 2011-12 declined to 82.26 per cent in 2016-17 at current prices. Contrary to this, the contribution of secondary sector to income of Delhi enhanced from 13.09 per cent in 2011-12 to 14.84 per cent in 2016-17.

5.3 The sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added of Delhi during 2016-17 at current prices and constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 3.3.

Chart 3.3

SECTOR-WISE COMPOSITION OF GSDVA OF DELHI AT CURRENT PRICES

(In %)



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

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC FINANCE

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

2. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid from the Centre. The Tax Revenue covers the receipts under Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, Luxury Tax etc. On the other hand, its Non Tax Revenue mainly comprises Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profit from investments and Service Charges/Fees/Fines etc. from various Government Departments and various public sector undertakings.
3. The Grants-in-Aid from the Centre includes (i) Non-Plan Grant viz discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, Grant for specific purposes depending upon the policy of the Government of India from time to time like compensation to meet the losses on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/implementation of VAT, enhanced compensation to the 1984 riot victims, compensation to Jammu and Kashmir Migrants, grant for improvement of statistical system in various districts of Delhi etc. and (ii) Plan Grants as Central Assistance for Annual Plan including grant in aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Road Fund and JNNURM etc.
4. Similarly, Delhi Government's Capital Receipt mainly covers recovery of loans and advances from Local Bodies/Undertakings/Government Servants etc. and Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of the Government of India.
5. The expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of Delhi is broadly maintained under the Heads of Plan, Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Further, both the Plan & Non-Plan expenditure is maintained under the heads of Revenue and Capital Accounts.
6. The Non-Plan Revenue expenditure of Delhi Government mainly covers the items like salary and office expenses, interest payment to Government of India, devolution of funds to Local Bodies, Grant-in-Aid to various Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)/Institutions, Subsidies, if any, being provided by the Government to defray the cost of some items/services under Non- Plan etc. On the other hand, the Non-Plan Capital expenditure of the Delhi Government covers the repayment of loan to the Government of India, Non Plan loans/advances to the Local Bodies/Government Servants, Public Sector Enterprises etc.

7. The Revenue Expenditure under Plan mainly covers Salary/cost of equipments /grant-in-aid etc. On the other hand, the Capital expenditure under Plan covers the Capital Outlay for various infrastructure projects being implemented by Government Departments including Equity capital to the Public Sector Enterprises etc. and loans & advances being provided for remunerative schemes/projects of Local Bodies/PSEs, etc.
8. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 13.61 per cent in 2015-16(Prov.) as compared to the growth of 2.64 per cent in 2014-15. Excise recorded the highest growth of 23.82 per cent in 2015-16(Prov.). Tax collections under Stamps and Registration, VAT and Motor Vehicle Tax recorded a growth of 20.85 per cent, 10.70 per cent and 3.09 per cent respectively while Other Taxes comprising Luxury Tax (32.93 percent), Entertainment Tax (59.96 percent), and Betting Tax (95.14 percent) registered a growth of 42.47 per cent during 2015-16(Prov.). The tax collection for the year 2016-17 are budgeted with a growth of 20.84% over the previous year.
9. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 2241.13 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) as against ₹ 1764.32 crore received in 2014-15. The higher release of Small Saving Loan during the year 2015-16 due to increase of saving limits under 80C from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹1.5 lakh by the Government of India.
10. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission (14th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, Delhi remains loser on account of the dispensations recommended by the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc. Now, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02. Further, in pursuance of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for providing grants for improving statistical system in State and district level, the Government of India released a special grant of ₹ 2 crore to Delhi in 2014-15 only .
11. 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. Present formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi has been extended based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission whose tenure completed in 2010-11. The Delhi Government has set up the Fourth Delhi Finance Commission under the Chairmanship of Sh. P.S. Bhatnagar and the Commission submitted their report to the Government of NCT of Delhi. The decision regarding the Commission's recommendations are still pending. The Delhi Government has constituted the Fifth Delhi Finance Commission in April, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Sh. Sudhir Krishnan.

12. The Delhi Government has implemented a subsidy scheme at 50 per cent on the existing tariff to the domestic consumers of electricity consuming upto 400 units per month with effect from March, 2015. Accordingly, Government has released an amount of ₹ 1442.76 crore on this account during 2015-16. 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 has released an amount of ₹ 190 crore on this account during 2015-16 to Delhi Jal Board for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free water to consumers.
13. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 8656.30 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6075.09 crore in 2014-15. The budgeted revenue surplus for 2016-17 is ₹ 5543.45 crore which is 0.89% of GSDP for 2016-17.
14. The private stage carriage buses run by individual private operators have been replaced with a new scheme for operation of cluster buses being operated by corporate entities to provide better services and safety of journey to the commuters of Delhi. According to the scheme the Government has to meet the viability gap between the cost of operation and revenue earned from such bus scheme. Thus, presently, the Delhi Government has to bear the working losses of both, DTC and Cluster bus scheme.
15. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has succeeded in meeting their operating expenses from 2010-11. No Non Plan Assistance was provided to them since 2010-11. During 2012-13 to 2014-15 they have maintained revenue surplus, however it turned into revenue deficit in 2015-16 (RE) and 2016-17 (BE).
16. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) has been 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 Jhomprie settlements, Resettlement of such residents, etc. During 2015-16 Government of NCT of Delhi provided a non plan loan of ₹40 crore for meeting their salary and other administrative expenses.
17. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has been trifurcated into North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation vide Government of Delhi's Notification dated 13th January 2012 to provide better municipal services to the residents of Delhi. These three new Municipal Corporations have inherited debt liabilities in view of poor financial conditions of erstwhile MCD. The Delhi Government provided a Non Plan loan of ₹ 1000 crore in 2012-13 and ₹ 250 crore in 2013-14. Due to limited availability of resources during 2015-16, Government of NCT of Delhi has released ₹ 551 crore under non-plan loan to North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations to meet the salary crisis.

18. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March, 2016 (Prov.) was ₹ 33303.89 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 6.03 per cent of GSDP during 2015-16.
19. The flow of Plan Grants to Delhi has decreased substantially from ₹ 2020.19 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 1353.27 crore in 2015-16. Such reduction in Plan Grants in 2015-16 is mainly because of the reduction on account of release of special grant for JNNURM, central road fund, water projects and power sector support to Delhi. GNCTD receives an amount of ₹ 1353.27 crore consist of ₹ 394.98 crore on account of Normal Central Assistance, ₹ 27.15 crore as NSAP, ₹ 14.59 crore as Central Road Fund, ₹ 50 crore for water projects and ₹ 866.55 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).
20. Similarly, the Non-Plan Grants from the Centre has increased considerably from ₹ 327.95 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 2905.02 crore in 2015-16 mainly because of compensation on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/ implementation of Value Added Tax (VAT). It is pertinent to mention that Government of India had released an amount of ₹ 2572.97 crore during the year 2015-16 on account of CST/ VAT compensation which is accumulation of previous years.
21. Due to financial prudence GNCT of Delhi was in Fiscal Surplus of ₹ 218.82 crore in 2014-15 which is enhanced to ₹ 1321.92 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) which is 0.24 per cent of GSDP as compared to 0.04 per cent during 2014-15.
22. Thus, the overall Financial Position of Delhi is sound.
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 Receipt

- 24.1 As per population Census- 2011, the population of Delhi has 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. Thus, in view of increased population growth, it is necessary for the Government to augment its revenue to finance its development schemes/projects in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people in Delhi.
- 24.2 Revenue receipts can broadly be categorized as Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The position of revenue receipts of Delhi Government is presented in Statement 4.1. and Charts 4.1 and 4.2 (Ref. Table 4.1 for further details)

Statement 4.1
REVENUE RECEIPT

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Item	2007-08	2013-14	TGR 2007-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	1318.40	2969.08	24.13	2841.67	3434.11	4000.00
2	State Excise	1301.25	3151.63	17.40	3422.39	4237.69	5200.00
3	VAT	8310.49	17925.71	14.15	18289.31	20245.82	24500.00
4	Taxes on Vehicles	420.20	1409.27	26.67	1558.83	1607.01	1950.00
5	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	432.46	463.00	2.27	491.70	700.53	875.00
A	Tax Revenue (1 to 5)	11782.80	25918.69	15.64	26603.90	30225.16	36525.00
B	Non-Tax Revenue	1816.70	659.14	-23.93	632.54	515.40	996.00
C	Grants from the centre	1312.89	1402.86	-2.92	2348.14	4258.29	3869.99
D	Total Revenue Receipts (A to C)	14912.39	27980.69	10.80	29584.59	34998.85	41390.99

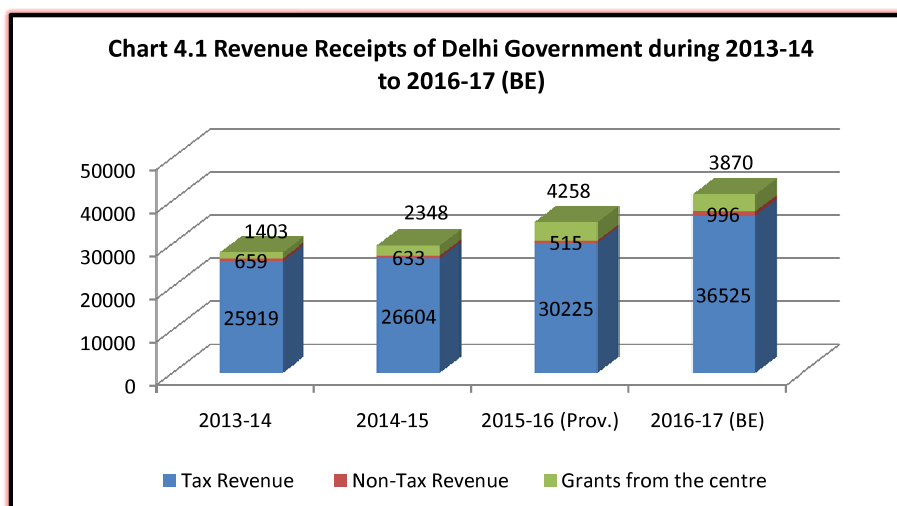
Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2014-15 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2015-16 are from Principal Account Office and 2016-17 from Budget document, GNCTD.

Note: TGR – Trend Growth Rate (%).

Chart 4.1
REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (BE)

(₹ crore)

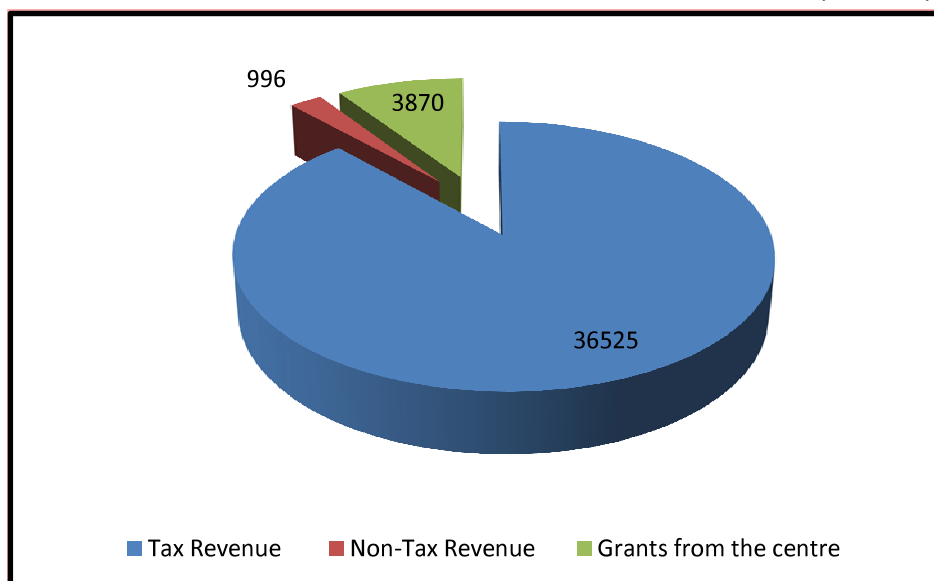


24.3 The total Revenue Collection of Delhi Government was ₹ 34998.85 crore (6.34% of GSDP) in 2015-16 as against ₹ 29584.59 crore (6.01% of GSDP) during 2014-15. During 2015-16 the growth of revenue receipts recorded at 18.30 per cent mainly contributed by tax revenue and grants from the centre. It is also pertinent to mention the fact that during 2015-16, the tax collections grow by 13.61% as compare to 2.64% in 2014-15. Simultaneously, the growth in grants from the centre has increased to 81.35 per cent from 67.38 per cent in 2014-15. The growth of non tax revenue of the Government of NCT of Delhi has been decreased from a negative growth of 4.04% in 2014-15 to a negative growth of 18.52% in 2015-16. The targeted revenue collection for the year 2016-17(BE) is ₹ 41390.99 crore with the growth of 18.26% over the previous year.

Chart 4.2

REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2016-17(BE)

(₹ crore)



24.4 Chart 4.2 represents the Tax Revenue, own Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-Aid from the Centre during 2016-17. The major source of Revenue Receipt of Delhi Government during 2016-17 is its Tax Revenue which was ₹ 36525 crore (88.24%) followed by Grants from the Centre at ₹ 3870 crore (9.35%) and Non-Tax Revenue at ₹ 996 crore (2.41%).

25. Tax Revenue

25.1 The targeted tax collection for the year 2016-17(BE) is ₹ 36525 crore with the growth of 20.84% over the previous year. The Tax Revenue of Delhi Government was ₹ 30225.16

crore (5.48 per cent of GSDP) in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 26603.90 crore (5.40 per cent of GSDP) in 2014-15. Delhi's Tax Revenue registered a growth of 13.61 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to the Growth of 2.64 per cent in 2014-15. The main items of Tax Revenue of Delhi Government during 2015-16 are Value Added Tax (VAT) which was ₹ 20245.82 crore (66.98%) followed by State Excise at ₹ 4237.69 crore (14.02%), Stamps & Registration Fees at ₹ 3434.11 crore (11.36%), Taxes on Motor Vehicle at ₹ 1607.01 crore (5.32%) and other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services (including Entertainment, Betting & Luxury Tax) at ₹ 700.53 crore (2.32%). The details regarding the collection of various tax revenue collections during 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Prov.) is presented in the following Statement 4.2. (Ref. Chart 4.3 and Table 4.1)

Statement 4.2

TAX COLLECTION: 2012-16

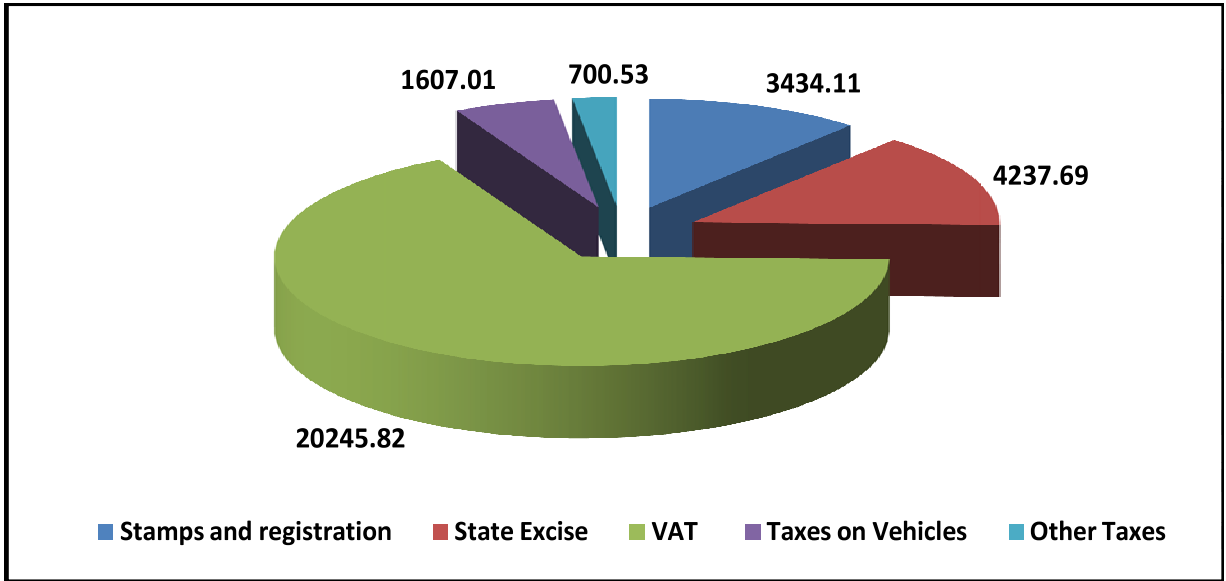
(₹ Crore)

S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Actual			Prov.	Growth over previous year			
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	38.29	-4.16	-4.29	20.85
2	State Excise	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	13.26	9.82	8.59	23.82
3	VAT	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	14.93	13.43	2.03	10.70
4	Taxes on Vehicles	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	18.20	13.63	10.61	3.09
5	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	5.61	10.28	6.20	42.47
	Tax Revenue (1 to 5)	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	17.32	10.61	2.64	13.61

Chart 4.3

TAX REVENUE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT IN 2015-16 (Prov.)

(₹ Crore)

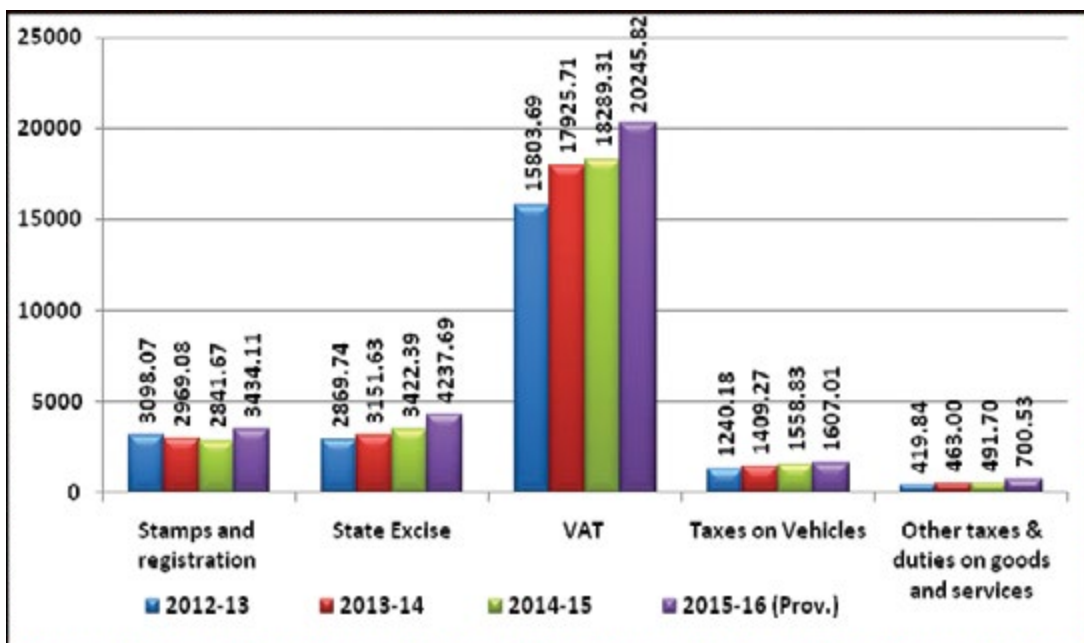


25.2. The year-wise position of collection of various Taxes and their percentage share during 2012-13 to 2015-16 is shown in Chart 4.4 and Statement 4.3 respectively.

Chart 4.4

YEAR-WISE POSITION OF COLLECTION OF TAXES: 2012-16

(₹ in crore)



Statement 4.3
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VARIOUS TAXES
DURING 2012-13 TO 2015-16 (Prov.)

(Per cent)

S.N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Actual			Prov.
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	13.22	11.46	10.68	11.36
2	State Excise	12.25	12.16	12.86	14.02
3	VAT	67.45	69.16	68.75	66.98
4	Taxes on Vehicles	5.29	5.44	5.86	5.32
5	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	1.79	1.79	1.85	2.32
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Figures for 2012-13 to 2014-15 from Finance Accounts and 2015-16 are from Principal Account Office of GNCTD.

25.3 The annual growth of Tax Revenue during 2015-16 (Prov.) was 13.61 per cent as compared to the growth of 2.64 per cent during 2014-15. Stamps & Registration Fees registered an annual growth of 20.85 per cent during 2015-16 as compared to the negative growth of 4.29 per cent during 2014-15 due to global economic slowdown which adversely affected the collection under the head. Similarly, VAT registered a growth of 10.70 per cent during 2015-16 against the growth of 2.03 per cent during 2014-15. The growth of other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services was 42.47 per cent during 2015-16 as compared to the growth of 6.20 per cent during 2014-15. However, the growth in collection of Taxes on Motor Vehicle was lesser at 3.09 per cent during 2015-16 as compared to the growth of 10.61 per cent during 2014-15. Similarly the growth of State Excise was at 23.82 per cent during 2015-16 as compared to 8.59 per cent during 2014-15. The targeted growth for 2016-17 (BE) is 20.84%.

26. Non Tax Revenue

26.1 The Delhi Government's own Non-Tax Revenue mainly consists of interest receipt on account of loans and advances provided by Delhi Government to its Local Bodies and Undertakings, dividends and profits from investments in various Public Sector Undertakings and 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 DURING 2012-13 TO 2016-17 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

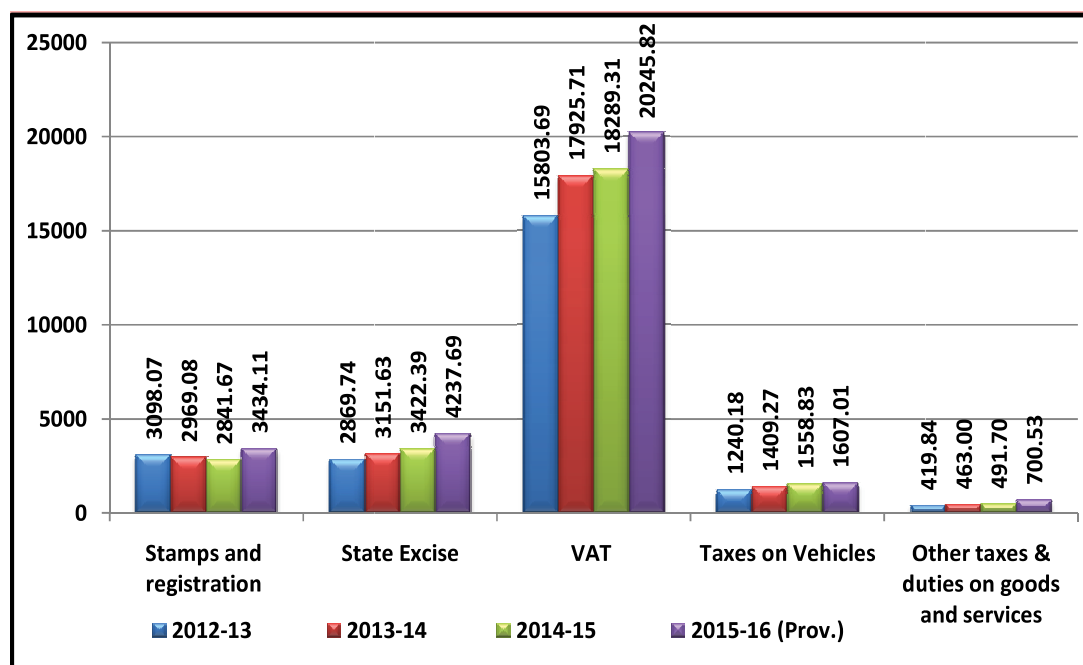
S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Actual			Prov.	BE
1	Interest Receipts	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	611.47
2	Dividends and profits	26.25	11.95	12.90	12.32	25.00
3	Services Charges	260.66	267.84	269.13	420.55	359.53
	Total	626.93	659.14	632.54	515.40	996.00

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 2016-17(BE) is ₹ 996 crore. Delhi's own Non-Tax Revenue was ₹ 515.40 crore in 2015-16 (0.09% of the GSDP) as compared to ₹ 632.54 crore (0.13% of GSDP) received during 2014-15. During 2016-17 Delhi Government's own Non Tax Revenue consisted interest receipt at ₹ 611.47 crore

(61.39%) followed by service charges of ₹ 359.53 crore (36.10%) and dividends and profits at ₹ 25.0 crore (2.51%).

27. Grant-in-Aid from the Centre

- 27.1 The Government of India have categorized the states as Special Category and General Category States for the purpose of providing funds based on some norms generally revenue base of a state, border region, etc.
- 27.2 The Grant-in-aid to Delhi from the Centre consists of discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, Non-Plan grant for specific purposes like compensation on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/implementation of VAT, Grant under Central Assistance for Annual Plan of Delhi and also grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The details of grant-in-aid from Centre to Delhi during 2012-13 to 2016-17 are mentioned in Statement 4.5.

Statement 4.5 GRANT-IN-AID FROM CENTRE

(₹Crore)

S.N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
					Prov.	BE
A	Non Plan Grants					
1	Grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
	Grant for Mid Day Meal	57.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Enhance compensation to 1984 riot victims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
3	Compensation for revenue losses due to phasing out of CST	0.00	0.00	0.00	2572.97	1400.00
4	Compensation to J&K Migrants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00
5	Others	8.57	1.91	2.95	7.05	5.00
	Total - A	391.49	326.91	327.95	2905.02	1782.00
B	Plan Grants					
1	Normal Central Assistance	281.75	272.26	325.00	394.98	412.99
2	Additional Central Assistance for Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
3	National Social Assistance Programme	36.45	53.10	54.45	27.15	60.00
4	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	249.22	358.14	552.84	866.55	1300.00
5	Central Road Fund	0.00	136.78	267.75	14.59	95.00
6	JNNURM	543.61	255.67	350.15	0.00	200.00
7	Other Grants	0.00	0.00	470.00	50.00	0.00
	Total - B	1111.03	1075.95	2020.19	1353.27	2087.99
	Total Grants (A+B)	1502.52	1402.86	2348.14	4258.29	3869.99
	Grants as % to GSDP	0.38	0.32	0.48	0.77	0.62

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

27.3 The Delhi Government has received Grant-in-aid of ₹ 4258.29 crore in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 2348.14 crore in 2014-15. One of the main reasons for steep increase in the grant-in-aid from the Centre during 2015-16 was the increase in receipt of Compensation for revenue losses due to phasing out of CST which was the accumulation of previous years and release on account of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc.

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 2012-13 to 2016-17 (BE).

Statement 4.6

TAX BUOYANCY IN DELHI

S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Prov.	2016-17 BE
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	2.77	-0.31	-0.39	1.72	1.29
2	State Excise	0.96	0.73	0.78	1.97	1.78
3	VAT	1.08	1.00	0.19	0.88	1.65
4	Taxes on Vehicles	1.32	1.02	0.97	0.26	1.67
5	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	0.41	0.77	0.57	3.51	1.95
	Total	1.25	0.79	0.24	1.13	1.63

28.2. The Tax Buoyancy of Delhi was highest at 1.63 during 2016-17 as compared to 1.13 during 2015-16. The Tax Buoyancy was lowest during 2014-15 due to global economic slowdown. The impact was severe in case of Stamps & Registration Fees during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

29. Tax Effort

29.1 Though Delhi is one among the higher per capita income States in the country, its position is 18th in terms of Own Tax/GSDP ratio (5.60%) during 2014-15 (RE). The Tax/GSDP ratio in 2014-15(RE) are Madhya Pradesh (8.09%), Tamil Nadu (7.85%), Punjab (7.76%), Karnataka (7.45%), Uttar Pradesh (7.28%), Haryana (6.7%), Rajasthan (6.50%) and Maharashtra (6.64%). 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

(₹ Crore)

S. N.	Years	Delhi		All States	
		Tax Revenue	% of GSDP	Tax Revenue	% of GDP
1	2007-08	11783	7.46	286546	6.25
2	2008-09	12181	6.43	321930	6.07
3	2009-10	13450	6.18	363060	5.94
4	2010-11	16478	6.52	460710	6.36
5	2011-12	19972	5.81	532270	6.09
6	2012-13	23432	5.99	625930	6.29
7	2013-14	25919	5.84	712419	6.32
8	2014-15 (RE)	27670	5.62	816870	6.57
9	2015-16 (BE)	34661	6.28	932212	6.82

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 under Plan and Non-Plan, interest payment to Government of India etc. The position of revenue expenditure of Government of Delhi is presented in Statement 4.8 and Chart 4.6.

Statement 4.8

REVENUE EXPENDITURE (PLAN & NON-PLAN) OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2007-08 TO 2016-17(BE)

(₹ Crore)

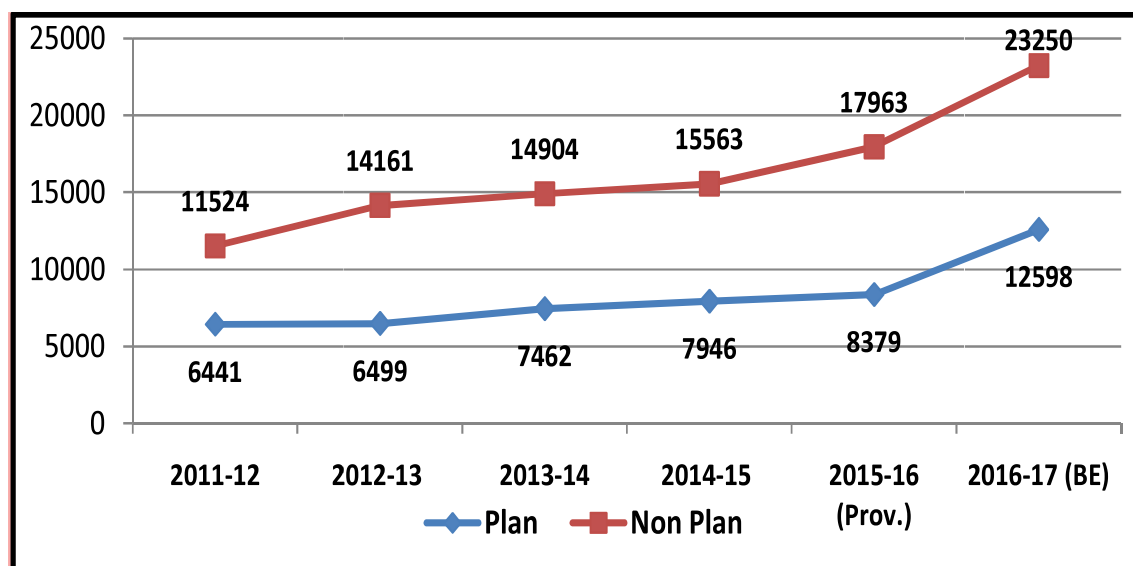
S.N.	Years	Non Plan		Plan	Total
			of which Intt.Payment		
1	2007-08	6441.51	2504.34	3329.01	9770.52
2	2008-09	7818.42	2511.87	3944.14	11762.56
3	2009-10	9158.12	2472.93	4742.77	13900.89
4	2010-11	9490.15	2579.52	4891.59	14381.74
5	2011-12	11524.00	2917.26	6440.86	17964.86
6	2012-13	14160.64	2862.88	6498.72	20659.36
7	2013-14	14904.25	2824.29	7462.28	22366.53
8	2014-15	15563.19	2774.00	7946.30	23509.49
9	2015-16 (Prov.)	17963.23	2809.81	8379.32	26342.55
10	2016-17 (BE)	23250.02	3394.81	12597.52	35847.54

Sources: Figures for 2007-08 to 2014-15 is from Finance Accounts, 2015-16 are from Principal Account Office and 2016-17 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

Chart 4.6

REVENUE EXPENDITURE (PLAN & NON-PLAN) DURING 2011-12 TO 2016-17(BE)

(₹ in crore)



30.2 The total Revenue Expenditure of Delhi Government was ₹ 26342.55 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) with a growth of 12.05 per cent. Statement 4.9 indicates the percentage growth of Revenue Expenditure during 2013-17. Out of the total revenue expenditure of ₹ 26342.55 crore in 2015-16 (Prov), an amount of ₹ 8379.32 crore (31.81 per cent) was under Plan and remaining ₹ 17963.23 crore (68.19 per cent) was under Non-Plan. The budgeted revenue expenditure for 2016-17 (BE) is ₹ 35847.54 crore with the growth of 36.08% over the previous year.

Statement 4.9

GROWTH OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(Per cent)

S. No	Items	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
	Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	8.26	5.11	12.05	36.08
1	Plan	14.83	6.49	5.45	50.34
2	Non Plan of which	5.25	4.42	15.42	29.43
a	Interest Payment	-1.35	-1.78	1.29	20.82

31. Interest Payment to Government of India

31.1 The interest liability of Government during a year depends on its outstanding debt in the previous year. The Delhi Government has made interest payment of ₹ 2809.81 crore in 2015-16 which is 9.30 per cent of its Tax Revenue during the year. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March, 2016 was ₹ 33303.89 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. 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. 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

S.N.	Years	Tax Revenue	Interest Payment	(%)
1	2007-08	11782.80	2504.34	21.25
2	2008-09	12180.70	2511.87	20.62
3	2009-10	13447.86	2472.93	18.39
4	2010-11	16477.75	2579.52	15.65
5	2011-12	19971.67	2917.26	14.61
6	2012-13	23431.52	2862.88	12.22
7	2013-14	25918.69	2824.29	10.90
8	2014-15	26603.90	2774.00	10.43
9	2015-16 (Prov.)	30225.16	2809.81	9.30
10	2016-17 (BE)	36525.00	3394.81	9.29

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 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 is being devolved to the Local Bodies as their Basic Tax Share, 5% of the net tax proceeds is being devolved as Non-Plan grant towards meeting expenditure on education/resettlement colonies and 1.5% of the net tax proceeds would be available as municipal reform funds to the successor entities of MCD and NDMC if there is improvement in their revenue and economy in expenditure. The Fourth Delhi Finance Commission submitted its report to the Delhi Government which is still under consideration. The Delhi Government has already set up the Fifth Delhi Finance Commission under the Chairmanship of Sh. Sudhir Krishnan. 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

(₹ Crore)

Sl. 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
	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
	Total	927.76	1650.89	1201.57	1514.89	2716.46
3	Total					
	a. MCD	1516.54	2957.17	2186.29	4034.04	6220.33
	b. NDMC	93.43	142.63	102.51	210.59	313.10
	c. DCB	15.97	30.01	16.19	32.98	49.17
	Total	1625.94	3129.81	2304.99	4277.61	6582.60

32.3 The devolution of funds to Local Bodies during the tenure (2006-11) of 3rd DFC is ₹ 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) has been trifurcated into North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation vide Government of Delhi's Notification dated 13th January 2012 to provide better municipal services to the residents of Delhi. The following Statement indicates the year-wise devolution of funds to Local Bodies during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (BE).

Statement 4.12

YEAR-WISE DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(₹ Crore)

		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
1	Elementary Education	806.61	966.17	1058.97	1108.98	1116.90	1238.65
a	North DMC	777.16	411.07	452.59	462.81	475.96	527.96
b	South DMC	0.00	313.91	345.66	353.46	363.50	403.22
c	East DMC	0.00	207.94	228.96	234.14	240.79	267.09
d	NDMC	26.02	29.38	28.12	33.45	32.25	35.54
e	DCB	3.43	3.87	3.64	25.12	4.40	4.84
2	Secondary Education (NDMC)	32.09	36.25	35.01	37.25	40.23	44.25
3	Maintenance of School Building	38.78	38.30	42.39	47.47	48.70	53.57
a	North DMC	38.78	16.87	18.68	20.92	21.46	23.60
b	South DMC	0.00	12.89	14.26	15.97	16.39	18.03
c	East DMC	0.00	8.54	9.45	10.58	10.85	11.94
4	Maintenance of Resettlement Colonies	125.04	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
a	North DMC	125.04	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06
b	South DMC	0.00	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65
c	East DMC	0.00	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29
5	Maintenance of Capital Assets	32.78	39.78	43.77	41.01	50.29	55.29
a	North DMC	31.46	14.55	16.11	18.04	18.51	20.35
b	South DMC	0.00	14.55	16.11	18.04	18.51	20.35
c	East DMC	0.00	9.19	10.17	11.39	11.68	12.85
d	NDMC	1.32	1.49	1.38	-6.46	1.59	1.74
6	Construction of Dhobi Ghatt (NDMC)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
7	Basic Tax Assignments	728.29	832.53	804.50	893.66	958.90	1016.80
a	North DMC	690.61	279.67	270.25	302.66	332.93	341.57
b	South DMC	0.00	358.79	346.70	388.29	398.36	438.19
c	East DMC	0.00	151.13	146.04	163.55	179.91	184.57
d	NDMC	23.66	27.10	26.19	22.00	30.10	33.11
e	DCB	14.02	15.84	15.32	17.16	17.60	19.36
9	Municipal Reform Fund	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.87
a	North DMC	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Break-up not available
b	South DMC	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c	East DMC	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	1763.69	2163.13	2084.74	2228.47	2315.12	2923.53

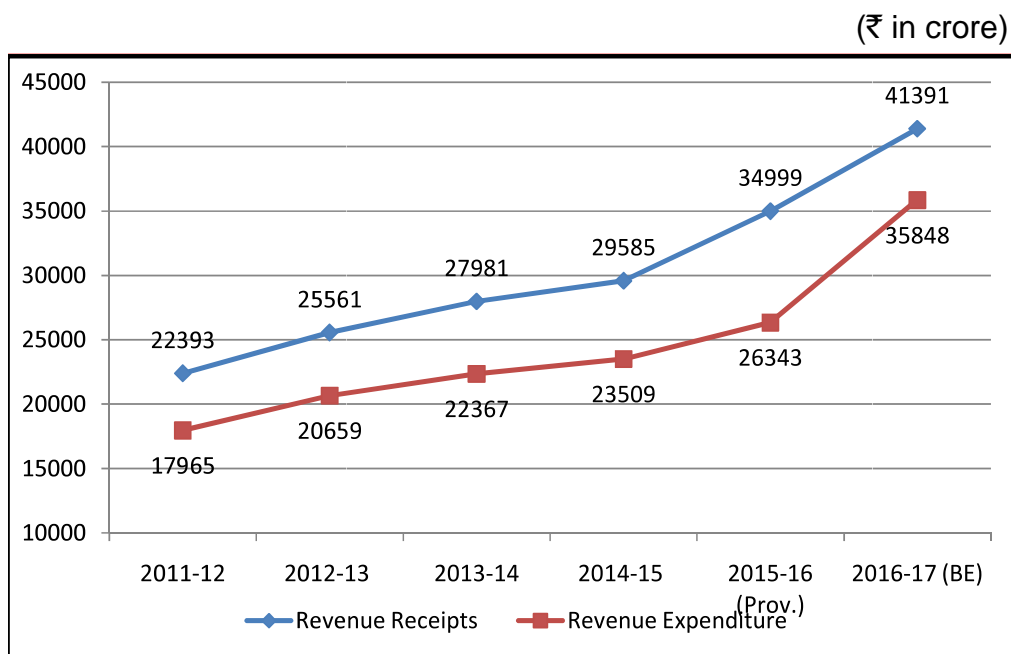
Sources: 1. PAO, GNCTD.

32.5 During 2015-16 (Prov.) a total of ₹ 2315.12 was devolved to Local Bodies, of which an amount of ₹ 892.92 crore (38.57 per cent) was devolved to North Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 830.41 crore (35.87 per cent) was devolved to South Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 465.52 crore (20.11 per cent) was devolved to East Delhi Municipal Corporation and ₹ 104.27 crore (4.50 per cent) and ₹ 22.00 crore (0.95 per cent) were devolved to NDMC and DCB respectively. ₹ 2923.53 crore is budgeted in 2016-17 (BE) as devolution to local bodies.

33. Revenue Surplus

33.1 Delhi has a distinct character of having consistent Revenue Surplus. The budgeted Revenue Surplus for the year 2016-17(BE) is ₹ 5543.45 crore. Chart 4.7 indicates the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure position of Delhi Government during 2011-12 to 2016-17(BE).

Chart 4.7
REVENUE RECEIPT & REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT



33.2. The position regarding the revenue surplus/deficit and fiscal surplus/deficit of Delhi viz.-a-viz. all States during the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 (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 & FISCAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF ALL STATES & GNCTD
DURING 2007-16**

(₹ in crore)

S.N.	Years	Revenue Surplus(-) /Deficit(+)		Fiscal Surplus(-) /Deficit(+)	
		Delhi	All States	Delhi	All States
1	2007-08	-5142	-42943	2041	75455
2	2008-09	-4590	-12672	2824	134589
3	2009-10	-6550	31020	3550	188820
4	2010-11	-10640	3050	-730	161460
5	2011-12	-4430	-23960	2550	168350
6	2012-13	-4900	-20320	2280	195470
7	2013-14	-5610	10560	3940	247850
8	2014-15 (RE)	-6100	18340	350	365460
9	2015-16 (BE)	-8160	-53720	420	333330
				(per cent to GSDP/GDP)	
1	2007-08	-3.26	-0.94	1.29	1.65
2	2008-09	-2.42	-0.24	1.49	2.54
3	2009-10	-3.01	0.51	1.63	3.09
4	2010-11	-4.21	0.04	-0.29	2.23
5	2011-12	-1.29	-0.27	0.74	1.93
6	2012-13	-1.25	-0.20	0.58	1.96
7	2013-14	-1.26	0.09	0.88	2.20
8	2014-15 (RE)	-1.23	0.15	0.07	2.94
9	2015-16 (BE)	-1.46	-0.40	0.08	2.44

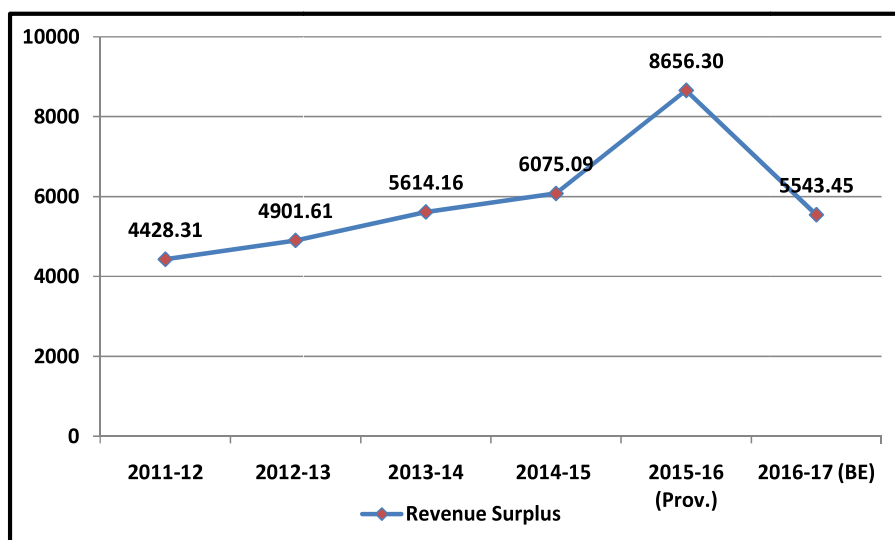
Sources: 1. Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

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

Chart. 4.8

REVENUE SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2011-17

(₹ in crore)



34. Capital Receipt

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

Statement 4.14

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)

No	Sources	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov)	2016-17 (BE)
1.	Small Saving Loan	922.41	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	3174.03
2.	Recovery of Loan & Advances	724.90	802.91	227.61	83.42	381.00
3.	Non-Plan Loan (For settlement of outstanding liabilities of DESU period)	0.00	3326.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Capital Receipts	1647.31	4965.80	1991.93	2324.55	3555.03

Sources: 1. Figures for 2012-13 to 2014-15 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2015-16 (Prov.) are from Principal Account Office and 2016-17 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

34.2 During 2015-16 (Prov.) Delhi Government's Capital Receipt was ₹ 2324.55 crore as compared to ₹ 1991.93 crore received during the previous year 2014-15. One of the main reasons for steep rise in Capital Receipts during 2015-16 was due to higher small saving collection amounting to ₹ 2241.13 crore received during 2015-16. Its indicate a growth of 27 per cent and the same was due to increase in the individual saving limit by the central government from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakh per annum. On the contrary, the recovery of loans and advances reduced significantly from ₹ 227.61 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 83.42 crore in 2015-16 (Prov). The budgeted capital receipts for 2016-17 (BE) is ₹ 3555.03 crore with the growth of about 53% over the previous year mainly due to more small saving loan.

35. Capital Expenditure

35.1 The capital expenditure of Delhi Government takes place both under Plan & Non-plan. The capital expenditure under Plan covers the expenditure like capital outlay for various infrastructure projects of the Government and loans and advances to the Local Bodies/ Undertakings for development projects/schemes while the Non-Plan capital expenditure includes 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

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sources	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov)	2016-17 (BE)
1.	Plan	6905.77	6777.91	6033.36	6555.28	8002.48
2.	Non Plan	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2749.98
	a. Of which Loan Repayment	1287.99	1325.29	1346.72	1435.17	1987.26
	Total Capital Expenditure	9199.45	11685.07	7430.61	8852.97	10752.46

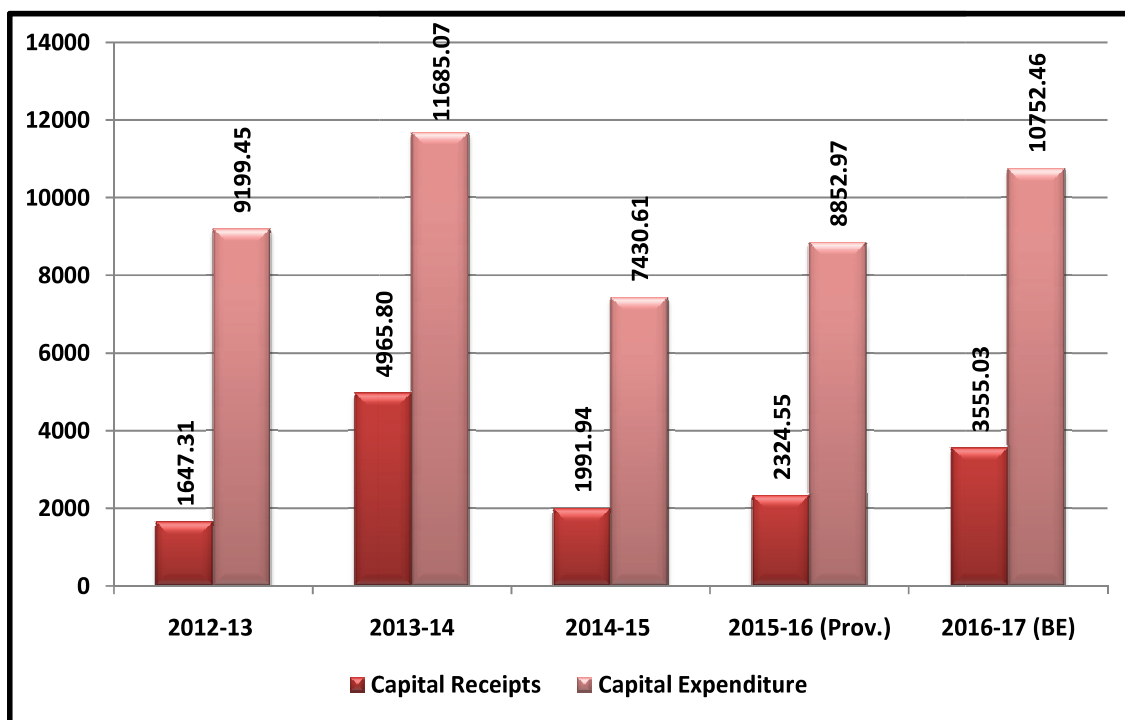
Sources: 1. Figures for 2012-13 to 2014-15 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2015-16 are from Principal Account Office & 2016-17 from budget document of GNCTD.

Chart 4.9

CAPITAL RECEIPTS & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)



35.2 The total capital expenditure of Delhi Government during 2015-16 (Prov) was ₹ 8852.97 crore which is 25.15 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹ 35195.52 crore. Out of total capital expenditure of ₹ 8852.97 crore in 2015-16 (Prov), the expenditure under Plan was ₹ 6555.28 crore (74.05%) and the remaining ₹ 2297.69 crore (25.95%) was under Non-Plan. The Non Plan Capital expenditure steeply rise to ₹ 2297.69 crore in 2015-16 (Prov) from ₹ 1397.25 crore in 2014-15 due to the disbursement of ₹ 551 crore and ₹ 250 crore as loan to MCD (North & East) and DPCL respectively. The budgeted total capital expenditure for 2016-17 (BE) is ₹10752.46 crore which is 23.07% of the total expenditure of ₹ 46600 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 GNCTD DURING 2007-16

(₹ Crore)

S.N.	Years	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Received	Repaid	O/s at the end
1	2007-08	25568.03	746.02	975.09	25338.96
2	2008-09	25338.96	428.74	386.03	25381.67
3	2009-10	25381.67	1769.00	606.44	26544.23
4	2010-11	26544.23	4388.94	793.06	30140.11
5	2011-12	30140.11	556.08	1087.88	29608.31
6	2012-13	29608.31	922.41	1287.99	29242.73
7	2013-14	29242.73	4162.90	1325.29	32080.34
8	2014-15	32080.34	1764.32	1346.72	32497.94
9	2015-16 (Prov.)	32497.94	2241.13	1435.18	33303.89

Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2014-15 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2015-16 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

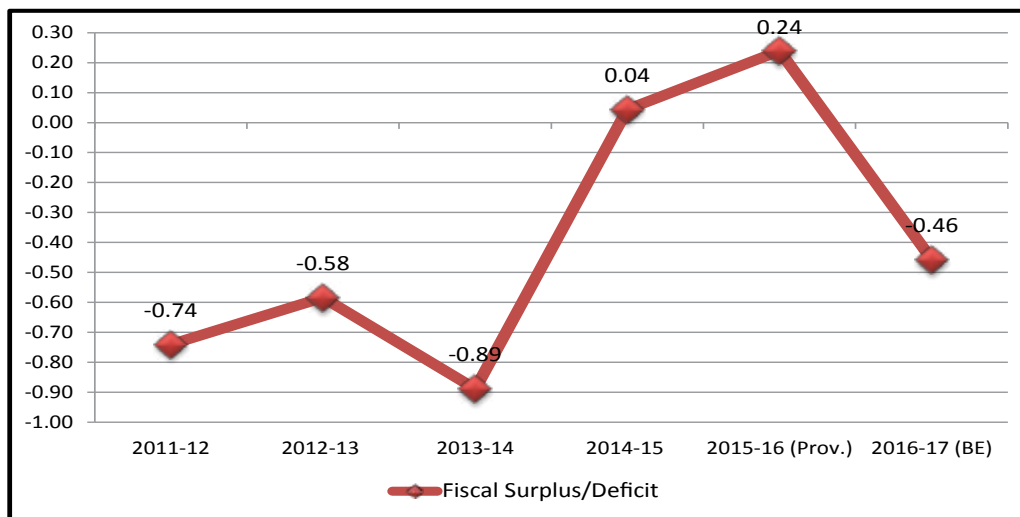
36.2 Delhi Government's outstanding debt stood at ₹ 33303.89 crore at the end of March 2016 including the power loan amounting to ₹ 3326.39 crore received during 2013-14. Such outstanding debt is mainly on account of receipt of Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and power loan for settling outstanding liabilities of DESU/DVB received during 2013-14 from the Government of India. As a result of above outstanding debt, the Delhi Government has paid an amount of ₹ 2809.81 crore as interest and ₹ 1435.18 crore as repayment of principle to the Government of India during 2015-16.

37. Fiscal Deficit

37.1 The Fiscal Deficit is a summary statistical measure that indicates the net borrowing requirement of the Government from all sources. The Delhi Government had a Fiscal Surplus of ₹ 1321.92 crore during 2015-16 (Prov.) which is 0.24 per cent of GSDP as compared to 0.04 per cent during 2014-15. However, Delhi government has projected the fiscal deficit of ₹ 2840.75 crore during 2016-17 (BE) which is 0.46% of GSDP. Chart 4.10 indicates the fiscal deficit / surplus as percentage of GSDP during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (BE)

Chart 4.10

GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI



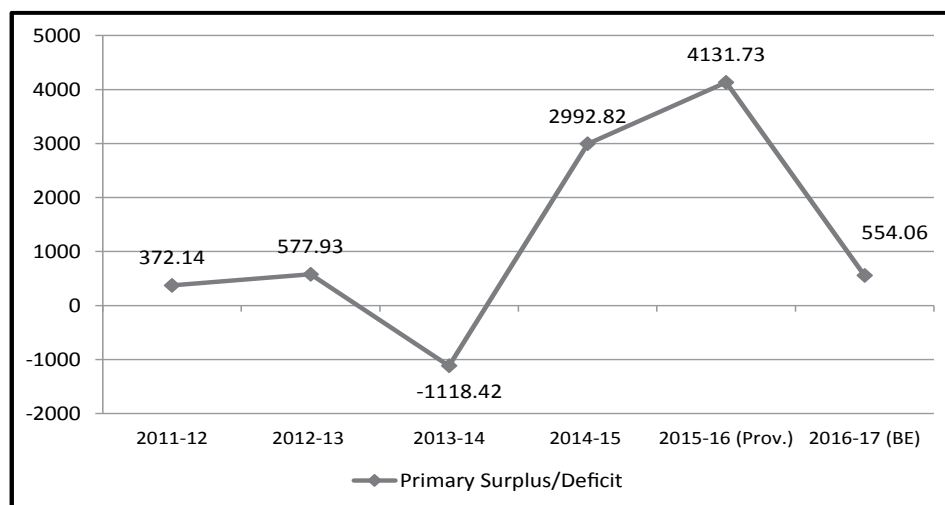
38. Primary Deficit

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 Governments Primary surplus was ₹ 4131.73 crore in 2015-16(Prov) as compared to the Primary surplus of ₹ 2992.82 crore in 2014-15. However, Delhi Government projected a primary surplus of ₹ 554.06 crore during 2016-17 (BE). Chart 4.11 indicates the Primary Deficit/Surplus of Delhi Government during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (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, Non-Plan assistance in the form of loan/grant/subsidy is being provided to them to meet their non plan deficit. This as a result, reduces the resources for Annual Plan of Delhi Government to that extent. Non-Plan assistance to various Public Utilities in Delhi is as follows:

(a) Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

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

Statement 4.17
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC

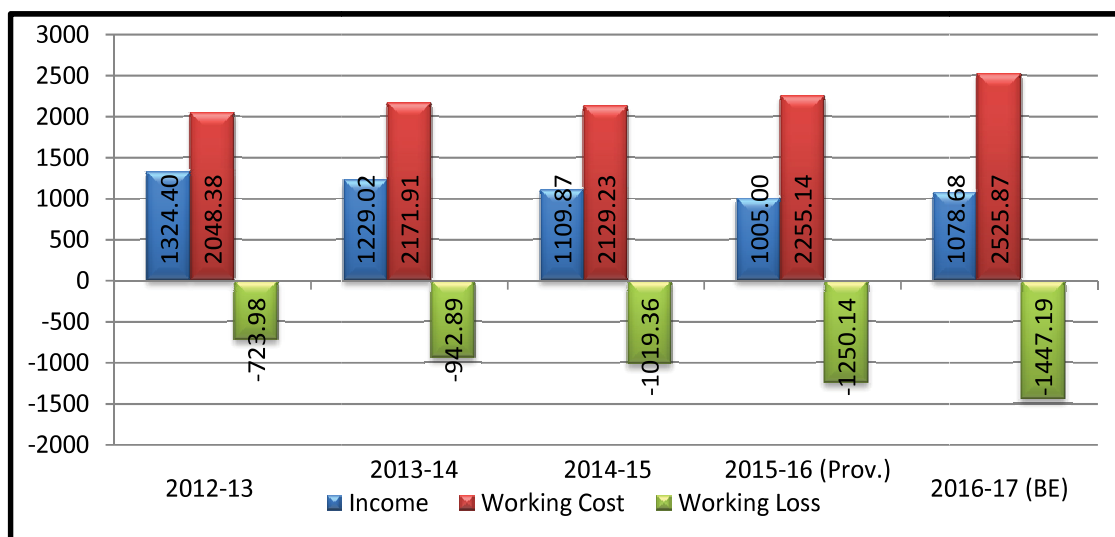
(₹ Crore)

S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Prov.	2016-17 BE
1	Income	1324.40	1229.02	1109.87	1005.00	1078.68
2	Working Cost	2048.38	2171.91	2129.23	2255.14	2525.87
3	Working Loss (1-2)	-723.98	-942.89	-1019.36	-1250.14	-1447.19
4	Assistance provided by GNCTD	846.14	940.00	1083.00	1234.00	1592.00
(i)	Non Plan Grant	775.00	900.00	1000.00	1150.00	1500.00
(ii)	Subsidy for Free/ Concessional Passes	71.14	40.00	83.00	84.00	92.00

Source: - Delhi Transport Corporation.

Chart 4.12
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC

(₹ crore)



39.1.2 The working losses (i.e Revenue Receipt minus Non Plan Expenditure excluding Interest Payment and Depreciation) of DTC was ₹ 1447.19 crore in 2016-17 (BE) with a growth of 15.76 per cent over the working deficit of ₹ 1250.14 crore in 2015-16 (Prov). Till the year 2010-11, Delhi Government used to meet the working losses of DTC by providing them Non Plan loan. However, this system has been changed from 2011-12 by providing them Non Plan Grant instead of Non Plan Loan to meet their working losses.

39.1.3 Further, Delhi Government has also discontinued the old practice of recovering the interest dues of DTC by converting the interest into Non Plan loan from the year 2011-12. Besides these, Delhi Government provides subsidy to DTC to defray the cost of free/concessional passes issued by DTC on the direction of the Government of Delhi. Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 84 crore to DTC in 2015-16 (Prov) for concessional passes.

39.1.4 Besides above Delhi Government also provides fund in the form of equity share to DTC for purchase of buses and capital works. During 2011-12, Government of Delhi has released equity share of ₹ 201 crore. But the fund is still not utilised for purchase of buses and Transport Department have surrendered the entire money to Government of NCT of Delhi.

(a) 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 from 2010-11. The Delhi Government has also implemented one of the famous subsidy scheme of free water supply upto 20 KL per month for the domestic water consumers in Delhi from March 2015 onwards. During the year 2015-16 Delhi Government provides a subsidy of ₹ 190 crore to DJB for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free water to citizens of Delhi.

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

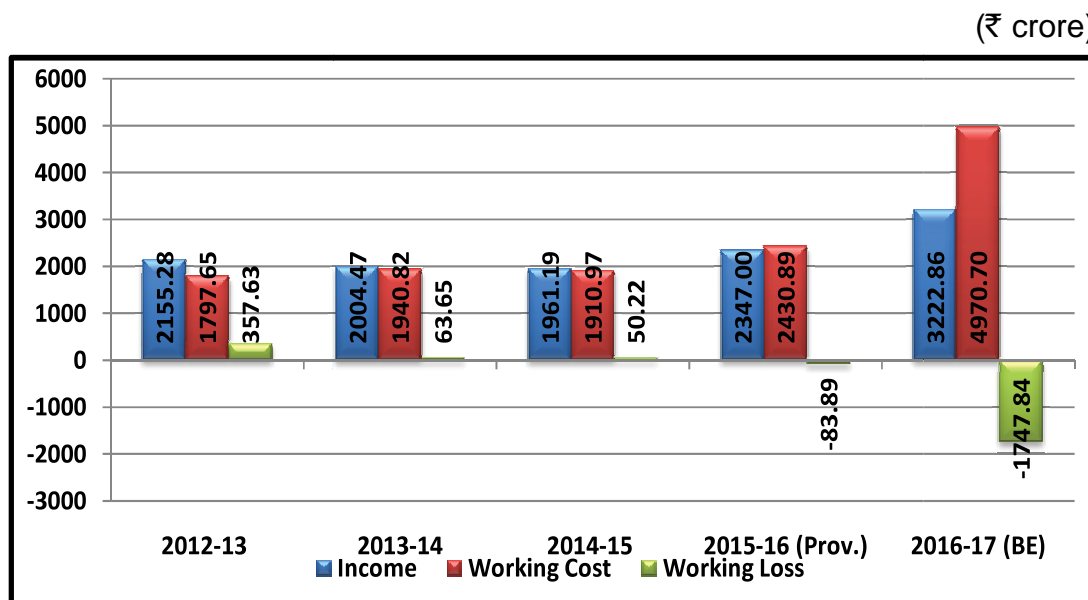
(₹ crore)

No	Details	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts					
	a. Water	1426.08	1482.84	1510.47	1902.13	2751.89
	b. Sewerage	464.19	233.01	171.02	193.18	205.91
	c. Others	265.01	288.62	279.70	251.69	265.06
	Total	2155.28	2004.47	1961.19	2347.00	3222.86
2.	Revenue Expenditure					
	a. Establishment	986.51	1051.86	1123.79	1229.14	1565.81
	b. Electricity	449.23	491.26	539.98	594.00	653.40
	c. Raw Water	30.17	17.30	21.90	27.00	27.00
	d. Property Tax	7.46	10.40	9.67	33.32	9.70
	e. Repair & Maintenance	132.57	150.23	126.73	178.08	193.71
	f. Chemical, Stores & Purchase	24.05	32.12	24.99	26.94	31.60
	g. Others	167.66	187.65	63.91	342.41	2489.48
	Total	1797.65	1940.82	1910.97	2430.89	4970.70
3.	Working Surplus/ Deficit (excluding Debt Charges & Depreciation) (1-2)	357.63	63.65	50.22	-83.89	-1747.84
4.	Plan Fund Released	1715.18	1550.00	1789.00	1732.00	1976.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

39.2.3 It may be inferred from the above table that operation of Delhi Jal Board during 2016-17 (BE) recorded a deficit of ₹ 1747.84 crore, however, Delhi Jal Board recorded consecutive working surplus during 2012-13 to 2014-15.

Chart 4.13
Financial Position of DJB



(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 7 independent companies namely, three Distribution Companies [BSES- Rajdhani, BSES-Yamuna and TPDDL], one Transmission Company [i.e. Delhi Transco Ltd.(DTL)], two Generation Companies[i.e. Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd.(IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Ltd.(PPCL)] and one Holding Company [i.e. Delhi Power Company Ltd. (DPCL)]. While the DISCOMs are private Companies, the others are all Government owned companies. Presently, Non-Plan assistance is being provided to the Power Utilities in Delhi i.e. to DPCL towards meeting the CPSU dues and subsidy at 50 per cent to consumers of electricity consuming upto 400 units per month with effect from 1st March 2015. During the previous year 2015-16 GNCTD has released an amount of ₹ 1624.94 crore for meeting the CPSU dues and electricity subsidy.

40. Finances of Local Bodies

40.1 For civic administration, the NCT of Delhi has been divided into five areas, working independently each other, namely the North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi

Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB). The first three new Municipal Corporations have been created after trifurcation of the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). The information regarding area and population of trifurcated Municipal Corporations of Delhi are not readily available. The area and density of population in Municipal Corporations of Delhi as a whole, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board as per the census of 2011 is presented in Statement 4.19.

Statement 4.19

ESTIMATED AREA & DENSITY OF POPULATION OF LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(Approximate)

Sl. No	Local Bodies	Area (Sq. Km)	Population (Lakh)	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km)
1.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	1397.29	164.20	11751
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council	42.74	2.58	6032
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board	42.97	1.10	2568
	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 2012-17 is presented in Statement 4.20 and Chart 4.14.

Statement 4.20

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2012-2017

(₹ in crore)

S.N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 RE	2016-17 BE
1	Opening Balance *	3571.99	3907.16	4074.09	4197.15	4406.72
2	Receipts	2365.14	2777.81	3243.81	3286.89	3458.33
3	Expenditure	2029.97	2610.88	3120.75	3077.32	3450.81
4	Closing Balance	3907.16	4074.09	4197.15	4406.72	4414.24

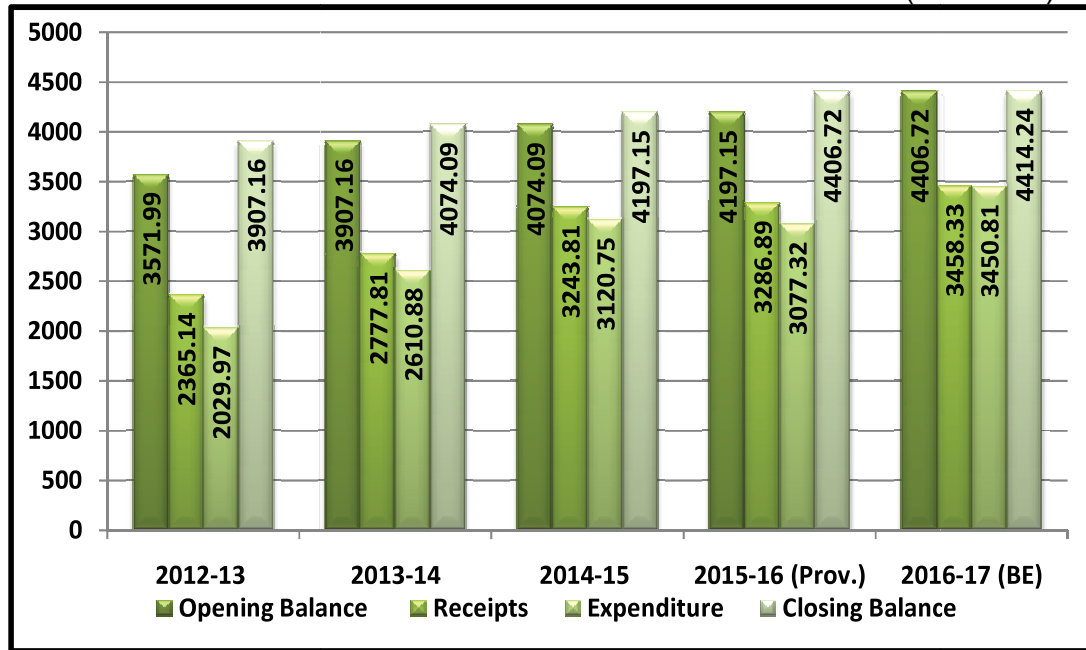
Source: - New Delhi Municipal Council.

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

Chart 4.14

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2012-2017

(₹ in crore)



40.3 The following Statement 4.21 indicate 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 2012-13 to 2016-17 (BE).

Statement 4.21

NON-PLAN INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF MCD DURING 2012-2017

(₹ in crore)

S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
					RE	BE
	North Delhi Municipal Corpn.					
1	Opening Balance	0.00	107.88	4.86	0.00	0.03
2	Receipts	2924.43	2888.34	2924.55	3522.39	6031.61
3	Expenditure	2816.55	2991.35	2929.41	3522.36	6031.16
4	Closing Balance	107.88	4.86	0.00	0.03	0.48

S. N.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
					RE	BE
	South Delhi Municipal Corpn.					
1	Opening Balance	134.36	3.95	2.57	600.18	135.79
2	Receipts	2718.46	2672.00	3235.06	3316.69	4079.56
3	Expenditure	2198.87	2473.38	2637.45	3781.08	4265.75
4	Reserve & Surplus	650.00	200.00			NA
5	Closing Balance	3.95	2.57	600.18	135.79	-50.40
	East Delhi Municipal Corpn.					
1	Opening Balance	0.00	253.33	47.97	0.07	1.58
2	Receipts	1295.64	931.61	1454.71	2970.35	3503.54
3	Expenditure	1042.32	1136.97	1502.60	2968.85	3498.50
4	Closing Balance	253.33	47.97	0.07	1.58	6.61

Source: - Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

41. Plan Financing

41.1 Financing of Annual Plan of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Finance Commissions to the States and also it cannot take resort to Market Borrowing/Negotiated loan/Provident Fund etc for its plan financing. The following Statement 4.22 indicates the achievement of resources during 2012-17.

Statement 4.22

Achievement of Resources during 2012-17

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Prov.	2016-17 BE
A	Tax Revenue	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	36525.00
1	VAT	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	24500.00
2	Stamps & Regn. Fees (incl. Land Revenue)	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	4000.00
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1950.00
4	State Excise	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	5200.00

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Prov.	2016-17 BE
5	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services (a to c)	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	875.00
a	Entertainment Tax (incl. Cable TV Tax)	117.38	146.14	150.84	241.28	300.00
b	Betting Tax	8.30	10.10	9.88	19.28	25.00
c	Luxury Tax	294.16	306.76	330.98	439.97	550.00
B	Own Non Tax Revenue	626.93	659.14	632.55	515.40	996.00
1	Interest	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	611.00
2	Dividends & Profits	26.25		12.90	12.32	25.00
3	Service Charges & Others	260.66	279.79	269.13	420.55	360.00
C	Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
D	Non Plan Grants from Govt. of India	66.49	1.91	2.95	2580.02	1457.00
E	Revenue Receipts (A+B+C+D)	24449.94	26904.74	27564.40	33645.58	39303.00
F	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	23250.02
G	Balance from Current Revenue (E-F)	10289.30	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	16052.98
H	Misc. Capital Receipts (1-2)	-1568.78	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2368.98
1	Capital Receipts	724.90	4129.30	227.61	83.42	381.00
2	Non Plan Capital Expenditure	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2749.98
I	Small Saving Loan	922.41	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	3174.03
J	Delhi's Own Resources (excluding opening balance (G+H+I))	9642.93	12059.13	12595.89	15709.21	16858.03
K	Central Plan Assistance	1111.03	1075.95	1550.19	1303.27	2087.99
L	Other Grant from GOI	0.00	0.00	470.00	50.00	0.00
M	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan (without opening balance) (J+K+L)	10753.96	13135.08	14616.08	17062.48	18946.02
N	Opening Balance	4636.27	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	1653.98
O	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan including opening balance (M+N)	15390.23	15120.82	15496.72	18579.54	20600.00
P	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.60	20600.00
a	Plan	13219.90	13927.49	13378.95	14145.70	19025.61
b	CSS	184.59	312.70	600.71	788.90	1574.39
Q	Resources Surplus (O-P)	1985.74	880.63	1517.06	3644.94	0.00

42. Debt and Non-Debt Ratio of Plan Funding

42.1 The debt and non-debt financing of Plan expenditure of Delhi is presented in Statement 4.23.

Statement 4.23

DEBT & NON DEBT FINANCING OF ANNUAL PLAN OF DELHI

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
1.	Debt	3572.94 (26.65)	1941.61 (13.63)	1127.90 (8.07)	113.25 (0.76)	4828.01 (23.44)
2.	Non-Debt	9831.55 (73.35)	12298.58 (86.37)	12851.76 (91.93)	14821.35 (99.24)	15771.99 (76.56)
3.	Plan Expenditure (including CSS)	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.60	20600.00

42.2 The budgeted Plan expenditure in Delhi during 2016-17(BE) is ₹ 20600.00 crore out of which about 23 per cent of the expenditure has been met out from of debt resources and the remaining 77 per cent from Non-Debt resources like Balance from Current Revenue (BCR), Miscellaneous Capital Receipt (MCR), Grants under Central Plan Assistance etc.

43. Credit Deposit Ratio

43.1 At the end of March 2015 there were 3447 branches of all scheduled commercial banks in Delhi. The average population covered per branch in Delhi was 4870. The total deposits and credit of all banks in Delhi at the end of March 2015 were ₹ 884383 crore and ₹ 929016 crore respectively. The Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) in Delhi was higher at 105.05% than the national average of 77.09%. The information regarding per capita deposit, credit and CDR is presented in Statement 4.24.

Statement 4.24

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

(As on 31st March 2015)

S. No.	Item	Delhi	All India
1	Population in thousands (as per 2011)	16787	1210569
2	Number of Banks	3447	130482
3	Population per Bank	4870	9278
4	Deposits (₹ Crore)	884383	8922111
5	Per Capita Deposits (₹)	526826	73702
6	Credit (₹ Crore)	929016	6878473
7	Per Capita Credit (₹)	553414	56820
8	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	105.05	77.09

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

As per Census 2001, 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, population of Delhi increased at 2.12 per cent per annum during 2001-2011. During the same period the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. The information regarding population, working population and non-workers in India and Delhi during 1981-2011 is presented in Statement 5.1.

Statement 5.1

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2011

(Lakh)

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)	4817.43 (39.79)	55.87 (33.28)
2.	Non-workers	4405.81 (64.30)	42.18 (67.81)	5322.61 (62.89)	64.41 (68.37)	6262.51 (60.89)	93.05 (67.18)	7288.26 (60.21)	112.00 (66.72)
3.	Total Population	6851.85 (100.00)	62.20 (100.00)	8463.91 (100.00)	94.21 (100.00)	10286.11 (100.00)	138.50 (100.00)	12105.69 (100.00)	167.87 (100.00)

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

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

- 1.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.1 that the work participation rate in Delhi during 1981 was 32.19 per cent, reduced to 31.63 per cent in 1991 and slightly increased at 32.82 per cent in 2001 & now in 2011 is 33.28. The growth of workers in Delhi during 1981-2001 was worked out at 6.35 per cent per annum while non-workers were at 6.03 per cent per annum. This was same in the case of national level; where the growth of workers outweighs the growth of non-workers and the difference was worked out at 1.11 per cent per annum during the same period. This clearly indicates the fact that the work participation rate has enhanced both in national level and Delhi. As Delhi is almost a fully urbanized state in the Indian Union, the growth of workers and non-workers were higher than the national level. During the same period the percentage contribution of workers, non-workers in Delhi increased simultaneously with the increase in population. The more details regarding the growth of workers and non-workers in Delhi and India during 1981-2001 are presented in Statement 5.2.

Statement 5.2

GROWTH OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2011.

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

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

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

Statement 5.3

WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND POPULATION IN DELHI: 1961-2011.

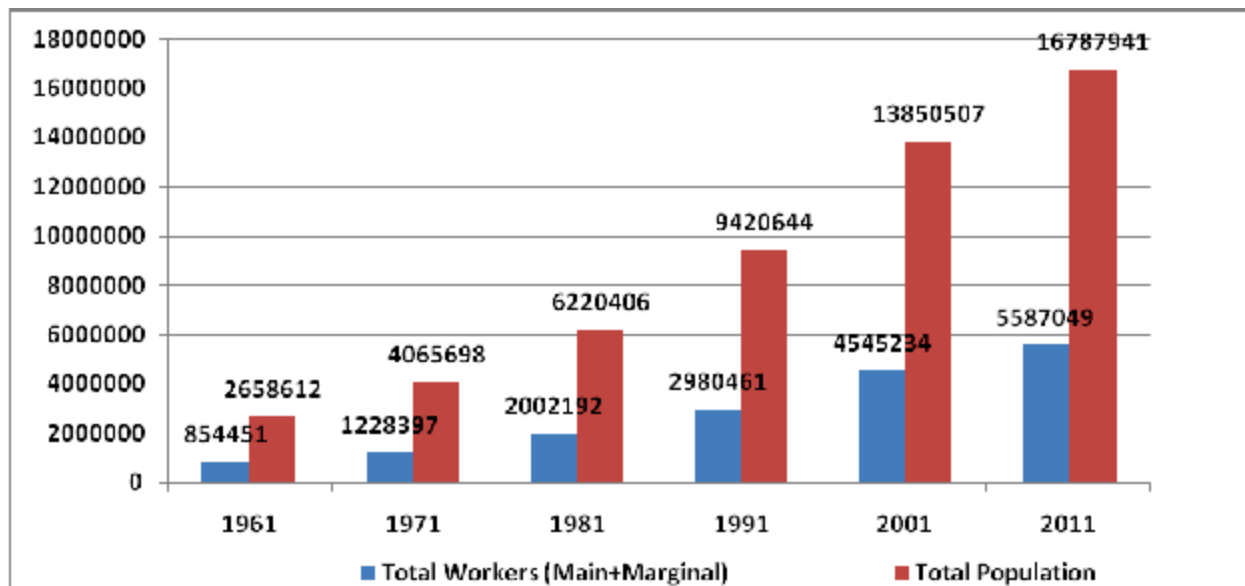
(Number)

S. No.	Years	Workers			Non-workers	Total Population
		Main	Marginal	Total		
1.	1961	NA	NA	854451 (32.14)	1804161 (67.86)	2658612
2.	1971	NA	NA	1228397 (30.21)	2837301 (69.79)	4065698
3.	1981	1986399 (31.94)	15793 (0.25)	2002192 (32.19)	4218214 (67.81)	6220406
4.	1991	2968377 (31.51)	12084 (0.13)	2980461 (31.64)	6440183 (68.36)	9420644
5.	2001	4317516 (31.17)	227718 (1.65)	4545234 (32.82)	9305273 (67.18)	13850507
6.	2011	5307329 (31.61)	279720 (1.67)	5587049 (33.28)	11200892 (66.72)	16787941

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

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

- 1.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.3 that one third of the total population in Delhi was taking care of remaining two third of the population. It is generally called dependency burden of the working class. It is also observed from the above table that during 1961 and 1971 census not provided the information regarding main and marginal workers and mentioned only in the category of workers. The last census showed the highest percentage of marginal workers at 5 per cent of the workers in Delhi. The information regarding workers, non-workers and population in Delhi during 1961-2011 is depicted in Chart 5.1.

Chart 5.1**WORKERS, NON-WORKERS & POPULATION OF DELHI: 1961-2011**

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

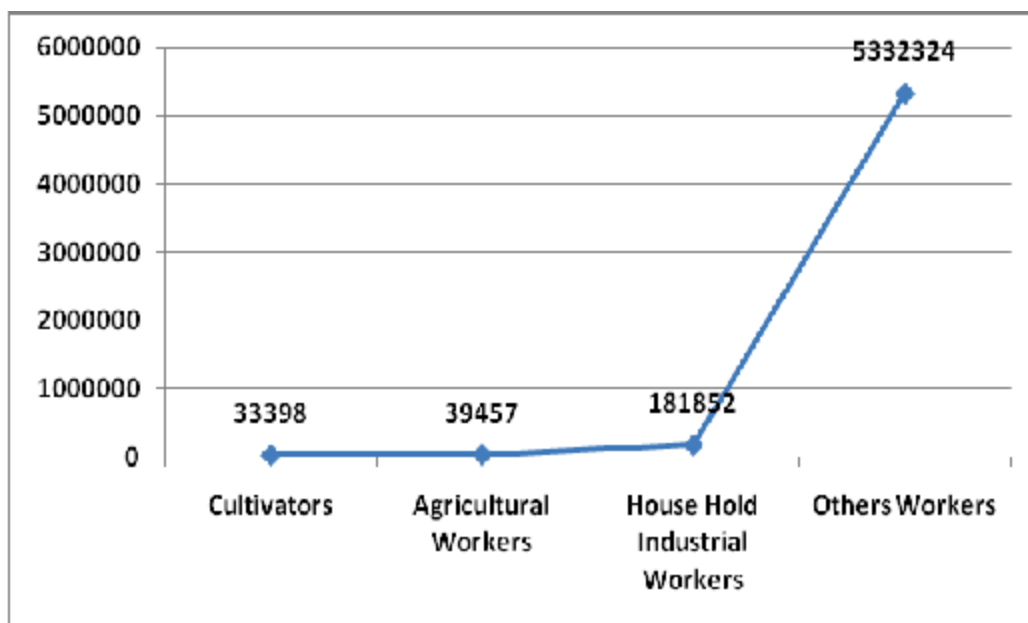
Statement 5.4**CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI- 2011**

S. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	27458	5940	33398	0.60
2.	Agricultural Workers	31352	8123	39475	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, 2016; Census 2011

1.6 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that female workers constitutes a less percentage of workers during 2011 and it worked out at 14 per cent of workers in Delhi. The major shares of workers in Delhi were in the category of other workers which includes all industrial and tertiary sector activities at it constitutes at 95 per cent. The information regarding category-wise workers in Delhi is depicted in Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI- 2011



2 Employment Surveys in Delhi

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

Statement 5.5

EMPLOYMENT IN DELHI: NSSO ROUNDS

(Lakh)

S. No	Rounds of NSSO	Estimated Population	Employed Persons	% of Employed persons to total estimated population
1.	55 th Round (July 1999-June 2000)	132.98	38.94	29.28
2.	57 th Round (July 2001-June 2002)	139.50	41.75	29.93
3.	59 th Round (Jan-December 2003)	148.28	45.49	30.68
4.	60 th Round (Jan-June 2004)	151.28	48.57	32.11
5.	61 st Round (July2004-June 2005)	155.69	50.55	32.47
6.	62 nd Round (July2005-June 2006)	160.21	54.26	33.87
7.	64 th Round (July 2007-June 2008)	169.55	57.08	33.67
8.	66 th Round (July 2009-June 2010)	163.54	52.96	32.38
9.	68 th Round (July 2011-June 2012)	170.89	57.06	33.39

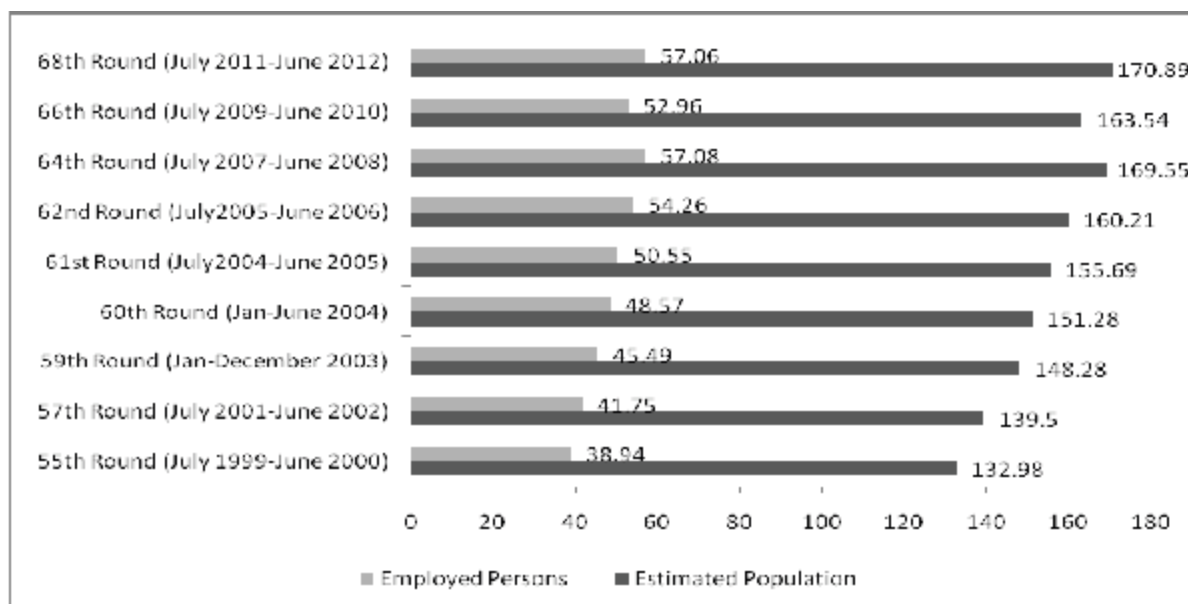
Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

2.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the estimated employed persons in Delhi increased from 38.94 lakh during the 55th round in 1999-2000 to 57.06 lakh in 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 Round and the difference was worked out at 0.2 per cent & 1.29 per cent respectively. The information regarding employment in Delhi as per NSSO Rounds is depicted in Chart 5.3

Chart 5.3

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS IN DELHI- AS PER NSSO ESTIMATES

(Lakh)



2.3 NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANIZATION

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

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

3 Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for person aged 15 years & above

Labour Bureau has been entrusted the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey in the country. The statement no 5.6 is representing the number of workers in per thousand population in Delhi for the four consecutive years. The table depicts that the worker population ratio (WPR) has declined from 453 in the year 2011-12 to 408 in the year 2015-16. However, an increase of six points in WPR is witnessed in the year 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. same trend has been observed in rural and urban Delhi also.

Statement 5.6

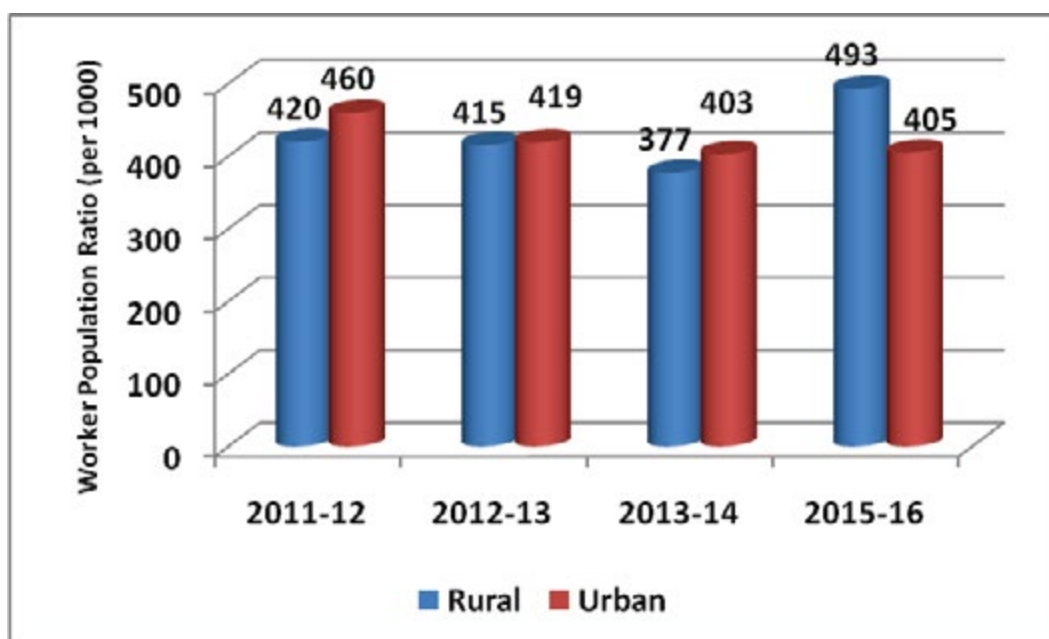
WORKER POPULATION RATIO (PER 1000) FOR PERSON AGED 15 YEARS & ABOVE ACCORDING TO USUAL PRINCIPLE AND SUBSIDIARY STATUS APPROACH (PS + SS) IN DELHI

Year	Rural	Urban	All
2011-12	420	460	453
2012-13	415	419	418
2013-14	377	403	402
2015-16	493	405	408

Source: Labour Bureau, Govt. of India

Chart 5.4

WORKER POPULATION RATIO (PER 1000) FOR PERSON AGED 15 YEARS & ABOVE



4 Unemployment Scenario in Delhi

- 4.1 Generally a person who is able and willing to work but unable to find a suitable job is considered as unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed workers divided by the total number of labour which includes both the unemployed and those with jobs (all those willing and able to work for pay) or Unemployment rate refers to number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. In practice, measuring the number of unemployed workers actually seeking work is notoriously difficult. There are several different methods for measuring the number of unemployed workers. Each method has its own biases and the different systems make comparing unemployment statistics between countries, especially those with different systems, difficult.
- 4.2 As per the latest NSSO Survey, the estimated number of unemployed persons in Delhi was around 2.66 lakh during June 2012. The detail regarding the estimated number of employed and unemployed persons in Delhi during 2012 is presented in Statement 5.7.

Statement 5.7

ESTIMATED EMPLOYED & UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI - 2012

S. No.	Details	Number			Per cent of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Employed				
	Urban	5095753	528042	5623795	94.16
	Rural	70421	11901	82322	1.38
	Total	5166174	539943	5706117	95.54
2.	Unemployed				
	Urban	204690	53227	257917	4.32
	Rural	8216	293	8509	0.14
	Total	212905	53520	266426	4.46
3.	Total				
	Urban	5300443	581269	5881712	98.48
	Rural	78637	12194	90831	1.52
	Total	5379079	593463	5972543	100.00

Source: - DES, 68th NSS Round Survey (July 2011-June 2012) Delhi.

- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.7 that estimated number of workers during 2012 was at 59.72 lakh. The unemployed persons constitute 4.46 per cent of the labour force. The information regarding occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in

employment exchanges in Delhi during 2006-15 is presented in Statement 5.8.

Statement 5.8

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2006-2015

(As on 31st December)

S. No	Occupations	Years									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Professional	111424	83940	97246	54203	98567	165666	226292	276427	329233	360697
2.	Administration	581	873	753	1117	1453	1897	2656	3429	4148	5008
3.	Clerical	35799	14775	16034	6669	49535	104390	171616	231735	296164	338049
4.	Sales	85	75	37	-	16933	29651	57247	87043	104047	119048
5.	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related	1099	1182	2503	4480	6346	11963	14070	26758	30104	31692
6.	Production & Related	46663	31489	38401	13532	21428	30892	38389	44895	51061	56165
7.	Service Workers	5239	5542	5533	44929	64253	124008	169545	214020	251841	277283
8.	Unskilled	70485	58341	58695	13693	17939	21536	24450	26782	29049	32033
9.	Not Classified	285492	255278	287717	275906	216930	153300	70304	1691	1809	1834
	Total	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303	774569	912780	1097456	1221809

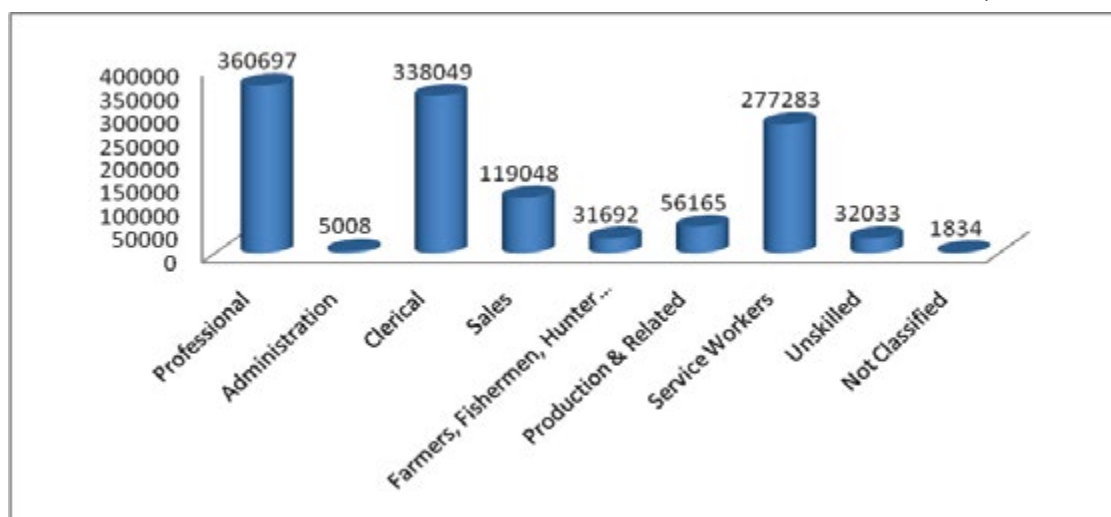
Source: - *Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.*

- 4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.8 that the number of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi increased from 5.56 lakh in 2006 to 12.21 lakh in 2015. The occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2015 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

Chart 5.5

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI-2015

(Numbers)



- 4.5 The information regarding distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2004-13 is presented in Statement 5.9.

Statement 5.9:

EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2006-2015.

(As on 31st December)

S. No	Education	Years									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Below Matric	171601	125302	145637	51575	73259	91925	106362	128040	137158	141749
2.	Matric, Higher Secondary	244900	199553	220563	297757	296047	389742	467479	495423	616019	656088
3.	Graduates	97727	84465	97497	50391	86394	113248	138683	158728	180021	195450
4.	Post Graduates	42639	41775	43222	6050	14323	19249	24491	28167	31839	34033
5.	Diploma Holders	28006	19076	19297	8766	23361	29139	37554	44934	52532	56576
	Total	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303	774569	855292	1017569	1083896

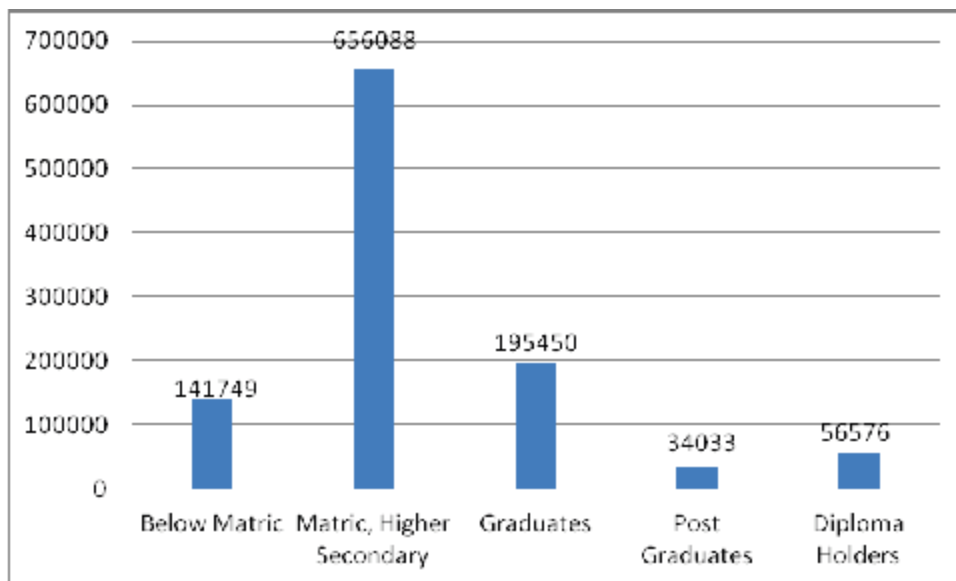
Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.

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

4.6 It is evident from the above Statement that, more than 26 per cent of unemployed persons registered in employment exchange in Delhi had educational qualification of graduation and above during 2015. More than 74 % of the unemployed persons registered employment exchanges in Delhi were in the category matriculate or higher secondary level education. The information regarding the above during 2015 is depicted in Chart 5.6.

Chart 5.6

EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI; 2015



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

CHAPTER 6

PRICE TRENDS

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

Some notable price indices are indicated below

1. Wholesale Price Index number-All India (WPI)
 2. Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW)
 3. Consumer Price Index number for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AI)
 4. Consumer Price Index number for Rural Laborers (CPI-RL)
- 1.2 The substantial change in prices of essential commodities affect both the quantum of production and the pattern of consumption .The change in prices also make an impact on living conditions of people in general and poor in particular. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to keep a constant watch on price behavior. Statistically index number of prices measures changes in prices over a period of time. The price indices are calculated at wholesale level as well as at retail level.
2. 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 (2004-05=100). The information regarding year-wise whole sale price index from 2007-08 to 2015-16 is presented in Table 6.1.

3. Methodology for Compilation of Whole Sale Price Index

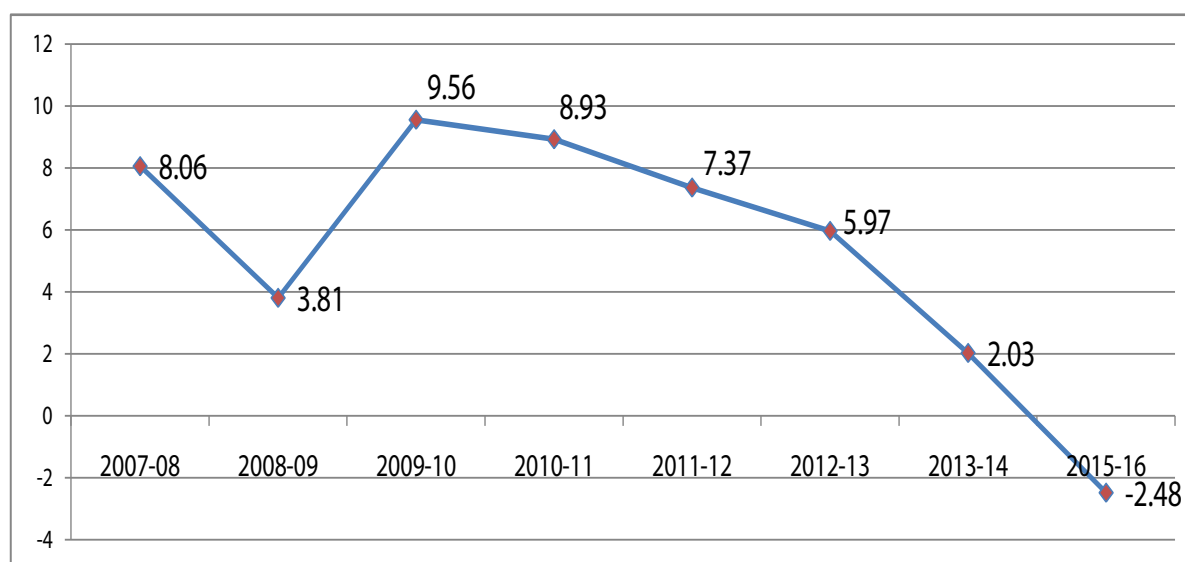
- 3.1 Wholesale price represents the quoted price of bulk transaction of a commodity generally at primary stage. The revised (current) series of Index Numbers of Wholesales Prices in India with base 2004-05 has replaced the hitherto operated WPI with base 1993-94. The current series is calculated on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean.
- 3.2 The Price relatives are calculated as the percentage ratios, which current prices bear to those prevailing in the base period. In other words, the price relative for each variety

/ quotation is calculated by dividing the current price by the corresponding base period (2004-05) price and multiplying the resulting figure by 100. The commodity index is arrived at as the simple arithmetic average of the price relatives of varieties / quotations selected for that commodity. The indices for the sub-groups/ groups/ major groups of commodities in turn are worked out as the weighted arithmetic mean of the indices of the items/sub-groups/groups falling under their respective heads. Being a representative of wholesale trade and transaction and also being available on a weekly basis WPI is conventionally used as an indicator to measure the rate of inflation in the economy.

4. The rate of inflation during the last eight years is depicted in chart 6.1.

Chart 6.1

RATE OF INFLATION IN INDIA (WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX) - 2008-2015
(PER CENT)



5. Larger economic integration has allowed developments in international markets to trickle down to all corners of the world. At the same time such integration has allowed developing nations to play evermore important roles in global markets. In this regard, the rise in commodity prices during this present decade highlights the growing importance of the developing world as its demand for food, energy and materials appears to have been fuelling the current commodity boom.
6. Food price inflation is one of the most talked about issues in the country today. The brunt of the same is being felt across India and across all sections of society. The farmer or the grower may not be benefited in the ratio of rise in food prices as there are huge imperfections in the market. Demand-supply mismatches and inefficient supply

mechanisms result in large price spreads between the growers and final consumers.

7. In addition to low production and productivity, the prevailing market inefficiencies – lack of coordinated efforts in public procurement, wastage due to inadequate storage facilities, etc. have been crucial in allowing food prices to rise sharply. The complex causes of the current food and agriculture crisis require a comprehensive response. The thrust of the government activities is to concentrate on improving food production and productivity, increasing investments in agriculture sector, etc.,. Average wholesale prices of some essential commodities in Delhi are presented in Statement 6.1.

Statement 6.1

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN DELHI- 2008-2015

(In ₹)

S. No	Commodities	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Wheat (308)	Per Quintal	1194	1314	1350	1275	1675	1745	1725	1770
2.	Gram (grarra)	Per Quintal	2572	2644	2372	3300	4200	3300	3450	4200
3.	Rice(basmati) old	Per Quintal	4817	4758	5245	5175	5200	5800	6250	6300
4.	Dal Arhar (Split)	Per Quintal	3805	4602	6172	6235	6350	6500	6400	10200
5.	Dal Moong (split)	Per Quintal	3458	4351	6940	5775	5400	6300	6550	8425
6.	Dal Urd (black)	Per Quintal	3354	3997	6393	4980	4600	4700	5950	10200
7.	Mustard Oil (Kachi Ghani)	15 Kg tin	1047	1075	974	1295	1350	1250	1340	1390
8	Ghee (desi) No.1	15 Kg Tin	2880	3035	3456	4110	4250	4300	4200	5250
9.	Ghee (vanaspati)	15 Kg Tin	1061	794	858	1120	1110	1125	1050	1000
10.	Kerosene Oil	Per liter	9.18	9.23	9.32	14.83	14.83	NA	NA	NA
11.	Hard Coke)	Per 40 kg	304	320	360	440	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Meat	Per Quintal	11271	11768	19266	22000	23000	26000	25500	22500
13.	Eggs	Per 100 No.	150	187	231	295	270	240	400	400
14.	Chillies	Per Quintal	4720	5472	7901	9249	4000	8100	9000	NA
15.	Turmeric	Per Quintal	4458	5233	14058	5200	5800	7400	8000	9500
16.	Sugar	Per Quintal	1761	2479	3152	3146	3425	3250	3300	3825
17.	Gur	Per Quintal	1648	2274	2957	3190	2700	2850	2900	2900
18.	Potato (UP, gola)	Per Quintal	465	767	535	546	600	710	750	1675
19.	Onion (Nasik)	Per Quintal	712	996	1283	1015	1125	1100	1200	1000

Source: - Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GNCTD.

8. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

- 8.1 Consumer Price Indices are generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi collect retail prices of essential commodities from the selected markets viz Moti Nagar, Rani Bagh, Subzi Mandi, Shahdara, Mangol Puri, Azadpur, Govindpuri and Samai Pur Badli on weekly and monthly basis. These rates are provided to Labour Bureau, Shimla for compilation of Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers. Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing Consumer Price Index on a monthly basis for 78 selected centers in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of consumer price index for industrial workers is 2001=100. The old series of base year 1982=100 was replaced by new series base 2001=100 since January 06. The present series have included eight selected markets in Delhi for data collection of consumer price index for industrial workers as mentioned above. Now, for replacement of the existing series base 2001 by new proposed base 2015= 100, process for collection of prices have been started simultaneously in the new schedules provided by Labour Bureau. For new series five new markets (Bawana, Najafgarh, Tilak Nagar, Bhajanpura/Yumana Vihar and Kotla Mubarakpur) have been added and two existing/old markets (Rani Bagh and Moti Nagar) have been deleted for the new series.
- 8.2 The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 per cent, housing at 20.72 per cent, clothing, bedding and footwear at 5.68 per cent, fuel & light at 5.39 per cent and pan. supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 per cent respectively. The consumer price index number for industrial workers in Delhi during 2014 and 2015 is presented in Statement 6.2.

Statement 6.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DELHI

(Per cent) (Base Year 2001=100)

GROUP	Group/Sub-Group	WEIGHT	2014	2015	% Change
1-A	Food				
A	Cereals & Products	8.31	202	247	22.3
B	Pulses & Products	2.99	268	333	24.3
C	Oils & Fats	2.81	218	222	1.8
D	Meat, Fish & Eggs	1.85	315	348	10.5
E	Milk & Products	11.41	249	263	5.6
F	Condiments & Spices	2.39	259	298	15.1
G	Vegetables & Fruits	6.36	281	274	-2.5
H	Other Foods	7.63	239	240	0.4
Food Total		43.75	246	265	7.7
1-B	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.12	236	258	9.3
2	Fuel & Light	5.39	253	222	-12.3
3	Housing	20.72	202	212	5.0
4	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	5.68	198	208	5.1
Miscellaneous					
A	Medical Care	3.30	226	235	4.0
B	Education, Recreation & Amusement	6.30	180	188	4.4
C	Transport & Communication	5.12	185	182	-1.6
D	Personal & Effects	4.44	185	197	6.5
E	Others	3.18	233	244	4.7
Miscellaneous Total		22.34	196	203	3.6
General Index		100.00	223	234	4.9

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

- 8.3 It may be inferred from Statement 6.2 that the annual average consumer price index increased from 223 in 2014 to 234 in 2015 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.9 per cent during 2015 over last year 2014.
- 8.4 The index for food group increased from 246 in 2014 to 265 in 2015 registering an increase of (19 points, 7.7 per cent). Index for Pan, Supari, Tobacco & intoxicants increased from 236 to 258 registering an increase of (22 points, 9.3 per cent). The index of fuel and light increased from 253 in 2014 to 222 in 2015. The index under housing has also increased from 202 to 212 recorded an increase of (10 points, 5.0 per cent), for clothing, bedding and foot wear it increased from 198 to 208 registering an increase of (10 points, 5.1 per

cent). Under the miscellaneous group there are certain items like medical care, education, recreation, amusement, transport communication and personal care and affects the index in this group rose from 196 to 203 registering an increase of (7 points, 3.6 per cent). Thus the maximum increase was in Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant, followed by Food groups, Clothing, bedding & footwear, housing and miscellaneous while decrease was observed in fuel& light group.

9. Price Situation in Other Metros

9.1 Price rise has been the major issue for the majority of citizens in the country. Growth means a better life for our kids. In the last couple of years, prices of essential commodities have gone up. Barring seasonal fluctuations in some commodities like onion, potato and wheat due to decline in arrivals, inclement weather in major producing areas, transportation bottlenecks, increase in cost of movement and lower stocks, the retail prices of most of the essential commodities have exhibited a steady trend in all metro cities in India. The information regarding the consumer price index for industrial workers in metro cities in India during 2005-2015 is presented in Statement 6.3.

Statement 6.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2005-2015

(Average Annual Index)

S. No	Year	Consumer Price Index					Percentage change				
		India	Delhi	Kolkata	Chennai	Mumbai	India	Delhi	Kolkata	Chennai	Mumbai
1.	2005	116	116	115	114	118	4.3	8.4	3.9	3	1.2
2.	2006	123	122	121	118	126	6	5.2	5.2	3.4	6.8
3.	2007	131	128	132	124	134	6.5	4.9	9.1	5.1	6.3
4.	2008	142	137	142	135	144	8.4	7	7.6	8.9	7.5
5.	2009	157	147	156	149	159	10.6	7.3	9.9	10.4	10.4
6.	2010	176	163	172	161	174	12.1	10.9	10.3	8.1	9.4
7.	2011	192	176	185	171	192	9.1	8	7.6	6.2	10.3
8.	2012	209	191	198	195	212	8.9	8.5	7.0	14	10.4
9.	2013	232	209	222	218	237	11	9.4	12.1	11.8	11.8
10	2014	247	223	239	230	257	6.5	6.7	7.7	5.5	8.4
11	2015	261	234	251	248	276	5.7	4.9	5.0	7.8	7.4

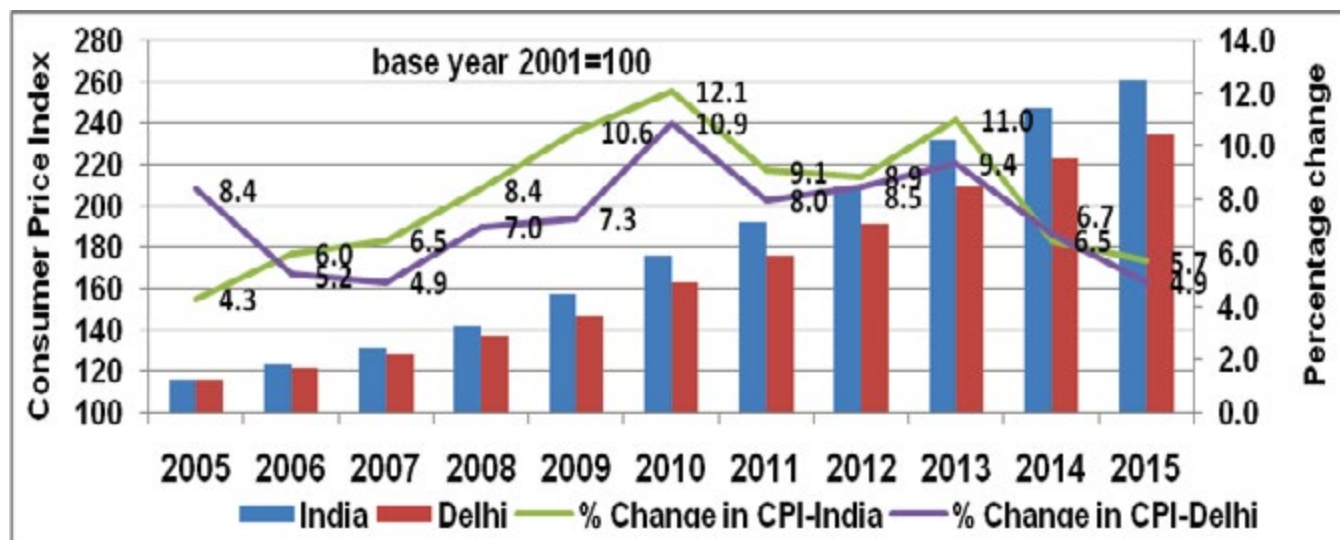
Source: - Labour Bureau Shimla,

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

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

9.2 It may be observed from Statement 6.3 that the consumer price index number in All India was recorded at 261. For Mumbai it was 276 followed by Kolkata 249, Chennai 248 and Delhi 234 respectively. The highest percentage change was also recorded in Chennai at 7.8 per cent. The prices of food items at national level increased during 2014-15 at 6.3 per cent; the highest recorded in Chennai at 12 per cent and lowest in Kolkata at 4.8 per cent. The consumer price index during 2015 in Delhi recorded lesser than the national level. At national level the average consumer price index recorded during the year 2015 at 261 while the same in Delhi recorded at 234. The group-wise price index numbers for industrial workers of mega cities in India during 2014 and 2015 is presented in Statement 6.2. Consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi and selected megacities in India during 2005-2015 is depicted in Chart 6.2.

Chart 6.2:
CPI FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI 2005-15



CHAPTER 7

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

The Plan Outlay is an important part of the Budget allocated to promote new development, rehabilitation, maintenance and improving existing infrastructure that supports sustainable growth and welfare of the people living in a state. The Plan Outlay is directly targeted to improve the living standard of the people in a state. The approved plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under various Five Year Plans is presented in Statement 7.1.

Statement 7.1

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI: 1951-2016

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Plans	Plan Outlay	Total Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Plan Outlay
1.	1 st Five Year Plan 1951-1956	6.30	4.70	74.60
2.	2 nd Five Year Plan 1956-1961	17.00	15.37	90.41
3.	3 rd Five Year Plan 1961-1966	99.33	93.10	93.73
4.	4 th Five Year Plan 1969-1974	168.77	155.16	91.94
5.	5 th Five Year Plan 1974-1979	363.75	341.34	93.84
6.	6 th Five Year Plan 1980-1985	1039.38	1041.95	100.25
7.	7 th Five Year Plan 1985-1990	2537.34	2631.47	103.71
8.	8 th Five Year Plan 1992-1997	4500.00	6208.32	137.96
9.	9 th Five Year Plan 1997-2002	15541.28	13465.09	86.64
10.	10 th Five Year Plan 2002-2007	23000.00	22646.00	98.46
11.	11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012	54799.15	53478.86*	97.95
	11.1. Annual Plan 2007-08	9000.00	8745.32	97.17
	11.2. Annual Plan 2008-09	10000.00	9619.32	96.19
	11.3. Annual Plan 2009-10	11300.00	11048.14	97.77
	11.4. Annual Plan 2010-11	11400.00	10490.81	92.02
	11.5 Annual Plan 2011-12	14200.00	13575.27	95.60
12.	12th Five Year Plan 2012-2017	90000.00	56142.01**	68.34
	12.1 Annual Plan 2012-13	15000.00	13237.51	88.25
	12.2 Annual Plan 2013-14	14700.00	13964.28	95.00
	12.3 Annual Plan 2014-15	16350.00	13979.68	85.50
	12.3 Annual Plan 2015-16	16400.00	14960.54 (Tentative)	91.22
	12.3 Annual Plan 2016-17	20600.00	-	-

Note: - * Summation of expenditure during 2007-12

** Summation of expenditure during 2012-16

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

2. The Statement 7.1 clearly indicates that the plan outlay of Delhi increased from ₹ 6.3 crore in the First Five year Plan to ₹ 90000 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the First (1951-56) to Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the plan expenditure was less than the approved outlay for each Five Year Plan. Plan expenditure was more than the approved outlay during 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan.
3. Expenditure of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was totaled at ₹ 53478.86 crore, which is 97.95 per cent of the total plan outlay.
4. The expenditure during first four years of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was 88.25% for Annual Plan 2012-13, 95.00% for Annual Plan 2013-14, 85.5% for Annual Plan 2014-15 and 91.22% for Annual Plan 2015-16.
5. The Plan expenditure of first four annual plans of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Plan Outlay of 2016-17 is presented in Statement 7.2.

Statement 7.2
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Department/ Agency	12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)	2012-13 (Exp.)	2013-14 (Exp.)	2014-15 (Exp.)	2015-16		% of Revised Outlay	2016-17 (Plan Outlay)
						Revised Outlay	Exp. Provisional		
1	Deptt. of GNCTD	66834.31	9682.08	10313.58	10311.67	12892.37	11469.37	88.96	16281.62
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	4413.97	642.59	704.30	747.18	616.43	615.72	99.89	763.60
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	3988.87	617.77	607.80	533.60	492.42	492.42	100.00	504.60
4	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	1993.15	369.97	448.82	421.40	391.11	383.61	98.08	444.30
5	New Delhi Municipal Council	79.00	4.15	0.33	4.67	4.75	4.60	96.77	207.35
6	Delhi Jal Board	11000.00	1717.36	1550.00	1789.00	1732.00	1723.93	99.53	1976.00
7	DUSIB	1630.00	203.50	320.00	172.13	270.88	270.86	99.99	422.50
8	Delhi Development Authority	60.00	-	19.33	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi Cantonment Board	0.70	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.03	87.14	0.03
	Total	90000.00	13237.52	13964.28	13979.68	16400.00	14960.54	91.22	20600.00

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

6. The Sector-wise Plan outlay for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2016-17 is presented in Statement 7.3.

Statement 7.3

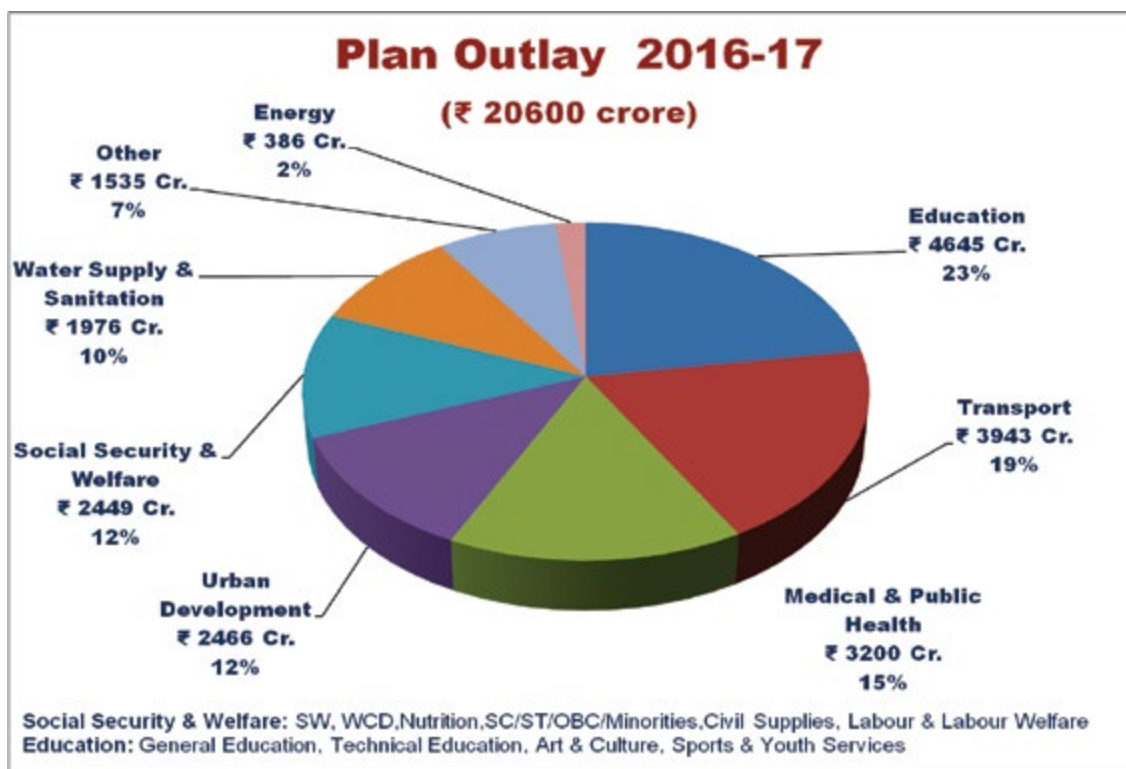
**SECTOR -WISE PLAN OUTLAYS FOR
12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17**

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	12 th Five Year Plan 2012-17		Approved Outlay 2016-17	
		Amount	percent	Amount	percent
1.	Rural Development	882.00	0.98	190.00	0.92
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	400.00	0.44	63.00	0.31
3.	Energy	4820.20	5.36	386.00	1.87
4.	Industries	199.00	0.22	31.00	0.15
5.	Transport	21954.62	24.39	3943.00	19.14
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	546.50	0.61	79.00	0.38
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	7.50	0.01	7.00	0.03
8.	Tourism	185.00	0.21	61.00	0.30
9.	Civil Supplies	800.00	0.89	24.00	0.12
10	General Education	10344.00	11.49	4155.00	20.17
11	Technical Education	1458.00	1.62	388.00	1.88
12	Art & Culture	291.00	0.32	54.00	0.26
13	Sports & Youth Services	147.50	0.16	48.00	0.23
14	Medical	12934.50	14.37	2725.00	13.23
15	Public Health	565.50	0.63	475.00	2.31
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	11000.00	12.22	1976.00	9.59
17	Housing	2700.00	3.00	300.00	1.46
18	Urban Development	8700.00	9.67	2166.00	10.51
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	1600.00	1.78	380.00	1.84
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	574.00	0.64	166.00	0.81
21	Social Welfare	3831.00	4.26	793.00	3.85
22	Women & Child Welfare	1700.00	1.89	691.00	3.35
23	Nutrition	1340.00	1.49	377.00	1.83
24	Jail	753.68	0.84	72.00	0.35
25	Public Works	700.00	0.78	187.00	0.91
26	Other Administrative Services	1566.00	1.74	856.00	4.16
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	-	-	7.00	0.03
	Total	90000.00	100.00	20600.00	100.00

7. It may be inferred from Statement 7.3 that Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 22.6% of the total plan budget in the Annual Plan 2016-17 followed with Transport (19.1%), Medical & Public Health (15.5%), Housing & Urban Development (12.0%) and Social Security & Welfare (11.9%). The Social Sectors all together has a share of 71.5% of total Plan Budget with a total allocation of ₹14736 crore for the Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare, WCD, Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, Nutrition, Labour, Food & Civil Supplies.

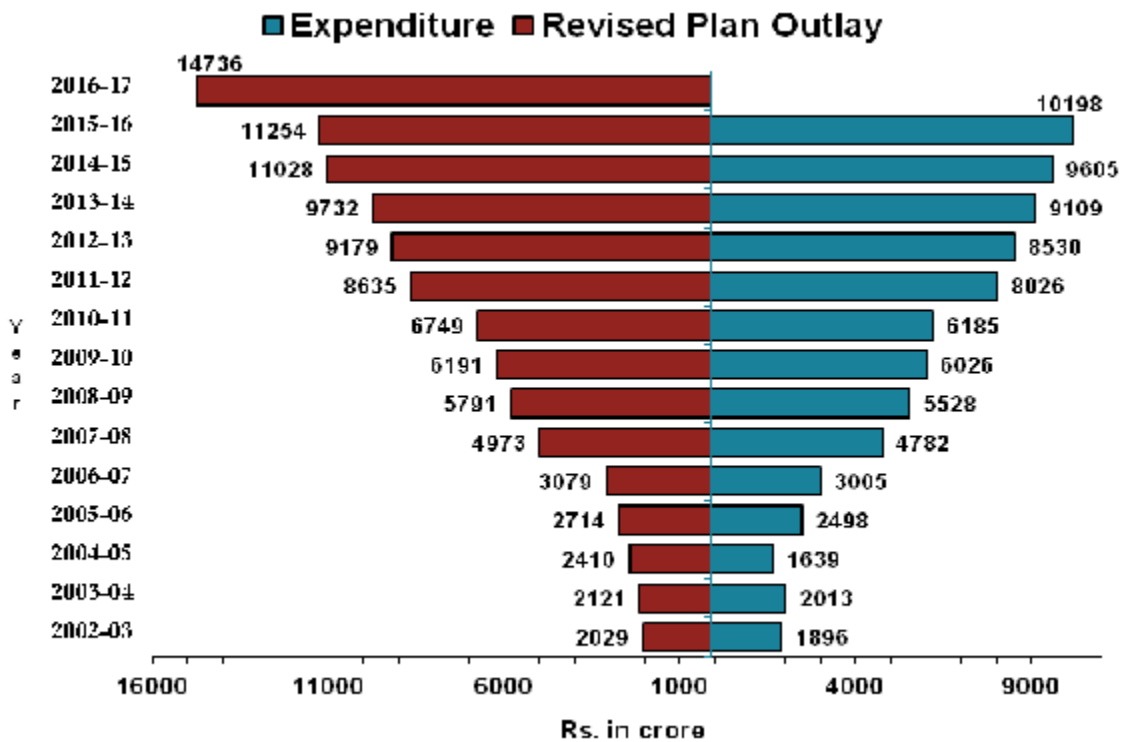
Chart 7.1
ALLOCATION OF PRIORITY SECTOR OF
ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY 2016-17



8. The allocation and expenditure of social service sector which include General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Social Welfare, welfare of SC/ST/OBC, Labour and Employment, Civil Supplies and Nutrition during the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans of GNCTD is presented in chart 7.2.

Chart 7.2

**PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICE SECTORS
IN DELHI DURING 10TH, 11TH & 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN**



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

(₹ Crore)

S.No	Plans	Plan Outlay	% of Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1.	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)				
	2002-03	2029.23	43.18	1895.56	43.02
	2003-04	2121.00	43.60	2013.02	43.67
	2004-05	2409.73	53.17	1638.84	38.46
	2005-06	2714.06	57.75	2497.82	58.27
	2006-07	3079.22	59.22	3005.18	59.11
	Total	12353.24	51.47	11050.42	48.79
2.	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)				
	2007-08	4972.50	55.25	4782.45	54.69
	2008-09	5790.86	57.91	5527.95	57.47
	2009-10	6190.81	54.79	6026.16	54.54
	2010-11	6748.76	59.20	6184.89	58.96
	2011-12	8635.47	60.81	8026.29	59.12
	Total	32338.40	55.85	30547.74	57.12
3.	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)				
	2012-13	9179.42	61.20	8529.91	64.44
	2013-14	9732.48	66.21	9109.13	65.23
	2014-15	11028.10	67.45	9605.16	68.71
	2015-16	11253.89	68.62	10198.19	68.17
	2016-17	14736.15	71.53	-	-
	Total	55930.04	67.34	37442.39*	66.69*

* Expenditure and % Plan outlay of 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

9. It is evident from the above statement that the allocation in social service sectors in Delhi increased from 51.47 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 55.85 per cent in 11th Five year Plan. On the other side the expenditure incurred on social service sector in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 57.12 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan and 66.69 per cent for the first 4 year of 12th FYP.
10. Other statistical information relating to plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi may be seen in the Table 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

CHAPTER 8

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Environmental problems are a threat to the well-being of the city's and area's inhabitants as well as the flora and fauna. Delhi is one of the most heavily polluted city in India, having for instance one of the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution. Overpopulation and the ensuing overuse of scarce resources such as water put heavy pressure on the environment in Delhi. Rapid rise in population and speedy economic development has also raised the concern for the environmental degradation. The economics of environmental pollution, depletion and degradation of resources did not get as much attention as compared to the issues of growth and development. This chapter dwells upon the various dimension of pollution including sources, past and present status and efforts made to reduce the pollution level in Delhi. The city suffers from air pollution caused by road dust, industry, transportation and domestic air emissions. Noise pollution comes mainly from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and a lack of solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna on which banks Delhi grew. Besides human and environmental damage, pollution has caused economic damage as well.

2. Ambient Air Quality

2.1 Year-wise annual mean ambient air quality levels in Delhi during 2001 to 2015 is presented in Statement 8.1.

Statement 8.1

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LEVELS IN DELHI: 2001-2015

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

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

2.2 The values for 2001 to 2010 are of the monitoring stations of CPCB while the values of 2011 to 2015 are of the monitoring station network developed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee. DPCC presently monitors air quality through six online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 6 locations. The stations can be classified in two categories i.e. residential (R.K. Puram, Mandir Marg & Punjabi Bagh) and hot spots (I.G.I Airport and Anand Vihar). Civil Lines is also influenced by traffic emissions. Statement 8.2 shows the annual average of critical pollutants in Delhi for the Year 2015. Sustained efforts by the Government of Delhi along with the cooperation of all stakeholders, Delhi is showing signs of improvement in reducing / controlling the pollution level since past few years.

Statement 8.2

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF CRITICAL POLLUTANTS AT SIX STATIONS IN DELHI (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) FOR THE YEAR 2015

Locations	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	O ₃	CO (mg/ m ³)
R. K. Puram	18.4	69.8	252	130	45	1.90
Mandir Marg	14.1	60.2	197	106	46	0.99
Punjabi Bagh	17.9	77.5	264	132	59	1.47
IGI Airport	14.8	61.9	227	83	81	1.00
Anand Vihar	19.8	80.3	468	166	31	1.66
Civil Lines	20.4	88.3	199	93	99	2.69

- 2.3 **Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂):** No significant variation was observed in the annual average value from 2011 to 2015. The values monitored were always within the prescribed limits of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at all stations. The minimum value was observed at Mandir Marg and maximum was observed at Civil Lines.
- 2.4 **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂):** Annual average of NO₂ concentration has shown the marginal increase as compared to year 2011. In 2015, the average value was 73 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The minimum value was observed at Mandir Marg and maximum at Civil Lines. The higher values may be due to high vehicular density in the area. At all the monitoring locations annual average exceeded the prescribed standard of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- 2.5 **Carbon Monoxide (CO):** The value of CO in 2015 varied from 0.99 mg/ m³ to 2.69 mg/ m³. The minimum was observed at Mandir Marg and maximum at Civil lines. Except Civil Lines, at all other locations, CO is under the prescribed standard of 2 mg/ m³.
- 2.6 **Particulate Matter for measuring Pollution:** One way of measuring pollution is by the measure of particulate matter. Particulate matter is basically a mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets like acids, chemicals, gas, water, metals, soil dust particles,

etc, the measurement of which gives an ideas of the pollution of a city. It is also known as particle pollution or PM.

- 2.7 **Particulate Matter (PM₁₀):** Concentration of PM₁₀ varied from 197 µg/m³ to 468 µg/m³. The minimum was observed at Mandir Marg and maximum at Anand Vihar.
- 2.8 **Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):** Concentration of PM_{2.5} varied from 83 µg/m³ to 166 µg/m³. The minimum was observed at IGI Airport and maximum at Anand Vihar.
- 2.9 **Ozone (O₃):** The concentration of ozone varied from 31 µg/m³ to 99 µg/m³ in 2015. The minimum was observed at Anand Vihar and maximum at Civil lines. The maximum value was observed during the summer months at Civil lines station which exceeds the prescribed limits of 100 µg/m³.
- 2.10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards fixed by the Central Pollution Control Board are presented in Statement 8.3

Statement 8.3

NEW NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

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

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

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

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

1 Hourly, ##8 Hourly.

- 2.11 Public Awareness: GNCT of Delhi has taken steps to create awareness about burning of fire crackers and has run the Anti Fire crackers campaign since last 12 years. This is done association with Eco club schools.
- 2.12 Comprehensive study on Air Pollution: a study entitled “Comprehensive study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases in Delhi” was awarded to IIT Kanpur by Department of Environment, GNCTD, & DPCC for studying various measures to improve the quality of air which has been completed and the final GHG report has been submitted by the IIT, Kanpur on 25.10.2016.
- 2.13 High Power Committee on Air and Water Pollution was set up as per direction of Hon’ble Lt Governor vide order U.O.No. RN/2014/11336 dated 13.05.2014 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, to look into:
- a) The pollution level in the City of Delhi created by the number of vehicles on the road.
 - b) The pollution level in the Yamuna because of outpouring of industrial and sewer waste in Yamuna.

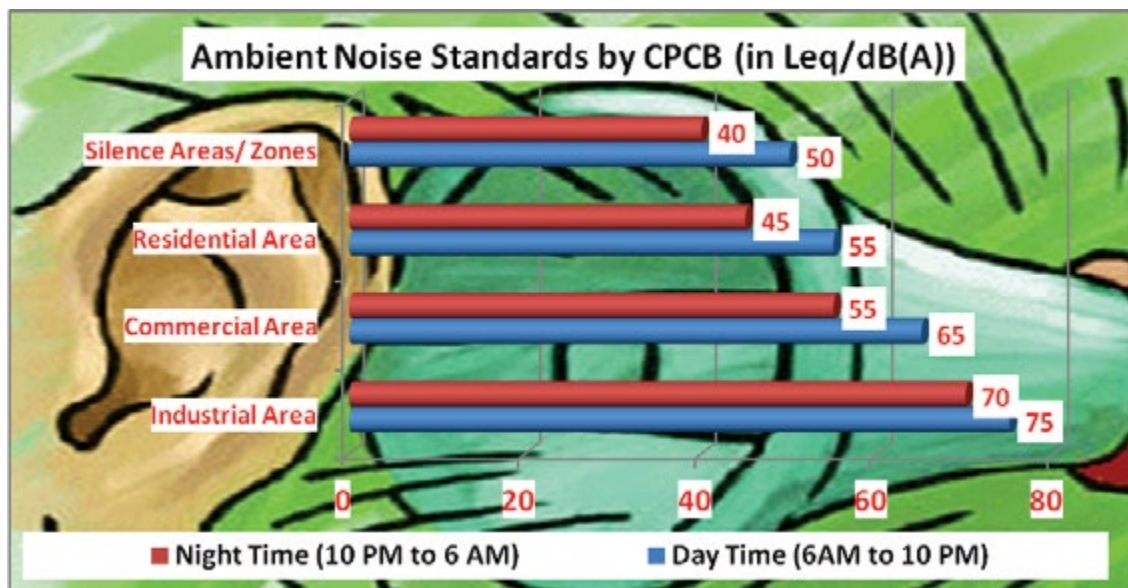
Short term and long term measures for reducing air and water pollution were prepared in consultation with concerned Departments of GNCTD and GOI.

3. Noise Pollution

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

Chart 8.1

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



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

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

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

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

Statement 8.4

REAL TIME AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS (DAY TIME) OF OCTOBER-2014 TO MARCH-2015 IN LEQ/DB(A)

Month	Anand Vihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
Oct-14	67.6	60.6	54.8	58.8
Nov-14	67.2	61.6	55.7	59.9
Dec-14	68.0	76.2	56.8	59.2
Jan-15	67.3	70.3	66.9	59.3
Feb-15	67.2	62.4	64.9	61.0
Mar-15	67.7	62.5	58.0	58.5

**REAL TIME AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS (NIGHT TIME)
OF OCTOBER-2014 TO MARCH-2015 IN LEQ/DB(A)**

Month	Anand Vihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
Oct-14	64.9	59.2	47.9	52.9
Nov-14	64.7	60.8	47.7	53.3
Dec-14	64.1	72.0	48.0	52.2
Jan-15	62.9	72.3	67.0	51.3
Feb-15	63.7	61.4	62.2	53.0
Mar-15	64.4	61.2	48.5	53.1

4. Water Pollution

- 4.1 The river Yamuna, the reason for Delhi's existence, has suffered heavily from pollution. The 48 kilometer stretch of the Yamuna River in Delhi is highly polluted due to the flow of untreated sewage and also the discharge of inadequate treated industrial effluents.
- 4.2 DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (21 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Statement 8.5 (at 9 locations) and 8.6 (24 drains) indicates annual average water quality of River Yamuna from March 2015 till April 2016. Recent water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicate that the water quality parameters, BOD & DO, are in the desirable/prescribed norms, with respect to Water Quality criteria of "C" class, at Palla, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage. However, the water quality of River Yamuna at the downstream of Wazirabad barrage after confluence of Najafgarh Drain is not meeting the desirable/prescribed norms.
- 4.3 The annual average of DO has ranged to 8.9 mg/l at Palla. The annual average of BOD has ranged from 2.2 mg/l at Palla to 51.2 mg/l at Khajuri Pantoolpul. The water quality standards for DO and BOD as per CPCB norms are 4mg/l and 3mg/l respectively for class 'C' of river water. The water quality monitoring results in Delhi stretch clearly indicates river water is grossly polluted.

Statement 8.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS: APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016

S. No.	LOCATIONS	pH (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	DO (mg/l)
1	PALLA	7.4	10.4	2.2	8.9
2	SURGHAT	7.3	21.6	5.6	7.6
3	KHAJURI PANTOOL POOL	7.4	161.2	51.2	Nil
4	KUDESIA GHAT	7.4	124.4	38.7	Nil
5	ITO BRIDGE	7.4	93.2	29.6	Nil
6	NIZAMUDIN BRIDGE	7.3	119.2	34.7	Nil
7	AGRA CANAL OKHLA	7.4	94.4	31.3	Nil
8	SHAHDARA (DOWN STREAM)	7.2	128.0	44.0	Nil
9	AGRA CANAL JAIPUR	7.3	109.2	32.9	Nil

Source: - Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

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

Statement 8.6

ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN DELHI: APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016

S. No.	Drains	pH	TSS (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
1	Najafgarh Drain	7.3	157.8	204.4	63.3
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.3	48.8	79.2	21.0
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.2	53.2	99.6	26.4
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.4	82.2	137.6	40.8
5	Magazine Road Drain	7.2	191.2	257.6	86.0
6	ISBT Drain	7.5	107.2	228.4	77.5
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.4	123.0	361.2	125.5
8	Moat Drain	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
9	Civil Mill Drain	7.6	150.8	309.2	94.0
10	Power House Drain	7.3	165.6	284.0	88.6
11	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.5	199.6	313.6	110.0
12	Drain No. 12A	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
13	Drain No. 14	7.4	46.4	43.6	10.9
14	Barapulla Drain	7.3	97.4	166.0	51.8
15	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.2	150.8	430.4	153.0
16	Kalkaji Drain	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
17	Sarita Vihar Drain (Mathura Road)	7.3	196.0	284.0	94.5
18	Tehkhand Drain	7.3	187.6	423.2	149.5
19	Tuglakabad Drain	7.3	148.0	336.0	104.8
20	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
21	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.3	101.6	132.4	44.8
22	Shahdara Drain	7.3	232.8	392.8	127.5
23	Sahibabad Drain	7.2	379.2	682.0	218.0
24	Indrapuri Drain	7.3	264.0	442.0	148.5

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee

- 4.5 As sewerage system is not provided in unplanned habitats, the waste water generated in unplanned area is discharged into drains. Non-utilization of installed capacity (613.72 MGD) of sewage Treatment Plants is another important issue. Delhi Jal Board has prepared a plan to provide sewerage facilities in unauthorized colonies, however, subject to feasibility.

- 4.6 Delhi Jal Board initiated the process of laying of interceptor sewers along 3 major drains (Najafgarh Drain, Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain). Sewage generated from the colonies will be trapped before reaching the major drains and the same would be diverted to the existing unutilized STPs/new STPs. At present, 19 STPs are being monitored on monthly basis for the compliance of standards. Recent data of STPs shows that most of the STPs are meeting the standards.
- 4.7 Delhi Pollution Control Committee, being pollution control statutory agency and regulator, collects samples of treated effluents from all operational STPs on monthly basis. Deficiencies and analysis reports are sent to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for rectification so as to meet the norms stipulated.
- 4.8 Interceptor Sewer is being implemented by DJB in a 59 km length along three major drains (i.e. Najafgarh, Supplement and Shahdara) to intercept sewage flowing from subsidiary small drains convey it to nearest sewage treatment plants for treatment to ensure that only treated sewage is discharged into drains and Yamuna river. Mandatory provision of installation of on-site decentralize wastewater treatment system (ETP) by industries, hotels, construction projects etc with treated wastewater reuse in flushing, cooling, horticulture etc. More than 1750 /ETPs have been installed so far.
- 4.9 One of the main sources of water pollution is the waste material discharged by industrial units. Waste materials like acids, alkalies, toxic metals, oil, grease, dyes, pesticides and even radioactive materials are poured into the drains by many industrial units. Some other important pollutants include polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds, lubricants, etc. The pollutants unloaded into the drains usually dissolve or remain suspended in water. Sometimes, they also accumulate on the bottom of the drains. All industrial units in Delhi have been directed to ensure linkage to conveyance system in 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). These 13 CETPs are functioning at industrial areas of Lawrence Road, Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, Mayapuri, Nangloi, Badli, SMA, GTK, Okhla, Jhilmil, Narayana, Narela and Bawana. Recent data of CETPs shows that Lawrence Road & Okhla CETPs are not meeting standard w.r.t. BOD mostly. These are also being checked for their water quality every month and necessary corrective measures also being ensured.
- 4.10 Green Hotel Guidelines: Green movement launched for conserving natural resources by 5 Star hotel, by way of signing MOU in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi on 3rd June, 2013. All the 5 Star Hotels are required to comply with green hotel guidelines apart from installing sewage treatment plants. Memorandum of Understanding in which the parties pursue the activities mutually agreed upon and to implement it in a manner consistent with the terms set forth in the MOU, was signed by the Authorized person from the 32 Five Star Hotels with the Deptt. of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

5. Industrial Waste Water

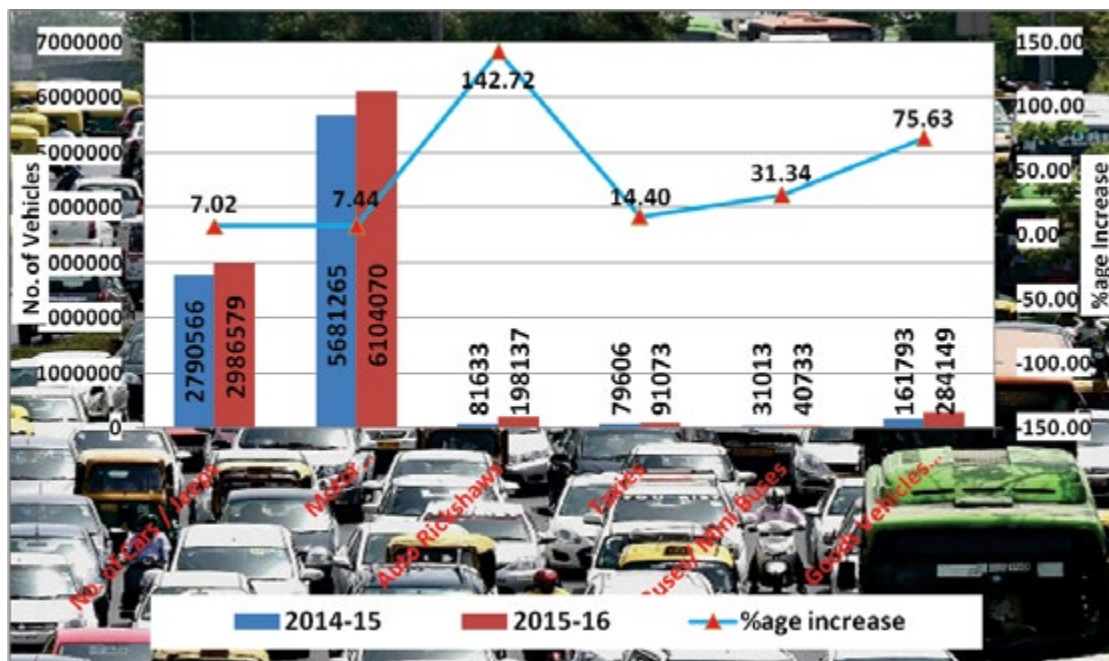
- 5.1 The industrial waste water generated in Delhi is more than 40 MGD. All industrial units have been directed to ensure linkage to conveyance system in Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). These are also being checked for their water quality every month and necessary corrective measures also being ensured. More than 1500 industrial units have installed ETPs to treat industrial wastewater, and thereafter it is sent to CETPs for further treatment. Total of 13 CETPs are operational for treating industrial waste water.
- 5.2 Apart from collecting treated effluent samples from all operational CETPs, detailed CETPs for rectification.

6. Vehicular Pollution

- 6.1 The number of vehicles registered in Delhi has increased from 31.64 lakh in 1999-2000 to 97.05 lakh in 2015-16. The highest %age increase observed in Taxis from 1999-2000 to 2015-16. During the same period, the percentage of increase was observed in all categories of vehicles i.e. cars & jeeps; motor cycles & scooters, auto rickshaws, buses and goods vehicles. This has automatically enhanced the pollution levels of Delhi by the emission of pollutants by these vehicles. There were 88.27 lakh registered vehicles in Delhi in 2014-15 which increased to 97.05 lakh in 2015-16. The increase in various Vehicles in Delhi in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15 is shown in chart 8.2

Chart 8.2

REGISTERED VEHICLES IN DELHI 2014-15 AND 2015-16



7. Waste Management

7.1 Municipal Solid Waste

7.1.1 In Delhi, 5 Municipal Authorities are responsible for Municipal solid Waste Generation and Management.

7.1.2 There are 3 landfill sites namely Bhalswa land fill site, Ghazipur land fill site, Okhla land fill site. Bhalswa Land fill site commissioned in the year 1994, whereas Ghazipur in 1984 and Okhla in 1996. In absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are using these three sites for illegal disposal of MSW.

7.1.3 Another Integrated MSW management plant of 4000 TPD capacity has been developed at Narela-Bawana and the plant is operational for 2000 TPD.

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

S. No.	Name	Plant Capacity (MTD)	Electricity Generated (MW)	Status
1.	Timarpur - Okhla Waste to Energy Plant	1950	16	Operational
2.	Ghazipur Waste to Energy Plant	1300	12	Operational
3.	Narela Waste to Energy Plant	3000	24	Operational

7.1.5 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified the revised Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. The responsibility of management of Municipal Solid Waste has been entrusted with Urban Development Department and Urban Local Bodies.

7.2 Biomedical Waste

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified new revised Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. The prescribed authority for implementation of the provisions of these rules is Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

7.3 Electronic Waste

Govt. of India has issued revised E-waste Management Rules 2016 which have come into force from 1st October 2016.

7.4 Plastic Waste

- 7.4.1 Plastic waste especially carry bags has been creating nuisance in Delhi despite over 12 years of massive awareness campaign “Say No To Plastic Bags”. Hon’ble High Court of Delhi had passed a judgment in August 2008 for imposing ban on plastic carry bags in main markets, local shopping centers, etc. subsequent to which Government of Delhi had issued a notification on 07.01.2009, but the situation continued to worsen even after three years of issue of this notification. In light of this, Government of Delhi has imposed ban on manufacture, sale, storage, usage, import and transport of plastic carry bags in NCT of Delhi vide Notification dated 23.10.2012.
- 7.4.2 This notification has been challenged in the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi by All India Plastic Industries Association and on 05-12-2016; Hon’ble High Court of Delhi has transferred this matter to the Hon’ble NGT for further decision.

Besides, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified revised Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 on 18-03-2016. These rules entrust the responsibility of plastic waste management with Urban Development Department and the Urban Local Bodies

7.5 Construction and Demolition Waste

- 7.5.1 A Construction and Demolition Waste processing plant of capacity 2000 MTD has been installed by M/s IL & FS and is operational at Jahangirpuri for processing of construction and demolition waste in Delhi. A Construction and Demolition Waste processing plant of capacity 500 MTD at Shastri Park, Delhi is operational and is run by M/s IL & FS.
- 7.5.2 Processed construction and demolition material is used for making tiles/ pavement blocks and also for ready mix concrete, aggregates etc.
- 7.5.3 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per these Rules, the Secretary in-charge of Urban Development shall prepare their policy document with respect to management of construction and demolition of waste in accordance with the provisions of these rules within one year from date of final notification of these rules.

8. Climate Change Mitigation Measures

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

- 8.2 65 important point climate change agenda have been identified for the city of Delhi under following sectors:
- Enhanced Energy Efficiency
 - Sustainable Habitat
 - Green India
 - Water Mission
 - Strategic Knowledge
 - Solar Mission
- 8.3 Delhi State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is being prepared on the lines of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

9. Rain-Water Harvesting Structure

- 9.1 Installation of Rain-Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory for plots having area of 100 Sq. Meters and above. The financial assistance of the 50 per cent of the project cost or 1 lakh whichever is less, is provided by Delhi Government / Delhi Jal Board to the Resident Welfare Associations or Schools for this purpose.
- 9.2 For Hotels / Malls / Construction Projects etc, installation of Rain Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory through contract mechanism.
- 9.3 Govt. of NCT of Delhi through Delhi Pollution Control Committee provides following financial subsidy on newly purchased Battery Operated Four Wheelers and Two wheelers, in addition to introduced by govt. of India.

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

- 9.4 Financial subsidy is provided from the Air Ambient fund, created by levying 25 paisa per litre of Diesel (Diesel Case) with the objective of utilizing the collect amount towards clean environment movement including promotion of environment friendly vehicles/non polluting vehicles in Delhi.

- 9.5 Besides one time fixed subsidy of ₹ 15,000/- is also provided to battery operated e-rickshaw owners, authorized by Transport Department and registered with registering authority of Transport Department. An individual can claim subsidy only on one e-rickshaw. On subsequent purchase by the same individual no subsidy is allowed. The subsidy is given by DPCC from Air Ambience Fund.

10. Other measures to Control Pollution and improve the Environment

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

- More than 15 year old commercial / transport vehicles have been phased out.
- Entire public transport has been switch over to CNG fuel mode (appx. 1,60,000).
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV/Euro-IV emission norms.
- Sulphur content in Diesel has been reduced upto 50 PPM since April 2010.
- PUCs being linked on the net so that daily reports can be downloaded & monitoring can be done.
- Air Ambience Fund has been created by levying fee on the sale of diesel at the rate of ₹ 0.25 per liter in the NCT of Delhi. The Air Ambience Fund is utilized for promoting clean technologies.
- VAT refund of 12.5% allowed for conversion of vehicles to clean fuel like CNG
- Use of Battery operated Vehicles having zero tailpipe emissions are being given concessions upto 30% of the price of the vehicles.
- Gas based Power Plants are being promoted.
- Whole of Delhi declared as air pollution control area under Air Act.
- Stringent emission norms for industries and thermal power stations
- Installation of Emission Control System in air polluting industries
- Burning of leaves/plastics is prohibited
- Use of 5 KVA or more capacity of DG set is prohibited from 10 PM to 6AM except in group housing societies. Also, acoustic enclosure has been made mandatory in DG sets
- 6000 cell phone towers and 600 Nursing Homes have been asked to provide acoustic enclosure and proper stack height in DG sets.
- Re-use of treated waste water for gardening and cooling purposes.
- Making use of Bio-degradable kitchen solid waste for Vermi Composting at community level and utilizing compost for gardening purpose.
- Environment Department has supported Schools for putting up paper re-cycling equipments/plants.

- Development and Protection of the Ridge Area.
- Development of Wild Life Sanctuary at Bhatti, Asola.
- Development and Preservation of lakes and water bodies.
- For ground water regulations and management in the city, a notification containing directions under section 5 of Environment Protection Act has been issued on 12th July 2010.
- Massive plantation drive is being organised each year with the involvement of some Government Departments, Municipal bodies, NGO, Civil Society Organisations, Citizens, RWAs, Schools & Colleges, etc.
- New City forests are being developed to increase the green cover area in Delhi.
- Improvement of parks and gardens and their maintenance is being taken care of by providing adequate funds to local bodies and RWAs.
- Providing Sewerage System in unplanned habitats i.e. unauthorised colonies and rural villages.

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

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

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

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

12. FOREST IN DELHI

- 12.1 With a population of 16.75 million i.e. 1.38% of the country's population, development has always been a dynamic process in Delhi. However, activities carried, out by the State Government, Forest Department and greening agencies have helped a lot in striking a balance between ecology and development. The vegetation of Delhi is thorny scrub, which is found in arid and semi-arid zone. As per classification of Champion and Seth (1968), the Ridge forest falls in the category of 'Tropical Thorn Forest' and more especially as 'Semi-Arid Open Scrub'.
- 12.2 The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides that a minimum of 1/3rd of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover. Taking the above in view, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi is making all endeavors to meet the national goal as set by the Central Govt. and is constantly adding to the green cover of the State which is reflected in the change in forest and tree cover given as follows:

Statement 8.7

FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2015

(Sq. Km)

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

Source: Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI

12.3 Government of NCT of Delhi has taken initiatives to increase forests and tree cover area to keep the environment green in Delhi. As a result of the initiatives taken by Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1993. The forest and tree cover area increased to 299.77 sq km in 2015 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 20.22 per cent. The growth of forests and tree cover has particularly been monumental post 1999. Of the total 299.77 sq km of forest area in NCT of Delhi, nearly 274 sq km has been added during the period 1999 to 2015.

Statement 8.7 (a)

CHANGE IN FOREST AND TREE COVER IN DELHI BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015

(Area in Sq Km)

Change in Forest Cover in Delhi	2013 Assessment	2015 Assessment	Change
Geographical Area	1483		
Very Dense Forest	6.76	6.94	0.18
Moderate Dense Forest	49.38	57.15	7.77
Open Forest	123.67	124.68	1.01
Total Forest	179.81	188.77	8.96
Percent of Geographical Area	12.12	12.73	0.61
Change in Tree Cover in Delhi			
Total Tree cover	118	111	-7
Percent of Geographical Area	7.94	7.48	0.46

Source: State Forest Report, 2015

12.4 It may be observed from Statement 8.7 that the growth of forest and tree cover area of Delhi increased from 22 Sq. Km in 1993 to 299.77 Sq. Km in 2015. The percentage of forest and tree cover area to the total area of Delhi has increased manifold from a mere level of 1.48 per cent in 1993 to 20.22 per cent in 2015. Forest Cover in Delhi also increased from 2011 to 2015 due to the plantation drive in Delhi as shown in statement 8.7 (a)

Chart 8.3

FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2015



12.5 The information regarding the district-wise forest cover area and total geographical area of Delhi is presented in Statement 8.8.

Statement 8.8

DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI - 2015

(Sq. Km)

S. No.	Districts	Geographical Area	Forest Cover Area	% of Geographical Area
1.	Central Delhi	25	5.14	20.56
2.	East Delhi	64	3.28	5.13
3.	New Delhi	35	17.25	49.29
4.	North Delhi	59	4.53	7.68
5.	North East Delhi	60	3.97	6.62
6.	North West Delhi	440	17.04	3.87
7.	South Delhi	250	82.14	32.86
8.	South-West Delhi	421	48.60	11.54
9.	West Delhi	129	6.82	5.29
	Total	1483	188.77	12.73

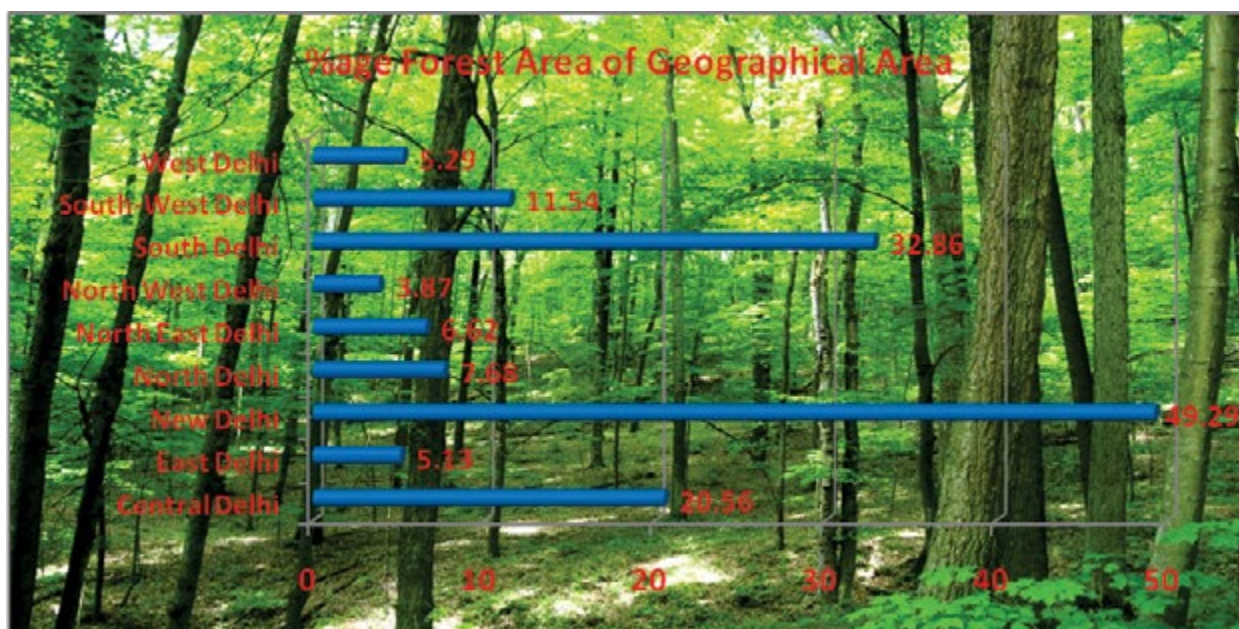
Source: State Forest Report, 2015

12.6 It may be inferred from Statement 8.8 that the forest cover area of Delhi is 188.77 sq. km i.e. 12.73 per cent of the total area of Delhi. South Delhi constitutes the highest forest cover area at 82.14 sq. km, South West Delhi at 48.60 sq. km, New Delhi at 17.25 sq. km, North West Delhi at 17.04 sq. km, respectively. On the contrary the lowest forest cover observed in East Delhi at 3.28 sq. Km. The information regarding district-wise forest cover in Delhi is depicted in Chart 8.4.

Chart 8.4

DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI - 2015

(Sq. Km)



Forest Cover within Green Wash:

Very Dense Forest	1.40 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	7.02 sq. km
Open Forest	1.88 sq. km
Sub Total	10.30 sq. km

Forest Cover outside Green Wash:

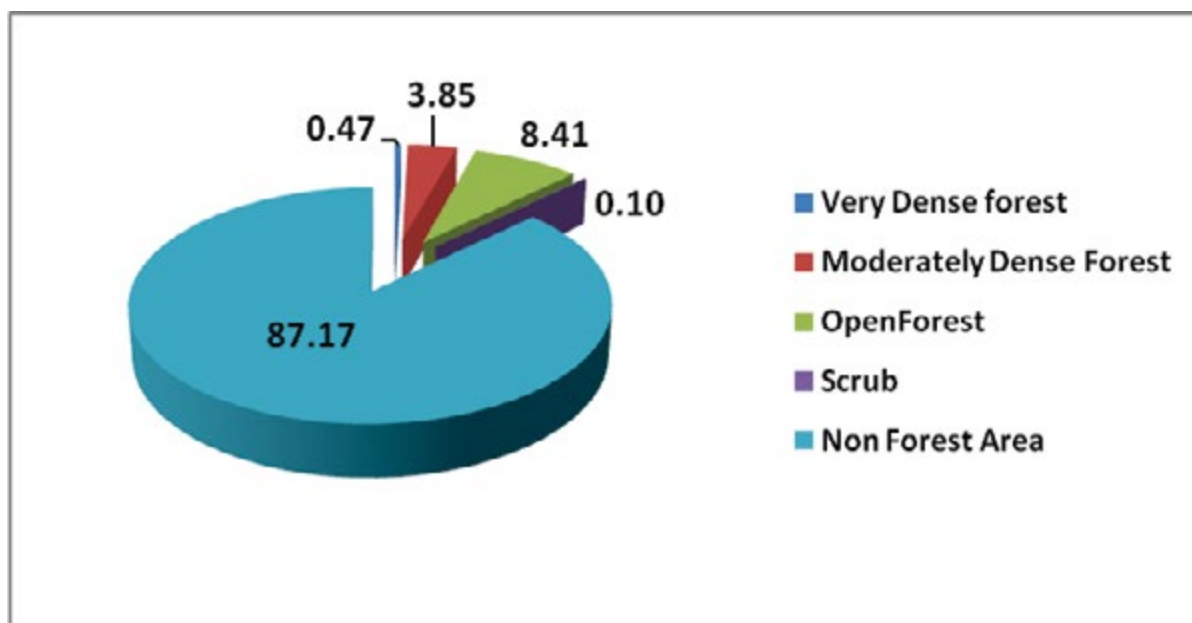
Very Dense Forest	5.54 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	50.13 sq. km
Open Forest	122.80 sq. km
Sub Total	178.47 sq. km

Total Forest Cover	188.77 sq. km
Tree Cover	111 sq. km
Total Forest & Tree Cover	299.77 sq. km
Per Capita Forest & Tree Cover	0.002 ha
Of State's Geographical Area	20.22%
Of India's Forest & Tree Cover	0.04%

12.7 Composition of forests in terms of its density is shown in Chart 8.5. Out of the total geographical area of NCT of Delhi, very dense forest is spread over 0.47 per cent, moderately dense forest is spread over 3.85 percent, open forest is spread over 8.41 per cent and scrub is spread over 0.10 per cent, which is almost negligible.

Chart 8.5

COMPOSITION OF FOREST COVER (%AGE) IN NCT OF DELHI IN 2015



Source: State Forest Report, 2015

12.8 TYPE OF FORESTS AND MAJOR SPECIES

12.8.1 Vegetation of Delhi is typical Northern Tropical Thorn Forest Type (Champion & Seth 1968). Among trees Accacias such as *A. nilotica*, *A. leucophloea*, *A. catechu*, *A. modesta*, *Butea monosperma* (Dhak), *Cassia fistula*, *Salvadora persica*. *Anogeissus latifolia* with abundance of *Prosopis juliflora*.

12.8.2 Shrubs include *Capparis sepiaria*, *Zizyphus Mauritiana*. Herbaceous flora is *Calotropis procera*, *Withania somnifera*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Tridax*. Main grasses are *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Aristida*, *Eragrostis*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Diehanthium*, *Cynodon dactylon* etc.

13. Asola Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary

13.1 Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4845.57 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund (Delhi-Haryana border). The Asola Bhatti wildlife sanctuary actually lies in South Delhi District, all along Delhi Haryana Border along Faridabad and Gurgaon.

13.2 The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills (Aravallis are one of the oldest mountain system of the world). The reason for the biodiversity significance of the Ridge lies in its merger with Indo-Gangetic Plains. The legal Status of the Southern Ridge was considered uncertain till 1986 when the community land of villages Asola, Sahurpur and Maidangari (2679.29 Acre) were notified and land of Bhatti village area (2166.28 Acre) was notified in 1991 as Sanctuary. Few Check dams have been constructed at Asola Wild Life Sanctuary as conservation measure for soil and water. These check dams have proved to be very effective for ground water recharge and creation of water bodies for the sustenance of Wild Life in the Sanctuary.

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

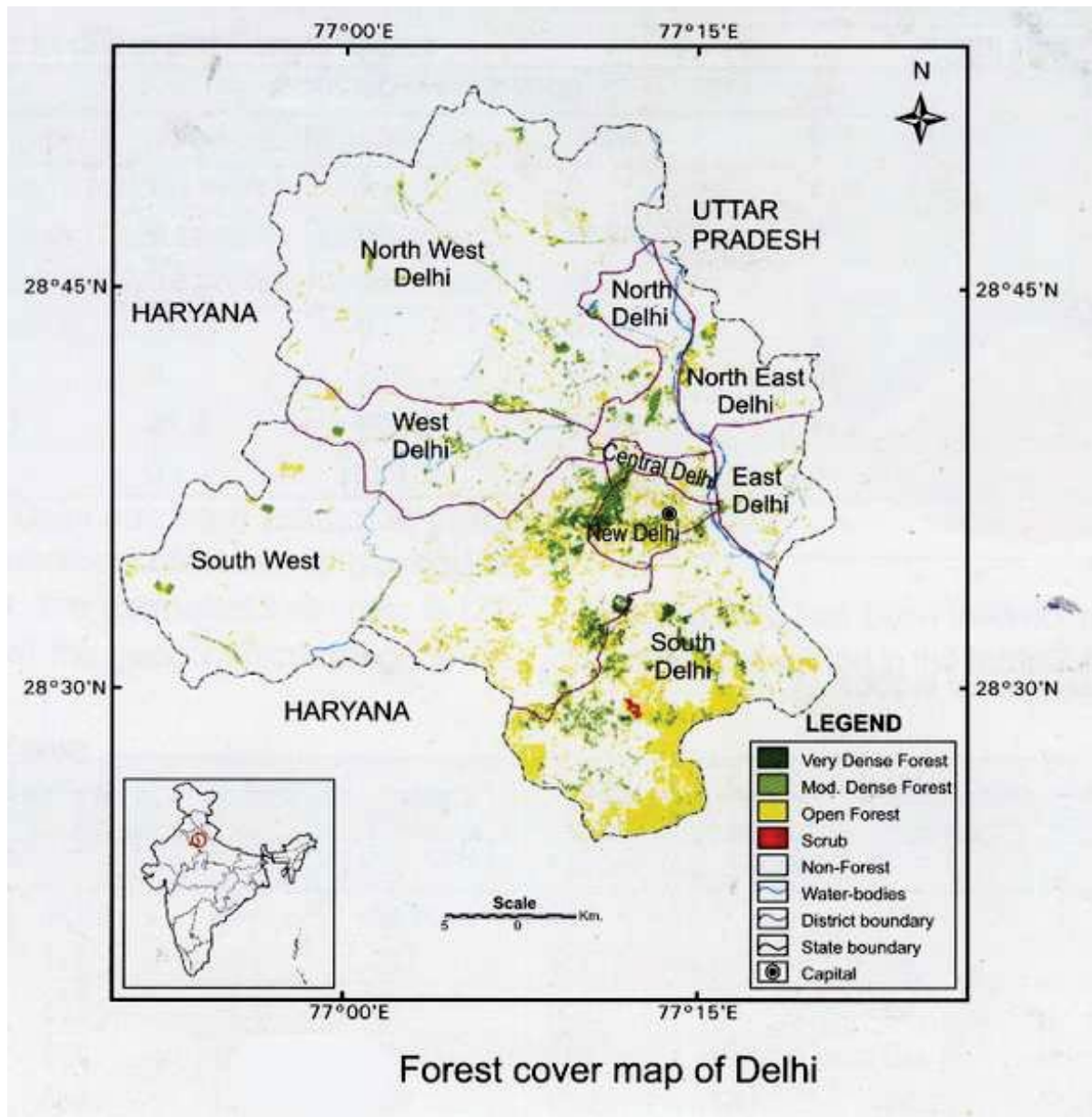
14.1 Forest Department, Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing the project of rehabilitation of about 2100 acres of Bhatti Mines area since October 2000 through ETF, which is a part of Asola-Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary. Project period for five years was approved in 2000 at a cost of ₹ 8.23 crore, was extended for a further period of 3 years up to 8.10.2008 with an additional cost of ₹ 4.93 crore. The project was extended for one more year with the final estimated cost of ₹ 25.55 crore up to 8th October 2009. Further the project was extended till 31st March 2012 with the total revised estimated cost of ₹ 33.37 crore of the project. The project period for Rehabilitation of degraded forest land in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary and Dera Mandi area through Eco-Task Force was again extended for the period 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017 with the cost of ₹ 44.82 crore (₹31.39 crore for Establishment cost of ETF and ₹ 13.43 crore for Project Stores cost which includes plantation work & its maintenance for five years). In all, total project cost of ₹ 76.83 crore already approved by the EFC for the period w.e.f. 09.10.2000 to 31.03.2017.

15. Major Achievements Made during 2016-17

- a) The department of Forests and Wildlife regulates the removal of trees as per provisions under Delhi (Preservation) of Trees Act, 1994. Online solution e-forest has been introduced for tree felling permission to User Agency and individuals with the provision of e-payment gateway. This will facilitate time bound permission of tree felling by Forest department in a transparent manner.
- b) Massive tree plantation drive was launched during July-September, 2016 involving 19 other greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 10 lakh tree saplings and 5 lakh shrubs as middle canopy. Till Jan., 2017 the achievement is 8,43,343 tree sapling and 11.72 lakh shrubs.
- c) City forests at Mitraon, Nasitpur, Gahri Mandu, Taj Enclave were improved to increase the awareness for green area among local residents as large numbers of people residing in the area go to these forests for recreation in clean and green environment.
- d) Nurseries have been developed to raise around 8 lakh saplings/ seedlings for tree plantation.
- e) Eco-restoration of habitat through Eco Task Force in Ashola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary has been done by carrying out plantation of 1.5 lakh saplings and low cost engineering structures to improve the soil moisture regime.

Chart 8.6

FOREST COVER MAP OF DELHI



CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

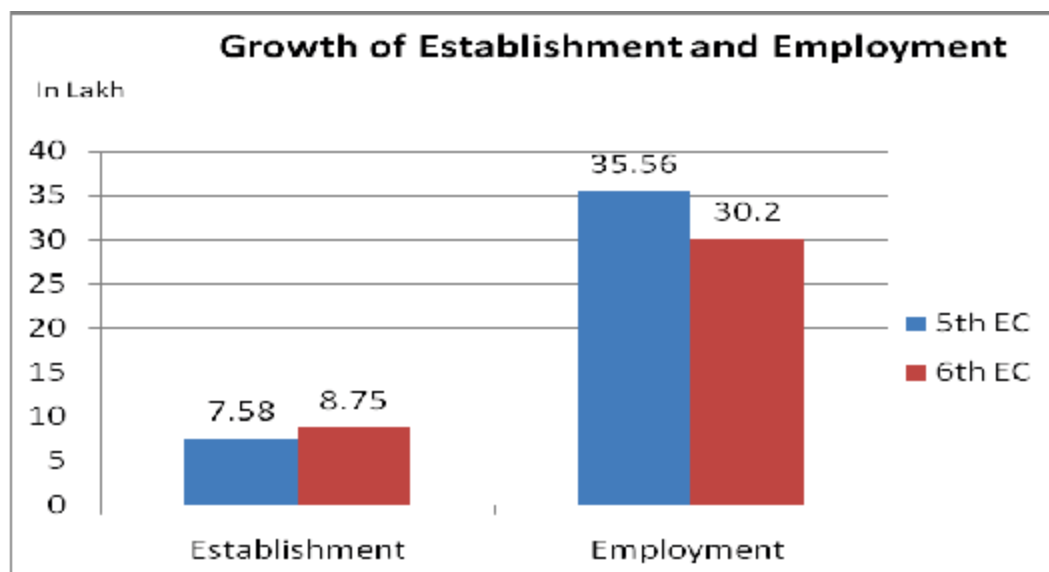
Government of Delhi has accorded priority to create conducive environment for business and is keen to formulate trade friendly policies for setting new industries. Government has initiated action for simplification of procedure and compliance system by traders and making efforts for ease of doing business under the e-Biz Project launched by Government of India.

2. The new Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010-2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by adopting the following strategy:
 - Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
 - Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
 - Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
 - Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
 - Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
 - Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee.

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

3. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over 5th Economic Census conducted during 2005.
4. Out of the total establishment, 54.55% were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 45.45% were establishments with at least one hired worker {Estt(H)}. 30.20 lakh persons were employed in 8.75 lakh establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total 0.9% persons were employed in rural areas, whereas, 99.1% were engaged in urban Delhi. 8.05 % of total establishment were managed by women entrepreneurs.
5. The chart captures growth of establishments and employment position in Delhi during 2005-13 as per Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013):

Chart 9.1



6. District wise number of establishments and number of persons employed:

Statement 9.1

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

7. Sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added at Current Prices:

STATEMENT 9.2

Year	%share of Primary Sector	%share of Secondary Sector	%share of Tertiary
2011-12 (R)	3.49	13.09	83.42
2012-13 (R)	2.92	14.17	82.91
2013-14 (R)	3.28	14.07	82.65
2014-15 (1 st RE)	2.82	13.41	83.77
2015-16 (1 st RE)	2.97	14.40	82.63
2016-17 (RE)	2.90	14.84	82.26

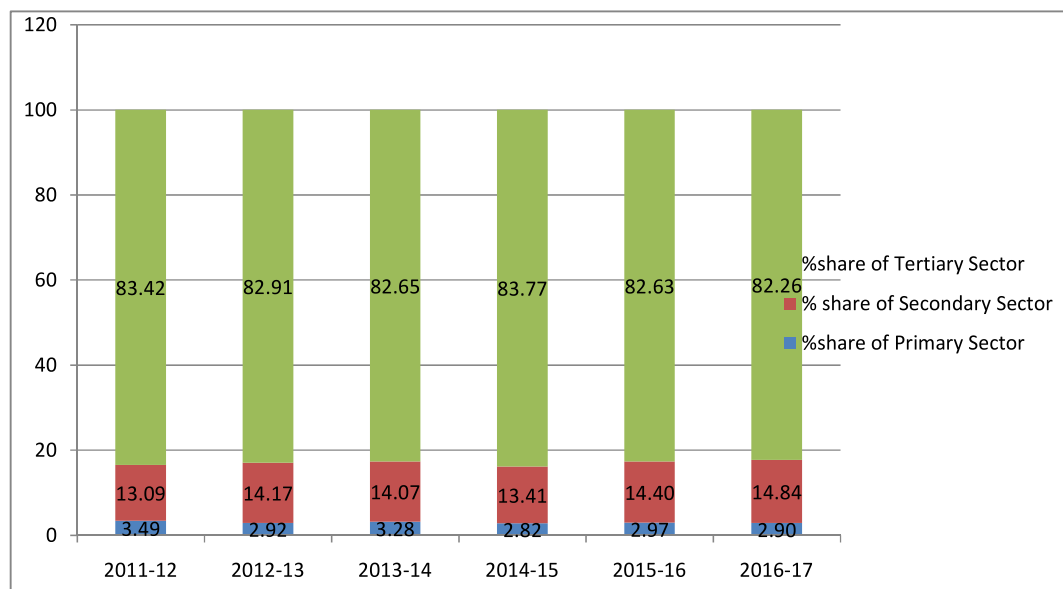
R- Revised Estimates, 1st RE- First Revised Estimates, AE- Advance Estimates

- 7.1 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Crops and Livestock, Forestry and logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi has decreased to 2.97% and 2.90% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12. At constant prices, same situation appears that contribution has declined to 3.46% and 3.39% in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.
- 7.2 GSVA at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction) in the economy has increased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 14.40% and 14.84% and at constant prices it has increased to 14.30% and 14.89% in the years 2015-16 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2016-17(Advance Estimates) respectively.
- 7.3 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport , Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Other Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services) in the economy is decreasing 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 decreased to 82.63% and 82.26% and at constant prices, it has decreased to 82.24% and 81.72% in the years 2015-16 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2016-17 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

Chart 9.2

Graphical depiction of Sectoral Composition of State Economy

(GSVA at Current Prices)



8. GSVA by Manufacturing Sector

8.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at ₹ 36300 Crores and ₹ 45689 Crores at current prices during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively with respective annual growths of 32.03% and 25.86% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 31511 crores and ₹ 38576 Crores during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively registering annual growths of 28.48% and 22.42% over previous years. NSVA estimates, by and large, are showing positive growth trend at Current Prices and at Constant Prices. As per estimates for 2015-16, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 32837 Crores with an annual growth of 36.13% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 28460 Crores with an annual growth of 32.43% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2016-17, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 42133 Crores with annual growth of 28.31% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 35509 Crores with annual growth of 24.77% over previous year at constant prices respectively.

8.2 The Gross State Value Added in respect of manufacturing sector is presented in statement 9.3:

Statement 9.3

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Manu- facturing	Secondary Sector	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 (R)	18907	39681	343767	6.24	47.65	13.09
2012-13 (R)	23350	48498	391238	6.82	48.15	14.17
2013-14 (R)	25338	54263	443783	6.57	46.70	14.07
2014-15 (1st RE)	27493	57694	492424	6.39	47.65	13.41
2015-16 (1st RE)	36300	69234	551963	7.55	52.43	14.40
2016-17 (AE)	45689	80649	622385	8.41	56.65	14.84

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES, R- Revised Estimates, 1st RE- First Revised Estimates, AE- Advance Estimates

8.3 It is evident from the statement 9.3, that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 45689 crore in 2016-17. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has increased from 6.24 % in 2011-12 to 8.41% in 2016-17. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09 percent in 2011-12 to 14.84 percent in 2016-17.

9. Working Factories

9.1 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.	2007	7793	359126
2.	2008	7921	364053
3.	2009	7997	367611
4.	2010	8109	373500
5.	2011	8219	378361
6.	2012	8557	392270
7.	2013	8821	403270
8.	2014	8968	416927
9.	2015	8954	415278

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016.

- 9.2 The Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8954 in 2015. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 415278 in 2015. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 9.3 Due to the intervention of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, number of industrial units in Delhi are not meeting with the safety standards which automatically results into closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighboring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 9.4 The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2011 to 2015 may be seen from statement:

INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. No.	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.	Food Product	285	304	326	330	333	17546	18716	20070	20316	20500		
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	38	43	45	46	44	2656	3005	3145	3214	3074		
3.	Textiles products	1931	1975	2007	2033	2012	134177	137234	139457	141263	139803		
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	256	261	263	265	266	9968	10162	10240	10317	10356		
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	682	721	758	765	771	26582	28102	29544	29816	30050		
6.	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	279	285	296	298	298	12052	12311	12786	12872	12872		
7.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	557	628	654	666	666	12851	14489	15089	15365	15365		
8.	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	293	293	294	295	291	11714	11714	11754	11793	11633		
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	80	80	82	82	82	2367	2367	2426	2426	2426		
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	524	524	526	525	523	8598	8598	8631	8614	8581		
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1759	1814	1872	1913	1890	70275	72472	74789	76427	75508		
12.	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	102	103	104	104	104	5821	5878	5935	5935	5935		
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	12	35	59	73	95	108	315	531	657	855		
14.	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	2	2	9	9	90	90	90	7655	7655		
15.	Sanitary Services	10	12	14	17	17	144	173	202	391	391		
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	479	512	529	540	550	27057	28921	29881	30502	31067		
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	930	965	990	1007	1003	36355	37723	38700	39364	39207		
	Total	8219	8557	8821	8968	8954	378361	392270	403270	416927	415278		

10. Annual Survey of Industries

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

Statement 9.6

KEY INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

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

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016 & Report on Annual Survey of Industries of DES.

11. Industrial Estates

11.1 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Areas

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

created industrial development, operation and maintenance fund with ₹ 74 crore of seed capital for discharge of its function under the Act.

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

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

12 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates

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

12.2 Operation and maintenance to Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas is under PPP model. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ₹ 258 crore. The work of up-gradation and redevelopment of roads and drains at Patparganj and Okhla industrial Estate taken up on EPC model and costing ₹ 33 crore. The work has already been completed of these industrial areas. Govt. has approved redevelopment and upgradation of roads & drains in 10 industrial areas at a cost of about ₹169 crore during 2014-15.

13 Business Facilitation Council (BFC)

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

14. Redevelopment of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

14.1 There are 29 approved industrial areas and five flatted factory complexes in Delhi.

However, many industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court in a PIL ordered closure of all industrial units that have come up on or after 1st August 1990 in residential/ non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.

- 14.2 With a view to ensure minimum dislocation of cluster of industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 22 non-conforming industrial clusters having 70 per cent concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment.
- 14.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of redevelopment plans for the area which includes widening of roads, laying of services, development of open space, parking etc,. It needs to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines prepared and notified for this purpose by the Government. The industrial association of the respective area will have to own the responsibility for preparation and implementation of Re-development Plan for their area.

15. Delhi Financial Corporation

- 15.1 The Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) caters to the financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Financial assistance is being made available to the industrial as well as service sectors units like medical & health care/diagnostic centres, transport sector, hotels, and restaurant, Tourism related facilities like amusement parks, convention centres, software/hardware services relating to information technology, telecommunication or electronics including satellite, linkage, Audio/Video/Visual communication, Hi-tech Agro Industries, floriculture, Tissue culture, aqua poultry farming, breeding hatcheries etc. The upper limit for grant of loans in case of companies and co-operative Societies is ₹ 10 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ₹ 4 crore. The loans are available to new industrial units as well as existing ones for shifting, expansion, modernization, diversification and rehabilitation. Loans are also provided to the units for up-gradation of technology resulting in less consumption of power and increase in qualitative productivity as also pollution control equipment etc. DFC is also providing loans to small road transport operators for commercial vehicles. In order to make Delhi an environment friendly city, DFC facilitated the relocation process of industrial units by providing loans on concessional terms. The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ₹ 2623.75 lakh and reserve & surplus of ₹ 4699.21 lakh as on 31st March 2013. DFC sanctioned loans worth ₹ 23.19 crore during 2015-16.

Statement 9.7

PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2007-2016

(₹ in crore)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement	Recovery
2007-08	19.78	16.15	50.59
2008-09	10.55	10	42.16
2009-10	38.66	18.8	39.61
2010-11	125.97	86.55	37.9
2011-12	50.48	60.43	46.47
2012-13	9.77	8.88	49.22
2013-14	7.19	6.65	50.79
2014-15	60.72	9.14	43.7
2015-16	23.19	49.37	52.4

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

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

Statement 9.8

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

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

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

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

Statement 9.9

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

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

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

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

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

- 17.1 With the growth of city of Delhi, the environmental concerns have assumed greater

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

18. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

18.1 Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Jewellery Design and Technology. Presently, the institute is running different certificate courses of 1 to 3 months duration and diploma courses in Gemmology, Jewellery manufacturing and Advance Jewellery Design, AD/CAM from 6 months to 1 year duration.

19. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

19.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act as extended to Delhi. At present the Board is implementing following two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme-KVIC, Government of India.

19.2 Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):

Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna has been designed, developed and promoted by the Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the help of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to provide the employment opportunities to the unemployed youths, artisans, trained professionals, skilled technocrats and entrepreneurs by promotion/expansion of permissible industries, professions, tertiary and service sector in Delhi. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7500 per entrepreneur. The detail of progress made under this scheme during 2014-15 & 2015-16 is presented in the following statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10
PROGRESS OF RGSRY

No	Items	Achievement	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	3	3
2.	Target (Number of cases)	50	30
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	20	33
	a. Amount Sanctioned	₹ 51.48 lakh	₹ 84.90 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	20	24
	a. Amount Disbursed	₹ 51.48 lakh	₹ 59.75 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

19.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

19.3.1 This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generate employment opportunities in the country. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the country as a whole and state Khadi and Village Industries Board have been nominated as the state implementing agency. In Delhi, Khadi and Village Industries Board is nominated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the rural as well as in urban areas. The maximum cost of the project per unit admissible to each entrepreneur under the scheme is ₹ 25 lakh. There is no income criterion for applying loan under PMEGP scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending on the category of the applicant along with the area where he/ she wants to establish the unit.

19.3.2 Under this scheme the proposals are invited by the implementing agencies and applications are placed before the District Task Force Committees (DTFC) headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district and after the recommendation of DTFC the cases are forwarded to the banks for their evaluation and sanction. The progress of the scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is presented in Statement 9.11.

Statement 9.11

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2014-15 & 2015-16

S. No	Items	Achievement	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Target (number of cases)	519	254
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	173	221
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹ 163.54 lakh	₹ 205.84 lakh

19.4 Marketing Activities:

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

20. Knowledge Based Industrial Park at Baprola

20.1 DSIIDC is in the process of setting up a knowledge based Industrial Park for Information Technology and Knowledge based industries in an area of approximately 77 acres at Baprola. The total estimated project cost is about ₹ 2100 crore. A world class Incubation Centre for high tech & knowledge based industries may be set up in the Knowledge Park.

20.2 The project is expected to provide direct employment of one lakh persons and indirect employment to one lakh seventy thousand persons. In addition, the following proposals are also at the anvil:

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

CHAPTER – 10

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Contribution of agriculture sector has been reduced in NCT of Delhi due to rapid urbanisation and the growth of trade and industry sector in Delhi. Further very fast growth of services sector is making agriculture and rural economic activities less attractive. As a result, the contribution of agriculture and allied activities in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices in Delhi has increased from 0.71% in 2015-16 to 0.75% in 2016-17. As per census of 2011 rural population in Delhi was 4.19 Lakhs (2.50% of the total population of 167.88 lakh). Around 25% of the total area of NCT, as per 2011 census, was in rural and the remaining 75% in urban. The number of rural villages in Delhi reduced from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011. Agriculture being a state subject, the primary responsibility for increasing agricultural production and productivity, exploiting untapped potential and enhancing income of the farming community rest with state government.

2. Land Holding Pattern

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

Statement 10.1

LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI: 2005-06 & 2010-11

S. No.	Details	Agricultural Census 2005-06	Agricultural Census 2010-11
1.	Operational Holdings (Number)		
	a. Individual	11741 (46.39)	8195 (39.98)
	b. Joint	12624 (49.87)	11358 (55.41)
	c. Institutional	946 (3.74)	944 (4.61)
	Total	25311 (100.00)	20497 (100.00)
2.	Operational Area (in Hectares)		
	a. Individual	10590.95 (28.04)	7087.95 (23.92)
	b. Joint	25977.85 (68.78)	21341.82 (72.03)
	c. Institutional	1201.49 (3.18)	1198.44 (4.05)
	Total	37770.29 (100.00)	29628.21 (100.00)

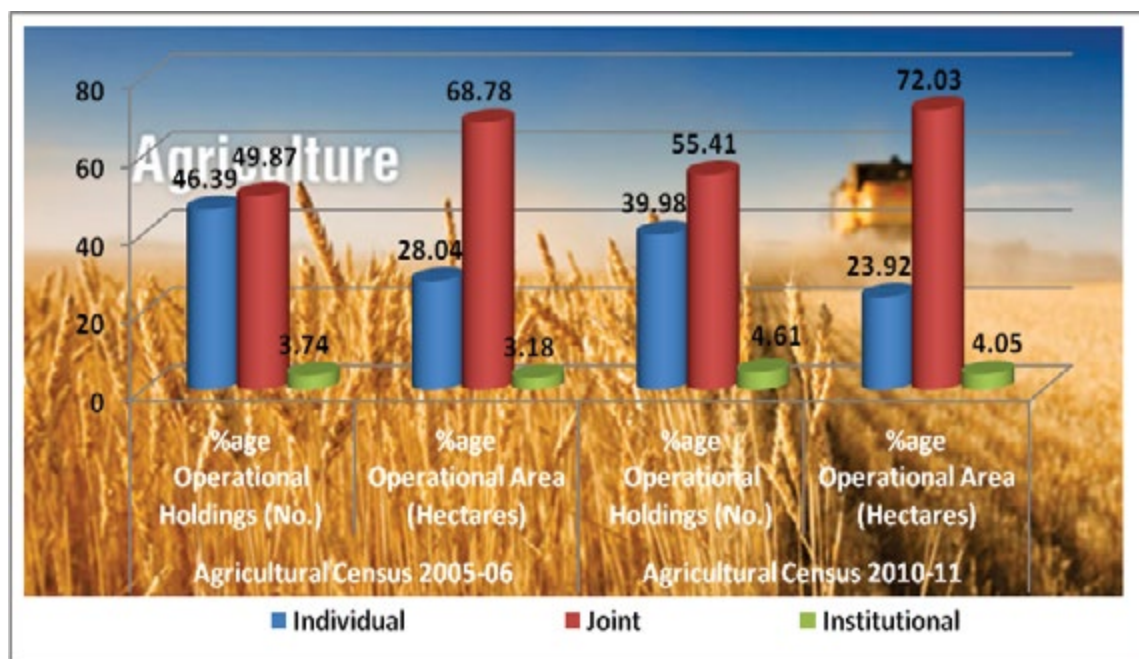
Sources: - Agricultural Census 2005-06 & 2010-11

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate percentage to total

2.2 It may be inferred from Statement 10.1 that the number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11. The reduction in land holdings in Delhi worked out at 3.80 per cent per annum. The reduction of operational holdings by the individual category was highest at 6.04 per cent per annum; while the same in joint and institutional category at 2.01 per cent and 0.04 per cent per annum respectively. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 37770.29 hectares during 2005-06 to 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11. The reduction in operational area during the last two agricultural censuses in Delhi was worked out at 4.31 per cent per annum. The reduction in operational area of institutional category during the same period was highest at 6.62 per cent per annum. The same in case of joint and institutional category was worked out at 3.57 per cent per annum and 0.05 per cent per annum respectively. The land holdings and operational area of Delhi during the last two agricultural census is depicted in Chart 10.1.

Chart 10.1

LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI: 2005-06 & 2010-11



2.3 As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, out of 20497 total operational holdings in the State, 77.21 per cent operational holdings belonged to marginal and small farmers with land holding less than or equal to two ha. Only 0.73% of operational holdings were under the

category of large holdings which size was above ten hectares. Area operated in agriculture in Delhi was highest in medium and semi-medium size and it constitutes about 57 percent area operated. The information regarding number and area of operational holdings all social groups in Delhi are presented in Table 10.1.

3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

- 3.1 The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares which reduced to 34750 hectares in 2015-16. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 2.28 per cent per annum. Simultaneously, the percentage of cropped area from total area (Excluding Forest Area) was reduced from 35.81 per cent in 2000-01 to 23.26 per cent in 2015-16. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shift in occupational pattern especially during the last two decades. This results in reduction of share of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information regarding the land use pattern of Delhi during the last fifteen years is presented in Table 10.2.

4. Crop Intensity

- 4.1 Crop intensity is an index of agriculture development and is directly related to irrigation facilities. It is the percentage ratio of gross cropped area to net area sown. It may be measured by the formula-gross cropped area/net sown area x 100. The intensity of cropping, therefore, refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. The index of cropping intensity is 100 if one crop has been grown in a year and it is 200 if two crops are raised. Higher the index, greater is the efficiency of land use. The cropping intensity has direct correlation with assured irrigation which enables farmers to go for multiple cropping and use higher dose of fertilizers and HYV seeds. Hence, besides irrigation fertilisers, early maturing high yielding variety of seeds, selective mechanization such as the use of tractors, pumping sets and seed drills, etc., plant, protection measures through the use of insecticides, pesticides etc. do have role in affecting the intensity of cropping. The information regarding crop intensity of Delhi during the last 15 years in presented in Statement 10.2.

Statement 10.2

CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2015-16

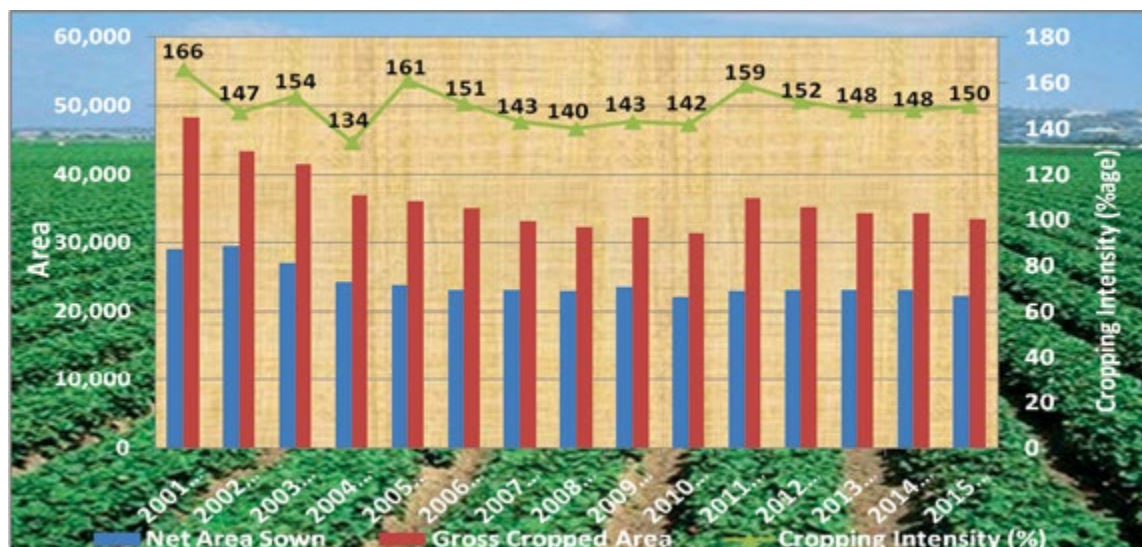
(in hectares)

S.No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2000-01	34,034	52,816	155
2.	2001-02	29,116	48,445	166
3.	2002-03	29,477	43,391	147
4.	2003-04	26,971	41,509	154
5.	2004-05	24,214	36,957	134
6.	2005-06	23,809	36,041	161
7.	2006-07	23,109	34,981	151
8.	2007-08	23,056	33,078	143
9.	2008-09	23,025	32,288	140
10	2009-10	23,575	33,700	143
11	2010-11	22,124	31,366	142
12	2011-12	22,885	36,445	159
13	2012-13	23,118	35,178	152
14	2013-14	23,150	34,341	148
15	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
16	2015-16	22,300	33,454	150

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

- 4.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.2 that the crop intensity was highest at 166% during 2001-02 and lowest at 134% during 2004-05. The crop intensity of Delhi during 2015-16 is estimated at 150%. In addition, area under the food-grain crops have been decreased during this period but the same in vegetables increased being one of the fast growing mega cities in India, showing the importance of agriculture activity with the limited available land. The same is also depicted in chart 10.2.

Chart 10.2
CROPPING INTENSITY OF DELHI



5. Cropping Pattern

- 5.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops on a piece of land. Paddy, Jowar and Bajra during Kharif and Wheat and Mustard crops during the Rabi seasons are the major crops in Delhi. The cultivation of vegetables is in continuous process throughout the year. The information regarding the area, production and yields of some of the selected crops in Delhi during 2015-16 is presented in Statement 10.3.

Statement 10.3
AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2015-16

S. N.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	19,050	83,419	4,379
2.	Barley	62	181	2,919
3.	Bajra	1,482	3,256	2,197
4.	Maize	34	174	5,118
5.	Jowar	3,161	3,035	960
6.	Paddy	5,854	25,256	4,314
7.	Gram	25	53	2,120
8.	Mustard	3,593	4,527	1,260

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

- 5.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.3 that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2015-16. Area, Production and Yield of Wheat were recorded at 19050 hectare, 83419 MT and yield 4379 Kg/Hect. respectively. During 2015-16, the yield of Barley, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Paddy, Gram and Mustard was at 2919, 2197, 5118, 960, 4314, 2120 and 1260 kg per hectare respectively. The information regarding production and yield of food-grain in Delhi during 2015-16 is presented in Table 10.3.
- 5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is therefore encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc. The area under floriculture has been increased from 5,479 hectares in 2005-06 to 12,638 hectares during the year 2015-16.

6. Irrigation in Delhi

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

Statement 10.4

SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI 2008-09 TO 2015-16

(Area in hectares)

S. No	Sources	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1.	Canals	2245	2238	2241	2225	2225	2225	2225	2218
2.	Wells	21492	21205	21742	19561	19561	19561	19561	19561
3.	Area Irrigated	23737	23443	23982	18581	21786	21786	21786	21751
4.	Area irrigated under more than one crop	7370	7310	8309	7875	7875	7875	7875	7678
5.	Gross area Irrigated	31107	30753	32291	29661	29661	29661	29661	29429

Source: Revenue Department & Development Department

* Estimated

- 6.3 It may be inferred from the statement 10.4 that gross area irrigated reduced from 31107 hectares during 2008-09 to 29429 hectare during 2015-16 indicating a decline of 5.39% during the last eight years likewise, area irrigated through wells which was main source of irrigation also reduced from 21492 hectare during 2008-09 to 19561 hectare during 2015-16 recording a decrease of 8.00% during the same period. The information recording area irrigated by different sources in Delhi during 2008-09 to 2015-16 is presented in Table 10.4.
- 6.4 Rainfall is also one of the other main sources of irrigation in Delhi. Generally rainfall in Delhi is concentrated in three months viz. July, August and September. The detail of rainfall during the last nine years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Statement 10.5.

Statement 10.5

RAIN FALL IN DELHI (JULY - SEPTEMBER)

(in mm)

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

Source:- Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi

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

7. Animal Husbandry

- 7.1 Animal husbandry is the occupation which takes care of domestic animals that are used primarily as food or product source. The word "Livestock" is an umbrella term used for

domesticated animals raised in an agricultural environment, with the intent of providing food, textiles, labor, or fertilizer to their owners. Common examples of livestock are horses, pigs, goats, buffaloes cows etc. Raising livestock is an important source of livelihood of the people all over the world. It is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. The information regarding the livestock Census in Delhi during 2003, 2007 and 2012 is presented in Statement 10.6.

Statement 10.6

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

S. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census (Number)			Growth (%)	
		2003	2007	2012	Per cent (during 2003-2012)	Per annum
1.	Cow	91589	107730	86433	- 5.63	- 0.62
2	Buffalo	230552	266626	162142	- 29.67	- 3.30
3	Sheep	3377	5896	932	- 72.40	-8.04
4	Goat	16779	21176	30470	81.60	9.07
5	Others	32481	21891	86420	166.06	18.45
	Total	374778	423319	360397	- 3.84	-0.43

7.2 It may be inferred from statement 10.6 that the livestock in Delhi decreased marginally from 3.75 lakh in 2003 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -0.43 per cent. The highest growth of livestock was reported at 18.45% per annum in case of Others Category of the livestock. Similarly, growth of 9.07% per annum was recorded in case of Goats. On the other hand, the highest negative growth was recorded at -8.04% per annum in the case of sheep. The negative growth also reported at -3.30% per annum and -0.62% per annum in buffaloes and cows respectively. The main reason for decline in number of live stock may be attributed to decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

7.3 The important livestock products in Delhi are milk, eggs and meat. The production of milk which was 296.00 MT during 2002-03 declined to 281.04 MT during 2014-15 indicating a decline of 5.06 % during the period of the last decade mainly due to decline in number of cows and buffaloes as a result of rapid urbanization in Delhi. The production of meat which was 32380 MT during 2002-03 increased significantly to 70391 MT during 2014-15 recording an increase of 118 %.

8. Veterinary Facilities

- 8.1 There are 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/research centre for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of Govt. Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries almost remained unchanged in Delhi during the last one decade. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries increased from 3.64 lakh during 2000-01 to 4.12 lakh during 2015-16. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers. The information regarding veterinary services in Delhi is presented in Table 10.5.

9. Fisheries

- 9.1 Fishing as an occupational activity is decreasing sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization, and resultant non-availability of water bodies suitable for fish culture. The Fisheries Unit surveyed/identified 24 water bodies in rural areas of North-west district which are to be leased out to the fish farmers by Panchayat/ Revenue Department. Delhi Cabinet and Hon'ble LG have emphasized to start fish culture which will help in harvesting the water and also increase the fish production in Delhi. The Fisheries Unit regulates fishing under the Punjab fisheries Act 1914, and Indian fisheries Act 1897, and prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. The Fisheries unit performs the dual function of producing fish seed as well as fish for consumption purpose. During the year 2015-16 the fish seeds production in Delhi is remains same as 16.20 lakh (No.s) during 2014-15 as recorded. On the other hand, the fish production increased to 0.71 thousand tons during 2015-16 from 0.68 thousand tons during 2014-15. The information regarding production of fish seed and fish is presented in Statement 10.7.

Statement 10.7

FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI 2002-03 TO 2015-16

S. No	Years	Fish Seed Production (lakh)	Fish Production (Thousand Tons)
1.	2002-03	23.3	2.30
2.	2003-04	20.0	2.10
3.	2004-05	17.2	1.40
4.	2005-06	13.50	0.80
5.	2006-07	12.00	0.70
6.	2007-08	12.40	0.70
7.	2008-09	13.30	0.70
8.	2009-10	13.90	0.72
9.	2010-11	12.95	0.82
10.	2011-12	13.00	0.74
11.	2012-13	15.25	0.69
12.	2013-14	18.25	0.68
13.	2014-15	16.20	0.68
14.	2015-16	16.20	0.71

10. Rural Development

10.1 As per Population Census 2011, 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 rural area. As an economy moves towards a progressive state, rural area automatically converted into urban area, consequently reduces the number of villages and the rural population. The number of villages in Delhi reduced from 304 in 1951 to 112 in 2011. The information regarding the villages, rural population during the last seven decades is presented in Statement 10.8.

Statement 10.8

RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

S. No	Years	Villages (Number)	Population		
			Rural	Total	% of Rural to total
1	1951	304	306938	1744072	17.60
2.	1961	276	299204	1658612	11.25
3.	1971	243	418675	4065698	10.30
4.	1981	214	452206	6220406	7.27
5.	1991	199	949019	9420644	10.07
6.	2001	165	944727	13850507	6.82
7.	2011	112	419042	16787941	2.50

Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016

11 Delhi Rural Development Board

- 11.1 Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) is re-constituted from time to time with the aim to formulate a unified area plan for rural areas of Delhi and to monitor projects and schemes being implemented by all agencies such a Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Development Deptt. It is recently reconstituted in the month of May, 2015. The Board's function is to advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development for securing planned growth of rural area of Delhi under Integrated Development of Rural Villages Scheme. The Board meets at regular intervals to review the progress of the implementation of the schemes/works relating to rural area development under Integrated Development of Rural Villages Scheme (IDRV).
- 11.2 During the Financial Year 2015-16; 536 proposals (including old proposals of financial year 2014-15) and 91 proposals have been approved by the DRDB under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Total 627 proposals amounting to ₹ 831 crore was approved by DRDB during the financial year 2015-16 out of which 196 works amounting to ₹ 235.10 crore were sanctioned and AA & ES were issued during 2015-16, during the current financial year 2016-17, eleven numbers of schemes have been approved and AA/ES issued for ₹ 9.62 crore. An outlay of ₹ 100 crore was approved for the year 2015-16 for the execution of Rural Development works out which an expenditure of ₹ 97.66 crore has been incurred on various works. During the current financial year 2016-17 the fund were also allotted under Revenue head for repairs of IDRV works (Gen. & SCSP head).
- 11.3 In the rural area 78 Multi Purpose Community Centres (MPCCs) were constructed under the mini master plan for development of rural villages. All the MPCCs with complete

management and maintenance thereof have been transferred to the concerned Dy. Commissioner (DMs) under the Revenue Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide order No.F/PDRD/Estate/Mgmt of MPCC/2004/3121-3132 dated 16.08.2004 & subsequent F5(166)/Misc./AC/ 2005/Div.Comm/Nr/2496-2501 dated 16.06.2014.

CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

Efficient and reliable power supply is of critical importance for the economic development and welfare of the nation. Electricity consumption is one of the most important indicators to achieve rapid economic growth and socio economic development. Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification and per capita consumption of power in Delhi was 1561 units in 2014-15 which was much higher than the national average of 1010 units during the same period.

2. 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. To ensure sustainable development, Delhi Government has initiated many programmes for capacity addition, augmentation of power infrastructure, promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation for increasing the share of clean power.
3. Delhi has been the pioneer in unbundling and privatizing the power distribution with effect from 1st July 2002. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission by Delhi Transco Limited, and five DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).

4 Power Generation

- 4.1 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 2118.2 MW. There is 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant set-up in Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Private Limited, a joint Venture of IPGCL, HPGCL and NTPC Limited. The power generated is being shared equally by Delhi and Haryana. The Commercial Operation of this plant started on 26th April 2013. The Plant, under Stage-I, has 3 units of 500MW capacity, and all the units have been fully commissioned. There is a future provision of augmenting the capacity by 1320MW (2x 660 MW) under Stage-II.

Statement 11.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER GENERATION IN DELHI

(As on 30th September 2016)

S. No	Companies/Station	Fuel	Units
1.	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL)		
	a. Rajghat Power House [#]	Coal	2 x 67.5 MW = 135 MW
	b. Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS)	Gas	6 x 30 MW (GTs) + 3 x 34 MW (STGs) = } 282MW*
2.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL)		
	c. Pragati-I Power Station	Gas	2 x 104 MW (GTs) + 1 x 122 MW (STGs) = } 330 MW
	d. Pragati-III Power Station, Bawana	Gas	4 x 216 MW (GTs) + MW = } 1371.2 2 x 253.6 MW (STGs)
	Total	--	2118.2 MW**

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

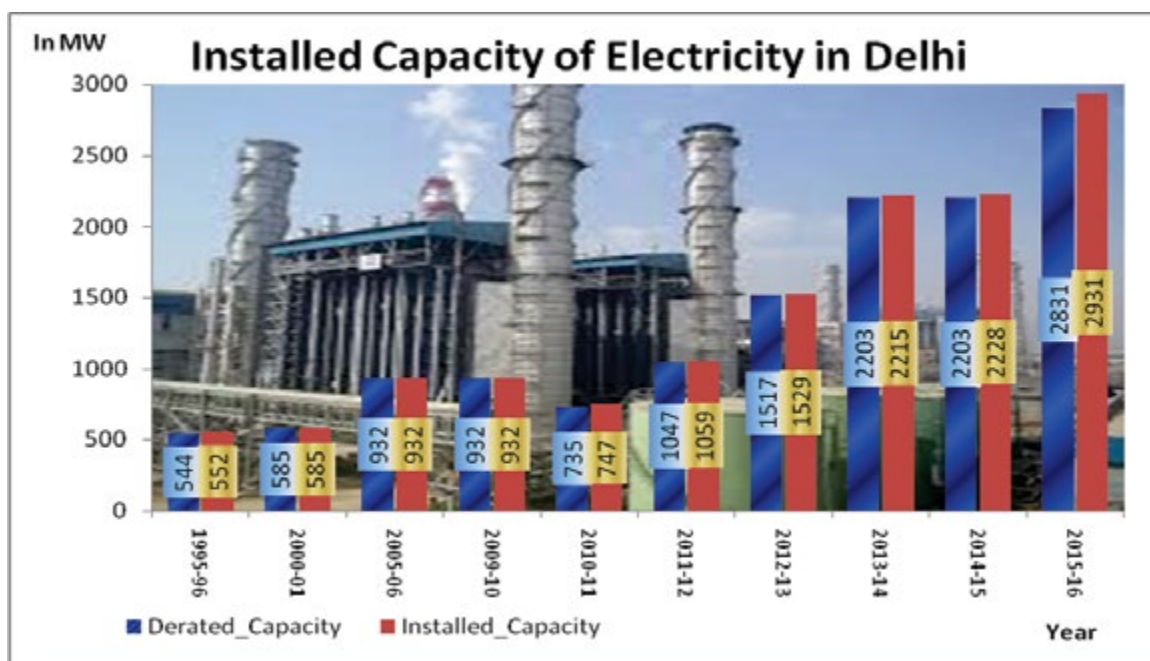
* Derated to 270 MW

** Total Capacity 2106.2 MW (Derated)

Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) issued direction vide letter dated 22.3.2016 that RPH shall remain closed as it is not able to meet standard of particulates matter 50 mg/Nm³. A committee has been constituted for closer of RPH on 22.2.2016 by GNCTD and committee has submitted its recommendation for closer of RPH in June 2016.

- 4.2 The growth of installed capacity of electricity by own power plants of Government of Delhi is presented below:

Chart 11.1



Source: - PPCL & IPGCL, Delhi Statistical Handbook

5. Plant Load Factor

- 5.1 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-2004-17

(Percentage)

S. No	Year	Indraprastha Power Station	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati-I Power Station	Pragati-III Power Station	Average
1.	2004-05	42.45	58.96	62.32	88.27		65.53
2.	2005-06	45.42	48.57	70.76	79.53		64.35
3.	2006-07	43.92	53.69	57.17	77.99		60.31
4.	2007-08	47.26	76.04	60.38	84.72		67.31
5.	2008-09	44.05	74.16	53.05	83.07		64.06
6.	2009-10	35.04 (64.09)*	54.55 (54.64)	63.32 (73.28)	84.85 (85.50)		71.38 (75.34)**
7.	2010-11	Decommissioned on 31.12.2009	66.05 (75.98)	57.85 (81.91)	80.80 (86.32)		68.23 (81.40)
8.	2011-12	--	69.01 (68.37)	52.21 (79.41)	88.32 (92.61)	38.36 (68.65)	69.14 (82.31)
9.	2012-13	--	67.04 (66.94)	55.28 (84.22)	86.77 (90.50)	30.24 (88.04)	54.15 (85.71)
10	2013-14	--	32.12 (67.55)	44.01 (85.76)	83.90 (92.62)	9.16 (95.69)	33.71 (91.13)
11	2014-15	--	35.82 (56.50)	39.59 (68.80)	63.91 (85.62)	18.60 (92.32)	29.49 (91.52)
12	2015-16	--	3.93# (56.16)#	19.69 (74.81)	53.11 (90.25)	15.87 (64.55)	21.77 (72.88)
13	2016-17 (upto Sept.2016)	--	0.00 (0.00)	28.29 (80.74)	71.31 (89.08)	15.45 (68.41)	26.79 (73.80)

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

Figures in parenthesis relates to availability factor.

* upto October 2009.

** excluding Indraprastha Power Station

upto December 2015.

5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 11.2 that the availability for financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is low due to non-availability of GT-1 of Pragati-III Power Project, Bawana

which is expected to be revived by 15.11.2016. The average plant load factor of power plant of Delhi during 2014-15 to 2016-17 (upto September 2016) is consistently low due to fewer schedules by system control. The reason for low plant load factor attributed to non-availability of domestic gas for Bawana power plant.

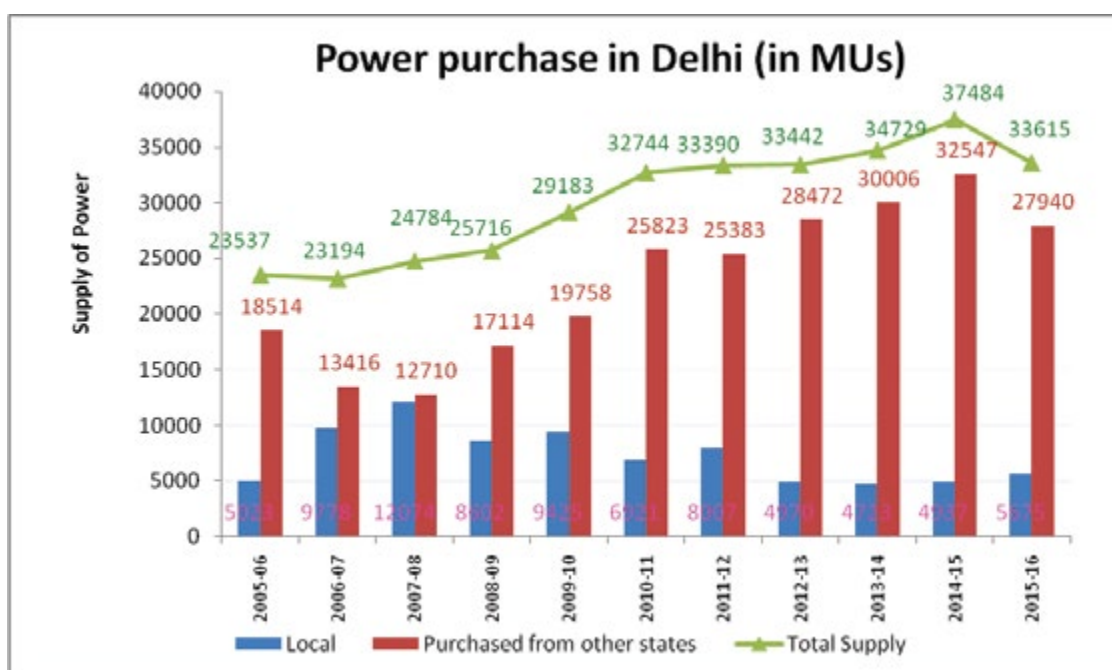
6. Capacity Addition Programme

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

7. Power Distribution

- 7.1 The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 42.82% during the last ten years, that has increased from 23537 MU in 2005-06 to 33615 MU in 2015-16. While 16.88% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.12% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources.

Chart 11.2



Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, Power Department letter dated 26.12.2016

- 7.2 The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 23537 million units in 2005-06 to 33615 million units in 2015-16.

7.3 The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 13583 million units in 2005-06 to 24037 million units in 2015-16. Category wise consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2005-06 to 2015-16 is presented in Chart 11.3.

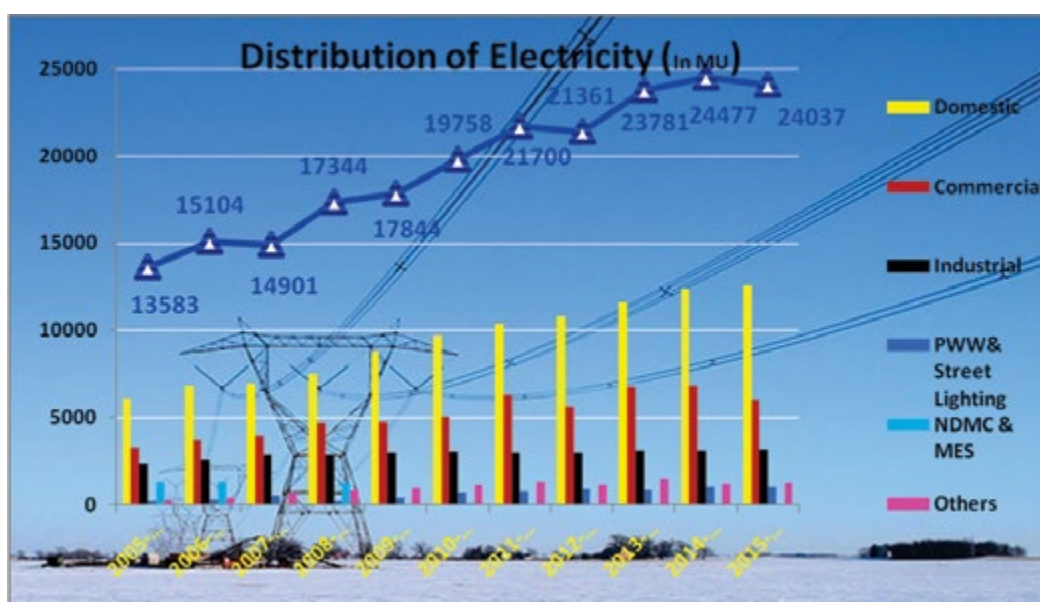
Statement 11.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

Year	Pattern of Electricity Distribution in Delhi (In Million Unit)										
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Domestic	6107	6825	6945	7481	8753	9723	10396	10796	11609	12386	12560
Commercial	3251	3730	3944	4701	4741	5074	6253	5569	6786	6814	6053
Industrial	2383	2518	2831	2851	2991	3008	2989	2979	3064	3068	3135
PWW & Street Lighting	246	275	498	198	404	734	748	870	838	1007	1027
NDMC & MES	1296	1339	--	1286	--	75	--	--	--	--	--
Others	300	417	683	827	955	1144	1314	1147	1484	1202	1262
Total	13583	15104	14901	17344	17844	19758	21700	21361	23781	24477	24037

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

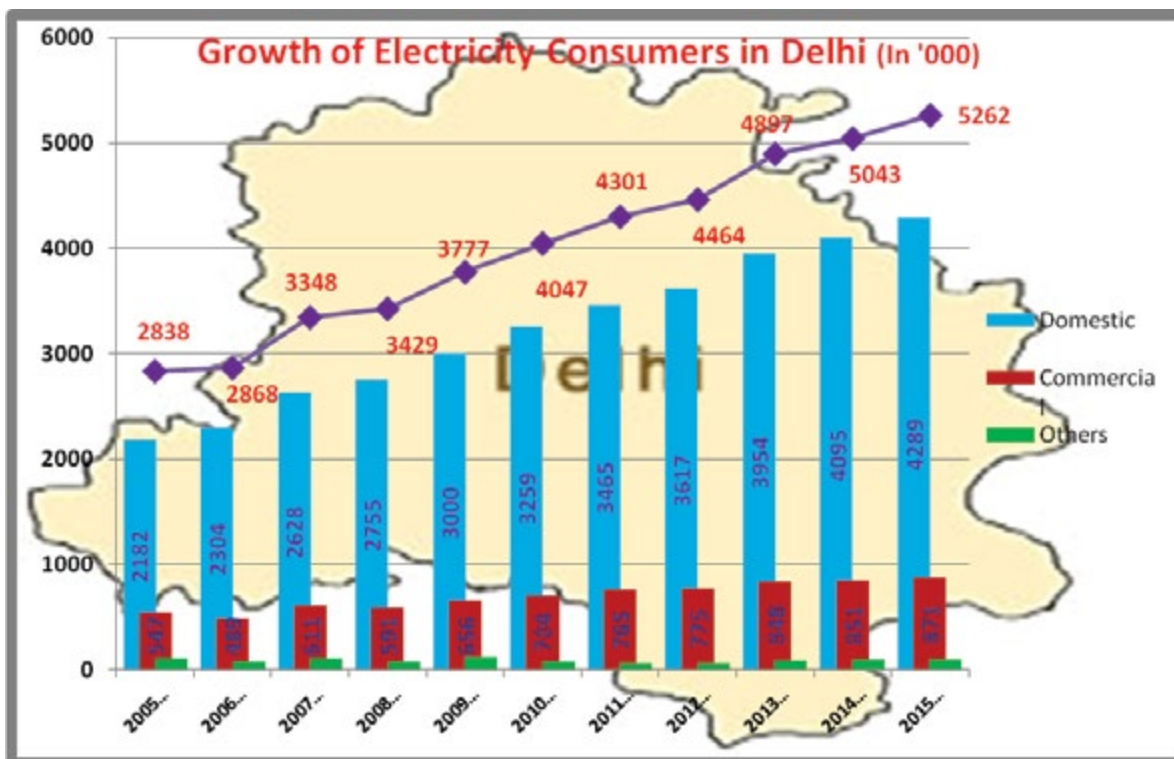
Chart 11.3



Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

7.4 During the period 2005-06 to 2015-16, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 28.38 lakh to 52.62 lakh. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2005-16 is presented in Chart 11.4.

Chart 11.4

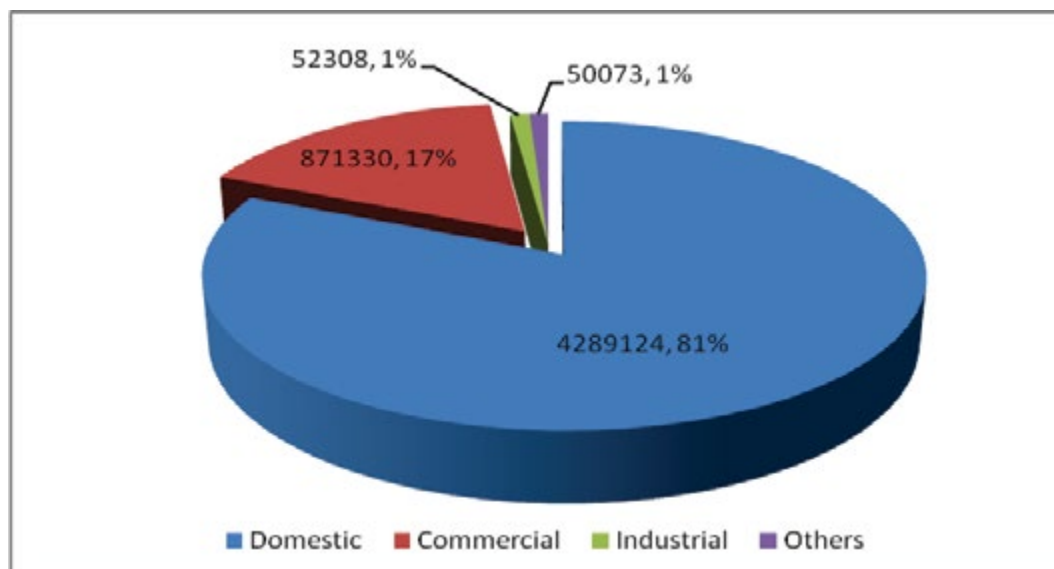


Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

7.5 It may be inferred from Chart 11.4 that the number of electricity consumers in Delhi has grown by 85.43% during the last ten years, that has increased 24.24 lakh consumers from 2005-06 to 2015-16. Number of consumers in domestic increased every year in the period covered under the study. While all other consumers mentioned in the table showed an up and down situation in the period covered. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2015-16 is depicted in Chart 11.5.

Chart 11.5

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2015-16



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

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

8.2 After reforms in power sector the AT & C losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era to 12.15% in 2015-16. The information regarding AT&C losses in Delhi during 2002-16 is presented in Statement 11.4.

Statement 11.4

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

(Percentage)

S. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL
1.	Opening Level of AT&C Losses	57.20	48.10	48.01
2.	2002-03			
	Target	56.45	47.55	47.60
	Achievement	61.88	47.40	47.79
3.	2003-04			
	Target	54.70	46.00	45.35
	Achievement	54.28	45.06	44.86
4.	2004-05			
	Target	50.70	42.70	40.85
	Achievement	50.12	40.64	33.79
5.	2005-06			
	Target	45.05	36.70	35.35
	Achievement	43.87	35.53	26.52
6.	2006-07			
	Target	39.95	31.10	31.10
	Achievement	39.03	29.92	23.73
7.	2007-08			
	Target	34.77	27.34	22.03
	Achievement	29.80	27.17	18.56
8.	2008-09			
	Target	30.52	23.46	20.35
	Achievement	24.02	20.59	16.74
9.	2009-10			
	Target	26.26	20.23	18.68
	b. Achievement	24.32	20.53	15.16
10.	2010-11			
	Target	22.00	17.00	17.00
	Achievement	21.95	18.82	14.15
11.	2011-12			
	Target	18.00	15.00	15.33
	Achievement	22.07	18.11	11.49
12.	2012-13			
	Target	16.82	14.16	12.50
	Achievement	22.14	17.74	10.73
13.	2013-14			
	Target	15.66	13.33	12.00
	Achievement	22.19	16.93	10.35
14.	2014-15			
	Target	14.50	12.50	11.50
	Achievement	18.93	13.72	NA
15.	2015-16			
	Target	13.33	11.67	9.80
	Achievement	15.66	11.92	8.88

Sources: DERC, DISCOMS.

8.3 A new scheme namely “Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)” has been launched (earlier known as Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)) by Government of India with an objective to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses, to establish IT-enabled energy accounting/auditing and to improve collective efficiency. Its prime objective is for strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution network in urban areas, metering of distribution / feeders/ transformers /consumers in urban areas and roof top solar panels. The project proposal under IPDS is under submission to Govt. of India for financing of distribution related works during 2016-17.

9. Capital Investment made by DISCOMs on infrastructure

9.1 As the demand for power increases, the demand for improved infrastructure for power also increases. For improving the power conditions in Delhi, all the three companies are augmenting infrastructure like power transformers, EHV cables, installation and 11 KV feeders, shunt capacitors, etc. The capital investment made by the three companies since the introduction of reforms in power sector in Delhi is presented in Statement 11.5.

Statement 11.5

INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY POWER COMPANIES IN DELHI

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL	Total
1.	2010-11	178.78	301.84	465.53	946.15
2.	2011-12	98.87	206.51	365.89	671.27
3.	2012-13	133.23	267.06	292.97	693.26
4.	2013-14	172.75	269.50	326.46	768.71
5.	2014-15	184.87	300.00	264.22	749.09
6.	2015-16	231.39	300.00	350.49	881.88
	Total	999.89	1644.91	2065.56	4710.36

Sources: DERC, DISCOMS.

10. Power Transmission

10.1 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 Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.

- 10.2 Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty three 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. The network of Delhi Transmission Utility upto the year 2015-16 is presented in Statement 11.6.

Statement 11.6

NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2015-16

S. No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	4	33
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	5410	11420
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	249.192	788.719

Source:- Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC.

- 10.3 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 during the last ten years is presented in Statement 11.7.

Statement 11.7

Performance of Delhi Transco Limited 2005-2016

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
1.	Peak Demand met in MW	3626	3736	4030	4034	4408	4720	5028	5642	5653	5925	5846
2.	Load Growth (%)	3.9	3.0	7.9	0.10	9.30	7.10	6.50	12.21	0.19	4.81	-1.33
3.	Energy Consumption in MUs	21184	21977	22372	21768	23349	25581	25593	27235	28021	29035	29416
4.	Shedding in MUs	322	411	136	128	185	74	83	138	77	117	42
5.	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	1.50	1.87	0.61	0.61	0.80	0.29	0.32	0.51	0.27	0.40	0.14
6.	Transmission Losses (%)	0.72	0.95	1.42	1.59	1.38	1.28	1.20	1.17	0.95	0.70	0.85
7.	System Availability (%)	97.71	98.87	98.50	98.78	98.39	98.58	98.38	97.17	97.43	98.57	99.03

Source:- Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC.

10.4 It may be observed from Statement 11.7 that the peak demand increased from 3626 MW in 2005-06 to 5846 in 2015-16. Like-wise energy consumption recorded an average annual growth of apprx. 3.39%, System availability is always 98% or more. The information regarding peak demand met in MW and energy consumption in MUs are depicted in Charts 11.6 and 11.7 respectively.

Chart 11.6

PEAK DEMAND MET (MW) IN DELHI

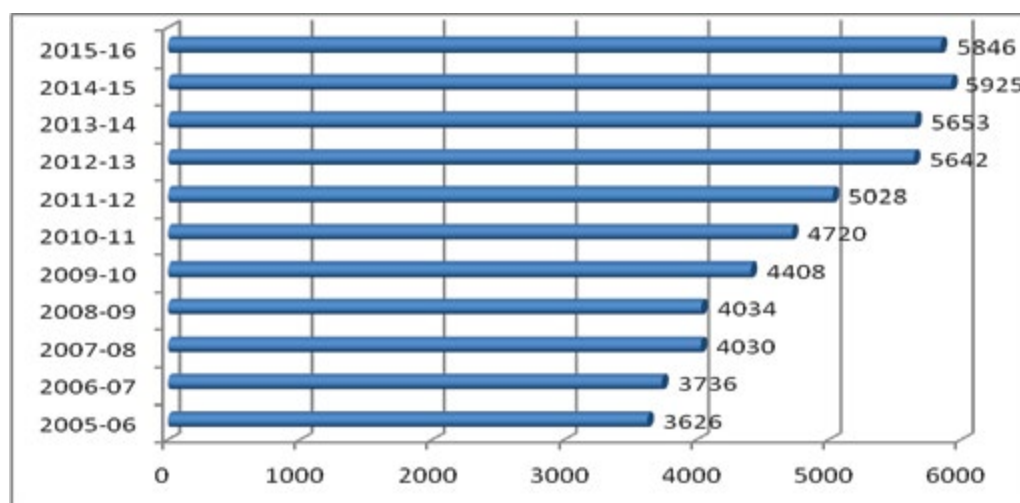


Chart 11.7

Energy Consumption in Delhi- 2005-16 (in MUs)



10.5 Volume III of 18th 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 18th Electric Power Survey has projected maximum demand of electricity in Delhi to be 6398 MW by the end of March-2017. The forecast of energy requirement made in the report indicates that the total demand may go-up to 9024 MW by 2021-22.

Energy Requirement and Peak Load Forecast for NCR- 18th EPS

	2016-17	2021-22
Energy Requirement (MU)	37529	52930
Peak Load (MW)	6398	9024

11. Major Transmission Projects

To facilitate constant access to real-time data of the entire network, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system has been implemented. In order to meet the future requirement of power in Delhi, various new and augmentation transmission network projects (400/220 KV) costing approx. ₹ 6000 crore for adding 8340 MVA transformation capacity at 220 KV level and 5000 MVA at 400 KV level in the network are envisaged in Business Plan for the period upto 2022 for improving the reliability of power supply in Delhi.

12. Renewable Energy

Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant of 2.14 MWp at Indira Gandhi International Airport has been successfully installed and commissioned. It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected projects have contributed to nearly 35 MW of power in Delhi till January 2017. A 16 MW Waste-to-Energy plant utilizing Municipal Solid Waste to generate electricity is operational since 2012 at Old NDMC Compost Plant, New Delhi. Setting up of some more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants is under progress at Connaught Place and Bawana.

13. Government Investment in Energy Sector

Investment in energy sector by the Govt. of Delhi is only for augmentation of transmission and transformation capacity and power generation. Investment by the government in this sector during the last five year showed an up and downward trend. During the year 2005-06, energy sector in Delhi has a total budget share of ₹ 271 crore, i.e. 6% of the total expenditure, which increased to ₹ 225 crore in 2016-17, i.e. 1.36% of the total expenditure. The share of investment in energy sector in Delhi during the last ten years is presented in Statement 11.8.

Statement 11.8
Govt. Expenditure in Energy Sector

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Years	Expenditure		
		Total Plan Expenditure	Energy Sector	% of Energy Expr. to Total Plan Expr.
1.	2005-06	4280.87	271.47	6.34
2.	2006-07	5083.70	257.24	5.06
3.	2007-08	8745.32	1256.75	14.37
4.	2008-09	9619.32	567.08	5.90
5.	2009-10	11048.14	461.00	4.17
6.	2010-11	10490.81	250.83	2.39
7.	2011-12	13642.54	1833.26	13.44
8.	2012-13	13237.51	1271.61	9.61
9.	2013-14	13964.28	326.00	2.33
10.	2014-15	13979.68	581.26	4.16
11.	2015-16	14960.54	235.52	1.57
12.	2016-17	16500.00*	225.00*	1.36

* RE Amount

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT

Transport infrastructure is one of the most important factor for maintaining and improving the quality of life and for ensuring sustainable growth. One cannot over emphasize the importance of Transportation than call it the life line of a nation. It has been proven by so many instances how transport infrastructure has added speed and efficiency to a country's progress. Good physical connectivity is essential for economic growth also.

Public transport has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. These two major transport systems are playing a vital role in facilitating public transport in Delhi. In fact, both the systems are the lifeline of the people of Delhi. At present, the average ridership of Delhi metro is reported to be 26 lakh per day. Ridership on Metro Rail is further expected to increase up to 40 lakh per day after completion of the final stage of construction of DMRC. On average, daily average passenger ridership on DTC is 35.37 lakh. Delhi loss a large number of man-hours while commuting between home and office through public transport by road due to the traffic congestion. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects, are underway at ring road and Outer Ring road to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Total 212.48 Km length of Metro line has been completed under Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III in Delhi and will add another 136.08 KM of Metro rail of Phase III. Promoting road based public transport in big way; dedicated corridors of bus lane are planned. Bus Rapid Transits (BRT) projects are therefore underway.

3. Motor Vehicles

- 3.1 The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March, 2016 was 97.05 lakh, showing an increase of 9.94 per cent over previous year. The category wise number of motor vehicles in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.1.

Statement 12.1
VEHICLE POPULATION

S. No	Details	Number of Vehicles		Growth Rate
		2014-15	2015-16	Per cent
1	Cars and Jeeps	2790566	2986579	7.02
2	Motor Cycles & Scooters	5681265	6104070	7.44
3	Ambulance	1527	2990	95.81
4	Auto Rickshaws	81633	198137	142.72
5	Taxis	79606	91073	14.40
6	Buses	19729	34365	74.19
7	Other Passenger Vehicles	11284	6368	-43.57
8	Tractors	1637	281159	73.75
9	Goods Vehicles (All Type)	160156		
10	Others	28		
	Total	8827431	9704741	9.94

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook- 2016

- 3.2 It may be observed from Statement 12.1 that the growth rate of vehicles in Delhi during 2015-16 was recorded at 9.94 per cent. The highest growth of vehicles during the period was observed in auto rickshaws at 142.72%. Annual growth rate during 2015-16 in comparison to previous year was observed in goods vehicles at 73.8 percent. It is 95.81% in ambulance and 74.19% in case of buses. The negative growth of vehicles recorded in other passenger vehicles during 2015-16.
- 3.3 The details regarding number of vehicles in Delhi and their annual growth rate are presented in statement 12.1 and 12.2 respectively.
- 3.4 The annual growth of vehicles in Delhi increased from 8.13 per cent in 2005-06 to 9.94 per cent in 2015-16. During the same period the number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably from 317 to 530.

Statement 12.2

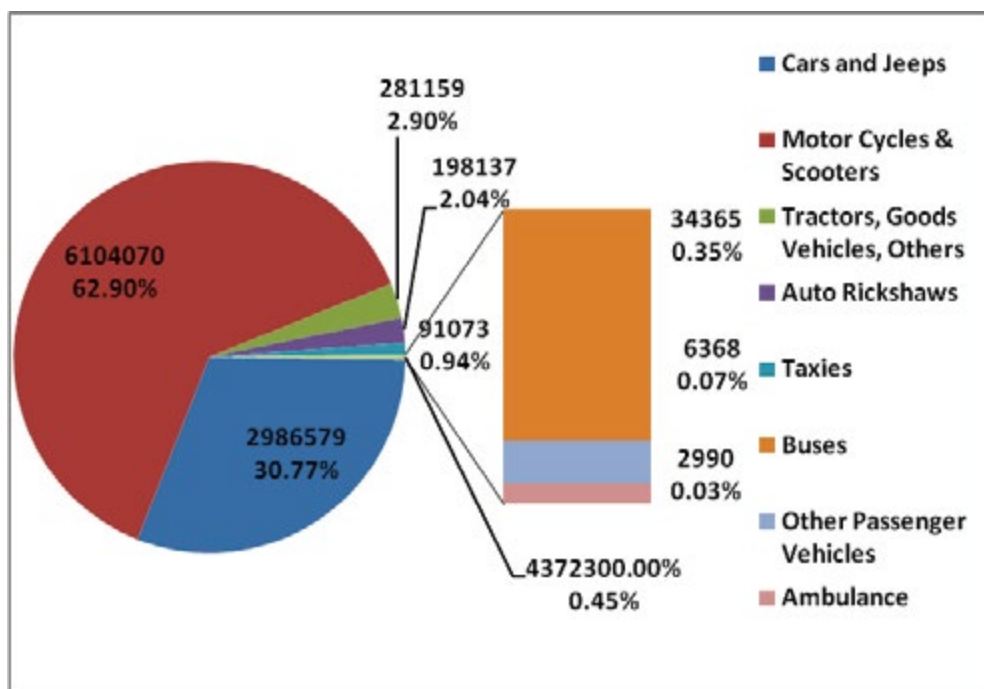
GROWTH AND VEHICLES PER 1000 POPULATION

S. No	Years	Vehicles		Annual Growth (Per cent)	No. of Vehicles Per 1000 Population
		Number	Increase		
1	2005-06	4830136	362982	8.13	317
2	2006-07	5232426	402290	8.33	337
3	2007-08	5627384	394958	7.55	356
4	2008-09	6026561	399177	7.09	374
5	2009-10	6466713	440152	7.30	393
6	2010-11	6947536	480823	7.44	415
7	2011-12	7452985	505449	7.27	436
8	2012-13	7785608	332783	4.46	446
9	2013-14	8258284	472676	6.07	465
10	2014-15	8827431	569147	6.89	491
11	2015-16	9704741	877310	9.94	530

3.5 Percentage of vehicles in Delhi during 2015-16 is depicted in Chart 12.1.

Chart 12.1

PERCENT OF VEHICLES POPULATION 2015-16



- 3.6 There is a contradiction regarding the actual number of vehicles plying on Delhi's road as the large number of vehicles registered in Delhi are plying in NCR areas and vis- a-vis the vehicles registered in NCR are plying in Delhi.
- 3.7 Transport department is making efforts to estimate the actual number of vehicles in Delhi by taking into account vehicles that have outlived their life due to any account, transferred to and from other states etc.
- 3.8 The information regarding the mode of transportation facilities in Delhi during the last two decade as per the Census of India is presented in the statement 12.3.

Statement 12.3

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

(Per cent)

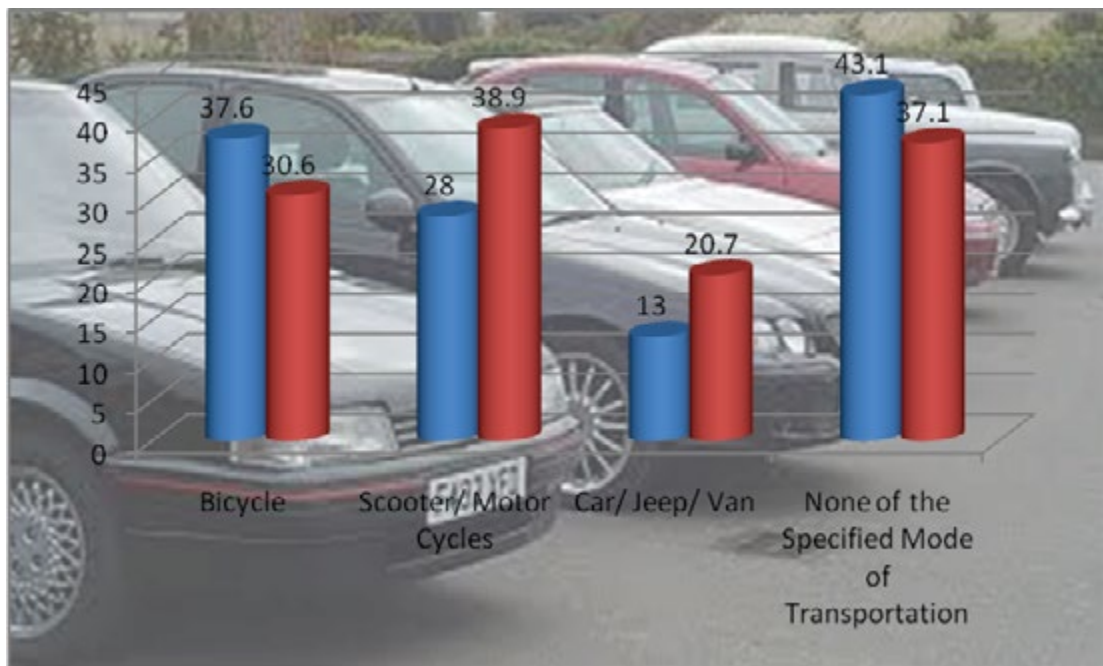
Sl. No	Mode of Transportation Facilities	2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
I	No. of Households	169528	2384621	2554149	79115	3261423	3340538
1	Bicycle	48.70	36.80	37.60	44.20	30.30	30.60
2	Scooter/ Motor Cycles	20.70	28.50	28.00	38.50	38.90	38.90
3	Car/ Jeep/ Van	7.30	13.40	13.00	10.80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

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

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

Chart 12.2

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



4. Road Network

- 4.1 The road network in Delhi is being developed and maintained by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), Public Works Department (PWD), Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA).
- 4.2 The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33868 lane km in 2015-16. During 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 1525 crore was approved for Road and Bridges and an expenditure of ₹ 1425 crore was incurred. The road length maintained by different agencies in NCT of Delhi during the last years is presented in Statement 12.4.

Statement 12.4

GROWTH OF ROAD NETWORK IN DELHI-AGENCY-WISE

(Km)

S. No	Agency	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	MCD	27139	27139	27139	27139	26459	23931	23931	23931	23931
2.	NDMC	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290	1290
3. Public Works Deptt. (Delhi Govt.)										
a.	National Highway	182	356	356	360	360	360	360	360	430
b.	Other Roads	2230	2270	2300	2400	3180	5708*	5708*	5708* +62**	6308**
4.	DSIIDC	1250	1317	1317	1434	1434	1434#	1434#	1434#	1434#
5.	I&FC	40	40	40	40	40	40#	40#	40#	40#
6.	DDA	-				435	435#	435#	435#	435#
	Total	32131	32412	32442	32663	33198	33198	33198	33198 +62**	33868**

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook 2016.

* including 3208 lane Km Taken over from MCD

as on 31st March 2013

** Flyovers of length of 62 Kms are added during 2014, 2015 &2016

5. Peripheral Expressways

5.1 Delhi has emerged as a major wholesale trade center for North India. It is estimated that 78 percent of vegetables and fruits, 49 per cent of fuel, 44 per cent of iron and steel and 47 per cent of food grains traded in Delhi are destined for other states. The five national highways (NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-24) also bring interstate goods vehicles in to the territory. This situation aggravates the traffic congestion, particularly on Ring Road, Outer Ring Road and other major roads of the city. As a solution to this problem, Western Peripheral Expressway and Eastern Peripheral Expressways are being constructed. On completion of these peripheral expressways, Delhi is expected to get relief from those inter-state vehicles which are passing through Delhi at present although not destined for Delhi.

5.2 **Western Peripheral Expressway or Kundli-Manesar–Palwal Expressway**, is an under construction 135.6 km long Expressway in the Indian state of Haryana. The 135.6 km long Expressway has been divided into three sections of 45 km each. Five Flyovers are

being constructed at places where the expressway crosses national highways, namely, NH 1 at Kundli (Sonepat) where it starts just north of Delhi, NH 10 just northwest of Bahadurgarh Jhajjar, NH 8 south of Manesar, NH 71B southwest of Sohna and NH 2 south of Palwal. In total 15 flyovers and 75 small bridges will be constructed on the Manesar-Palwal stretch and 30 flyovers and four railway over bridges will be constructed on the Kundli-Manesar stretch.

5.3 **Eastern Peripheral Expressway OR National Expressway 2** is a proposed expressway in the national capital Region which will bypass Delhi on the eastern side. The expressway will provide connectivity between Delhi and the towns of Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Greater Noida, Baghpaat and Sonipat. The expressway will be 135 Km long and will have two sections.

6. Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBTs)

Master Plan of Delhi- 2021 suggested five ISBTs for Delhi. With the setting up of two new ISBTs at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar, three ISBTs are functioning at present. Two more ISBTs are proposed to be constructed at Dwarka and Narela. ISBT, Kashmere Gate has been renovated and made operational with state of the art facilities in May'2013. Process for renovation of ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan will be started. Regarding ISBT at Dwarka, architect has been appointed.

6.1 Development of ISBTs

- Sarai Kale Khan ISBT - The work is proposed to be undertaken in two phases. LOP and conceptual drawings based on TOD concept have been developed for Phase I and approval from local bodies is being perused with. It is likely to take another three months. Phase II shall follow after Phase I.
- Anand Vihar ISBT - Transport Department has been requested to close the existing consultancy contracts and hand over the work to PWD so that PWD can take up comprehensive planning based on TOD concept.
- Dwarka ISBT - Transport Department has been requested to close the existing consultancy contracts and hand over the work to PWD so that PWD can take up comprehensive planning based on TOD concept

7. Development of Bus Terminals and Depots

The objective of the project is to create bus transport infrastructure for the benefit of the bus commuters. The scheme envisages purchase of land for bus terminals & bus depots and construction of terminals & depots over there. With the new acquisition of bus

fleet under cluster scheme (DTC and private entities), Transport Department will require additional bus depots. Due to scarcity of land, the statutory authorities are pressing hard to have multi-level bus depots in place of the conventional bus depots at present there are 8 bus terminals/depots are under progress . Name of which are dichauan kalan, bawana sector 1, Rewla Khanpur, rani khera 1,2,3, dawrka sector 12, kharkhri nahar and 3 more projects are under consideration namely east vinod nagar, bawana sector 5 and narela.

8. 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.

9. Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

- 9.1 The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an ambitious project that aims at providing a non-polluting and efficient rail-based transport system, properly integrated with the road transport system. The Delhi Metro is being built in phases. Phase I completed 59 stations and 65.1 km of route length of which 13.0 km is underground and 52.1 km surface or elevated. The inauguration of the Dwarka-Barakhamba Road corridor of the Blue Line marked the completion of Phase I on October 2006. Phase II of the network comprises 122.36 km of route length and 85 stations, and is fully completed, with the first section opened in June 2008 and the last line opened in August 2011. Phase III (117.57 km, 69 stations) and Phase IV (113.2 km) are planned to be completed by 2017 and 2021 respectively. Average ridership of Delhi Metro is approximate 26 lakh per day during 2015-16 which will be increased to 40 lakh with the completion of Phase – III. In Delhi, the Metro Trains run from 6.00 AM in the morning till about 11.00 PM in the night. The train frequency varies from 3 minutes in peak time upto 12 minutes in non peak hours.

Total Length of MRTS Phase-I was 65.05 KM

Total Length of MRTS Phase-II was 122.36 KM

Total Length of MRTS Phase-III is 117.57 KM which is to be completed by March 2017.

- 9.2 **MRTS PHASE –III:** The approved corridors of MRTS Phase III of new metro lines and extensions of its corridors are presented in Statement 12.5 and year wise fund released by GNCTD in Statement 12.6.

Statement 12.5

MRTS PHASE III- APPROVED PROJECT BY CABINET

S. No	Corridors	Length (KM)			No. of Stations			Expected time to be start/ complete
		Under ground	Elevated	Total	Under ground	Elevated	Total	
1	Line-7:Mukundpur-Shiv Vihar	19.117	39.479	58.596	12	26	38	To be start 2017
2	Line-8:Janakpuri West-Kalindikunj	23.807	10.466	34.273	15	8	23	Will be complete in march 2017
3	Line-6: Ext.: Central Secretariat-Kshmere Gate	9.370	-	9.370	7	-	7	Will be complete in march 2017
4	Line-2 Ext: Jahangirpuri- Badli	-	4.489	4.489	-	3	3	Completed in 2015
5	Line-6 Ext.: Badarpur-Faridabad	-	13.875	13.875	-	9	9	Completed in 2015
6	Line-5 Ext.: Mundka to Bahadurgarh	-	11.182	11.182	-	7	7	To be start 2017
7	Dwarka- Najafgarh	1.541	2.754	4.295	1	2	3	To be start 2017
Total		53.835	82.245	136.08	35	55	90	

Statement 12.6

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Equity	Subordinate Debt	Reimbursement of sales tax on works contract Act to DMRC	Total
1	2012-13	749.70	294.00	-	1043.70
2.	2013-14	672.20	170.00	448.64	1290.84
3.	2014-15	600.00	0.00	159.25	759.25
4	2015-16	827.00	40.00	590.81	1457.81
	Total	2848.9	504.0	1198.7	4551.6

9.3 The estimated cost of Phase III is ₹ 37672.78 crore. GNCTD has released ₹ 1457.81 crore. ₹ 827.00 crore equity and ₹ 40.00 crore against subordinate debt and ₹ 590.81 has been released as reimbursement of sales tax on works contract Act to DMRC during 2015-16 towards MRTS Phase III.

9.4 The details regarding year-wise Average Daily Ridership is presented in Statement 12.7

Statement 12.7

AVERAGE DAILY RIDERSHIP AND ROLLING STOCKS

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

9.5 DMRC Feeder Bus Service

Feeder Bus Services is a special provision made by DMRC to facilitate the commuters to reach or depart from number of metro stations situated in Delhi. At present, 517 mini buses on 93 metro feeder routes are to be inducted out of which 291 buses are operating on 43 routes to help the commuters in having smooth movement / approach to the nearest metro station. All buses are fitted with GPS.

10. Flyovers and Bridges:

At present there are 83 numbers of flyovers and RUB/ROB has been completed at various places in Delhi. Apart from this approximately 78 number of footover Bridges have also been completed at various places in Delhi by end of 2016 and approximately 10 are in progress.

10.1 Major Projects under progress:-

- 1. C/o Signature Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi:-** Due to tremendous increase in population of Trans-Yamuna Area, there is pressing demand for additional East-West corridors over River Yamuna. Therefore, a new bridge was proposed on the down-stream of existing bridge-cum-barrage at Wazirabad. The objective of this project was to have a signal free approach from NH-1 (Road No. 45) on western bank and Wazirabad Road (Road No. 59 Khajuri Khas intersection) on the Eastern bank for entry & exit of traffic in two directions. Planning of the project was started on 27.4.2004 which was approved by DDA's Technical Committee on 14.06.06 and by DUAC on 20.10.06. Modified recast estimated cost of the project for ₹ 1131

crore was approved by Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 26.02.2010. Order to start the main bridge has been issued accordingly. Work on approach roads on both the eastern & western ends were taken up earlier against the previous sanction and are presently at 99% progress. The overall progress is more than 90 % and project is likely to be completed by March 2017.

2. **Elevated Road over Barapullah Nallah Phase-II:-** The project aimed to provide an efficient connectivity for general public by passing through busy Lala Lajpat Rai Path & Mathura road and connecting ring road. It was exclusive corridor for the sports personnel between the Games village and Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium during CWG-2010. The work involves construction of an elevated road corridor of about 3.8 km starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium in phase- I has been completed and further connectivity from JLN stadium to INA market in Barapullah Phase-II. Two connectivity's with this elevated road have also been provided. One descending to Lala Lajpat Rai Marg commissioned recently in March-2012 and the other ascending from Sunheri Nallah is to be completed by June-2015. Execution of work in Phase-II i.e. Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium to Aurobindo Marg is in progress and around 92% works has been completed. The project aimed to provide an efficient connectivity for general public by passing through busy Lala Lajpat Rai Path & Mathura road and connecting ring road. It will be completed by the March 2017.
3. **Barapullah Phase-III :-** Barapullah, Phase-III stretch from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar Phase-I has been sanctioned for Rs. 1260.63 crore and the work is in progress at about 20% work has been done in this project. The provision for Barapullah Nallah Ph-III of ₹ 300.00 crore has been kept under this project for the year 2016-17 and it is not the part of the JNNURM. Barapullah, Phase-III stretch from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar Phase-I which will also be completed by Dec 2017.
4. **Corridor improvement of outer Ring Road from IIT to NH-8-1:-** 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 ₹ 313.67 crore. The work has been started and it will be completed by the next year..The work has been started in the year 2015-16 and it will be completed by the end of the 2017.

11. Pedestrian Facilities - Foot Over Bridges (FOBs)

Traffic regulation and road construction in Delhi have to take care of cyclists and pedestrians including bus commuters. On main arterial roads, there are very few pedestrian crossing and a few over bridges or subways. Approximately 78 numbers of footover Bridges have also been completed at various places in Delhi by end of 2016 and approximately 10 are

in progress.

12. Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation

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

13. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

13.1 DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 4352 buses on 578 city routes and 18 NCR routes. Daily average passenger is about 35.37 lakh during 2015-16. Automated fare collection system through electronic ticketing machines being procured and rolled out. The performance of DTC during 2001-02 to 2015-16 is presented in Statement 12.8 and an activity of DTC is presented in Statement 12.9.

Statement 12.8

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION

SI No.	Years	Fleet (No)	Fleet Utilization (%)	Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/Day)	Load Factor (%)	Passenger Carried per bus daily	Daily Average Passengers (in Lakh)
1.	2001-02	3286	71.68	211	82.66	854	23.40
5.	2005-06	3469	90.51	226	74.42	973	30.52
6.	2006-07	3444	81.47	199	77.18	951	26.77
7.	2007-08	3537	82.47	177	87.82	848	24.04
8.	2008-09	3804	77.03	171	68.83	772	22.62
9.	2009-10	4725	80.99	184	69.84	776	24.16
10.	2010-11	6204	75.03	185	71.43	700	30.32
11.	2011-12	5892	84.27	199	77.75	863	44.2
12.	2012-13	5445	85.77	202	92.90	973	46.77
13.	2013-14	5223	85.51	190	86.63	952	43.47
14.	2014-15	4712	83.99	188	85.02	930	38.87
15	2015-16	4352	83.63	191	82.00	927	35.37

Source: - Operational Statistics of DTC

Statement 12.9

ACTIVITIES OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION: 2015-16

Sl. No	Details	2014-15				2015-16			
		Non-AC	AC	Std.	Total	Non-AC	AC	Std.	Total
1.	Total Buses in the Fleet (At the end)	2506	1275	924	4705	2506	1276	570	4352
2.	Buses on Road (Daily Average)	2226	1106	848	4180	2206	1056	555	3817
3.	Passengers (in Crore)	95.39	22.82	23.66	141.87	89.82	24.76	14.87	129.44
4.	Daily Average Passengers (in Lakh)	26.14	6.25	6.48	38.87	24.54	6.77	4.06	35.37
5.	K. metres operated (in Crore)	15.97	7.74	4.99	28.71	16.07	7.42	3.25	26.73
6.	K. meters operated Daily Average (in lakh)	4.38	2.12	1.37	7.87	4.39	2.03	0.89	7.31
7.	Break-down per 10000 buses	62	113	33	89	73	95	44	76
8.	Accidents	96	54	28	178	89	44	20	153
(i)	Major	8	2	3	13	8	3	2	13
(ii)	Minor	74	42	11	127	68	35	7	110
9.	Inter-State Bus Route covered by D.T.C.	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	11
10.	D.T.C. Workshop	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
11.	D.T.C. Depots	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook 2016

13.2 DTC gives various types of concession in the bus fares to students, senior citizens, Disabled, freedom fighters, etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GNCTD. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 84.00 crore for concessional passes during 2015-16 (provisional)

14. **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. Under this scheme, 457 stage carriage bus routes of Delhi have been divided into 17 distinct clusters. Presently approximately, 1700 cluster buses are operating in 09 clusters NCT of Delhi. Automatic fare collection system through electronic ticketing in Cluster Buses has been introduced.

Statement 12.10

PERFORMANCE OF CLUSTER BUSES

S. No	Years	Fleet (No)	Fleet Utilization (%)	Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/Day)	Load Factor* (%)	Passenger Carried per bus daily	Daily Average Passengers (in Lakh)
	2013-14	1090	93.49	218.43	81	950	6.36
	2014-15	1402	97.30	217.61	78	899	9.95
	2015-16	1490	98.84	214.52	74	831	10.61

*LF is calculated using CIRT Formula

Source:-DIMTS Ltd.

15. BRT Corridor

For smooth operation of buses, road stretches, that create bottlenecks in the running of buses would be systematically improved through road engineering, route by route, for better bus turn-around time and improvement in the quality of service. Preferential traffic signaling for HCBS buses, at intersections, shall be provided to avoid delay at crossings. 1st BRT corridor from Ambedkar Nagar to Delhi Gate under operation.

16. Road Safety

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

schools and college level, educating the general public about the road safety and other measures.

- 16.2 State Road Safety Council under Commissioner (Transport) constituted vide notification dated 13th January 2005 with members from Traffic Police, local bodies, DDA, PWD, DTC etc. for formulation & implementation of road safety programs in the NCT of Delhi . District Road Safety Committees constituted under respective Deputy Commissioners in June 2014 with members from Traffic Police, local bodies, DDA, PWD, etc. for implementation of road safety programs at the district level. Functions entrusted to district committees include identification of black spots on roads & remedial measures, deployment of ambulances, trauma care and blood bank facilities, enforcement of traffic regulations, conduct of awareness campaigns etc.

17 Measures taken for Safe Public Transport

- 17.1 Augmentation of DTC's Night Bus Service (11 pm – 5 am): Number of buses has been increased from 38 buses on 8 routes to 85 buses on 24 routes. 1059 Home Guards, 1732 Civil Defence Marshal and 310 DTC Marshals are deployed in DTC buses (evening and night shift) for the safety/security of women passengers. 120 Home Guards are deployed in DTC buses for women safety and security at night and 28 Ladies Special trips are scheduled to play in Delhi. Ladies Special Buses being plied during peak hours on 26 routes. 25% seats have been reserved for women in stage carriage buses. (Low floor buses-10 seats, & standard floor buses -12 seats).
- 17.2 **Nirbhaya Fund** : Govt. of India (GOI) has kept an Outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore to spend by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH) on pilot testing a scheme on “Safety for Women on Public Road Transport” as the funding to states is to be provided through Nirbahay fund. Accordingly, Transport Department has submitted the proposal to GOI for grant of funds under the Nirbhaya Fund to strengthen safety in public transport by installing GPS devices and CCTV cameras in buses, monitoring the activities of the commuters on 100 bus queue shelters located at strategic locations through CCTV cameras and strengthening its enforcement wing. Further, it is mentioned that DTC has installed CCTV cameras in its 200 buses with its own resources. Government has decided to install CCTV cameras in all DTC & Cluster buses.

CHAPTER 13

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The NCT of Delhi is the largest metropolis in North India and has the highest demographic expansion and rapid urbanization. This city state is high on water consumption, low on internal water resources and high on external dependency mainly through other states for water from river Yamuna, Ganga, Bhakra Beas system. Delhi has limited options to influence developments outside its boundary. Growth of the city beyond reasonable limits imposes unbearable strain for provisioning of two most basic services: water and sanitation.

2. The Delhi Jal Board is responsible for the Production and Distribution of potable water after treating raw water from various sources like river Yamuna, Bhakhra Storage, Upper Ganga Canal & Groundwater and also provides treatment and disposal of waste water. To meet the growing requirement of water due to the increase in population at a rapid rate, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is planning to increase the water supply and treatment capacity in every Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made by the Government for an equitable and adequate Water Supply in all parts of the NCT of Delhi by laying of new water lines, construction of UGRs, construction of new Water Treatment Plants, etc. Water treatment and supply capacity of Delhi Jal Board, which was 66 MGD in 1956, was raised to 240 MGD in 1979, 437 MGD in 1990, 650 MGD in 2002 and 906 MGD in March, 2014.
3. 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 with schedules of operation available online, elimination of unscrupulous private tankers charging exorbitant rate. Concurrently, the Delhi Jal Board made transformative improvements in water pipeline and supply reaching constituencies like Dwarka, Sangam Vihar and Tughlakabad, truly moving towards the goal of providing water as a right. Regularization of unauthorized connections, provision of water to over 250 unauthorized colonies and reduction in sewerage and water development charges have brought water to the poorest in Delhi and also ensured better water management and accounting under the ambit of the Delhi Jal Board's formal network. 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's, seva app launched to drive 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, 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.

4. The population of Delhi increased from 138.51 lakh in 2001 to 167.53 lakh in 2011 and expected to reach 190 Lakhs by March 2017. As per 2011 census, there are 33.41 lakh households in Delhi, out of which, 27.16 lakh households were provided piped water supply system. About 4.61 lakh households are getting water supply through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 1.64 lakh households depended on other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc. Distributions of households by availability of drinking water facility and source in Delhi as per 2011 census is presented in Statement 13.1.

Statement 13.1

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

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

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

5. About 81.3% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 895 MLD per day consistently. Water is supplied to about 18 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 14000 km long pipelines and more than 107 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Besides, total 407 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged for improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the

city. Apart from 400 M.S hired tankers, 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.

6. Water supply distribution network has been developed to cover both planned and unplanned areas. Water supply is made available to 1103 unauthorized colonies. Filter water supply is also provided to another 50 unauthorized colonies, covering a population of about 2 lakh people.

7. Water Requirement

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

Statement 13.2

DETAILS OF WATER REQUIREMENT NORMS - DJB

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

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

Statement 13.3

WATER REQUIREMENT NORMS- AS PER MPD 2021

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

Source: -Delhi Jal Board

- 7.3 The estimated total requirement of water in Delhi based on the norms of MPD 2021 will be around 1140 MGD based on the norm of 60 GPCD to meet the requirement of projected population of 190 lakhs upto 2017.

8. Water Supply Capacity

Statement 13.4

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: 2006-2016

(As on 31st March 2016)

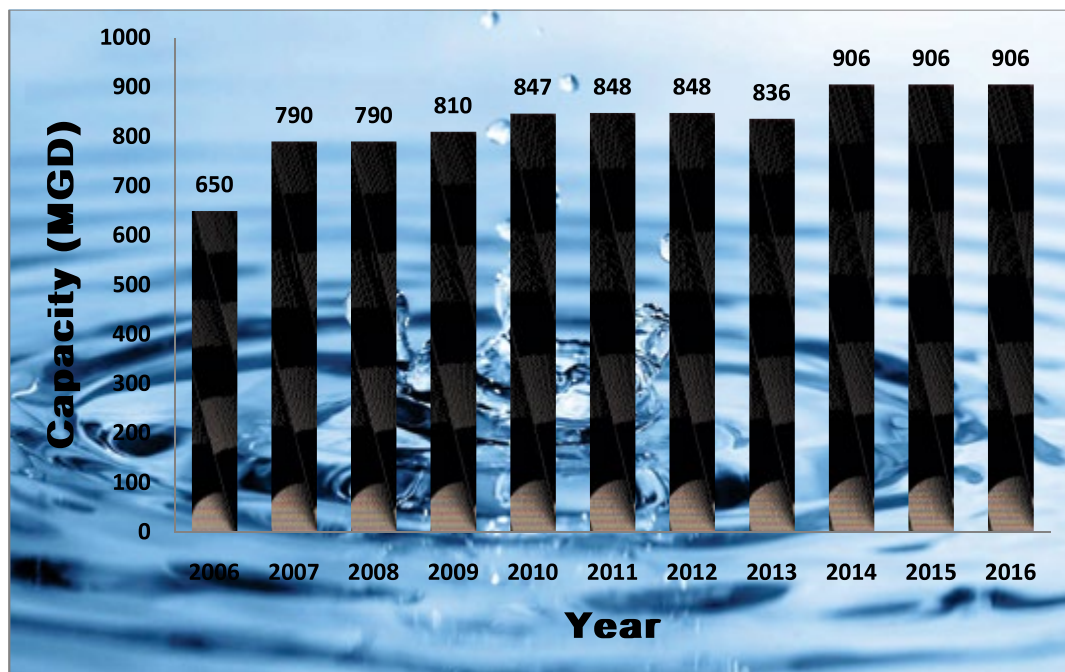
S. No.	Name of Plants	Capacity (MGD)										
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Chandrawal Water House No. I & II	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad I,II & III	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
3.	Haiderpur	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirathi)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Bawana	--	--	--	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6.	Nangloi	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
7.	Sonia Vihar	--	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
8.	Ranney Wells & Tube Wells	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	80	80	80
9.	Recycling of Water at Bhagirathi, Haiderpur & Wazirabad	--	--	--	--	37	37	37	45	45	45	45
10.	Commonwealth Games Village	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Okhla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	20
12.	Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50	50
	Total	650	790	790	810	847	848	848	836	906	906	906

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

- 8.1 The installed treatment capacity of Water in Delhi during 2006-16 is depicted in Chart 13.1. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 39% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 650 MGD in 2006 has been increased to 906 in 2016.

Chart 13.1

INSTALLED TREATMENT CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS DELHI- 2006-2016



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

9. Water Consumption

9.1 During 2013-14, DJB had the capacity of treating 835 MGD of water from all sources i.e river Yamuna, Bhakra Storage, Upper Ganga Canal and from underground water resources. The peak production capacity of DJB was 900 MGD in July 2016.

9.2 The information on water supplied and billed to various categories of consumers by Delhi Jal Board during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is presented in Statement 13.5.

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

Sl. No	Category	Connections (in lakh)		Sales (MGD)		% of Sales	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Domestic	19.91	21.88	354.90	415.45	91.02	91.89
2.	Commercial & Institutional	1.26	1.33				
3.	Supply to NDMC & MES	-	-	35.00	36.70	8.98	8.11
	DDA	-	-				
	Total	21.17	23.21	389.90	452.15	100.00	100.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

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

10. Water Resources

The water supply treatment plants of Delhi Jal Board treated 833 MGD surface water and 80 MGD ground water as on March, 2016. The water resources of Delhi Jal Board are indicated in Statement 13.6

Statement 13.6
WATER RESOURCES OF DELHI JAL BOARD

(As on March 2016)

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

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

11. Ground Water

- 11.1 The decreasing ground water level in Delhi has become a matter of serious concern. At some places in South and South West Delhi, the water level has gone 20-30 meter below the ground level. The quality of underground water is deteriorating in several places. It has been found to be unfit for human consumption. The salinity of ground water is increasing in South-West and North-West Delhi. In some areas of Shahdara and Kanjhawala, Nitrate content has been found to be more than 1000 mg/ liter. Fluoride and chemical concentrations, more than prescribed limits, have also been found in ground water at various locations in Delhi. To tackle these problems, the Central Ground Water Board has taken steps to regulate the number of tube-wells being commissioned in Delhi.
- 11.2 As on March 2016, Delhi Jal Board has 3961 functional Tube Wells and 14 Ranney Wells. The Flood plains downstream of Wazirabad and the area adjacent to Najafgarh Lake are being explored for extraction of water on sustainable basis. 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.
- 11.3 The deepening of old lakes and other water bodies, preserving and developing the forest area in Delhi, construction of check dams at Asola Wild Life Sanctuary and plantation of trees, are some of the steps being taken to improve ground water resources by custodian department.

12. Parallel Channel from Munak to Haiderpur

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

12.1. Reservoirs

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

Statement 13.7

APPROVED ALLOCATION OF WATER FROM YAMUNA RIVER TO STATES

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

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

Note: - BCM Billion Cubic Meter.

- 12.2 Present Status of Renuka Dam: The clearance under FCA(1980) is in advance stage with Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF), Gol. A meeting of forest Advisory Committee (FAC) was held on 18th July, 2014 to consider the Forest Clearance under FCA (1980) for Renuka Dam Project and all clarification were given by the respective state government.

13. Water Accounting and Auditing

- 13.1 Till now Delhi Jal Board was using old system for measuring the quantity of raw water available at water treatment plants and the quantity of treated water supplied by treatment plants for distribution. Similar, was the position at underground water tanks, reservoir and booster pumping stations. Due to this system, Delhi Jal Board was not able to assess exact amount of water distribution losses. To overcome this situation, Delhi Jal Board has started a comprehensive programme for installation of bulk meters at all water treatment plants. About 282 bulk meters have already been installed.
- 13.2 Delhi Jal Board has also decided to install bulk meters on all distribution mains, underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations for correct measurement of water supply from these points upto different localities / consumer points.
- 13.3 Complete and correct water supply accounting could not be maintained by Delhi Jal Board due to the following facts;
- As on 1st April 2016, there were 2.65 Lakh un-metered connections. (Table 13.1)

- Around 4.00 lakh meters were defective or non-functional.
 - Fixing of maximum average of 20 KL/30 KL per month (as the case may be) for domestic consumers, if water meters are non-functional and till defective water meter is replaced.
- 13.4 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.

14. Water Tariff

- 14.1 The tariff is based on the principle of "use more pay more". At higher consumption levels, the tariff acts as a disincentive to consumer for excessive use of water or wastage of water. As against the Estimated of revenue collection of ₹ 1700.00 crore, ₹ 1615.83 crore has been collected up to March 2016 with collection efficiency of 89.77%.
- 14.2 DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 166 no installations. The Rain Water Harvesting Cell of DJB provides technical assistance to individuals/institutions for providing Rain Water Harvesting. DJB has provided the information regarding Rain Water Harvesting on its website for public facilitation.
- 14.3 As per DJB amended tariff Regulations (March 2016) rebate of 10% in the water bills is provided for having functional RWH system and non provision will make water bills increased by 1.5 times till functional RWH system is installed. These provisions are applicable for plots of 500 sqm and above.
- 14.4 Special subsidy in water charges has been allowed to resettlement colonies and rural areas where water charges are being recovered on assumed average of 10 KL. per per month per floor. Salient features of existing water tariff are as under:
- Existing water tariff has two parts. One is Service Charge and other Volumetric Water Consumption Charge applicable w.e.f. 1.12.2004 and 1.4.2005 respectively.
 - 60 per cent of water consumption charges are recoverable towards Sewerage Maintenance Charge from such colonies / areas where sewerage services have been provided / maintained by the Delhi Jal Board.
 - In case of bulk connection for a colony / group housing society serving a number of residential premises, water charges will be worked out as per residential unit-wise at the domestic rates applicable from time to time.

- 14.5 Water Tariff for Un-metered Connections in JJ Resettlement Colonies and Rural Areas: Water charges are applicable on assumed average of 10 KL. Per month per floor for unmetered water connection in JJ resettlement colonies. For 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. Besides above, water cess is recoverable from all consumers at the rates determined by the Central Government from time to time.
- 14.6 Presently Subsidy on Water: All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill including all components namely, water charges, sewerage maintenance charge, service charges, meter rent (wherever applicable) and cess w.e.f 01.03.2015.

15. Rain Water Harvesting

- 15.1 DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 151 no. installations. DJB has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 82 lakh for 172 cases in the institutional category for providing Rain Water Harvesting Systems. The Rain Water Harvesting Cell of DJB provides technical assistance to individuals for providing Rain Water Harvesting. DJB has provided the information regarding Rain Water Harvesting on its website **www.delhijalboard.nic.in** for public facilitation. 2 no. of NGOs have been engaged by DJB to create public awareness and promote community participation to implement Rain Water Harvesting.
- 15.2 The following provisions have been made in the Delhi Water & Sewer Tariff and Metering Regulations, July' 2012 for promoting Rain Water Harvesting:
- (A) Regulation 8(d) of Chapter II provides that for Category D consumers, the following rebate is given in tariff for provision of Rain Water Harvesting, Waste Water Recycling or both:-
- i) Such plot/properties which are having area of 2000 square meter or more and having installed functional rain water harvesting system or waste water recycling system, shall be granted rebate of 10% in the total bill amount and 15% if both the above systems have been set up and functional.
 - ii) If the Rain Water Harvesting system is adopted by a society then the individual member of that society will be entitled to above mentioned rebate in water bill.
 - iii) The area Zonal Engineer or such other suitable agency as authorized by the board will provide a functional certificate in respect of the above systems mentioning therein that substantive portion of the plot/ property

has been covered as far as Rain Water Harvesting is concerned. Similarly, he will certify that substantive quantity of the waste water generated has been recycled by the consumer. A certificate will be issued after every six months.

- (B) Regulation 50 of Chapter V provides that rainwater harvesting is mandatory
- (i) The consumer of the Board having a plot/property of size 500 sq. metre or more shall make provision for rain water harvesting covering the entire plot area, within one year, in case of commercial/industrial property and within three years for residential property from the date of coming into force of these regulations under intimation to the area ZRO.
 - (ii) In case, the consumer fails to comply the above provisions within the time limit the tariff as applicable for the consumer respective category will be increased by 1.5 times till the provision is installed.
 - (iii) Board has deferred the implementation of Rain Water Harvesting penalty upto 31.03.2017

16. Water Conservation

- 16.1 Delhi has a network of about 14000 Kilometers of water supply mains, of which, a significant portion is as old as 40 to 50 years and prone to higher leakage losses. Normally, water losses are calculated by water billed or consumed subtracted from the water produced. In the case of Delhi, water billed or consumed and leakage losses there from cannot be calculated exactly as a majority of houses do not have working meters. According to the estimates of Delhi Jal Board, the total distribution losses are of the order of 40 per cent of the total water supplied. These are quite high as compared to 10-20 per cent in the developing countries. The distribution losses include losses due to (a) leaking pipes and (b) theft of water through unauthorized connections.
- 16.2 Delhi Jal Board has taken several steps to minimize leakage losses. To address this problem, a leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell was set up. The Board has replaced about 1200-km length of the old, damaged and leaking water mains during the last five years. As a result of these initiatives, the Board expects to bring down the distribution losses to 20 per cent level in the near future.
- 16.3 Delhi Jal Board has formulated a programme for recycling of backwash water in four major water treatment plants at Haiderpur, Bhagirathi, Chandrawal and Wazirabad. The work for commissioning of recycling plant at Haiderpur, Bhagirathi, Wazirabad recycling plant has been completed. About 45 MGD water supplies will be available without any additional raw water from these four plants.

17. Sewage Treatment Capacity

17.1 Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 607.26 MGD in 31st March 2016. The information regarding the sewerage treatment capacity and percentage of utilization is presented in Statement 13.8.

Statement 13.8

SEWERAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY AND ITS UTILIZATION

(MGD)

Sl. No	Name of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Capacity		Actual Treatment as on 31.3.2016	% of Utilization
		31.3.2001	31.3.2016		
1.	Okhla	140.00	140.00	97.85	69.89
2.	Keshopur	72.00	72.00	67.56	93.83
3.	Coronation Pillar with Oxidation Ponds at Timarpur	46.00	30.00	19.50	65.00
4.	Rithala	40.00	80.00	64.49	81.86
5.	Kondli I, II, III, IV	45.00	70.00	58.80	84.00
6.	Yamuna Vihar I,II	10.00	35.00	14.09	44.00
7.	Vasant Kunj	5.00	5.20	4.47	89.00
8.	Ghitorni	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Pappankalan	20.00	40.00	32.58	81.00
10.	Narela	10.00	10.00	1.40	14.00
11.	Najafgarh	5.00	5.00	4.25	85.00
12.	Delhi Gate	2.20	17.20	20.51	119.00
13.	Sen Nursing Home	2.20	2.20	2.43	110.00
14.	Rohini	--	15.00	4.09	27.00
15.	Nilothi	--	60.00	38.88	65.00
16.	Mehrauli	--	5.00	3.53	71.00
17.	CWG Village	--	1.00	0.17	17.00
18.	Molarbad	--	0.66	0.54	82.00
19.	Kapeshera	--	5.00	2.02	40.00
20.	Chilla	--	9.00	9.78	109.00
	Total	402.40	607.26	446.94	74.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

- 16.2 It is evident from the above statement that the percentage of utilization of sewerage treatment plant in Delhi as on 31st March 2016 was 74 per cent. The sewerage treatment plants are not functioning up to their optimum level due to various reasons such as low flow of sewage to STPs, trunk and peripheral sewer lines still to be connected to these STPs, Rehabilitation of Silted and settled Truck Sewer Lines yet to be completed, etc. The sewage generation, at present, is estimated to be around 670 MGD = (840 water production x 0.8) and treatment is around 447 MGD only.
- 17.3 Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7700 kms. Also there is network of 200 kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/ de-silting have been completed in a trunk sewer and is in progress in peripheral sewer.
- 17.4 The consultant for World Bank funded, "Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Project" estimated 5259 MLD water supply requirement for Delhi in 2021 and waste water generation from this level of water supply will be about 3760 MLD. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 13.9.

Statement 13.9

WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENT AND WASTE WATER GENERATION ESTIMATED

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

Source:- Delhi Jal Board

18. Expenditure Incurred on Water Supply and Sewerage Programmes

- 18.1 The expenditure incurred on water supply and sewerage programmes in Delhi during 2007-15 is presented in Statement 13.10.

Statement 13.10

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROGRAMMES IN DELHI DURING 2007-2015

S. No	Details	Water Supply	Sewerage	Total
1.	Approved Outlay (2007-2012) (₹ Crore)	4361.50	3132.50	7494.00
2.	Fund Released (₹ Crore)			
	2007-08	962.01	383.96	1345.97
	2008-09	1015.17	441.73	1456.90
	2009-10	1080.35	568.55	1648.90
	2010-11	1080.14	527.93	1608.07
	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) (₹ Crore)	6087	4913	11000
4.	Fund Released (₹ Crore)			
	a. 2012-13	964.97	752.40	1717.37
	b. 2013-14	796.77	753.23	1550.00
	c. 2014-15	854.50	934.50	1789.00
	d. 2015-16	646.50	1077.43	1723.93

18.2 It may be observed from Statement 13.10 that the released fund for water supply and sanitation to DJB increased from ₹ 1346 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 1724 crore in 2015-16. thus the funding support to DJB by GNCTD was increased by 28.08 % during the last 9 years.

19. Re-use of Waste Water

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

19.2 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 13.11.

Statement 13.11

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	19.02
4.	From Rithala STP to PPCL for their plant at Bawana and NDPL for their owner plant at Rohini, DDA & horticulture	6.15
5.	From Vasant Kunj to Sanjay Van	3.70
6.	From Mehrauli STP to Garden of Seven Senses	3.40
7.	From Delhi Gate and Sen Nursing Home STP to PPCL	4.80
8.	From Nilothi STP to Flood Control & Irrigation Deptt. for Irrigation purposes	0.50
9.	From Papankalan STP for Irrigation purposes to DDA	1.33
10.	From Commonwealth Games Village STP to DDA horticulture	0.18
11	From Yamuna Vihar to STP's horticulture	3.0
12	From Narela to Pvt. Agency for washing of vehicle	0.05
13	From Najafgarh to WTP Dwarka for Horticulture	0.07
14	From Chilla STP to Internal Horticulture of STP	1.00
15	From Kondli STP to DDA, PPCL & Horticulture	3.0
	Total	89 MGD

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

- 19.3 A number of small reuse projects are in the planning stages. Besides, Sewerage Treatment Plants of Delhi Jal Board, treated waste water is available from Common Effluent Treatment Plants in industrial areas being maintained by DSIIDC and Mini Sewerage Treatment Plants of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB).
- 19.4 Major drains pollute Yamuna River for various reasons including due to over-flow of untreated sewage from unsewered areas. It has been decided to lay interceptor sewers for cleaning Yamuna River. Work has been started on laying of interceptor sewers along Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drains.

19.5 Delhi Development Authority is responsible for 4,451 hectares of open spaces, all of which are irrigated via tube wells. There are also irrigation open spaces of Delhi Municipal Corporations, Central Government properties, private parks and properties, road verges, sports stadiums etc. The information regarding the green areas being maintained by the various agencies is presented in Statement 13.12.

Statement 13.12

GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

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

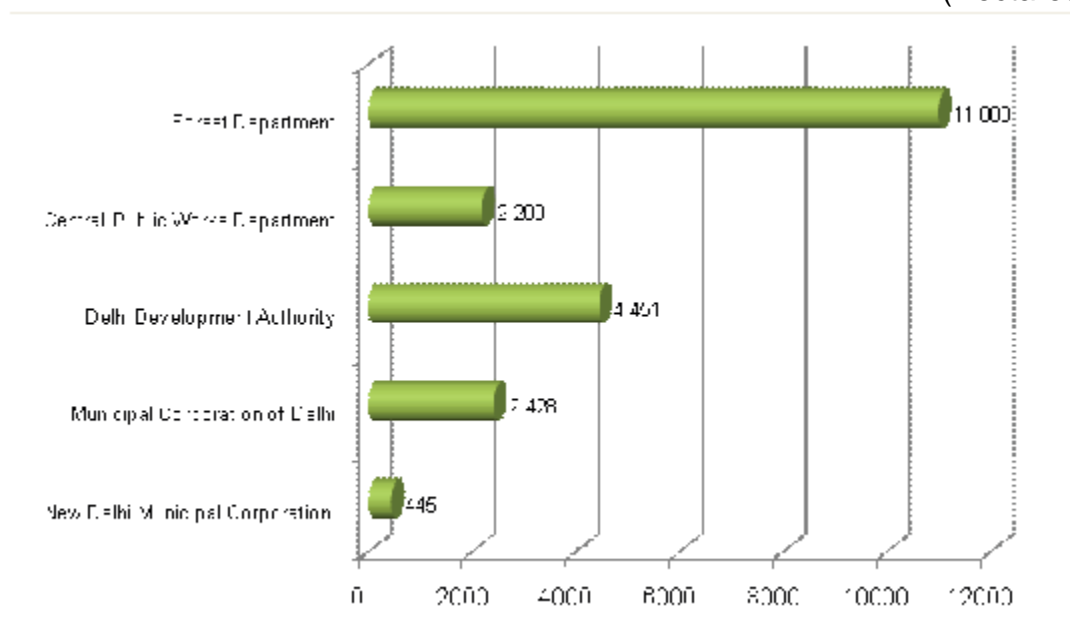
Source:- Delhi Jal Board

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

Chart 13.2

GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

(Hectares)



19.7 The colonies/category wise progress of sewerage system is given is statement 13.13.

Statement 13.13

COLONIES/CATEGORY WISE PROGRESS OF SEWAGE SYSTEM

S. No	Colonies / categories	Total no of colonies	Colonies with Sewerage System
1.	Unauthorised Regularised Colonies	567	541
2.	Urban Village	135	130
3.	Rural Villages	219	34
4.	Unauthorised Colonies	1639	239
5.	Resettlement Colonies	44	44

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

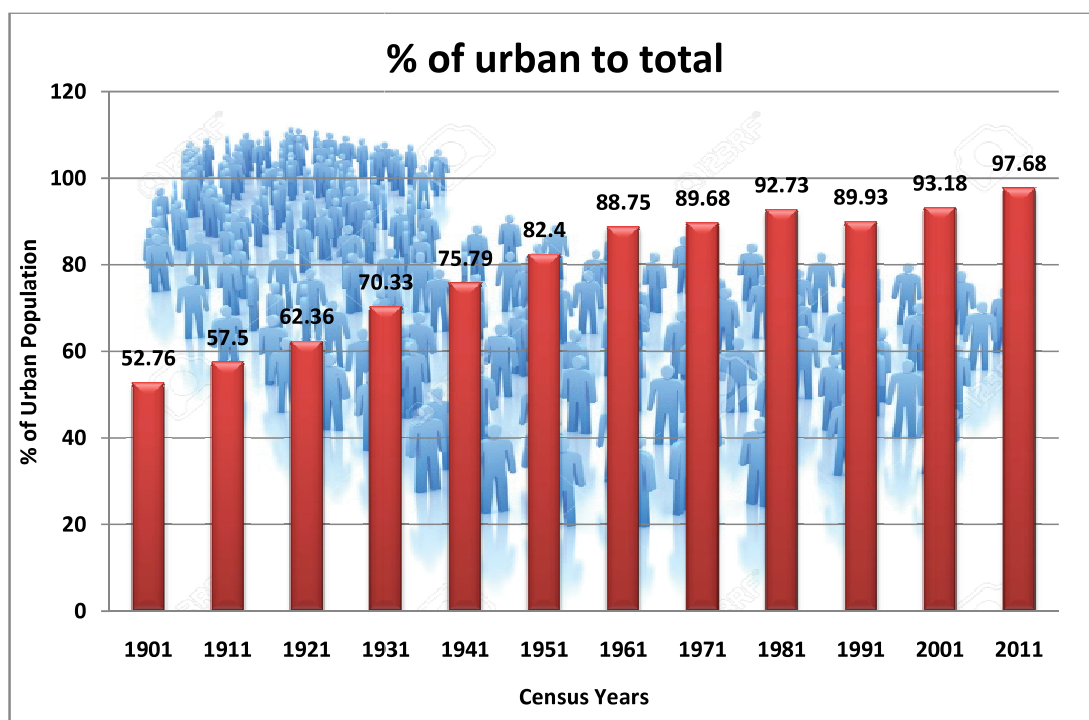
About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which include 695 slum and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by 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;

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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. In order to realize the long term Goal of ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums under the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 2030, Government of India and Government of Delhi together have to take major policy interventions along with other stakeholders.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 Among all the State and Union Territories, Delhi has the highest population density 11,320 persons per sq km. in 2011 at 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.

- 2.5 There is a virtual urban continuum between Delhi and the surrounding areas, which lie in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. With the imperatives of growth and development, the problems of Delhi have become complex, which have to be viewed both as a challenge in terms of the pressures of regular and floating in-migration, as well as opportunity in terms of planning and development in a regional context.
- 2.6 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



3. Housing Conditions in Delhi

- 3.1. Housing and Urban Development is a priority Sector in the development of planning process in Delhi. Despite the challenges of population growth, migration and land

availability, housing stock has increased in Delhi over a period of time. According to 2011 Census estimates, there are 33.41 lakh households residing in 31.76 lakh houses which clearly indicates the shortage of housing. Houses in Delhi are not only used for residential purposes but also have commercial use.

Statement 14.1

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
A	Number of census houses						
A.1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.2	Total number of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
A.3	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	88.9	81.9	89.1
B	Number of occupied census houses						
B.1	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
B.2	Occupied Census Houses used as Residence	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7
B.3	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
B.4	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
B.5	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.6	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.7	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.8	Factory/ Workshop/ Work-shed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
B.9	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.10	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
B.11	No. of occupied locked census houses	39,488	804	38,684	1.0	0.8	1.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

- 3.2. As per 2011 Census, out of 46.1 lakh houses in Delhi, only 40.9 lakh were occupied and of the occupied houses, 77.6% were being used for residential purposes. As regards the other uses 9.2% of these housing units were being used for shops / offices, and 5.8% for entirely for non-residential purposes. The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of “good” houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one – third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair.
- 3.3. The trend of residential houses and households in Delhi and India during 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 14.2.

Statement 14.2

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

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

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

- 3.4. 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	Total house	33,13,904	78,692	32,35,212	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Good	21,81,500	43,489	21,38,011	65.8	55.3	66.1
3	Liveable	10,39,572	32,234	10,07,338	31.4	40.9	31.1
4	Dilapidated	92,832	2,969	89,863	2.8	3.8	2.8

Source: Census of India 2011

- 3.5. Ownership of houses in Delhi is also high with 68% of the households having own houses and 32% living in rented premises (2011 Census). New Delhi, being the only District, having a higher share of rented than owner occupied housing.

Statement 14.4

	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

4. Basic Facilities

- 4.1. One of the duties of the State is to provide all its citizens with adequate access to basic services like Water, Sanitation, Electricity and Transport. As per 2011 Census data, provisioning of basic services in Delhi improved significantly over the last decade. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81% of the

households against 75% 10 years ago. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi as depicted in the statement 14.5:

Statement 14.5

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 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 Unauthorised Colonies, which are to be regularized as per government policy. These have about 40lakh population which needs to be effectively incorporated in the mainstream of urban development. This requires provision of infrastructure services and facilities for which differential norms and procedure have been devised.
- 5.2 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 unauthorised

colonies in 2008. However, in only about 70 colonies development work had been carried out. About 580 of these colonies had come up on government land and another 300 came up on private land but have some plots on government land.

6 Slum Free City

- 6.1 In Delhi three million people live in slums, almost without hygienic sanitation, drinking water facility and a clean place to urinate and defecate. The public and individual toilet facility, particularly for women and children, is a critical area of concern.
- 6.2 With the aim of making Delhi a slum free city, the Delhi Government has, in its Approach Paper of 12th Five Year Plan, outlined mission objectives that embrace human development goals, irrespective of class and status. These goals includes environmental sustainable urbanization, provisioning of basis amenities in all the habitats irrespective of their status, urbanization for more inclusive growth with provisioning of social services, skill development and policy initiatives for productive employment for EWS workers and convergence of all programmes to make Delhi slum free city.
- 6.3 According to Census of India 2001, 16.3% of urban households were residing in slum of NCT of Delhi, whereas in India, this is 14.8%. This clearly shows that percentage of slum households in NCT of Delhi was higher than the national average in 2001. In 2011, there was proportion of slum households reduced to 11.3% in Delhi by 2011, whereas, it increase to 17.7% countrywide. It clearly indicates that Government of NCT of Delhi has managed to reduce the slum dwellers in the State. The reduction of slum dwellers in the NCT of Delhi has been a result of consistent efforts by GNCTD.
- 6.4 The minimum basic amenities are currently being provided in all the slum clusters. A number of schemes like “Pay &Use Jan Savidha Complexes”, “Basti Vikas Kendras” to meet the social consumption requirements of slum dwellers, “Sishu Vatika” etc. to create space for slum children are under implementation for betterment of lives of slum dwellers.

7 Jhuggi Jhopri Bastis/ Cluster

- 7.1 The inception of slums or Jhuggi Jhopri basties/clusters started with the development of cities. In Delhi the formation of slums observed even before Independence. The main reasons behind the formation of slum basties/ clusters were due to various factors such as flow of migrants from neighboring states for livelihood and employment. The condition was manageable before 1970 and most of slums were resettled. After 1970, the high pace of development of Delhi and slow development in other states in northern India speeded up the flow of migration to Delhi resulting in massive increase in slum and J.J. basties/ clusters.

- 7.2 The exact number of JJ basties/ clusters was enumerated in a survey conducted by Government of Delhi in 1990. The survey report mentioned that there were 929 slum basties/ clusters and around 2.59 lakh households in Delhi. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board estimated the number of jhuggi jhopri basties/ clusters and slum population of Delhi during the year 2010. It is estimated that there are 675 slum basties/ clusters with 4 lakh households having a population of 20 lakh in Delhi.
- 7.3 The 69th round of NSS survey, inter-alia, include the subject on condition of urban slums. Unlike the previous surveys conducted under the NSS rounds, where the information was collected from each selected household, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons in respect of each of the selected slums. About 6343 slums with approximately 10.20 lakhs households were estimated to be in existence in urban Delhi in 2012. Average 161 households per slum were found to be in these slums.
- 7.4 About 90% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies (46%), railways (28%) and state government (16%), etc. 16.19% of the slums have cropped up along nallah/drain, around 27.64% along railway lines, approximately 27.73% at open places/parks and the remaining 28% of the slums at other places. About 74.46% slums are surrounded by residential areas, 3.36% by industrial areas, 0.66% by commercial areas and rest by other type of areas. 54.91% of slums are composed of pucca structure, 29.47% semi pucca and only 15.62% of slums were having unserviceable katcha structure.
- 7.5 For 86.50% of slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or hand pump. The most of the residents of about 30% of the slums are using septic tank/flush type of latrine facility. At the other extreme, 22% slums did not have any latrine facility at all. Underground sewerage existed in only about 16.30% slums. About 98.38% of the slums were having underground/covered pucca/open pucca open katcha drainage system. Only 1.62% of the slums were having no drainage system.
- 7.6 Local bodies were collecting garbage from 31.45% of slums. Out of the slums in which garbage collection is done by local bodies, the frequency of the collection was 37% on daily basis, while in 32% of slums garbage was collected atleast once in two days, once in 3 to 7 days in 29% slums and once in 8 days to 15 days in 0.68% of slums and remaining 2% falls in other category having no regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- 7.7 About 48% of the slums had a motorable (Pucca/Kutchha) approach road. About 77% of slums were having pucca road/lane/path within the slum. About 16.76% of slums were electrified with both street light and household use, 23.90% for household use only, 58.96% for street light only, while in 0.38% of slums there was no electricity. About 86.74% of the slums were having primary schools in the proximity of less than 0.5 km.

7.8 About 19.28% of the slum clusters were having the government hospital within a distance of 0.5 km, 28.33% in the distance 0.5-1 km, 36.31% in the distance 1-2 km, 14.27% in the range of 2-5 km and 1.81% slum clusters are covered by government hospitals in the distance of 5 km and above. About 9.30% of the slums were usually affected by water logging (inside of slum as well as approach road also) during monsoon. About 4% of the slums in Delhi were having associations either formal/informal for improving the condition of the slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.

8 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

8.1 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has come into existence under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on the 01st April, 2010. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as nodal agency for the implementation of scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of JhuggiJhopri clusters in Delhi like improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.

8.2 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 BastiVikasKendras (Community Centres) in JJ Clusters.

8.3 The broad activities of DUSIB are as follows;

- Construction, Management and Maintenance of Night Shelters.
- Construction of low cost Housing under EWS for Slum dwellers under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- Relocation of squatters.
- In-situ up-gradation
- Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
- Construction of Pay and Use Jansuvidha (Toilet) Complexes.
- Construction of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
- Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.
- Work on behalf of Trans Yamuna Area Development Board.

8.4 MPD-2021 Mandates In-situ slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for community and private sector participation;

- In order to prevent growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing/slum rehabilitation in all group housing to the extent, minimum 15% of the proposed FAR on the plot.
- Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of total;
- Recategorisation of housing types, development control norms and differential densities to make EWS/LIG housing available and economical.
- Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land;
- Private sector participation for development/ redevelopment of housing;
- Removing unnecessary controls (like height) for optimum utilization of land and to facilitate creation of 'signature' projects.
- Enhancement of ground coverage, FAR and height for residential development.
- MPD-2021 envisages that for in-situ rehabilitation of JJ bastis, a maximum of 40% land can be used as a resource and minimum of 60% of land has to be used for in-situ redevelopment to rehabilitate JJ dwellers.

8.5 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIES OPEN DEFECATION FREE

- 8.5.1 There are 675 Slum & JJ Basties in Delhi having more than 3 lakh Jhuggies. As per the survey conducted by DUSIB in April 2016, 253 Open Defecation spots got identified at 216 locations. DUSIB has assessed total requirement of 36600 WC toilets based on the guidelines of Swatchha Bharat Mission of 1 set for 30 persons.
- 8.5.2 There are 17405 WC Seats are available in these Basties upto March 2016 including 3987 WC Seats available in the toilet complexes of Delhi Municipal Corporations. DUSIB has planned to construct more than 15000 WC Seats and during 2015-16, it had added/renovated 4000 WC Seats. During 2017-18, around 9000 Seats are to be added. Thus DUSIB has planned to add a total of 20000 WC Seats by the end of 2017-18 to make the JJ Basties declared ODF.
- 8.5.3 Existing toilet complexes are getting improved and new toilet complexes are built with innovative design. All signage have been standardized, improved and made more informative. DUSIB has also planned portable mobile toilets for those locations where there are no water and toilet facilities. These toilets will have chemical technology to recycle the water for flushing and collection and discharge of sludge in nearby sewerage system after 70/80 uses.
- 8.5.4 DUSIB has requested all land-owning agencies to issue NOC to it for construction of toilets in JJ Basties.

9 EWS HOUSING

- 9.1 Under Sub Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, Government of India had approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 projects of DUSIB and 1 Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹ 2514.27 crore for construction of 52584 dwelling units. The construction of 24504 flats has been completed and 28080 flats are under different stages of construction. Only 717 units got occupied by the end of March 2016. 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. Other issues for in situ development of JJ clusters are lack availability of land and for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.
- 9.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa which are likely to be completed by 31.03.2017. The DSIIDC has constructed 13820 EWS houses under JNNURM and 28080 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz., PoothKhurd, Baprola, Bawana, Narela, Ghoga and Bhorgarh.

10 NIGHT SHELTERS

- 10.1 Besides, coordinating the EWS housing projects, DUSIB also looks after the services of night shelters in Delhi. There are a total number of 266 night shelters (81 permanent shelters, 115 shelters in porta cabins), and 68 running in tents and 02 subways to be used in winter only. The total capacity has enhanced to 21724 during 2016-17. It is ensured by DUSIB that there is availability of electricity and water, adequate number of clean toilets, blankets, daris, jute mats etc. to serve the people in the night shelters.
- 10.2 Medical facilities also are provided in the night shelters and in 10 Night Shelters, Skill Training / Vocational training is being provided to the inmates in 2016-17.

11 Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

- 11.1 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 and Urban Development. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area are coordinated by the Board. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2008-09 to 2015-16 is presented in Statement 14.6.

Statement 14.6

AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2008-2016

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)	15.17	23.00	17.00	15.75	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.57
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	72.60	40.00	39.93	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00
3	Public Works Department (PWD)	0.28	0.01	-	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	-
4	Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC)	10.93	15.00	9.78	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	-
5	Urban Development Department (UD)	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	5.50	0.00
6	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	3.29	2.25
	Total	98.98	78.01	66.71	88.72	95.75	134.19	113.59	35.82

Source: Urban Development Department, GNCTD

12 Development of Walled City- Delhi

- 12.1 For maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area, a comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared. It involves the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies and professionals for rejuvenating and maintaining the heritage areas. For ensuring the development of Walled city of Delhi, the Shahjanabad Re-development Corporation has been established. The major activity of the Corporation is to promote conservation of built and natural heritage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which needs to be protected, nourished and maintained by all citizens. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.
- 12.2 The project for Redevelopment of Chandni Chowk was approved at an estimated cost of ₹ 47.26 crore for improvement of roads, making all overhead hanging wires and services underground, improving traffic circulation and for restoring heritage character of Chandni Chowk area.

CHAPTER 15 EDUCATION

“EDUCATION TRANSFORMS A HUMAN INTO HUMAN BEING”

Delhi is getting transformed into a knowledge-based society where innovation and technology become the drivers of growth. Providing free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education is the prime focus of the Government of NCT of Delhi. Augmentation of School infrastructure, improvement of learning outcomes, high quality teachers training & capacity building programme, improvement in school pedagogy are some of the key areas where Delhi Govt. has been relentlessly working to improve. Sole aim of the government is to provide the underprivileged, resources and opportunities for upward social mobility and social inclusion. Delhi Government is persistently thriving to develop a “knowledge economy” and making Delhi an educational hub. It has enhanced budgetary allocation significantly for improving the infrastructure, quality of education, reform in governance of school education system, promotion of research activities, encouraging entrepreneurship through setting up of Incubation Centres in premier Colleges/ Universities.

- 1.2 Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased almost by 50% from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 10690 Crore in 2016-17. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i-e 23% in 2016-17

Statement 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

(in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% age share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2011-12	4798.76	26402.43	18.18	343767	1.40
2.	2012-13	5490.74	29858.80	18.39	391238	1.40
3.	2013-14	6169.11	34051.60	18.11	443783	1.39
4.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	492424	1.33
5.	2015-16 (R.E.)	8138.28	37965.00	21.44	551963	1.47
6.	2016-17 (B.E)	10689.95	46600.00	22.94	622385	1.72

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

1.3 As per statement 15.1, the total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 10690 crore in 2016-17. The share of expenditure of Education in the total budget of Delhi Govt. has increased from 18% in 2011-12 to 23% in 2016-17. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.72 per cent in 2016-17.

2. Expenditure on Education by States as a ratio to Aggregate total Expenditure

2.1 A comparison of State-wise expenditure on Education as a ratio to total expenditure reveals that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has the highest share of investment among all states. During 2015-16, Delhi was at the top allocating 23.8 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (20.5%), Maharashtra (19.1%), and Himachal Pradesh (18.7%).

2.2 The statement below depicts the share of expenditure on education by few states to the total aggregate expenditure by the states during last six years.

Statement 15.2

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

(In percent)

S. No	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Gujarat	15.9	15.8	14.3	15.0	14.7	15.0
2.	Haryana	17.3	16.0	15.4	15.4	17.2	17.4
3.	Karnataka	15.6	14.7	15.5	15.0	15.8	14.4
4.	Kerala	17.0	17.7	17.2	17.2	16.2	16.6
5.	Maharashtra	20.8	20.2	20.7	20.5	18.3	19.1
6.	Assam	22.0	20.3	20.6	22.6	20.2	20.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.8	18.8	18.7
8.	Tamil Nadu	15.2	14.3	14.7	16.0	14.9	14.4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	16.1	17.1	17.3	16.0	14.6	16.9
10.	Delhi	16.3	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.7	23.8
	All States	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	15.9	16.4

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report by RBI

3. Literacy

- 3.1 Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.3 per cent is substantially higher than the all India average of 74 per cent. Although there is gender gap in literacy, it has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate in Delhi is, however, still lower than that in the other mega cities such as Mumbai (90.8 percent), Chennai (90.2 per cent) and Kolkatta (88.3 per cent) and also in some other states such as Kerala, Mizoram, Goa and Tripura.

Census	Literacy Rate in Delhi (In %age)		
	Male	Female	Total
1991	82.01	66.99	75.29
2001	87.33	74.71	81.67
2011	90.9	80.8	86.2

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016

- 3.2 The literacy in Delhi is continuously improving which is the outcome of Education Sector Improvement 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 increase to 86.20 in 2011 Census. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 10% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

3.3 Youth Literacy

Youth Literacy is defined as the percentage of population between 15-24 years who are capable of both reading and writing with understanding of a short simple statement in everyday life. Out of the total population, the share of youth population aged between 15-24 years is 20.61% in total population as per 2011 census. Youth literacy was 90.17 in 2001-02 which has gradually increased to 96.46 in 2011-12 as per the 68th National Survey Report (July 2011-June 2012).

3.4 Youth Literacy as per NSSO Survey:

Higher literacy among youth is of great importance because they form the future of the nation and a good literate ratio of literate female points to gender parity and equal prospects for women.

Statement 15.3

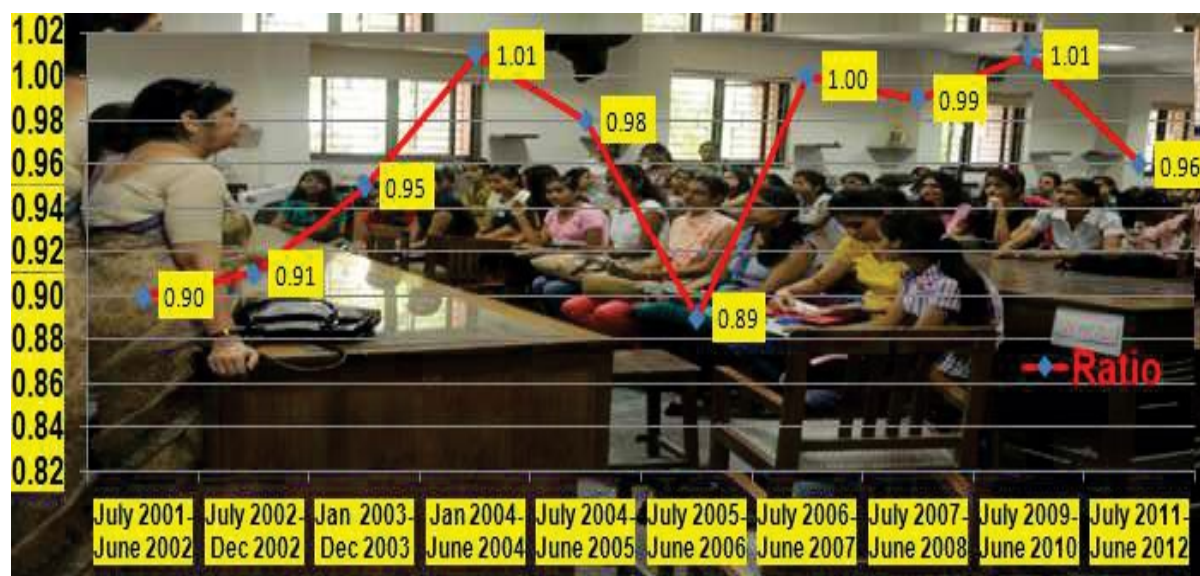
Round	Period	Literacy Rate(in %age)			Ratio
		Male	Female	Total	
57th	July 2001-June 2002	94.64	85.07	90.17	0.90
58th	July 2002-Dec 2002	95.60	86.65	91.81	0.91
59th	Jan 2003-Dec 2003	95.19	90.05	92.78	0.95
60th	Jan 2004-June 2004	91.37	92.60	91.89	1.01
61st	July 2004-June 2005	93.48	91.28	92.53	0.98
62nd	July 2005-June 2006	95.76	85.59	91.17	0.89
63rd	July 2006-June 2007	95.88	95.93	95.91	1.00
64th	July 2007-June 2008	92.22	91.26	91.81	0.99
66th	July 2009-June 2010	95.41	96.42	95.80	1.01
68th	July 2011-June 2012	98.26	94.31	96.46	0.96

Source: Millennium Development Goals, Delhi State Report 2014

- 3.5 As shown in statement 15.3 that in 2001-02, the literacy rate in Delhi among males (15-24 years) was 94.64 percent against 85.07 percent for females in the same age group and the ratio of literate women to men was 0.90. The literacy rate of youth male and female varied from 91.37 percent to 98.26 percent and from 85.07 percent to 96.42 percent respectively during the period 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Chart 15.1

RATIO OF LITERATE WOMEN TO MEN (15-24 YEARS)



- 3.6 The above chart 15.1 shows that the ratio of literate females to males in Delhi during July 2011 to June 2012 was 0.96. It varied between 0.89 to 1.01 during year 2001-02 to 2011-12. Ratio of female literacy rate to male literacy rate exceeding 1 signifies higher literacy rate among females than males. Delhi is very close in attaining the universal literacy rate among youth with a gender parity of 1, but yet to achieve it. A little concerted push will help it in achieving the target but more important is to sustain the achieved target.

4. Network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment 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 15.4:

Statement 15.4

S. No.	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	No. of Recognized Schools in Delhi (Government+ aided+ Unaided Schools)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2613	2632	2629	2709	2806	2779
	Middle	588	600	564	728	933	940
	Secondary	480	463	458	389	385	393
	Senior Secondary	1392	1427	1504	1627	1674	1684
	Total Schools	5073	5122	5155	5453	5798	5796
2	Enrollment of Students (in lakh)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	18.80	19.73	19.81	20.22	20.83	21.02
	Middle	9.83	10.10	10.63	11.16	11.16	11.20
	Secondary	6.34	6.79	6.44	6.44	6.52	6.92
	Senior Secondary	4.24	4.90	5.80	6.03	5.62	5.16
	Total Enrollment	39.21	41.52	42.68	43.85	44.13	44.30
3	No. of Teachers						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	28876	28140	28466	28499	29708	29577
	Middle	7482	8029	7230	9316	11741	12315
	Secondary	10859	10867	10755	9782	9370	10292
	Senior Secondary	68255	71506	79275	89975	88661	93909
	Total Teachers	115472	118542	125726	137572	139480	146093
4	Student Teacher Ratio	34	35	34	32	32	30

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. Network of Educational Institutions & Enrollment of Delhi Govt.

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has total of 1222 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.86% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2015-16.

The status with respect to secondary and Senior Secondary schools functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is as under:

Statement 15.5

S. No.	Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A.1	No. of Delhi Govt. schools	969	992	1007	1011
A.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	15.75	16.10	15.42	15.09
	Boys	7.84	7.87	7.40	7.14
	Girls	7.91	8.23	8.02	7.95
B.1	No. of Govt. Aided schools	216	211	211	211
B.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.68
	Boys	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.85
	Girls	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.83
C.1	No. of Un-Aided schools	2076	2277	2277	2113
C.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	13.80	13.57	14.71	15.26
	Boys	8.33	8.19	8.86	9.16
	Girls	5.47	5.38	5.84	6.10

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

Statement 15.6

Status of Basic facilities in Delhi Schools

Percentage of Schools having access to	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Playgrounds	80.4	80.1	73.9	81.7	85.8	87.4
Boundary wall	98.1	98.3	97.8	98.7	99.4	99.5
Girls Toilets	80.3	99.3	100	100	100	100
Boys Toilets	79.9	100	100	100	100	100
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity Connection	99	99.8	99.7	100	99.9	99.9
Computer Facility	83.2	93.4	77.9	81.6	81	83.9

Source: Elementary Education in India, DISE Publications, NUPEA

6. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) / Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

- 6.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio, is calculated as the ratio of the number of students in a given class or set of classes to the number of children in the given age group. Net Enrolment Ratio, on the other hand, is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that age group.
- 6.2 The enrolment of students at all levels of schooling has continually gone up in Delhi during the period 2005-06 and 2010-11. During 2005-06, the total enrolment of students in schools (primary to senior secondary level) was 3.4 million, which increased to 3.9 million during 2010-11. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in classes I-V was 93.1 percent (NSS 2007-08). For classes VI-VIII the GER was 115.1 percent. Over all the GER for classes I-VIII is 101.08 percent. The increase in enrolment has been higher for secondary and senior secondary schools than at the primary and middle level school. The net attendance ratio (NER) during the year 2007-08 for classes I-VIII was 86 percent (NSS, 2007-08) indicating gaps that still need to be bridged in school attendance. Therefore, it is imperative for the state to devise strategies to tackle the issue of attendance and retention for achieving better human development outcomes.
- 6.3 As per DISE Repot-2014, during 2012-13, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 117.8 % as compared to 106% at all India level.

Statement 15.7

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

Year	NER	
	Delhi	All India
2004-05	57.9	81.9
2005-06	65.8	84.5
2006-07	72.4	92.8
2007-08	77.8	95.9
2008-09	90.6	98.6
2009-10	93.6	98.3
2010-11	96.3	99.9
2011-12	96.3	-
2012-13	97.6	90.8

(Source: DISE (District Information System on Education) as quoted in State Reports 2014, Page-35)

6.4 Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of private sector in school education in Delhi during 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given in the statement 15.8:

Statement 15.8

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Schools	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2013-14	Private Schools	12.04	3.40	15.44
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	31.40	12.45	43.85
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	38.34	27.30	35.21
2014-15	Private Schools	9.94	3.53	13.47
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	31.99	12.14	44.13
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	31.07	29.07	30.52
2015-16	Private Schools	10.34	3.62	13.96
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	32.22	12.08	44.30
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	32.09	29.96	31.51

Source: - Directorate of Education (UDISE) GNCTD.

It is evident from above Statement that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 31.40 lakh in 2013-14 to 32.22 lakh in 2015-16. The share of Private schools in total enrollment has gone down from 38.34 % in 2013-14 to 32.09% in 2015-16, whereas, the share of enrollment for secondary and senior secondary level in private schools marginally increased from 27.30 % to 29.96% during the same period.

7. Performance of Delhi Govt. schools- Pass percentage

7.1 Pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level examination clearly depicts the improvement in education. The information regarding pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2010-2016 is presented in the statement 15.9:

Statement 15.9

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2010- 2016

S. No	Area / Class Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Delhi							
	Secondary	89.04	95.85	97.92	98.4	98.31	96.29	91.76
	Sr.Secondary	84.97	85.45	85.4	86.78	86.78	86.13	87.01
2.	India							
	Secondary	89.28	96.61	98.19	98.76	98.87	97.32	96.21
	Sr. Secondary	79.87	80.88	80.19	82.1	82.66	82.00	83.05

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016.

7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that pass percentage both in the secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi has been improving during seven years. At the secondary level the pass percentage increased from 89.04 in 2010 to 91.76 in 2016. Like-wise, senior secondary level, enhanced from 84.97 in 2010 to 87.01 in 2016. The national level also showed the increasing trend.

8. Major Welfare Schemes to promote school Education

To ensure implementation of Right to Education Act and to provide free and compulsory education to all children, various schemes are being implemented in GNCT of Delhi. Some of the major schemes implemented through Directorate of Education in Delhi are listed in statement 15.10:

Statement 15.10

S. No	Scheme	2014-15		2015-16	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Number of Beneficiaries	Tentative Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	Free supply of Text Books in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17.5 lakh	124.80	17.70 lakh	125.80
2	Free supply of Uniform in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17.05 lakh	124.43	17.70 lakh	126.54
3	Scholarship to Educationally Backward/ Minority Students	2.32 lakh	10.03	2.50 lakh	10.73
4	Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for EWS admission under Right to Information Act	24330 students	23.04	25000 EWS students	34.47
5	Lal bahadur Shastri Scholarship to meritorious students	13,336 students	2.37	15000 students	1.71
6	KISHORI Yojna in Govt./ Govt. Aided Schools (providing sanitary napkins to girl students of class 6th to 12th)	8.00 lakh Approx.	14.80	7.60 lakh Approx.	14.21

Source: Directorate of Education (UDISE), GNCTD

Statement 15.11

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION SECTOR

(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.	2012-13	5157.60	29858.80	18	391071	1.40
2.	2013-14	5733.26	34051.60	18	446807	1.38
3.	2014-15	6073.59	30940.10	21	494460	1.33
4.	2015-16 (R.E.)	7486.12	37965.00	21	558745	1.46
5.	2016-17	10689.95	46600.00	23	N.A.	-

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- 8.1 The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.46 per cent in 2015-16.

9. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has been increased from ₹ 29641 in 2012-13 to ₹ 44640 in 2015-16. The year-wise information regarding the per student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.12:

Statement 15.12

PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI GOVT. SCHOOLS

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure (per annum) (in ₹)	29641	32465	36088	44640

Note: - Based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital.

10. Govt. Interventions in Education Sector

- Keeping in view the objective of providing Pucca School building for all schools, Construction of 16 Pucca school buildings has been completed by PWD. PWD is constructing approx. 7200 classrooms in existing schools and DTTDC is Constructing 800 classrooms in Pilot schools which are likely to be completed by March'2017 & June'2017 respectively.
- 54 schools have been taken up on pilot basis to be developed as Model Schools. MOU has been signed with DTTDC for up gradation of infrastructure in Govt. schools.
- TCIL has established computer labs in 1000 Govt. schools.
- All Govt. sports stadia/ Sports complexes have been opened for public w.e.f.01.07.2015 at nominal rates.
- Professional sports academies/ coaches to train students in 10 identified sports like Football, Basket Ball, Table Tennis, Volley Ball Etc. in Govt. schools.
- 1700 students of Delhi Govt. schools received training in adventure sports at Indian Mountaineering Foundation (Dhaulta Kuan).
- Sanctions have been conveyed to Delhi Jal Board for new water connection in 205 schools where there were no water connections.
- In the Budget speech of 2016-17, Hon,ble Dy. C.M/ F.M. has stressed the need to

make government school better than private schools. For achieving this goal, the major focus for this year is on the training and capacity building of teachers and Principals.

- To achieve this goal, various residential training programme/ workshops have been conducted / organised for HOS and teachers on “leadership improvement” and “Human Values” for improvement in the teaching. 30 HOSs attended advanced training programme at Cambridge University.
- Estate managers have been appointed in almost all the Govt. schools to upkeep and maintenance of the school building and premises.
- CHUNAUTI- Chuanuti programme has been started which aims at converting non reader students of class VI to VIII into readers.
- Vocational classes started in 205 Govt. schools in 9th Class covering approx.45000 students.

11. Higher Education

- 11.1 Development of Higher Education by way of establishing more Degree colleges / States universities has been envisaged. Plan outlay has been increased from ₹ 225 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 300 crore in 2016-17 which was 33 percent more than the previous year. The increase in outlay was mainly due to increase in capital outlay for creation of additional infrastructure of college buildings. The Govt. had proposed for construction of 05 new college buildings which are 100% Delhi Govt. funded colleges like DDU College at Dwarka (completed), Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (under progress), Maharishi Valmiki College of Education at Rohini, Bhagini Nivedita at Kair and Acharya Narendra Dev College, Rohini. Besides these colleges, it is also proposed to construct East Delhi Campus for Guru Gibind Singh Indraprastha University at Surajmal Vihar and New campus of Dr. BR Ambedkar University at Dheerpur, Delhi.
- 11.2 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presently 208. Details status higher educational institutions is presented in statement 15.13

Statement 15.13

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL IN DELHI

S. No.	Institutions	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	No. of Universities	10	10	11	11	12
2.	Institutions as Deemed Universities	12	12	12	12	12
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Colleges for General Education	81	81	81	81	81
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	103	103	100	100	100
	Total	209	209	207	207	208

Source: - Directorate of Higher Education, GNCTD

- 11.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.11 that more than one half of the higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions. 39 per cent of the higher educational institutions are under the category of general colleges. In Delhi the number of Universities increased from 10 to 12 upto 2015-16 since the year 2011-12

Total Enrolment in Higher Education (2012-13)

(In lakh)

	Delhi	All India
Total enrolment in Higher Education	8.27	296.29
Women enrolment	3.80	133.01
%age of women enrolment	45.95	44.89

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, MHRD

GPI at various Levels of Courses in Higher Education in 2012-13

Level	Delhi	All India
Ph. D	0.84	0.71
M. Phil	1.15	1.29
Post Graduate	1.05	0.96
Under Graduate	0.88	0.86
PG Diploma	0.54	0.36
Diploma	0.45	0.39
Certificate	0.56	1.17
Integrated	0.39	0.59

Source: <https://data.gov.in>

- 11.4 Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. The ratio of the female to male in higher education measures progress towards gender equity and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. It serves also as a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. The Gender Parity Index in Delhi for higher education is better than the National Average for all level of courses of higher education except for M.Phil, Certificate & Integrated courses.

12. Technical Education

- 12.1 Delhi Government has expanded the technical education by way of introducing Bachelor Programme in Vocational Courses in all government polytechnics (Renamed as Institute of Technology). Expansion of the Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology has been planned to be expanded by converting it to an Autonomous University. The infrastructure of Technical Institutes is being augmented and 2nd phase expansion of the Campus of Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology already started.
- 12.2 Delhi Government has 04 State Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) and Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University. Besides, there is 07 degree level Institutions under Department of Training & Technical Education including premier institute "Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology". There are 101 Diploma/ Certificate level technical Institutions having an intake capacity of 32,250, details of which are as under.

Statement 15.14

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2010-2016

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	16	16	17	17
2.	Industrial Training Centers	61	56	61	61	61	61
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	20	20	20	21	20	20
6.	World Class Skill Upgradation Centre	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Total	99	94	99	101	101	101

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.

12.3 The number of students in technical institutes during 2010-2016 is presented in Statement 15.15.

Statement 15.15

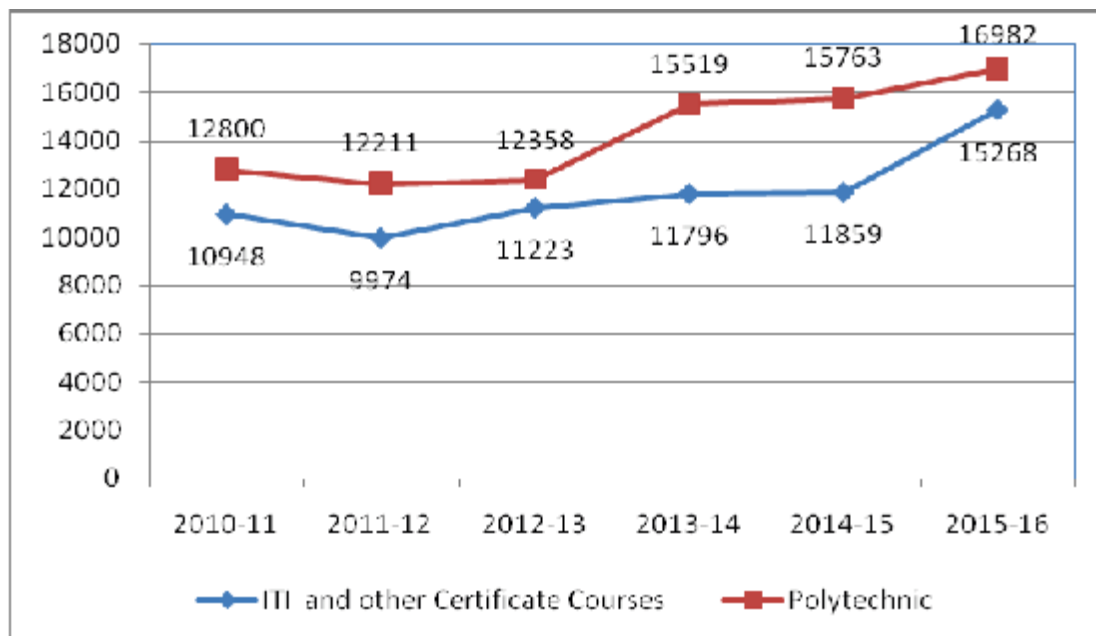
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2010-2016

S. No	Technical Institutes	Students in Technical Institutions					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	8445	7545	8531	8541	8304	11675
2.	Industrial Training Centers	1836	1762	2135	2292	2464	2610
3.	Basic Training Centers	512	512	447	685	748	530
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	155	155	110	104	88	90
5.	Polytechnic	12800	12211	12358	15519	15763	16982
6.	World Class Skills Development Centre				174	255	363
	Total	23748	22185	23581	27315	27622	32250

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.

12.4 It may be observed from Statement 15.15 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi has sharply increased to 32250 in 2015-16 from 27622 in 2014-15. The increase in the number of students in 5 year during 2010-11 to 2015-16 is around 36%. The growth of students during last 6 years in technical institutions in Delhi is depicted in the Chart 15.2:

Chart 15.2
Students ITI Courses and Polytechnics



Establishment of Incubation Centre – Framing of Incubation Policy

12.5 Incubation Policy launched by Hon'ble Deputy CM on 07.03.2016, distributed seed money amounting to ₹ 1.5 crore to each of the premier higher education institutes of Delhi namely Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD), Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology - Delhi (IIIT-D), Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT), Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (SSCBS). The Incubation Centres are made functional from the current academic session 2016-17.

5 new Incubation Centres are going to be set up in following institutions:

1. Acharya Narendra Dev College (AND) – DHE
2. Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research (DIPSAR) /
Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University (DPSRU) – DTTE

3. Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies and Research (AIACTR) – DTTE
4. College of Art (COA) – DTTE
5. Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies (BPIBS) – DTTE

12.6 Delhi Skill Development Mission

12.6.1 Skill up-gradation is essential to meet the requirement of trained and skilled manpower of the industrial and service sectors. Accordingly it was decided to set up a State Level Skill Development Mission to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination at the state level by Government of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Delhi Skill Development Mission was registered on 12th June 2009 under the Societies Act, 1860.

12.6.2 The Mission is to provide skill development training to the students passing out from schools, unemployed youth and drop-outs, informal sector workers. At present various schemes/ activities are simultaneously running under the aegis of Delhi Skill Mission in the field of imparting training, granting certification, quality improvement and introduction of new scheme, courses and institutes. The Skill Development Initiative Scheme based on modular employable skills a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented by Government of Delhi for imparting training to the semi-skilled, un-skilled persons in unorganized sectors.

13. World Class Skills Development Centre and Skill University

13.1 The Government of NCT of Delhi decided to set up a World Class Skill Development Centre at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The project was approved by Delhi Cabinet on 12-06-12 and MoU has already been signed with ITE, Singapore on 11th July 2012. The project, on completion, will train around 5000 trainees per annum. The main aim of setting up World Class Skill Centre is to enhance the training skills of aspirants in Delhi and create skilled manpower as per the requirement of Indian and global industries. Land measuring 37.01 acre has already been allotted for the project at Jonapur village south District, New Delhi. The Centre started functioning from the temporary campus at ITI Vivek Vihar with one year course in two subjects i.e. Hospitality and Retail Merchandising with an intake of 160 in each trade were started from academic session 2013-14. Trades of Information Technology & Account Banking Finance have been added with 40 intake in each trade from the academic session 2015-16.

13.2 Government has taken initiative to set up Delhi Skill University to regulate the standard of various technical courses. The project of World Class Skill Centre and Delhi Skill University at Joanpur is likely to start in 2017-18 at a project cost about ₹ 283.94 crore in

Phase-I.

14. Society for Self Employment (SSE)

- 14.1 Educated unemployed youth and school/ college dropouts constitute a sizeable percentage who are unable to contribute due to lack of technical knowledge and financial support. Society for Self Employment envisages conversion of energy of such youths, through skill formation / up-gradation, to enable them to take up jobs or self employment.
- 14.2 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16, a total of 1520, 307, 437, and 519 respectively candidates have been trained by SSE in various vocational training programme. The society has planned to train about 1000 trainees during 2016-17.

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH

Health is the State subject on which Delhi Government is making efforts for raising the level of Public Health facilities with reduced morbidity levels and enriched nutrition there by achieving a better standard of living. Overall development of Health sector is adversely influenced by rapidly growing population, urbanization, malnutrition, morbidity, environmental changes and other social determinants. Population stabilization, gender mainstreaming and empowerment, reducing the impact of climate change and disasters on health, improving community participation are being addressed at various levels of Delhi Government.

2. In order to ensure quality healthcare system for the citizens, Delhi Govt has decided to establish three tier systems for health care delivery. The first tier is – Mohalla Clinic for primary care of citizens. At present, 107 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics are functional and a total 1000 such clinics will be set up in Delhi. Polyclinic is the second tier where specialist doctors and diagnostic test facilities are available. 23 polyclinics have already been operationalised and another 22 are to be opened till the end of the current financial year. Total 150 Polyclinics are to be established. The third tier - Hospital would decongest with smooth operations of Mohalla clinic and Polyclinics and thus efficiency of overall health care system will improve.
3. In Delhi, there are a number of government and non-government organizations offering health care facilities to the citizens. Directorate General of health Services (DGHS) under the Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to provide better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver medical facilities in Delhi. As on 31st March 2015, there were 94 Hospitals, 2 Primary Health Centers, 1507 Dispensaries, 265 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 42 Polyclinics, 1057 Nursing Homes, 27 Special Clinics existing in Delhi. Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 680 dispensaries as on date - 242 Allopathic Dispensaries, 107 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (pilot + regular), 59 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (PUHC), 39 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani & 101 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 43 Mobile Clinics, 70 School Health Clinics. These Health care facilities under Delhi Govt are managed by around 25000 Doctors and allied health workers for delivery of health services. The information regarding Health Infrastructure in Delhi during the last 10 years is presented in the Statement 16.1

Statement 16.1

HEALTH FACILITIES IN DELHI DURING THE PERIOD 2006-2015

S. No.	Details	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Hospitals*	85	85	85	86	86	91	94	95	95	94
2	Primary Health Centers	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	2	2
3	Dispensaries**	1022	1030	1035	1059	1101	1239	1318	1451**	1389**	1507**
4	Maternity Home & Sub Centers***	284	284	284	267	260	259	267	267	267	265***
5	Polyclinics	10	10	10	15	15	16	19	19	19	42\$
6	Nursing Homes	611	607	609	613	676	679	750	855	973	1057
7	Special Clinics @	21	21	21	22	22	21	27	27	27	27
8	Medical Colleges	10	10	11	11	11	12	14	16#	16 #	16 #

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

**Includes all Government Hospitals(Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and T.B. Clinics) but excludes maternity Homes & Primary Health Centers.*

***Includes Allopathic, AYUSH, Dispensaries, Mobile Health clinics, Maternity Homes, M&CW centers, PP Units, UWCs.*

****Includes Maternity Homes, Maternity Centers/sub-center, Mobile M & CW Units, PP Units, Urban Welfare Centers*

\$ This includes 23 Delhi Govt Poly clinics 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).

4. It may be inferred from above Statement that number of medical institutions in Delhi has increased at low rate. 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 load.
5. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2015 is given in the statement 16.2

Statement 16.2

AGENCY-WISE INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI

S. No.	Agencies	2015-16	
		Institutions	Beds sanctioned
1	Delhi Government	38	10820
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	63	3797
3	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	215
4	Government of India (DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, AIIMS, LRS Inst.)	27	10829
5	Other Autonomous Bodies (Patel Chest Inst.)	1	128
6	Private Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Voluntary Organizations	1057	24180
	Total	1188	49969

Source:- Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

6. Growth of Bed Capacity Since 2004 - According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended bed population ratio is 5 beds per thousand population. However, the bed population ratio in Delhi till 2015-16 has remained at 2.76 which were almost half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2006 onwards is presented in the following statement 16.3

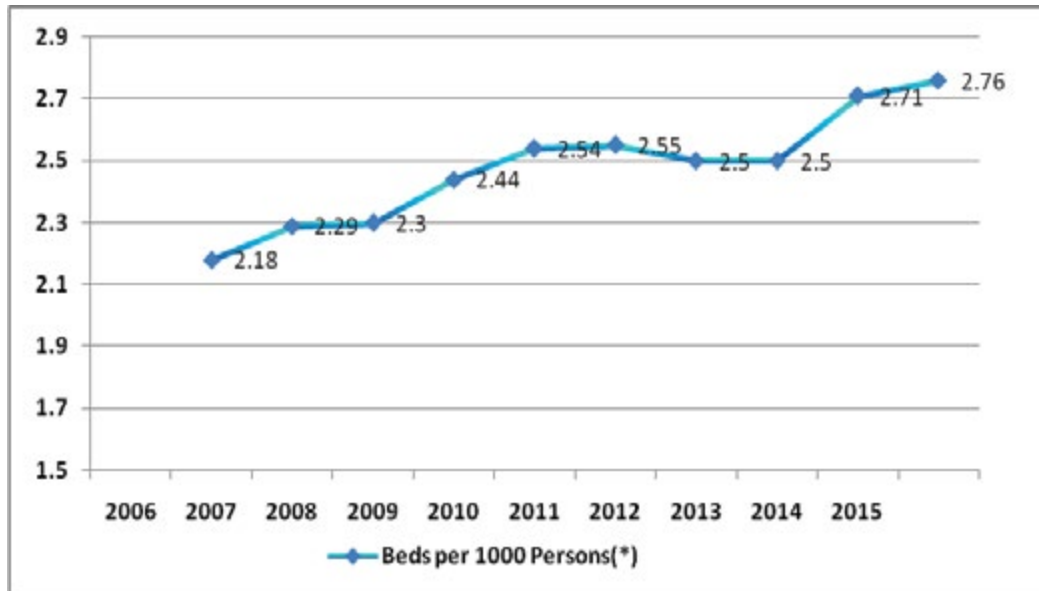
Statement 16.3

BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2006-2015

S. No	Year	Number of Hospital beds		
		Population as per ACGR (2006-2015)	Beds	Beds per 1000 Persons(*)
1	2006	15232885	33278	2.18
2	2007	15525496	35520	2.29
3	2008	15823727	36352	2.30
4	2009	16127687	39305	2.44
5	2010	16437485	41706	2.54
6	2011	16753235	42598	2.55
7	2012	17075050	42695	2.50
8	2013	17403046	43596	2.50
9	2014	17737344	48096	2.71
10	2015	18078064	49969	2.76

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD

Chart 16.1
BED POPULATION RATIO



7. The total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 49969 as on 31st March 2015 for total 1188 (Govt./Pvt.) Medical Institutions (hospitals) working in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical Institutions operated by Government of India, Delhi Government & Local bodies constituted as 21.67 percent, 21.65 percent, 7.59 percent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/ hospitals/ voluntary organizations was recorded at 48.39 per cent. In addition to the renowned government hospitals, Delhi has also showed the highest private sector participation in health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the beds capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2015 is depicted in statement 16.2 while details of bed population ratio since 2006 to 2015 are available in the statement 16.3. Bed population has shown a marginal rise with 2.76 in 2015 from 2.18 in 2006. Besides new projects, Govt has also decided to remodel existing hospitals so as to add new beds as per available FAR.
8. Status of major Hospitals being constructed by Govt of NCT of Delhi – Around 10 Hospitals are being constructed or under planning stage. A List of these seven major projects showing details of no of beds, date of approval by Competent Authority, project costs, date of completion of project etc is placed at statement 16.4

Statement 16.4

LIST OF HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing project
1.	Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar	<p>Project was earlier approved by the Cabinet on 07/08/2013 at a total cost of ₹ 125.90 crore with c/o 200 beds.</p> <p>Construction work was awarded to NBCC on Plot area 10000 sqm.</p> <p>Now, the Cabinet has recently approved the revision of bed strength of this project from existing 200 to 600 beds at the cost of around 181 crore.</p> <p>The project is expected to be completed by the end of next FY 2017-18.</p>
2.	Indira Gandhi Hospital at Dwarka Sec-9	<p>A plot of measuring area : 14.83 Acre was purchased from D.D.A. on 06.05.1997 and handed over to PWD for construction of 700 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Tender awarded to M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. on composite basis.</p> <p>Construction started on 27.08.2014. 40 % progress reported by PWD as on Jan 2017.</p> <p>Govt has decided to enhance its bed strength up to 1500 beds.</p>
3.	Hospital at Burari	<p>A plot of 17128.8 Sq. Meter, was handed over from Gram Sabha, Panchayat Dept. to DHS on 15.03.1999.</p> <p>Cabinet approved the project vide decision no.1926 dated 27.8.2012 at the cost of ₹ 208.11 Cr. (Capital ₹ 182.77 Cr. + ₹ 25.34 Cr.).</p> <p>OPD already in function and IPD started in 2016. Now, Govt. has decided to enhance its bed capacity from 200 to 800 beds.</p>
4.	Hospital at Chattarpur	<p>Possession of land of 9.2 Acre taken from Directorate of Panchayat on August 7, 2009 for c/o 225 bedded hospital.</p> <p>Consultant appointed and Lay out plan submitted to MCD</p> <p>Joint inspections were held in July 2014 and 23rd September 2014 to resolve various issues.</p>
5.	Hospital at Madipur	<p>The possession of land of 8.44 acres taken from DUSIB for c/o 200 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Consultant already appointed by PWD. However, the project is yet to take off due to pending issues of essential clearances/ approvals.</p> <p>Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 600 beds.</p>
6.	Hospital & Trauma Centre at Siraspur	<p>20.50 acre of land was purchased from Gram Panchayat Deptt for c/o 200 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Though A/A and PE has been finalized by PWD, other issues of clearances are still pending.</p> <p>Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 600 beds.</p>
7.	Hospital at Sarita Vihar	<p>A plot of land 6319 sq.mtr was handed over from DDA to DHS for c/o 100 bedded hospital. Approval of the Preliminary Estimate of ₹ 87.14 Crore towards capital cost accorded by Cabinet vide Decision No.2047 dated 15.07.2013.</p> <p>Tender finalized and M/s N.N. Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. awarded work in August 2014.</p> <p>Work is under progress</p>

Besides above, Delhi Govt has decided to remodel existing Hospitals so as to enhance number of existing beds as per FAR norms. Around 10000 new beds will be added under the scheme of “Re-modeling of existing Hospitals”. The list of projects considered for remodeling/ expansion is as follows-

Statement 16.5

LIST OF HOSPITALS TO BE RE-MODELED / EXPANDED

S.No	Hospital	Bed in existence	Proposal for expansion with total number of beds	Total addition of new beds
1.	Dr Hedgewar	200	550	350
2.	LNJP (construction of new block)	1847	3659	1812
3.	LNJP CASUALTY	191	574	383
4.	Bhagwan Mahavir	300	777	477
5.	Acharya Shree Bhikshu	100	476	376
6.	Jag Pravesh Chandra	200	500	300
7.	Deep Chand Bandhu	263	523	260
8.	RTRM	100	370	270
9.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	100	560	460
10.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial	300	686	386

9. NSSO survey (71st Round - Jan. to June 2014) report of State Sample suggests that around 2697 persons were hospitalized per one lakh population during the reference period of one year and the share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in urban area accounted for 51.41%. As far as the type of Wards in which in-patient services were provided, it was estimated that private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 1.86% cases as against similar arrangement in 95.03% of cases in public institutions.
10. Medical Colleges of All Systems of Medicines in Delhi – A total number of 17 medical colleges providing different under graduate courses of all (Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy) are existing in Delhi. Delhi Govt has started a new medical college in CFY 2016-17 with 100 MBBS seats at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini. Details of annual intake, year of establishment, course offered etc in respect of these 17 colleges are placed at Statement 16.6

Statement 16.6

LIST OF MEDICAL COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES IN DELHI

S. No.	Name of the Medical College/University to which affiliated	Established Year	Course	Annual Intake
1.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital , New Delhi , (Delhi University)	1916	MBBS	200
2.	A & U Tibbia College & Hospital , Karol Bagh, Delhi (Delhi University)	1921	BAMS & BUMS	88 (44 Ayurveda and 44 Unani)
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, (Autonomous)	1956	MBBS	77
4.	Maulana Azad Medical College, (MAMC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi (Delhi University)	1958	MBBS	250
5.	Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, N. Delhi (Delhi University)	1963	BHMS	100
6.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	1963	BUMS	50
7.	University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (Delhi University)	1971	MBBS	150
8.	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, Lok Nayak Hospital Complex, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, N. Delhi (Delhi University)	1983	BDS	40
9.	Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Moti Bagh, (IP University)	1985	BHMS	50
10.	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College , (IP University)	2002	MBBS	150
11.	Army College of Medical Science (IP University)	2008	MBBS	100
12.	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Delhi University)	2009	BDS	50
13.	ESIC Dental College, Rohini, (IP University)	2010	BDS	50
14.	Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Najafgarh, (IP University)	2012	BAMS	100
15.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	2012	MBBS	100
16.	North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College & Hospital, (IP University)	2013	MBBS	50
17.	Dr. BSA Medical College, Rohini (GGS IP Universtiy)	2016	MBBS	100

10.1 **Share of Government Expenditure on Health Sector:** The information regarding share of health sector in the development plans is presented in the Statement 16.7

Statement 16.7

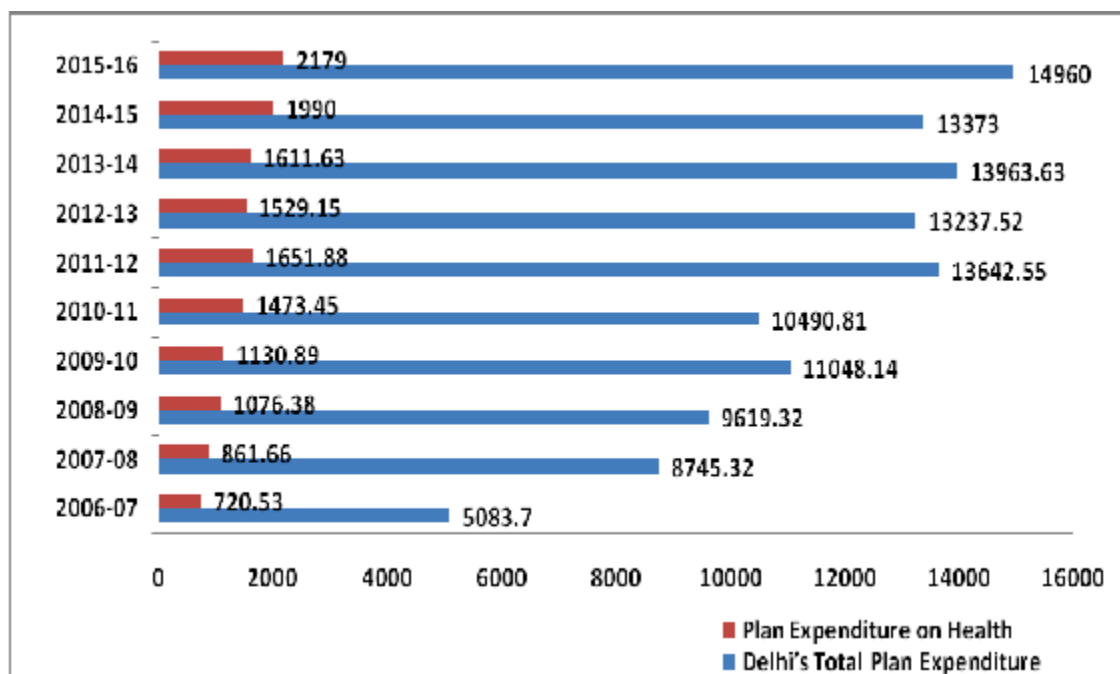
PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT

(₹ IN Crores)

S.No.	Year	Delhi's Total Plan Expenditure	Plan Expenditure on Health	% Plan Expenditure on Health
1	2006-07	5083.70	720.53	14.17
2	2007-08	8745.32	861.66	9.85
3	2008-09	9619.32	1076.38	11.19
4	2009-10	11048.14	1130.89	10.24
5	2010-11	10490.81	1473.45	14.05
6	2011-12	13642.55	1651.88	12.11
7	2012-13	13237.52	1529.15	11.55
8	2013-14	13963.63	1611.63	11.54
9	2014-15	13373.00	1990.00	14.88
10	2015-16	14960.00	2179.00	14.57

Chart 16.2

SHARE OF DELHI GOVT. PLAN EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH



11. It is clear from above Statement that investment (plan expenditure) in health sector under annual plans of Delhi Government has significantly increased from ₹ 720.53 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 2179 crore in 2015-16 and thus recorded a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.08%.

Statement 16.7

Per Capita Expenditure on Health in Delhi by GNCTD (IN ₹)

Year	Delhi
2009-10	1243.00
2010-11	1444.00
2011-12	1567.00
2012-13	1599.00
2013-14	1696.00
2014-15	1936.00
2015-16	2999.00

12. It is clear from above statement that per capita expenditure on health in Delhi has increased to ₹ 2999 in 2015-16 from ₹ 1243 in the year 2009-10. Thus, per capita expenditure on health has increased by 140 % during last six years.
13. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP - The total expenditure on Health taking in to account expenditure incurred under Plan head and Non-plan head of Govt. of Delhi and of local bodies (MCDs) with reference to GSDP of Delhi is seen hovering around one percent only during 2006-07 to in 2015-16.

Statement 16.8

EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr)	Total Exp. On Health (₹ in cr)	% of GSDP on Health
2006-07	135584	1423.56	1.05
2007-08	157947	1637.64	1.03
2008-09	189533	2146.75	1.13
2009-10	223759	2626.80	1.17
2010-11	264496	3080.43	1.16
2011-12	343767	3480.77	1.01
2012-13	391238	3115.78	0.80
2013-14	443783	3540.33	0.79
2014-15	492424	4327.79	0.87
2015-16	551963	5492.22	0.99

Source – Date of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD, (* based on new base year since 2011-12 onwards)

14. Social Consumption on Health

14.1 As per findings of 71st round of NSS (State Sample – Jan to June 2014), the average expenditure incurred for treatment (medical and other expenditure) per hospitalized case by people in Delhi has been estimated as ₹ 25,553.

15. Child & Maternal Health

15.1 Various significant indicators i.e. Vital Statistics on Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (Neo-natal & Post-natal), U5MR and Fertility Rates etc are released by O/o Registrar General of India, Govt of India based on findings through Civil Registration System and Sample Registration Survey. Following are Statement 16.9 - 16.12 reflecting statistics on vital events –

Statement 16.9
SELECTED VITAL RATES OF DELHI

Year	Birth Rate* (CRS)	Death* Rate (CRS)	Average no. of events per day		Neonatal Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)		Infant Mortality Rate		
			Births	Deaths			Post -natal Mortality Rate (CRS)	Infant Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)	
2006	21.05	6.45	884	271	12	NA	6	37	18
2007	20.58	6.46	882	277	15	NA	10	36	25
2008	20.94	6.77	915	295	13	NA	5	35	18
2009	21.77	6.89	971	307	14	NA	5	33	19
2010	21.66	7.48	985	341	15	19	7	30	22
2011	20.89	6.63	969	307	15	18	7	NA	22
2012	20.90	6.10	988	287	14	16	10	NA	24
2013	21.07	5.52	1014	266	15	16	7	NA	22
2014 *	20.88	6.77	1024	332	14	14	8	20	22
2015	20.50	6.82	1025	341	16	NA	7	23	NA

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India & DES, Delhi

Statement 16.10

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI AND INDIA (1990-2015)

S. No.	Years	Delhi	India
1.	1990	86	125
2.	1992	83	109
3.	1998	55	95
4.	2005	47	74
5.	2009	37	64
6.	2010	34	59
7.	2011	32	55
8.	2012	28	52
9.	2013	26	49
10.	2014	40	55
11.	2015	24	29

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India & DFW, Delhi

Statement 16.11

FERTILITY RATES

Indicator	Age Group	Year-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Age specific fertility rates	15-19	15.7	12.8	16.9	14.5	10.5	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.9
	20-24	157.6	153.4	148.9	140.1	136.5	139.7	137.3	137.0	130.8
	25-29	150.2	138.9	140.9	143.6	143.8	130.3	126.1	126.5	124.8
	30-34	62.7	63.6	59.9	62.3	61.2	60.8	60.3	55.3	56.5
	35-39	21.3	23.5	19.4	19.5	19.8	15.7	19.1	13.9	13.5
	40-44	4.7	3.3	6.0	7.8	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
	45-49	1.1	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Total fertility rate		2.08	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.89	1.81	1.79	1.74	1.71

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 (%)
2006	82.48	77.92
2007	79.85	74.57
2008	81.75	73.45
2009	82.82	75.64
2010	92.68	78.51
2011	79.84	79.51
2012	84.64	81.35
2013	85.52	81.75
2014	86.11	82.83
2015	87.06	84.41

Source – Annual Report on Registrations of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi

16. It is discerned from above statements 16.9 -16.12 that IMR, U5MR and Fertility Rates are on declining trend during last 10 years. Steady fall in these rates over the years certainly establishes that both State Govts and Union Govt are working hard to achieve optimal levels as far as Child & Maternal health is concerned. Further, following are the targets under Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030.
- ❖ Target in r/o the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is to reduce it up to 70 by 2030. The level of MMR for Delhi has remained under 40 for last 4 consecutive years and thereby it is already below the desired level.
 - ❖ The target for Neo- natal mortality rate (NMR) and children under 5 years of age is to reduce preventable deaths to nil by 2030. In case of Delhi, both NMR & U5MR have continuously decreasing for the last ten years and remained at around 20 in the year 2014. Vision-2030 /Strategy / Action plan document is being developed on these vital indicators so as to achieve targets under the Sustainable Development Goals.
17. Implementation of various activities for reduction of MMR and IMR:-
- a. Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through;-
 - Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL, SC & ST families get ₹ 600/- (urban) and ₹ 700/- (rural) and ₹ 500/- (BPL

status for home delivery).

- Strengthening of maternity homes.
 - Role of ASHA workers.
 - Creation of seed PUHCs in the un-served populations.
 - Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.
 - Free emergency ambulance service for pregnant women.
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm – Scheme envisages free facilities are provided to pregnant women and sick infants (below one year) on account of user charges, diagnostic services, drugs and consumables, diet, two way transportation and blood transfusion in all Govt health facilities for the purpose of delivery or post-natal complications.
- b. Strengthening of Level II (secondary level), Neonatal Care services (SNCUs) - to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 16 hospitals (BSA, SGMH, LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital, AAAH & others) have SNCUs to provide intensive care and resuscitative to the babies who are sick. There are 61 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) at all 61 delivery points within labour room and OTs in the State.
- c. Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services – There are 25 IYCF centre in Delhi and 5 new centres will be started soon. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women (mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counseled on exclusive breast feeding and its benefits alongside healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.
- d. Routine Immunization Services in Delhi are available twice a week (Wednesday & Friday) regularly at 650 health facilities and in Govt Hospitals immunization services provided daily. Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in 1999), Typhoid (in 2004) and Hepatitis B (in 2001). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself, when it comes to improved child survival. Hon'ble CM of Delhi launched Mission Indradhansh Kawach (MIK) on 07-04-2015 for improving full immunization coverage. Under MIK -2015, a total of 9,00,024 children were reached out, out of which 1,33,972 were fully immunized. During the period 01/04/16 to 30/06/16, 2.46 lacs children and 0.75 lac pregnant women were covered under MIK.
- e. Special catch up campaigns for immunizing children up to 5 years of age, who have missed their vaccines earlier (specially directed to slum and JJ clusters, where most of dynamic population load resides) are organized as a regular feature twice a year.

- f. NRC – Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) are working in 8 Hospitals to take care of severely malnourished Children (SAM) under 5 years who have medical complication.
 - g. Extensive publicity of all the programs, through health education and sensitization events, are a part of the department activity. International Breast Feeding Week (1st to 7th August annually), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Saptah (14th to 21st November, 2015), and Hepatitis B Campaign (4th December, every year), Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (July – August, for 15 days) are some of the important public health campaigns and events, which facilitate in improving the demand of above mentioned services with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant and <5 child mortality rates in the state.
 - h. Newer Initiative - Establishing of Kangaroo Mother Care Unit in 16 special newborn care unit & 5 Medical Colleges, Launching of NIPI for children (6 months to 5 years), conducting “Mother Absolute Affection Programme - MAA” at all delivery points.
18. Survey results of 71st round of NSS (Jan- June 2014- Social Consumption on Health) reveal that out of approximate 1.88 lakh hospitalization cases of child birth, 62.48% cases were reported in public hospitals in Delhi. Around 2.06 lakh pregnant women received pre-natal care and 1.51 lakh women received post-natal care and average total medical expenditure per child birth incurred in public hospitals was ₹ 1437 per case as against an expenditure of ₹ 19,863 in private hospitals
19. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)- Health delivery units have been liaised with Anganwadi centres under ICDS to immunize children in Anganwadi's. For reduction in child malnutrition and control of anaemia, the government is seeking convergence with various programmes, for example, NRHM, MCD, etc. ICDS functionaries participate in campaigns like Pulse Polio, Nutrition and Health Awareness.
20. Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana (School Health Scheme) -The School Health Scheme in Delhi was launched in the year 1979, initially in six schools targeted to improve the health and nutrition status of children and to provide them with useful education on hygiene. The specific services offered through these clinics relate to the promotion of positive health, prevention of diseases, early detection, diagnosis, treatment of disease, and referral services to higher health centres for the individuals who require further treatment and management. The school health clinics are set up in school premises for easy accessibility specially meant for children studying in government and government-aided secondary schools. Each clinic serves a cluster of 8-10 schools located within a radius of 8-10 km., and targets about 10,000 children. At present, there are around 67 teams and 4 special

referral centres which are functional and catering to 18 lakh school children of Delhi Govt (including Govt Aided) schools. Major achievements of SHS during the year 2015-16 are stated as under –

- Schools Screened = 347
- Students screened = 316482
- Haemoglobin screening (in nos) = 76697
- Random Blood Sugar screening (in nos) = 190711
- Total Referral cases= 62314
- Number of OPD Cases= 53001
- Total Awareness session taken in schools= 11683

21. Weekly Iron Follet Supplementation Programme (WIFS) & Mass De-worming Programme – Anaemia is a serious health problem not only among pregnant women but also among infants, young children and adolescents. So, in order to reduce the incidence of anaemia, WIFS was launched in Delhi in July 2013. The programme is implemented in all schools of Delhi Govt. & Govt. Aided, NDMC & Delhi Cantonment Board for students from 6th to 12th class and out of school adolescent girls between 10 to 19 years through Anganwadi centres. COVERAGE – total no of beneficiaries in Govt & Govt Aided schools was 15.2 lacs and 91000 out of school adolescent girls (at Anganwadi Centres) during the year 2015-16. Compliance rate in August 2016: 48.55% Mass De-worming programme Round IV was implemented across Delhi in all Govt/ Govt Aided schools, selected private schools and at Anganwadi centres on 10th February. A total of nearly 30.5 lacs children and adolescents were covered during the campaign.

22. Family Welfare Programmes

- 22.1 Population Challenge and Family Welfare in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2009-2016) is presented in the Statement 16.13

Statement 16.13

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

S. No	Details	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	101	99	99	98	92	FP centers are now in function in hospitals	
2.	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device	35238	40759	42293	47164	58293	71754	80293
3.	Sterilizations	22346	19226	19279	20107	19181	17615	17393
	a. Males	4197	2849	2634	1563	1401	811	911
	b. Females	18149	16377	16645	18544	17780	16804	16582
4.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	297358	222068	195204	213992	207872	196352	185499
5.	Condoms ('000)	8255	7717	8954	9325	5373	3989	5709

Source – Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD & DFW Delhi

23. Vector Borne diseases like Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya

23.1 Due to prevalence of vector borne diseases like Malaria in NCT of Delhi, losses of productive person days are common. Dengue has proved fatal in last few years and resulted in deaths in some cases. Besides Dengue cases, more than 11000 cases of chikungunya fever were also reported in the current year. Following is the Statement showing incidence of Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya in Delhi.

Statement 16.14

DETAILS OF DENGUE CASES IN DELHI (2009- 2016)

Year	Suspected cases of Dengue	Deaths due to Dengue	Suspected cases of Malaria	Deaths due to Malaria	Suspected cases of Chikungunya
2009	1153	3	169	NIL	NA
2010	6259	8	251		120
2011	1131	8	413		110
2012	2093	4	382		6
2013	5574	6	382		18
2014	995	3	98		8
2015	15867	60	54		64
2016	3778*	4*	29**		11193*

Source – Dte of NVBDCP, Govt of India. (* till 1st week of November 16, ** up to September 16)

24. It is clear from above statement that deaths due to dengue have been declining due to initiatives taken by local bodies and Govt. of NCT of Delhi under State Health Mission. Delhi Govt provides free of cost disposable set of Single Donor Platelet Apheresis (SDP) kit for Dengue patients admitted in general ward, Delhi Govt. Hospitals. Besides adequate publicity, safeguards for preventing growth of mosquitoes are carried out by DHS and local bodies. Fever clinics were also opened in the Delhi Govt Hospitals in the current year to counter the menace of Dengue/ Malaria/ Chikungunia fever.

25. HIV / AIDS

- 25.1 Delhi State AIDS Control Society, an autonomous body of Delhi is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme with the aim to prevent and control HIV transmission and to strengthen state capacity to respond to long-term challenge posed by the epidemic. Estimated numbers of persons infected with HIV along with HIV prevalence levels amongst adults in Delhi since 2010 onwards are presented in statement 16.15 –

Statement 16.15

ESTIMATED NO. OF PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS ALONG WITH HIV PREVALENCE LEVEL (AMONGST ADULTS – 15-49 YRS) IN DELHI

Year	Estimates of PLHIV in Delhi (Nos.)	Estimated HIV prevalence amongst adults (15-49 yrs) in Delhi (in %)
2010	22509	0.21
2011	24041	0.22
2012	25507	0.22
2013	27092	0.22
2014	28652	0.23
2015	30216	0.23

Source – NACO / DSACS

26. Around 4,16,066 persons (1,38,295 pregnant women and 2,77,771 persons) were screened for HIV infection during April, 2016 to November, 2016 at facilities/ centres under Delhi State AIDS control society. Out of total screened cases, 4090 infection cases were detected amongst general clients and 189 amongst pregnant women.
27. Delhi Govt provides financial assistance to AIDS affected persons and children's through plan scheme. With addition of 228 new beneficiaries in the current financial year, a total 2911 beneficiaries are being provided financial assistance.

28. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTBCP)

- 28.1 Salient features of RNTBCP being implemented in Delhi through Dte of Health Services are as follows -
- Delhi is the first state to start DOTS Plus for MDR TB patients for the entire State in 2008.
 - Tuberculosis is the most pressing health problem in our country as it traps people in a vicious cycle of poverty and disease, inhibiting the economic and social growth of the community at large. Tuberculosis still remains a major public health problem in Delhi, 40% of our population in Delhi is infected with TB germs and is vulnerable to the disease in case their body resistance is weakened.
 - Delhi has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme with DOTS strategy since 1997. Delhi State RNTCP has been merged with NRHM (DSHM) w.e.f. 01.04.2013. The Delhi State RNTCP is being implemented through

a decentralized flexible mode through 25 Chest Clinics equivalent to DTC. Out of 25 Chest Clinics, MCD are running 12, GNCTD-10, NDMC-1, GOI-I and NGO-1 chest clinics respectively. Delhi is the only state in the country where one NGO-Ramakrishana Mission, has been entrusted the responsibility to run the RNTCP in a district. The RNTCP has 201 diagnostic centers and 551 treatment centers located all over Delhi. The NGO's and private Medical Practitioners are participating in the implementation of the RNTCP in a big way. The diagnosis and treatment is provided free to the patients under the RNTCP.

- Delhi is the first State in the country to have full coverage with DOTS (WHO recommended treatment strategy for TB) since 1997 and with DOTS-PLUS (treatment schedule for Drug resistant TB) since 2008.
- Delhi has been the best performing State in terms of achieving international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients at 80% & above and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last ten years.
- The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 3% (all India 4%) amongst new infected patients, 2% (4% All India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 1% (2% All India) amongst new extra pulmonary cases. Therefore, the State is saving a lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
- Delhi has been treating maximum number of Children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 16% all India figures.
- Delhi State RNTCP became the first State in the country to have base line drug sensitivity to second line drugs in all cases of MDR TB.

Statement 16.16

PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Qtr1)
Total number of patients put on treatment	49060	49505	50693	50476	51644	52006	50728	54037	13463
New Infectious patients put on treatment	13695	14000	14156	13680	13770	13982	12969	13704	3541
Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	89%	90%	89%	89%	89.5%	88.8%	89%	89%	91%
Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Universal Coverage)	86%	86%	80%	82%	85%	85.7	80%	80%	85%
Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Universal Coverage)	114%	113%	105%	112%	118%	128%	118%	122%	119%
Success rate (cure + completion) of new smear positive (Target 90%)	86%	87%	87%	86%	86%	85%	86%	85%	85%
Death Rate (Target <5%)	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3%	3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3%
Default Rate (Target <5%)	5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	5%	5.7%	4.8%
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4.5%	4%	4.5%	4%	4%	4.1%	3%	2.7%	2.9%
Number of persons saved from death	9328	9690	9921	9489	9690	9106	9486	9875	2518
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	504126	522900	528714	504633	507310	517334	480501	523407	130131

Source – Dte of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD

29. Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

29.1 To promote Indian System of Medicine (ISM), Directorate of AYUSH was set up in August 1996 in order to promote indigenous systems of medicines /therapies utilizing herbal medicines and System of Homeopathy. Various OPD/IPD services and super specialty services are being provided in AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals. Important steps taken by Govt of NCT of Delhi in respect of functioning of AYUSH are stated as under:

- The government has taken over Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic College where degree courses have already been started with an intake of 50 students. 50 beds for indoor patients have also been commissioned in this hospital.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in 1998. This college is affiliated to Delhi University is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree and have admission capacity of 88 seats (44 for BAMS & 44 for BUMS) for students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 150 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate course have also been introduced in this institute from last academic session onwards.
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur has been started for functional. OPD & IPD services have already started. The 1st batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of 100 seats. This Institute has started with 210 bedded IPD services.
- Re-orientation training programmes in Ayurveda are conducted from time to time by the Directorate of AYUSH at Ayurveda and Unani Tibbia College and Practitioners of Ayurveda in Delhi are given training in recent advances. This Directorate also take up health awareness campaign specially in life style diseases and participated in Perfect Health Mela and awarded best health education display award and Bal Mela with Child Development Information Programmes.
- After creation of separate 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. The Deputy Director (ISM) has been notified as the Licensing Authority / Drug Controller for A&U Drugs. At the moment, three Drug Inspectors (Ayurveda) and two Drug Inspectors (Unani) assist the Licensing Authority (ISM). Total 66 regular manufacturing units are there out of which 50 Ayurvedic units, 16

regular Unani units, 10 regular combined A&U units and 2 Ayurvedic loan licensed and 1 Unani loan licensed units are licensed as on 20-05-13.

30. Based on findings of 71st Round of NSS (State Sample) – Social Consumption of Health (Jan- July 2014), out of total ailing persons in Delhi, about 9.86% persons opted for AYUSH treatment. In rural 19.82% persons opted for AYUSH in comparison to 9.48% persons in urban.

31. Delhi State Health Mission

31.1 Delhi State Health Mission started in Delhi from October, 2006. As per Govt. of India guidelines for implementation of National Rural Health Mission the funding ratio of Centre and State was 75:25 till 2015-16 and the same is now revised with 100% funding from the Central Govt. Apart from important programmes targeted to improve maternal and child health, other activities connected with public health are also covered with in DSHM. The details of various programmes which are being dealt under DSHM are stated as under:

- Delhi State Health Mission is imparting various health activities such as Janani Suraksha Yojna , Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
- For the implementation of various schemes under Delhi State Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are selected and women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/ community toilets.
- There are 5100 ASHA working in Delhi as on April 2016. One ASHA is being selected on 2000 population. For their training, master trainer was identified from Health Department who will train 222 unit' level trainers. Each unit will have 50 ASHAs and 5 trainers. The trainers will give training to ASHAs. The fund for training/selection/supporting structure is provided by GOI under NRHM. The State specific is to be funded from the State fund. Following is the ASHA performance in r/o important activities during the year 2015-16:

Statement 16.17

ASHA PERFORMANCE DURING APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016.

S. No.	Activities	Results (in no.s)
1	Cataract Surgery facilitated (per Eye)	4589
2	Complete ANC Checkup completed	79365
3	Female Sterilization	7898
4	Follow up visit of Gr-II/IV malnourished/ anemic children	1364
5	For referring pregnant ladies to nearest ICTC	48224
6	Health Checkup of senior citizens	27833
7	Helping in installation of community /Household toilets	1778
8	Immunization completion (till measles before 1 yr of age)	166385
9	Institutional Deliveries	125093
10	Organization of Health and Nutrition day once a month	6893
11	Pregnant Women registered in first trimester	98964
12	Reporting of Infant Mortality	861
13	Reporting of Maternal Mortality	53
14	Total IUCD insertion	36876
15	Fully Immunized (< 1 year)	166063
16	Fully Immunized (< 1 -2 year)	131328
17	Facilitating Institutional delivery under JSY scheme	7277
18	Home based new born care	104470
19	NLEP treatment completion for MB	15

- Various Health prog/schemes being implemented by DSHM includes Stg. of Maternity Home, Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension in JJ Clusters , School Health program, C/o Hospital under NRHM, Procurement of Mobil dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NHRM and Health management Information system etc

31.2 DSHM is also implementing the National Health Mission Programmes of Govt. of India as per following details:

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health:- includes RMNCH + A, Mission Flexipool, Routine Immunization with pulse polio Immunization Program and Iodine Deficiency Disorder.
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) includes Communicable Disease Programme such as Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Leprosy

Eradication Program, National Vector Borne Disease Control Program,- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. The Non-Communicable Disease Programme includes National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Program for Control of Blindness (NPCB), National Mental Health Program (NMHP), National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), National Programme for prevention and Control of Deafness (NPCCD), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC), National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI) etc.

- 31.3 Strengthening of Maternity Homes:- Maternity Homes of MCD are being strengthened to provide 24x7 basic obstetric care. A new maternity home is being set up at Nithari in North West District.
- 31.4 Screening of JJ Clusters for Diabetes and Hypertension: Under the plan scheme Directorate of Public Health, implementation of non communicable disease, regular screening (Focusing on Diabetes/Hypertension) is being carried out through health centers and suspected adults above thirty plus are being targeted on regular basis. The diagnosed cases are provided treatment in the health centers itself & also being attended through biweekly Diabetes/Hypertension clinic in twenty-three hospitals under GNCT of Delhi.
- 31.5 Health Management Information System (HMIS): 487 Public Health facilities of GNCTD & MCD (36-District Hospitals-DH, 5-SDH, 35-Maternity Homes of MCD, 148 MCD M&CW Centres, 263 Dispensaries) are equipped with computer / internet / printer for uploading data regarding monthly achievements under NRHM on HMIS Portal of GOI, which is being used by various Departments of GOI. Facilities are also uploading data on day to day basis on Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS Portal). Mothers / Children registered on MCTS portal are tracked to ensure that the beneficiaries have availed timely due health care services and early intervention if required has been made, to reduce maternal & infant mortality.
- 31.6 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS): RKS has been registered in 25 Delhi Govt. Hospital, 1 MCD Hospital & 8 Maternity Homes of East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- 31.7 Mobile Dental Clinics: 2 Mobile Dental Clinics & 4 Mobile Dental IEC Vans have been operationalized by MAIDS in North East District.
- 31.8 Mobile Mental Health Units: 2 Mobile Mental units have been operationalized by IHBAS for care of destitute / homeless.

31.9 National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Delhi – Free treatment of leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. The Tertiary care hospital also provides facility of reconstructive surgery. Rehabilitation is an important part of leprosy cases especially those with deformities. Subsistence allowance to rehabilitated persons is paid @ ₹ 1800/-per month since April 2009 by department of social welfare. The dressing and supportive care to the leprosy affected persons is also being provided by Health & Family Welfare department. During 2013 -14, new cases detected was 2399, out of which 1145 from Delhi and 1254 from neighboring states. At the end of March 2014 there were 1138 cases taking treatment from Delhi and 1650 cases from outside Delhi. Prevalence of Leprosy in Delhi was at 1.24 per 10000 population in March 2015. Similarly, new care detection rate has reduced to 12.61/1,00,000 population for Delhi patients.

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

The Constitution of India lists the matters relating to Social Security in the Directive Principles of State Policy and it is one of the subjects in the Concurrent List. As per the Directive Principles of State Policy the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It also asserts that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. The purpose of any social security measure is to assure individuals/families that their level of living and quality of life will not be eroded by social or economic eventuality; provide medical care and income security against the consequences of defined contingencies; facilitate the victim's physical and vocational rehabilitation; prevent or reduce ill-health and accidents in the occupations; protect against unemployment by maintenance and promotion of job creation and provide benefit for the maintenance of children.

2. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing, to attain the objectives laid down in Directive Principles of State Policy on Social Security, plans/programmes to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. Government is implementing schemes and programmes for empowerment of women, security to aged people and vulnerable sections and creating an enabling environment for children. For attaining these well defined objectives, the involvement and participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations is being promoted.
3. With the expansion of coverage and the importance given to this sector, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in November 2007 created a separate Department for Women and Child Development. Now, the Social Welfare Department deals with the matters pertaining to the welfare of senior citizens, physically challenged persons and other vulnerable sections of the society, The WCD deals with matters pertaining to Women and Child.

4. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

4.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):-

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle

of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing this programme in Delhi with the help of Govt. of India.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 Aanganwari Centers functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 11.98 lakh children up to the age of 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, under ICDS, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 6.90 lakh children and women through 10897 Aanganwari centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 6.00 per child, ₹ 7.00 per woman and ₹ 9.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year. All six services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-school education, nutrition and education are being provided from these 10897 Aanganwari centers. The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and cost sharing between Center and State is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components.

4.2 Ladli Scheme

This scheme was started in January, 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child be born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior of filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum. The amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under:-

- Under this scheme, ₹ 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 girl child on admission in classes I, VI, IX and passing X and on admission in Class XII.
- The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes Class X as a regular student or takes admission in Class XII.
- 8.20 girls have so far been registered up to March, 2016 under the scheme of which 132071 girls have already received the final maturity value.

4.3 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in year 2006. This act provides for constitution of State Commission and Children's courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or violation of child rights & for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Accordingly, the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in September, 2008. The Commission deals with the issues

related with education, child health, child development, juvenile justice, care of neglected/marginalised children, children with disabilities, children in distress, child psychology and laws relating to children. The Department has notified the courts of Additional Sessions Judge at each district as Children's Court for trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

4.4 Child Welfare Committees

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on matter pertaining to care, protection and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and Juvenile in conflict with Law, Govt. has constituted 8 Child Welfare Committees and 2 Juvenile Justice Boards.

4.5 Welfare of Juveniles

4.5.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 22 children institutions under the various provisions of Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with law. These institutions include;

- Three observation home for boys.
- One observation home for girls.
- One place of safety.
- One special home for boys.
- 16 children homes.

4.5.2 The department is encouraging participation of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and has recognized NGOs who run children homes and shelter homes under section 34 and 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000. At present there are 75 NGOs running child care institutions.

4.5.3 Integrated Child Protection Scheme

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well protected life. The Ministry provides funds for implementation of 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' in accordance with the cost sharing ration and the State Government is primarily responsible for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme in the State. The Department has set up a State Child Protection Unit and 4 District Child Protection Units to implement the objective of the Scheme. At present 7 Shelter Homes, 14 Open Shelters & 3 State Adoption agencies

are being given Grant in Aid through Integrated Child Protection.

4.5.4 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of incarcerated Parents

The Department of Women & Child Development, Govt of NCT has notified "Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of incarcerated Parents" in August 2014. Under this scheme financial assistance shall be 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 (incase of 3 or more children, the maximum amount of ₹ 6500/- shall be utilized for welfare of all children) till he/she attains the age of 18 years or parents(s) is/are released from incarceration whichever is earlier. However, in case a child is placed with a fit institution, then such child will not be entitled to receive additional financial assistance.

5. Programmes for Women

5.1 As per 2011 census, the female population of Delhi is 77.77 lakh constituting 46.41 per cent of the total population. At the national level, female population is of 48.46 per cent of the total population. The literacy rate of the females in Delhi is 80.34 per cent as compared to 91.03 per cent of male and 86.34 per cent of the total. At the national level, literacy rate of women population is 63.46 per cent.

5.2 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The WCD Department is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance. This Plan Scheme was introduced in year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with regular source of income in term of monthly pension. The women resident of Delhi for five years with proof, in the age group of 18 years to below 60 years and having family income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The financial assistance of ₹ 1500/- per month is being provided to eligible women. During 2015-16, 1,58,603 beneficiaries were remitted the pension and ₹ 267.58 crore were incurred. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/ linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 p.a. to ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented after the notification.

5.3 Financial Assistance to Widow for Performing Marriage of their daughter/orphan Girls

Under the plan scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing marriage of their daughter and orphan girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to two girls in the family. The Family income should be less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum. During 2015-16, 3612 beneficiaries were sanctioned.

5.4 Working Women Hostels

Delhi Government constructed a Working Women's Hostel at Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, and handed over to YWCA for day-to-day management under an agreement. Presently the strength of the hostel is 100. A building of working women hostel has also been constructed at Rohini. The hostel is functional and 71 working women are staying in this hostel. In order to provide safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women, WCD department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available. A Working Women Hostel constructed at Dwarka will be made functional very soon with the capacity to home 50 working women.

- 5.5 The Women and Child Development Department is nodal department for the Implementation of provision under the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005'. This act has come into force w.e.f 26.10.2006 with the aim to provide more effective protection of the rights of women who are the victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family. Domestic violence, under the act includes actual abuse or harassment by way of unlawful dowry demand to the women victim or her relatives. For implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 17 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi.
- 5.6. A mental health unit was set up in Nirmal Chhaya Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of girls and women residing there. This unit is being run by an NGO and is providing psychiatric treatment and psychological counseling to the residents of Nirmal Chhaya Complex with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.
- 5.7 Responding to the safety concerns of women in the city, the Women and Child Development Department has initiated a project to make the city free of violence against women and girls, in partnership with UNIFEM and Jagori, an NGO working for women's causes. The Safe Delhi Initiative was launched in November, 2009, a tripartite MOU was signed between the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of NCT of Delhi, UN-Women and Jagori highlighting commitment to take forward the Safe Cities Initiative in New Delhi. Delhi has been the first city in the country to have launched this programme in partnership mode.
- 5.8 A draft strategic frame work has also been prepared to identify the interventions required and the departments responsible for taking measures to enhance the safety

of women. Keeping in view the various initiatives taken by the Delhi Government for women's empowerment, UNIFEM has selected Delhi as one of the five cities world-wide to participate the global programme, "Making Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls".

- 5.9 A core committee to address women's safety concerns and to draw a strategic action plan on measures undertaken by nodal departments of the Government under the leadership of Chief Secretary of Delhi has also been set up.
- 5.10 The Women and Child Development Department is running a short stay home for women in distress, a widow home for destitute widows and Nirmal chhaya for the victims of trafficking. In these homes, apart from free boarding and lodging, destitute women and girls are provided non-formal education and training in vocational trades.
- 5.11 The Women and Child Development Department has issued license to six short stay homes run by NGOs, which provide safe and secure shelter to destitute women.
- 5.12. The department has setup two shelter homes at Sarai Rohella and Jahangir Puri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women, these shelter homes are being managed by YWCA of Delhi. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care specially, pre-natal and post- natal care.

6. Delhi Commission for Women

- 6.1 Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996 to take up cases of violation of safe guards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws. The commission acts through its various programmes as under-
- 6.2 "**Sahyogini**" is a Counseling Cell in operation in the commission ever since its inception in 1997. It was apparently christened "Sahyogini" to give it a user-friendly name to popularize it. It has become the most significant of the services provided to women who approach the commission with their grievances. It is the Grievance redressal mechanism that the Commission has put in place in accordance with section 10 of the Delhi commission for women Act, 1994. The Women approach the commission with complaints of violation of their rights either directly or through phone/post/email.
- 6.3 **181- Women in Distress Helpline**— a front desk of "Sahyogini" started in March, 2010 for women in distress provides counselling over telephone by counsellors and legal advisors. In 2015-16 the helpline received nearly 976 calls seeking advise/counselling etc. Helpline registered 2816 complaints during this period which were then forwarded to Sahyogini.
- 6.4 **Mahila Panchayat'** has been restarted from Sept.2010 on outsource basis. Under the

programme, a network of Mahila Panchayats at the grass root level spread across Delhi had been created. From 1st Nov.2015, 70 Mahila Panchayats are functioning under 44 NGOs. During the year 2015-16, the network received 3398 complaints.

- 6.5 **Mobile Helpline:-** The Delhi Commission for Women started a Mobile Helpline on outsource basis for helping the women in distress. The scheme was started with one van in August 2009. As on date, the Commission is running 23 mobile vans in 11 Districts.
- 6.6 **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC):** Crisis intervention Centers programme is functional on outsource basis since March, 2000 as a support system for the rape victims and their families. The aims and objectives of the CICs are to extend support/ assistance for the victims where trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche. This support system operates through NGOs which provides psychological counseling services for the victim and her family to cope with the trauma.
- 6.7 **Rape Crisis Cell:** The Rape crisis cell was started in September, 2005 in view of the rising trend of sexual abuse of women in Delhi. 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 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.
- 6.8 **Acid watch and Rehabilitation Cell:** The cell is assisted the acid attack survivors in legal cases, skill training & other support/coordination with NGOs for rehab/vocational training and ensuring free medical treatment for survivors and coordinating with hospitals etc.
- 6.9 **Crime against Women Research Cell:** The responsibility of this cell is to undertake research concerning crimes against women, work closely with police, prosecution and judiciary which will result in new of improved data analysis that can enhance response of stake holders towards crimes against women, foster collaboration with various agencies.
- 6.10 **Anti Human Trafficking and Rehabilitation Cell:** The responsibility of this cell is to- Coordinate rescue operations, Coordinating and conducting site visits to GB road, Organizing consultations with government and non-government organizations, advocacy with labour department with the issue of placement agencies. Advocacy for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

7. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DEFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS:

- 7.1 Government of Delhi has brought out “a policy for senior citizens” for providing social

security citizens above 60 years of age by providing old age pension. The policy envisages ensuring welfare of senior citizens and improving quality of their lives. It aims at providing assistance to enable them to cope with the problems of old age. It also proposes affirmative action by the Government Departments in collaboration with civil society for ensuring that the existing public services for senior citizens are made more users friendly and sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. 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 grow gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years. A brief accounts of progress of the schemes implemented by Department of Social Welfare for welfare of senior citizens in this section.

7.2 Financial Assistance to Senior Citizen (Old Age Pension)

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, pension is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through APBS as per the Aadhar Number of beneficiaries or Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The persons resident of Delhi for five years with proof, age of 60 years & above and having family (applicant & spouse) income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The recommendation of area MLA/ MP/ Gazetted Officer of State/Central Government is not mandatory. Self attested forms are also acceptable. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in notification. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens having age of 70 years and above is ₹ 1500/- per month. For senior citizens having age between 60-69 years, it is ₹ 1000/- per month and additional assistance of ₹ 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Min. category (age between 60-69 years) on production of relevant documents. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 p.a. to ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented as per the notification. The details regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the plan scheme pension to senior citizen in Delhi during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.1.

Statement 17.1

PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR PENSION SCHEME

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	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 (BE)	610.00	458.44 (up to Dec. 2016)	381843

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

7.3 Old Age Homes

7.3.1 The aim and objective of the plan scheme 'Setting up of Old Age Homes' is to provide a place to senior citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Delhi is running two Old Age Homes - one at Bindapur and another at Sewa Sadan Complex, Lampur. In year 2015-16, average number of beneficiaries (residents) in these home were 71 (Bindapur Homes) and 25 (Lampur Homes).

7.3.2 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.

7.3.2 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.

7.3.4 The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi has planned construction of 10 more old age homes in different area of Delhi i.e. at Chitranjan Park, Rohini, Kanti Nagar, Pachim Vihar, Geeta Colony, Wazirpur and Chattarpur, Janakpuri, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj to cater the needs and requirement of Old Age persons.

7.4 Recreation Facilities

7.4.1 The Government of Delhi is committed towards the well-being and holistic development of elderly citizen of Delhi for which a scheme of recreation centre is operational. It provides an avenue for the well-being and over all development of the elderly citizens in Delhi. The recreation centre for aged person provides facilities for relaxation, avenues of Social interaction for their leisure which help the senior citizens to integrate them with their families. Under this programme, Delhi Government is provided onetime non-recurring grant of ₹ 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ organization/ RWA for setting up of a center and recurring grant of ₹ 20,000/- for covering operational expenses.

7.4.2 At present 90 running recreation centers are running in Delhi Government. During FY 2015-16, ₹ 175.94 lakh was released as GIA in favour of the running centers.

7.5 Maintenance Tribunal

7.5.1 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.

7.5.2 Under this Act any senior citizen or parent who is unable to maintain himself or whose children are not maintain him/her from his own earning or out of property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application against their children for maintenance.

- **Appellate Tribunal**

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up 11 Appellate Tribunals an all eleven district in the context to Maintenance Act-2007. Appellate Tribunal in each district is headed by Dy. Commissioners (Revenue) as Chairperson along with two non-official members one of whom is female.

The total number of case filed and disposed off by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 district of Delhi during the period 2014 and 2015 is as under:

Year	Cases filled	Disposed off cases	Pending Cases at the end of the year
2014	361	321	40
2015	433	363	70

8. Welfare of Differently- Abled Persons

The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including Person 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”.

The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and program’s is rendering full support to the Differently Abled Persons, so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in the every aspect of Society.

- 8.1 For the welfare of differently abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running:-
- 5 schools for deaf and dumb with 1306 students,
 - 1 Training cum Production Center with 5 workers who are PwD,
 - 1 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons with 4 workers who are PwD,
 - 1 Hostel for school and college going blind boys having 226 students
 - 1 School for blind with 130 students and
 - 6 homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children with 1083 and 54 students respectively.
- 8.2 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special Disability Camps were organized by Department of Social Welfare in all districts of Delhi. General Disability Camps is organized in coordination with other Govt. agencies in every districts 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., and Special Camps is organized to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.
- 8.3 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2015-16 is presented in Statement 17.2.

Statement 17.2

PERFORMANCE:- NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
				Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2014-15	15.00	6.83	08	3242
2	2015-16	15.00	9.37	14	5000 (approx)

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 8.4 There is a plan scheme of “Financial Assistance to Differently–Abled Persons” under which financial assistance of ₹ 1500/- p.m. is provided to the person who have more than 40 per cent disable, are between the age group of 0-59 years, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹ 75,000/- per annum. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 75,000 p.a. to ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented as per the notification.
- 8.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.3.

Statement 17.3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	2650.00	1786.48	25691
2	2011-12	2850.00	2752.38	26622
3	2012-13	5800.00	5740.72	36809
4	2013-14	7800.00	7581.72	45471
5	2014-15	9200.00	7867.58	41043
6.	2015-16	10871.00	10842.00	60657
7.	2016-17 (BE)	10500.00	9815.00 (up to Dec. 2016)	69729

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD

- 8.6 In order to provide a facilitating mechanism for rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated & controlled after their discharge from mental hospitals, Govt. of Delhi has constructed five Half Way/Long Stay Homes, which are to be functional. These Homes are located at Dwaraka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).

9. National Family Benefit Scheme

One time assistance is being provided to the poor households on the events of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹ 10, 000/- in case of death of primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The age of deceased should be between 18-60 yrs, i.e. death of bread earner has occurred while he/she was in the age group 18-69 yrs. 'bread earner' is defined as the member of the household whose earnings contribution is the largest proportion to the total household income. The enhancement of one time assistance from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 20,000/- is under consideration will be implemented soon. The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under National Family Benefit Scheme during 2011-12 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.4.

Statement 17.4

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME

S.No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
2	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534
3	2012-13	270.00	269.40	2694
4	2013-14	310.00	282.70	2827
5	2014-15	360.00	337.20	3372
6.	2015-16	550.00	539.20	5396
7.	2016-17 (BE)	509.00	356.00 (up to Dec. 2016)	3557

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

10. Beggars

There are 11 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi. In addition to one regular Beggar Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009. A table regarding details of anti begging operation & trial by beggars is given as under:-

Year	Beggars apprehended/ arrested by RCC/mobile court	Beggars committed by the Hon'ble Court	Released by the Hon'ble Court
2014	4204	488	3715
2015	3402	301	3101
2016 (Jan -Sept 2016)	1353	158	1195

11. Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected person scheme was established during the year 1980-81. At present, Social Welfare Department is paying ₹ 1800/- per month to RCL beneficiaries as financial assistance. Most of the beneficiaries are residing in different areas of Delhi such as Tahirpur (Trans Yamuna), R.K. Puram, Srinivaspuri and Patel Nagar etc. The major colony of leprosy affected persons is Tahirpur where Shelter workshop & Training cum Production Centre are located. In these centers, Department provides production work facilities to enable leprosy affected persons to make them economically independent and training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making and candle making etc. At present 516 beneficiaries from Tahirpur and 79 beneficiaries in rest of Delhi are getting financial assistance under RCL scheme.

12. WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/ MINORITIES

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 census is presented in Statement 17.5.

Statement 17.5

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, 2016

13. 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 total population. In 2011 census again it was 20.02% below the total population growth rate of 21.20% i.e. during 2001-2011. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 17.1. The growth of scheduled Caste population in Delhi during last six decade is presented in Statement 17.6.

Statement 17.6

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

SI No	Years	Growth in Total Population (in percent)	Growth in Scheduled Caste Population (in percent)
1.	1961	52.44	63.73
2.	1971	52.93	86.12
3.	1981	53.00	76.44
4.	1991	51.45	60.00
5.	2001	47.02	30.56
6.	2011	21.20	20.02

Source: - Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

14. The rural urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last seven census is presented in Statement 17.7.

Statement 17.7

URBAN- RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

S. No	Years	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1951	1,44,619	63,993	2,08,612
2.	1961	2,72,243	69,312	3,41,555
3.	1971	5,30,699	1,04,999	6,35,698
4.	1981	10,17,631	1,04,012	11,21,643
5.	1991	15,87,127	2,07,709	17,94,836
6.	2001	21,54,877	1,88,378	23,43,255
7.	2011	27,30,126	82,183	28,12,309

Source:- Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

15. The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 17.8. 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 but 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 17.8

LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI

(Per cent)

SI 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

16. In 2011, Delhi has a Scheduled Caste (SC) workforce population of 9.01 lakh which is 16.14% of total workforce population (55.87 lakh). Out of SC population of 28.12 lakhs, 32.06% of SC population is employed, whereas 31.60% of the total population is employed.

17. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi

In order to ensure over all development of SC community, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is being implemented in Delhi. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the annual plan is made for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the sub-plan during last seven years is presented in Statement 17.9.

Statement 17.9

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT

(₹ in Crore)

S. No	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Percent
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 (BE)	20600	3603.86	17.49

Source:- Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, GNCTD.

18. Achievements under Annual Plans:

The progress of the schemes implemented by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities during the last nine years for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and monitory communities is summarized in Statement 17.10.

Statement 17.10

PROGRESS UNDER ANNUAL PLANS FOR WELFARE OF SC /ST /OBC / MINORITIES SECTOR

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Annual Plan	Plan Outlay	Plan Expenditure	Achievement [in percent]
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

*- Provisional

19. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities

19.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationary etc.

In order to encourage children/students belonging to 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. There are no family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST category, whereas for OBC and Minority communities students' annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 92.90 Crore was incurred during 2012-13; ₹ 94.89 crore was incurred during 2013-14, ₹ 89.12 crore was incurred during 2014-15 and ₹ 97.87

Crore was incurred during 2015-16 against revised plan allocation of ₹ 120 crore.

19.2 Scholarship/ Merit Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing scholarship of ₹ 1000/- per annum to the students studying in class 1st to 8th belonging to SC/ST/Min. categories. Delhi Government is also providing meritorious scholarship depending upon percentage of marks of previous class which are :- (a) ₹ 600/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 6th to 12th belonging to OBC category students and (b) ₹ 1620/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 9th to 12th belonging to SC/ST /Minority category. Family income is not applicable to the students belonging to SC/ST communities, whereas for OBC and Minority community's students annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 79.53 crore, ₹ 81.04 crore and ₹ 77.55 crore were incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 76.62 crore was incurred in 2015-16 against plan allocation of ₹ 104 crore

19.3 Merit Scholarship for College / University Students

Delhi Government is also providing merit scholarships to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities communities studying in college/ professional institutions from ₹ 420/- per month to ₹ 1860/- per month. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹ 2 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC/Minority communities. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.11.

Statement 17.11

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2013-14	5.80	7163
2.	2014-15	6.78	13898
3.	2015-16	7.00*	9884*

* Provisional

19.4 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ₹ 2 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The fee reimbursement is 100 % in case of the family income is up

to ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The students whose family income is more than ₹ 60,000 and below ₹ 2 lakh per annum, 75% of the fee is reimbursed. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.12

Statement 17.12
PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME REIMBURSEMENT OF
TUITION FEE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan 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*

**Provisional*

19.5 Hostel Facilities for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Students

In order to provide congenial study environment hostel facilities are being provided to the male and female students studying in class XI & above belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities at Dilshad Garden, Delhi. The facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost. The intake capacity of boys hostel is 100 students and girls hostel is 60 students. An expenditure of ₹ 88.03 lakh was incurred in 2012-13, ₹ 149.14 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 242.06 lakh in 2014-15 and 155.13 lakh in 2015-16 on the scheme.

19.6 Residential Schools for Weaker Section of SC/OBC/Min/Orphans

Delhi Govt. vide cabinet decision no.1981 dated 31.02.2013, decided to set up a residential school for SC/OBC/Min/Orphans at Issapur in collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS). The scheme is based on "Operations, maintenance and management agreement between Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, GNCTD and KISS, Bhubaneswar. A grant of ₹ 5000/- per student per month is being provided by Delhi Govt. to the KISS Delhi to run the residential school. During 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 8.84 Crore was incurred on the school including capital expenditure and enrolment was 269 students in the class I to III. In 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 242.06 lakh 2.45 Crore was incurred and 353 students were enrolled in the class I to IV, during 2015-16 ₹ 2.99 crore and 369 students were enrolled in class I-V and in 2016-17, 473 students were enrolled in class I-VI.

20. Economic Development Programmes

- 20.1 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 loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment.
- 20.2 The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through DSCFDC. Under this scheme a loan up to ₹ 5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. During last two year performance is presented as under statement 17.13.

Statement 17.13

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 (up to Dec, 2016)	Composite Loan Scheme		169.13
6		Educational Loan Scheme	11	7.80
7		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	39	119.68

21. Improvement of SC Basties

Department is implementing the scheme "Improvement of SC Basties". Under this scheme, kharanjas, road and road side drains and construction/repair of Chaupals/community centre are being carried out in SC Basties with the sole objectives to improve their living conditions. The details of expenditure under the scheme is given under statement 17.14.

Statement 17.14

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of SC Basties	Expenditure (₹ In Crore)
2012-13	50	60	35.00
2013-14	58	58	39.86
2014-15	58	58	37.63
2015-16	32	32	29.47*

* Provisional

22. Other Initiatives

- 22.1 Scheme for providing ante-natal care and institutional delivery to SC women through recognized private health establishments.
- 22.2 Scheme for providing financial assistance under Matri-Shishu –Suraksa Yojna to SC pregnant women during the last trimester of her pregnancy.
- 22.3 Statistical tables relating to state-wise SC/ST population in India during 2011 census is presented in Table 17.2.

23. New Initiatives

- 23.1 Scheme for Welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs).
- 23.2 Online Scholarship applications in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes namely, Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for the beneficiaries belonging to SC students and Pre-Matric Scholarship. Post –Matric Scholarship and Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for the Student Belonging to Minority category are already boarded on the NSP 2.0 portal of Govt. of India, wherein DBT enabled disbursed will be made.
- 23.3 As far as Centrally Sponsored Schemes for OBC category and State sponsored Schemes of DSCST are concerned, all schemes are launched on e-district portal of Revenue Department w.e.f. 1st December 2016, wherein a provision for disbursement of scholarship funds in Aadhaar enabled accounts has been made. By the development of web service for inviting online applications has added a stone in the path of paper less work and thereby contributing towards bringing transparency and quick/direct disbursement of funds in account of the actual beneficiary only.

CHAPTER 18

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Delhi was one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept., 2013 soon after enactment of NFSA, 2013 by Government of India. Delhi Government has so far issued National Food Security Smart Cards of 19.50 lakh to eligible households covering total beneficiaries of 72.60 lakh for disbursement of food entitlements under National Food Security Act, 2013 after verifications of eligible beneficiaries as on 31st March 2016. Almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled. The beneficiaries are getting food grains through 2254 Fair Price Shops.

2. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is an important legislation which marked Shift in the right to food as a legal right rather than a general entitlement and gave statutory backing to the Targeted Public Distribution System. In terms of the provision of the Act, the beneficiaries are classified into two categories i.e. Priority category (entitlement), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY; higher entitlement).
3. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Govt. of India, in the Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order dated 20th March 2015 has earmarked the targeted beneficiaries for Delhi as 72.78 lakh including 1.57 lakh families under AAY category (Antyodaya Anna Yojna) and the balance beneficiaries under Priority Categories. This targeted AAY beneficiaries includes existing Antyodaya households shall not exceed the ceiling decided by GOI. Remaining beneficiaries will be covered under Priority household category to be identified by the State Government.
4. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, public distribution system in Delhi is confined to cereals, wheat and rice and another essential commodity viz. sugar. Delhi Government has put concerted efforts to make the public distribution system to function in an efficient and transparent manner. Govt. of Delhi has taken a number of initiatives like automation and biometric authentication in dispensing food grains through Point of Sale Machines in Fair Price Shops, developing Mobile Applications like Ration Card Portability services, Issuing e-Ration Cards, Sugar Off-take Module for sending SMS to the registered mobile numbers of the beneficiaries for an efficient and transparent PDS. Government has been setting up the State Food Commission for effective and timely redressal of consumer grievances in terms of the provision of NSF Act.
5. The food entitlements to various categories of beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System is as under

Statement 18.1

Food Grain Entitlement of Beneficiaries and the Rate

S. No	Commodity	Category	Quantity	Rate (₹ /kg)
1	Wheat			
		AAY	25 Kg/Per Card	2
		PR	4 Kg/Member	
		PR-S	4 Kg/Member	
2	Rice			
		AAY	10 Kg/Per Card	3
		PR	1 Kg/Member	
		PR-S	1 Kg/Member	
3	Sugar			
		AAY	6 Kg/Per Card	13.50
		PR-S	6 Kg/Per Card	

Note: AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojna, PR- Priority category, PR-S: Priority Category having sugar entitlement (old BPL).

6. Under the National Food Security Act, 2013, card holders are identified as AAY families and priority household families (PR). AAY families cardholders are entitled to get 25 kg wheat and 10 kg rice @ ₹ 2/- and ₹ 3/- per KG respectively per card per month. Priority household card holders are entitled to get 4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice per month per member at ₹ 2/- per kg wheat and ₹ 3/- per kg rice.
7. The number of ration cards, fair price shops in Delhi is given in statement 18.2:

Statement 18.2

DETAILS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI-2001-2016

S. No.	Years	No. of Ration Cards (in thousands)	No. of Fair Price Shops (FPS)	Licensed Shops for Kerosene
1	2001-02	3689	2975	2508
2	2002-03	3838	2953	2521
3	2003-04	3867	3131	2528
4	2004-05	3990	3114	2475
5	2005-06	2595	2731	2443
6	2006-07	2814	2772	2443
7	2007-08	2803	2546	2346
8	2008-09	3140	2546	2234
9	2009-10	3112	2525	2346
10	2010-11	3226	2474	2365
11	2011-12	3339	2498	2361
12	2012-13	3435	2479	1829
13	2013-14	1779	2396	Nil
14	2014-15	1700	2310	Nil
15	2015-16	1950	2283	Nil

Delhi has become Kerosene Free City since 2013-14 and there is no licensed shop for Kerosene in the PDS of the Government of NCT of Delhi.

8. It may be seen from the Statement 18.2 that the Number of ration card holders dropped significantly from 34.35 lakh in 2012-13 to 19.50 lakh in 2015-16 (31 March 2016) during the post implementation period of National Food Security Act in Delhi w.e.f. September 2013. This is due to exclusion of non-entitled beneficiaries from the total beneficiaries. Mainly due to ceiling of annual income of ₹ 1 lakh under Priority Group (PR) and eligibility of AAY beneficiaries.
9. The number of fair price shops in Delhi as on 31st march, 2016 was 2283 on an average each fair price shop handles more than 854 ration cards as on 31st March, 2016.
10. 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 2015-16

S.No.	Districts	Ration cards	Per cent	FPS	Percent	Members	Percent
1.	North East	300881	15.42	350	15.33	1162348	16.00
2.	East	183071	9.38	243	10.64	705957	9.72
3.	Central	143468	7.35	164	7.18	505977	6.96
4.	South West	275839	14.13	305	13.35	1008681	13.89
5.	South	231609	11.87	282	12.35	881761	12.14
6.	New Delhi	87221	4.47	138	6.04	318016	4.37
7.	West	221326	11.34	279	12.22	831388	11.45
8.	North West	325870	16.70	321	14.06	1195353	16.46
9.	North	181637	9.31	201	8.80	651345	8.97
	Total	1950922		2283		7260826	

11. It may be observed from Statement 18.3 that the highest number of cards during 2015-16 was in North West District of Delhi while highest number of fair price shop is in North East District. The information regarding quantity of cereals and sugar allotted to Delhi and the distribution of the same through the public distribution system in Delhi during 2015-16 is depicted in statement 18.4.

Statement 18.4

DISTRIBUTION OF CEREALS AND SUGAR THROUGH PDS IN DELHI 2014-15 & 2015-16

(In Quintal)

S. No	Details	Items					
		Rice		Wheat		Sugar	
		2014-15	2015-16 (NFS)	2014-15	2015-16 (NFS)	2014-15	2015-16
I	Quantity Allotted						
	OTHER THAN NFS	309340	Nil	957650	Nil	Nil	Nil
	NFS (AAY+PRS+PR)	518040	867624.06	1919040	3334023.49	313200	191172.06
	Total	827380	867624.06	2876690	3334023.49	313200	191172.06
II	Quantity Lifted for Distribution						
	OTHER THAN NFS	231138	Nil	1039003	Nil	Nil	Nil
	NFS (AAY+PRS+PR)	513269	866405.96	1910274	3329177.86	201545	19111.58
	Total	744407	866405.96	2949277	3329177.86	201545	19111.58
III	Percentage Distributed						
	OTHER THAN NFS	74.71	Nil	108.49	Nil	Nil	Nil
	NFS (AAY+PRS+PR)	99.08	99.85	99.54	99.85	64.35	99.9

12. The Government had efficiently distributed the whole quantity of foodgrains allocated under NFSA to the various categories of beneficiaries.

13. Antyodaya Anna Yojna

The Scheme is for the poorest section of population which is unable to get two square meals a day on a sustained basis throughout the year and their purchasing power is so low that they are not in a position to buy food grains round the year even at BPL rates. Under the Scheme, the poorest of poor who are at the starving threshold are being provided 35 kg of food grains (25 kg wheat and 10 kg rice) per month, wheat @ ₹ 2/- per kg and rice @ ₹ 3/- per kg. Total 74,494 families under this scheme.

14. Food Grains at BPL Rates to Welfare Institutions

As per Government of India Scheme, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to provide food grains at BPL rates to destitute people living in welfare institutions such as beggar home, hostels for SC/ST & OBC student, home for street children, neglected and delinquent and abandoned children, juvenile, older persons, nari niketan etc. The food grain would be made available to these welfare institutions, depending on the rates at which the allocation is received from Government of India. Twenty one such institutions are registered with the Department of Food and Supplies, Govt. of NCT of Delhi under this scheme.

15. KEROSINE FREE CITY – LPG CONNECTION FOR EWS

Government has made Delhi as Kerosene Free City in the year 2012-13. Under this Scheme Govt. of NCT of Delhi had provided free LPG connection with a LPG filled cylinder along with two burner chullah and other accessories to kerosene oil user cardholders. The scheme was launched on 21.08.2012. The total number of kerosene oil users as per e-PDS database in Delhi are 356395. The scheme was discontinued since September, 2013 and Delhi has been declared as “Kerosene Free City” in October 2013. Distribution of Kerosene oil in GNCT of Delhi under PDS has since been discontinued.

16. DELHI STATE FOOD COMMISSION

For better governance of PDS and to redress the grievances of PDS beneficiaries Government of NCT of Delhi is in the process of setting up of State food commission as mandate under National Food Security Act. The Commission will monitor and review of implementation of NFSA in an efficient and transparent manner.

17. SMS ALERTS REGARDING DISPATCH OF RATION TO FPS

An efficient Supply Chain Management is crucial for transparent PDS operations. The Sugar Off take Module has been implemented in Delhi through 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 to card holders registered in the website, as and when sugar is dispatched from sugar godown. Anyone can receive SMS pertaining to any FPS, by registering their mobile number on the link: www.nfs.delhigovt.nic.in and get its entitled sugar.

18. POINT OF SALE DEVICE

A pilot project of Point of Sale (PoS) device at 40 FPS has already been implemented where ration is getting issued after biometric authentication. This is to ensure delivery of ration to actual beneficiaries. This is going to be implemented in all 2254 Fair Price Shops

(FPS) to ensure a transparent and clean public distribution system in Delhi.

19. RATION CARD PORTABILITY

The ration card portability was made operative in a pilot phase in one Assembly Constituency, Delhi Cantt. It gives an option to the consumer to collect ration from any FPS of his choice located in the same constituency. This practice would encourage the FPS owner to provide better consumer service to attract more consumers, as it will provide incentive to the FPS owner, and therefore, motivate him to provide better services. At the same time, consumer would get quality and timely services.

20. e-RATION CARD

Facility of e-ration card has been operationlized w.e.f. April, 2015. About 7, 02,223 ration card holders have availed the benefit by downloading the ration card at their respective places during last two years. This has brought transparency and efficiency in delivering of ration card is genuine.

CHAPTER 19

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of the society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc. That it is major distribution centre borne out by the fact that 49 per cent of the fuel, 47 per cent of food grains, 44 per cent of iron and steel and 78 per cent of fruit and vegetables imported to Delhi are re-exported to other parts of India as well as foreign nations also. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021 document clearly emphasize the fact the wholesale markets in Delhi deal with about 27 major commodities, covering all items especially textiles, auto parts and machinery, stationery, food items and iron and steel, etc.

2. Trade in Non-agricultural Products

- 2.1 The work of the Trade for Development Programme (TDP) on non-agricultural goods focuses on the implications of trade liberalization for developing countries' capacity to develop and sustain a robust industrial base, to diversify their economic structures, to participate in the dynamic sectors of world trade and generate industrial employment. This work also concentrates on the market access conditions met by developing countries exports in international market and the ability of developing countries to use tariffs, subsidies, local content and performance requirements, export taxes and restrictions. Information available under the Value Added Tax (VAT), work force data from population census and gross state domestic products estimates do provide some meaningful estimates on the relative importance of the sector. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted `58976 crore during 2011-12 at current prices, which is nearly 19.02 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (base year 2004-05). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last eight years was more than one fifth. The information regarding number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 20.1.

2.2 It may be inferred from statement 19.1 that the number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 171868 in 2003-04 to 373192 in 2016-17. During the same period the revenue increased from ₹ 4437.86 crore to ₹ 24500 crore (target 2016-17).

Statement 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS & RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Number of Registered Dealers	Sales Tax/ Delhi Value Added Tax Receipts (₹ Crore)		
			Local	Central	Total
1.	2003-04	171868	3588.83	849.03	4437.86
2.	2004-05	161283	4205.96	997.07	5203.03
3.	2005-06	174264	5560.64	939.18	6499.82
4.	2006-07	189957	6308.72	1056.94	7365.66
5.	2007-08	206359	7292.51	1201.43	8493.94
6.	2008-09	212665	8547.33	1122.22	9669.55
7.	2009-10	223927	9801.09	1890.82	11691.91
8.	2010-11	234839	11006.03	3064.15	14070.18
9.	2011-12	248829	12254.72	2149.91	14404.63
10.	2012-13	286951	14076.80	1726.80	15803.60
11.	2013-14	250450	16176.69	1748.66	17925.35
12.	2014-15	283139	16305.81	1983.50	18289.31
13.	2015-16 (RE)	308534	18722.53	2277.47	21000.00
14.	2016-17 (BE)	373192 (Tentative)	21842.94	2657.06	24500.00

Note:1. Tax collection is gross upto 2004-05 and net of refund thereafter.

Chart 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

(Numbers)

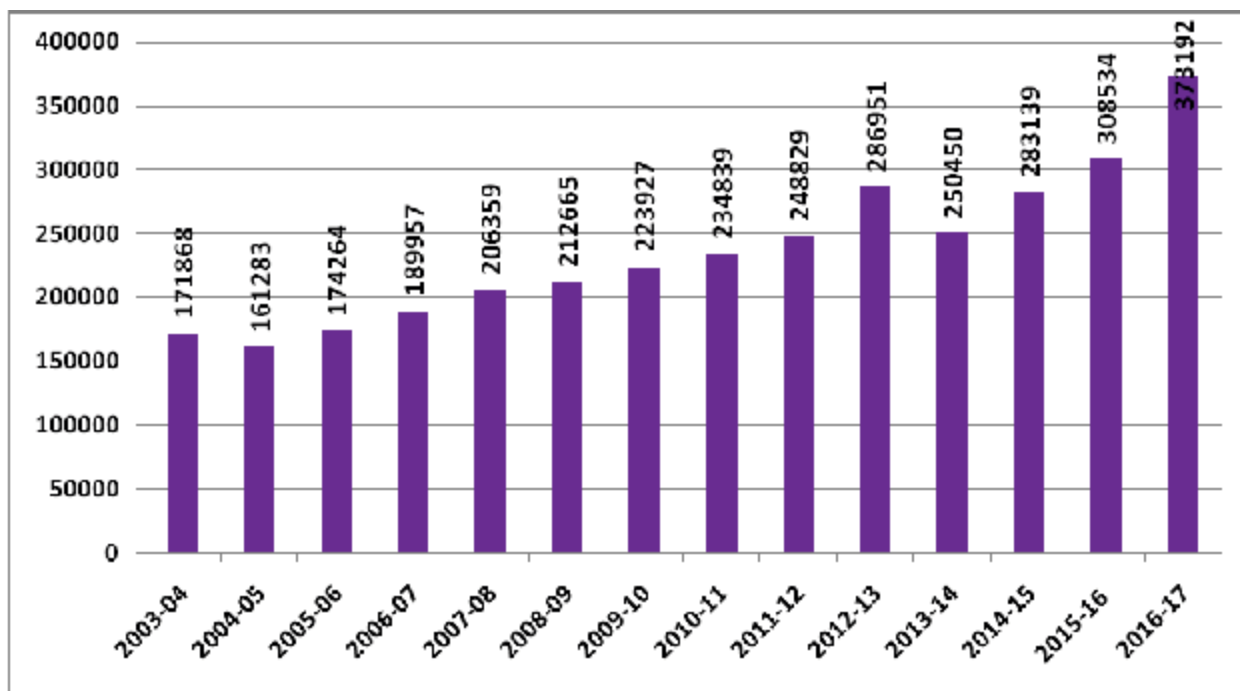
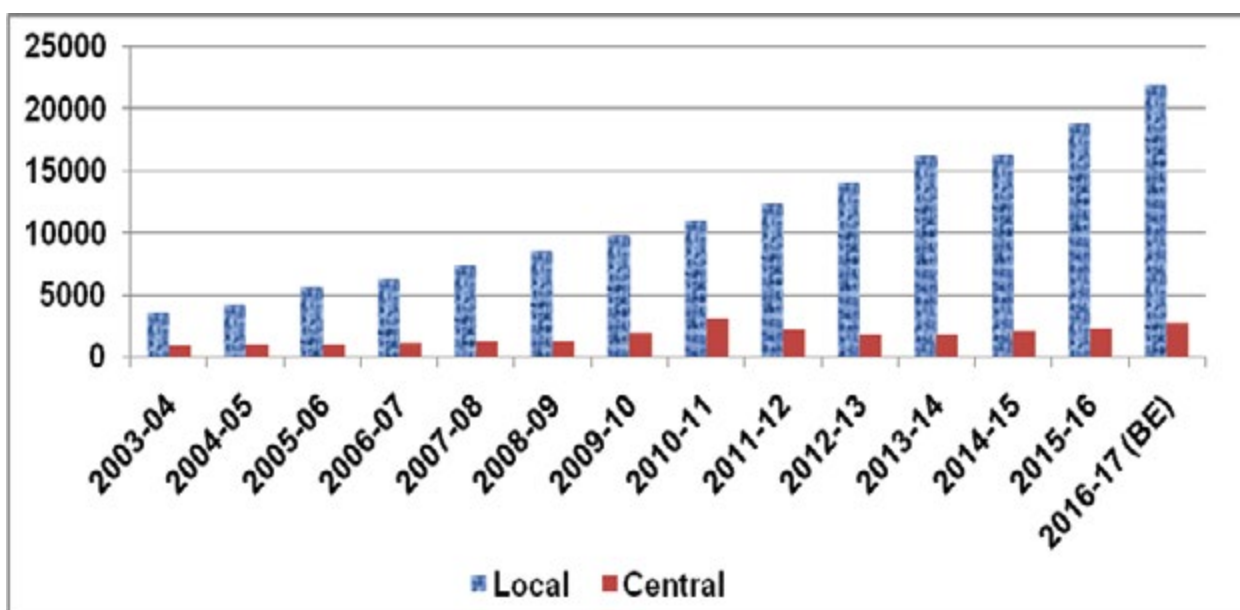


Chart 19.2

SALES TAX/DVAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) – 2003-04 to 2016-17

(₹ Crore)



3. Economic Census

3.1 The Sixth Economic Census was a Central Sector scheme undertaken by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi conducted during 2013, covered all the entrepreneurial activities in the field of agricultural (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors operating in the geographical boundaries of Delhi. The total number of establishments found to be operating in NCT of Delhi during 2013 comes to 8,75,308. Out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005. Breakup of establishments in agricultural and non-agricultural reveals that 7,008 (0.80%) belong to 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 total, 27,610 persons (0.91%) were employed in rural areas whereas, 29,92,171 (99.08%) were engaged in urban Delhi. In the context of 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 with hired worker, persons per establishment are worked out to 6.09 as against 1.25 in the case of OAE.

Statement 19.2

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT THEREIN

S. No.	Type of Establishments and Employment	No. of Establishments		
		Rural	Urban	Total
I	Agricultural Establishments (Except crop production & plantation)			
(a)	All Establishments	1,144	5,864	7,008
	i) Own Account Establishments	825	3,560	4,385
	ii) Establishments (H)	319	2,304	2,623
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	2,761	13,763	16,524
	ii) Hired	661	4,995	5,656
	iii) Average Employment	2.41	2.35	2.36
II	Non-Agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	11,297	8,57,003	8,68,300
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,090	4,65,023	4,73,113
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,207	3,91,980	3,95,187
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	24,849	29,78,408	30,03,257
	ii) Hired	11,483	19,76,251	19,87,734
	iii) Average Employment	2.20	3.48	3.46
III	Agricultural and Non-agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	1,24,41	8,62,867	8,75,308
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,915	4,68,583	4,77,498
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,526	3,94,284	3,97,810
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	27,610	29,92,171	30,19,781
	ii) Hired	12,144	19,81,246	19,93,390
	iii) Average Employment	2.22	3.47	3.45

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

Moreover, distribution of Establishment and Employment by Major Economic Activity Group has been given in Statement 19.2.

Statement: 19.3

DISTRIBUTIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY GROUP

Major Economy Activity Group	Establishment			Employment		
	OAE	Estt (H)	Total	OAE	Estt (H)	Total
Agricultural Activities						
Activities relating to agriculture other than crop production & plantation	115	120	235	162	588	750
Livestock	4,202	2,423	6,625	7,409	7,797	15,206
Forestry and Logging	35	65	100	42	435	477
Fishing and aqua culture	33	15	48	47	44	91
Sub-total (I)	4,385	2,623	7,008	7,660	8,864	16,524
Non-Agricultural Activities						
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	58,318	97,632	1,55,950	86,397	916,616	1,003,013
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	383	927	1,310	475	15,836	16,311
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,106	725	1,831	1,496	5,807	7,303
Construction	21,972	3,124	25,096	24,413	17,608	42,021
Whole sale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	7,536	19,864	27,400	9,882	89,462	99,344
Whole sale trade (not covered above)	10,344	21,114	31,458	13,311	96,323	109,634
Retail trade (not covered above)	1,95,779	1,16,051	3,11,830	240,456	407,043	647,499
Transportation and storage	53,148	19,424	72,572	56,618	122,384	179,002
Accommodation and Food service activities	28,312	19,739	48,051	35,236	106,481	141,717
Information & communication	5,524	5,433	10,957	6,643	47,524	54,167
Financial and insurance activities	2,542	6,507	9,049	2,964	59,449	62,413
Real estate activities	13,804	9,327	23,131	16,550	29,502	46,052
Professional, scientific & technical activities	5,708	13,132	18,840	6,802	90,377	97,179
Administrative and support service activities	4,882	10,110	14,992	6,886	67,567	74,453
Education	15,037	11,791	26,828	18,340	122,846	141,186
Human health & social work activities	5,520	10,919	16,439	6,625	111,627	118,252
Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	1,807	1,206	3,013	2,403	9,583	11,986
Other service activities not elsewhere classified	41,391	28,162	69,553	52,280	99,445	151,725
Sub-total (II)	4,73,113	3,95,187	8,68,300	587,777	2,415,480	3,003,257
Total [ST(I)+ST(II)]	4,77,498	3,97,810	8,75,308	5,95,437	24,24,344	30,19,781

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

Role of Un-organized Sectors in Delhi

3.2. Trading Sector:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 1997 on un-organized trading activity in Delhi under the 53rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The coverage of the survey included two types of enterprises i.e. Own Account Trading Enterprises (OATEs) operated by household members without any hired workers and Non-Directory Trading Enterprises (NDTEs) run with at least one hired worker on fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members. The survey report mentioned that number of un-organized trading enterprises in Delhi was at 1.99 lakh and the number of persons employed in these un-organized trading enterprises as 3.18 lakh. The contribution of this sector, which is measured in terms of Gross Value Added to the economy of Delhi, was estimated at 1.01 lakh per enterprise per annum. No further sample survey has been conducted on this subject after 1997.

3.3 Manufacturing Sector:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 2005-06 on un-organized manufacturing enterprises in Delhi under the 62nd National Sample Survey Round (State sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Organization, Government of India. As per the report the total number of un-organized manufacturing enterprises were estimated at 1.01 lakhs during 2005-06 and out of these 15040 (15 per cent) were Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (without any hired worker) and 85700 (85 per cent) were Establishments operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized manufacturing sector was about 4.82 lakhs. The gross value added per annum per enterprise in the un-organized manufacturing sector was 3.26 lakh. The value added per worker in this sector was estimated as 0.68 lakh per year. The value added per worker in Own Account Enterprise was 0.81 lakh and that of establishment was 3.69 lakh.

3.4 Service Sector

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi conducted a survey between July 2006 and June 2007 on un-organized service sector activity in Delhi under the 63rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample). The total number of enterprises were 239447 and out of these 147281 (61.51 per cent) were Own Account Enterprises (Enterprises operating without any hired worker) and 92166 (38.49 per cent) were Establishment operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized service sector was about 6.44 lakh. The gross value Added per annum

per enterprises in the un-organized service sector was 2.87 lakh. The Value Added per worker in this sector was estimated as 106895 per year. Value added per worker in OAE's was 70372 and that of establishment was 119996 per annum.

3.5 Survey of unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector)

According to 67th NSS survey conducted during July 2010 to June 2011 of unincorporated non-agriculture sector enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector) the number of enterprises were found to be 11.54 lakh. The sector wise breakup is as follows.

Broad activity category	Number of enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
Manufacturing	1799	2911	4710	90691	146987	237678	92490	149898	242388
Trade	8035	2012	10047	289175	176053	465228	297210	178065	475275
Other Service	7798	2037	9835	254266	172321	426587	262064	174358	436422
Total	17632	6960	24592	634132	495361	1129493	651764	502321	1154085
% of total	1.53	0.6	2.13	54.95	42.92	97.87	56.47	43.53	100

The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was found to be 29.79 lakh. The sector wise breakup is as follows:

Broad activity category	Number of enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
Manufacturing	2485	20499	22984	133701	747183	880884	136186	767682	903868
Trade	10462	5993	16455	371932	581823	953755	382394	587816	970210
Other Service	8170	5914	14084	298710	792864	1091574	306880	798778	1105658
Total	21117	32406	53523	804343	2121870	2926213	825460	2154276	2979736

According to the survey, the sector wise per month Gross Value Added (GVA) per enterprises and per worker at factor income and product approach (in ₹ Lakh) is resented as follows:

Activity	Factor Income Approach		Product Approach	
	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/ Worker	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/Worker
Manufacturing	34561	9268	34865	9350
Trade	31307	15336	31514	15438
Other Service	33431	13196	33734	13316
ALL	32793	12701	33058	12804

Moreover, latest Survey on unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises has been completed in 73rd NSS round conducted during July 2015 to June 2016 & Quick estimate of survey are yet to be processed.

4. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

4.1 In modern marketing, agricultural produce has to undergo a series of transfers or exchanges from one hand to another before it finally reaches the consumer. The National Commission on Agriculture defined agricultural marketing as a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all aspects of market structure of system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations and includes pre and post- harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research defined involvement of three important functions, namely;

- Assembling (concentration)
- Preparation for Consumption (processing) and
- Distribution

4.2 Marketing of agricultural produce in Delhi is through a network of regulated markets. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB) is the apex body established in 1977 under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which was replaced subsequently by a new Act in 1998. The Board exercises supervision and control over various agricultural produce markets and promotes better marketing of agricultural produce by developing infrastructure facilities. At present, there are seven principal markets functioning in Delhi and they are:

1. APMC, (MINI) Azadpur
2. APMC, Narela
3. APMC, Najafgarh
4. APMC Keshopur
5. APMC, Shahdara

6. FP&EMC, Gazipur
7. Flower Market, GAZIPUR

5. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB)

- 5.1 DAMB was established in 1977 under the provisions of Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which has since been replaced by Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (regulation) Act, 1998. The said Act was enacted for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, and storage and processing of agricultural produce and for the establishment of markets of agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for markets connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under this Act organizational set up has been given to regulate the trading activity of the agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of this organizational set up and its main functions are to provide for general improvements in the markets for their respective areas and to provide facilities for grading and standardisation of agricultural produce. DAMB is in a healthy financial position and does not receive any financial assistance or grant from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The income and expenditure of DAMB over the last nine years is indicated in Statement 19.4.

Statement 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2007-16

(₹ Lakh)

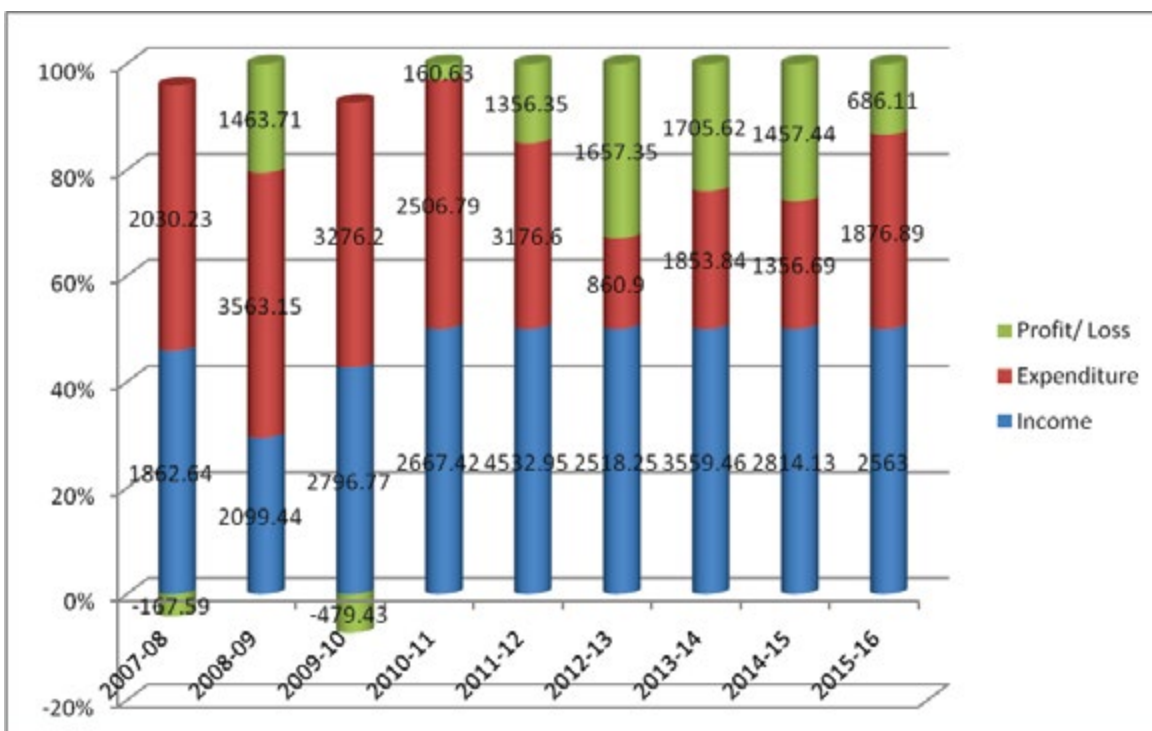
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income*	1862.64	2099.44	2796.77	2667.42	4532.95	2518.25	3559.46	2814.13	2563
2	Expenditure	2030.23	3563.15	3276.2	2506.79	3176.6	860.9	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89
3	Profit/ Loss	-167.59	1463.71	-479.43	160.63	1356.35	1657.35	1705.62	1457.44	686.11

* The income figure does not include interest income

- 5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.4 that the financial position of DAMB has steadily been growing upto 2013-14, however, it has declined during 2014-15 & 2015-16. The skewness of expenditure side of the DAMB during the second portion of the above mentioned period was due to the expenditure on projects in the form of marketing infrastructure in Mandis. The Profit of the DAMB increased from ₹ -167.59 lakh in 2007-08 to ₹ 686.11 lakh in 2015-16.

Chart: 19.3

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2007-2016



6. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of MNI-Azadpur

6.1 The Azadpur fruit and vegetable market under the agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC) of MNI Azadpur is the biggest fruit and vegetable market in Asia and one of the biggest in the world. The market acts as a national distribution centre for fruits like apple, banana, orange and mango and for vegetables like potato, onion, garlic and ginger, etc,. This market was established in 1977 and presently has about 3711 commission agents/wholesalers. The market has been declared as Market of National Importance. This market is spread over in an area of about 76 acres of land and the quantity of fruits/vegetables arrived per day are around 14,935 tonnes approximately. There are 118 commodities notified for transaction in the market yards of APMC, Azadpur (i.e. 50 fruits items and 68 vegetables). The committee also provides a grower’s shed where the producers can bring and sell their produce directly to purchasers thus abolishing the role of middlemen. The information regarding financial position of APMC of MNI Azadpur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.5.

Statement 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2007-2016

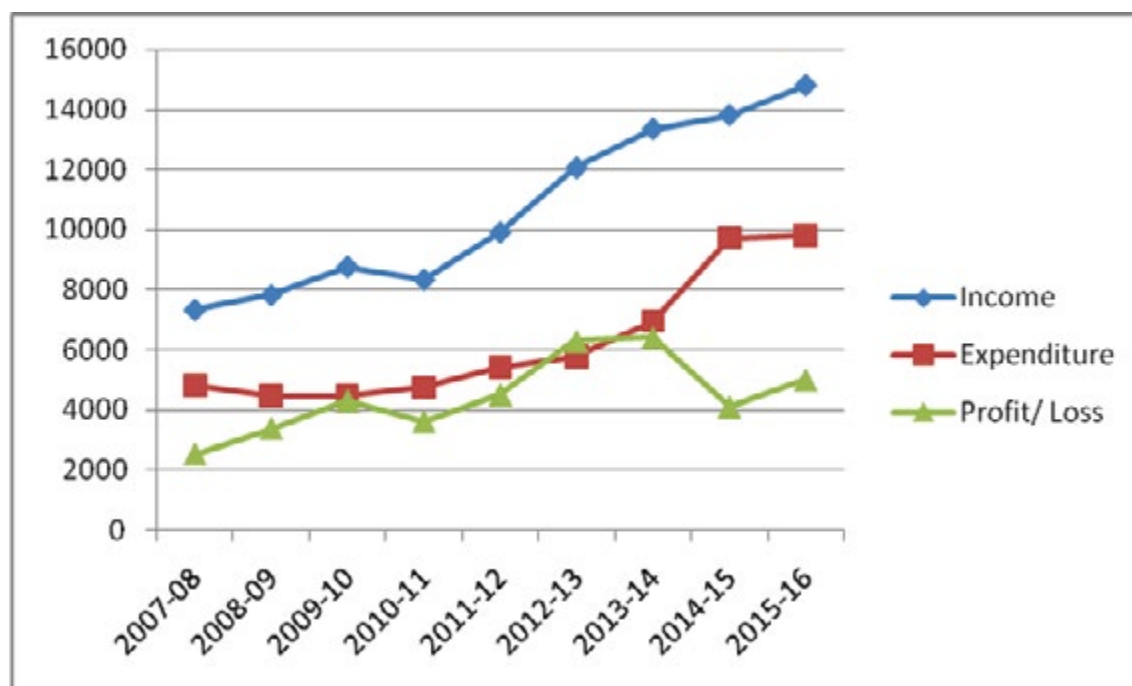
(₹ Lakh)

No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
I	Income	7326.63	7817.77	8758.87	8337.71	9907.096	12052.30	13344.42	13805.21	14793.79
II	Expenditure	4812.21	4445.74	4465.82	4731.96	5400.943	5760.24	6941.85	9713.16	9799.24
III	Profit/Loss	2514.42	3372.03	4293.05	3605.74	4506.153	6292.06	6402.57	4092.05	4994.55
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)									
a.	Fruits	24.28	22.65	20.42	22.92	21.24	21.67	21.78	21.40	22.50
b.	Vegetables	21.39	21.63	21.79	22.40	23.78	24.51	24.07	25.16	23.80
c.	Total	45.67	44.28	44.21	45.32	45.03	46.18	45.85	46.56	46.30

6.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.5 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market increased from ₹ 25.14 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 49.95 crore in 2015-16. This market has emerged as the most financially viable/profitable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chart 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2007-16



7. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

7.1 The Food Grain Market under APMC Narela, spread over area of about 4 acres, was established in 1959 and is the biggest regulated market in Delhi for food grains. The notified commodities include paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandsari etc. The arrivals in this mandi are mainly from Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. The notified market area of APMC Narela covers entire area of NCT of Delhi excluding the market area of APMC, Shahdara and Najafgarh. The old grain market has been declare as principal market and new grain market spreading over an approx area of 33 Acres as subsidiary market. The arrivals of food grains in APMC, Narela and financial position during the last nine years are presented in Statement 19.6.

Statement 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2007-16

(₹ Lakh)

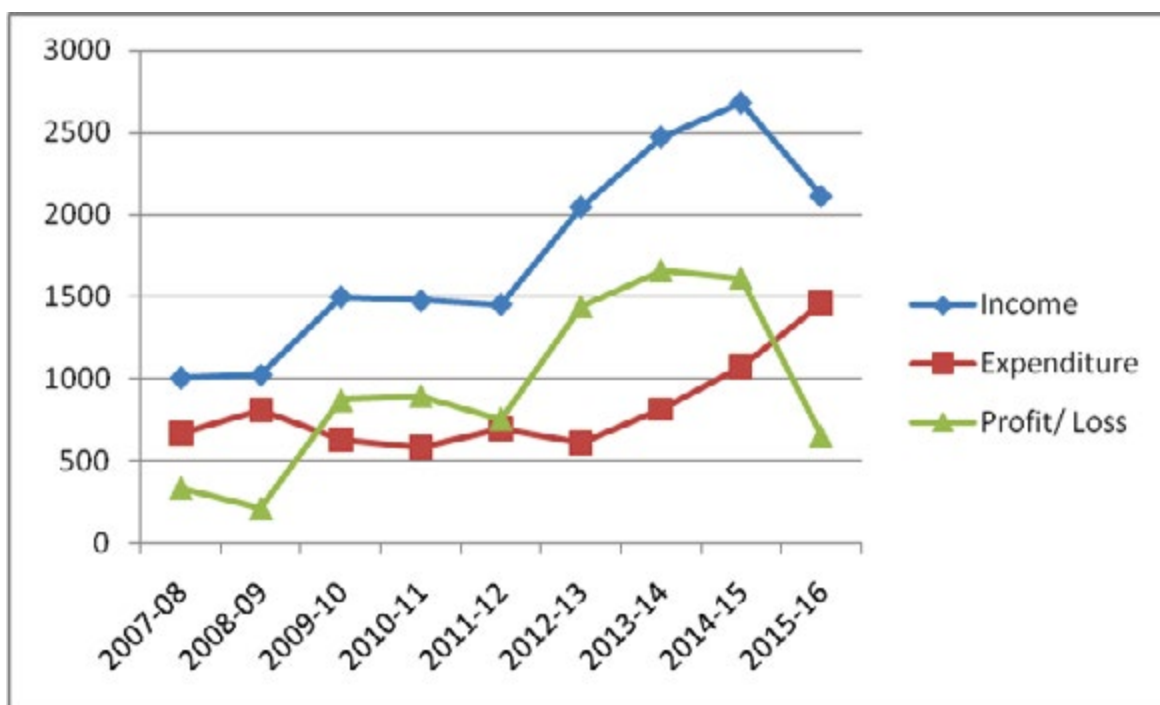
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	1001.76	1019.88	1497.01	1473.39	1450.84	2046.76	2472.98	2682.91	2112.16
2	Expenditure	668.93	810.88	629.37	580.35	698.17	608.88	815.16	1071.97	1463.85
3	Profit /Loss	332.83	209.00	867.64	893.04	752.67	1437.88	1657.82	1610.94	648.31
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	4.33	4.88	6.58	6.40	NA	4.56	4.46	6.03	6.48

7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.6 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹ 10.02 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 21.12 crore in 2015-16. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market increased 4.33 lakh tones in 2007-08 to 6.48 lakh tones in 2015-16. The information regarding financial position of APMC of Narela during 2007-16 is depicted in Chart 19.5.

Chart 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2007-2016

(₹ Lakh)



8. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

8.1 APMC Najafgarh with a main market area of about 12 acres was established in 1959 and covers the food grains such as paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandsari etc. The lion share of arrival of food grains comes from the state of Haryana and it constitutes at 95 per cent and the remaining 5 per cent from Delhi. The information regarding financial position and arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh during the last nine years are presented in Statement 19.7.

Statement 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2007-2016

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	277.38	281.24	266.08	241.35	271.73	293.66	355.74	340.24	300.59
2	Expenditure	165.99	254.68	237.79	205.81	218.2	253.94	337.34	606.12*	531.40
3	Profit /Loss	111.39	26.56	28.29	35.54	53.53	39.72	18.40	-265.88	-230.81
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	1.49	1.35	0.97	0.91	1.09	0.73	0.71	1.00	1.20

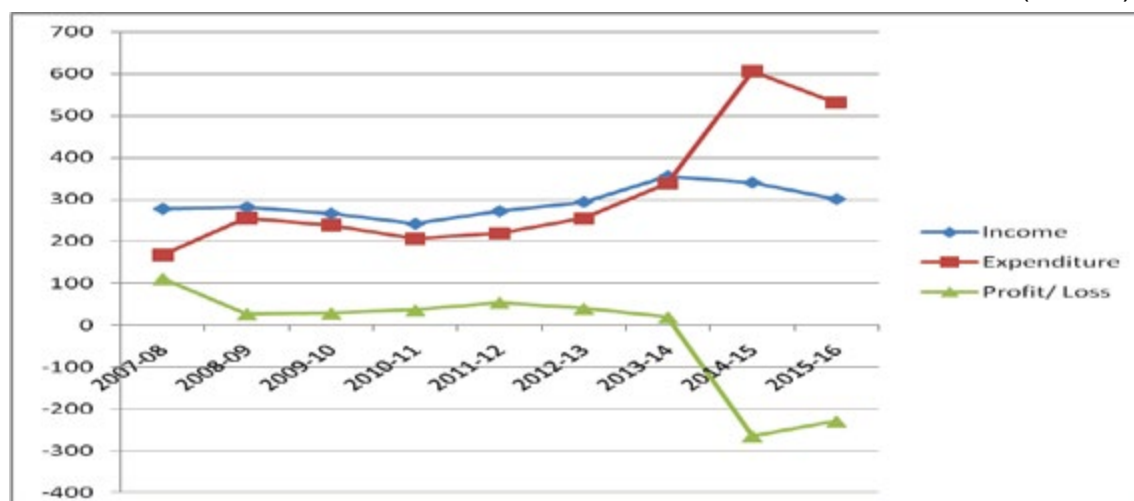
*Exp is increased due to huge payment retirement dues during the FY 2014-15 & 2015-16

8.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC in Najafgarh during 2015-16 has increased considerably in comparison to 2013-14. It was due to less arrival of wheat and mustard from Haryana. While there was an increase in arrival of paddy than the previous year. But the paddy being brought into Najafgarh markets is a hybrid variety of basmati which does not fetch good rates. The arrival of food grains in this market decrease in 2013-14 to 0.71 lakh tones. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2005-14 is depicted in Chart 19.6. The loss may be attributed to non-recovery of market fees from commission agents. However, the APMC Najafgarh has turned from profit making to loss making organisation due to voluminous increase in payment of retirement dues during 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Chart 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2007-16

(₹ Lakh)



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

9.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara is having 37.03 Acres of area is operating from Gazipur and covers fruits and vegetables, fodder, food grain, sugar and khandsari. The total land area under the market is 37.03 Acres. The detail of income and expenditure and arrivals over the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.8.

Statement 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-16

(₹ Lakh)

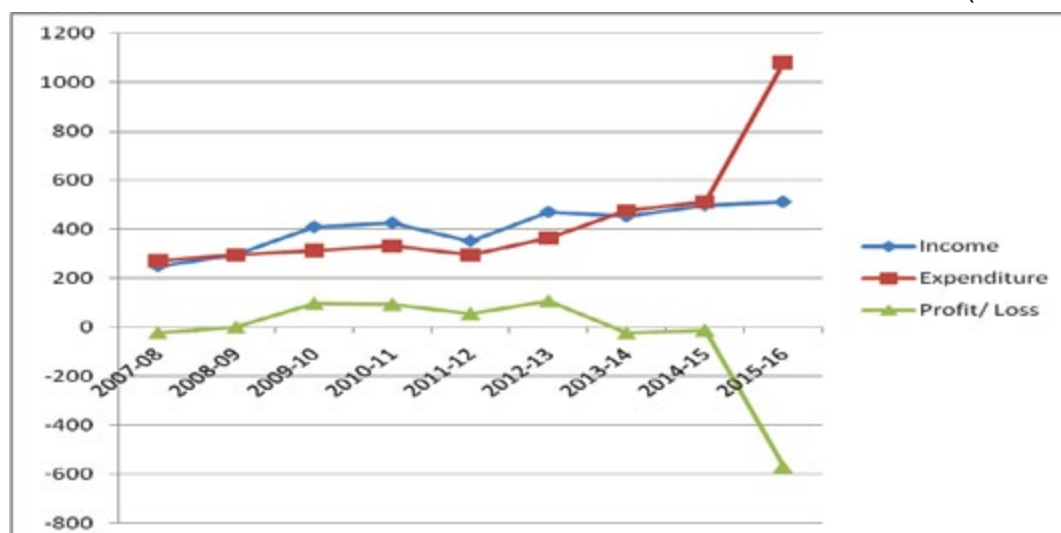
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	248.96	296.45	409.17	425.56	351.79	470.43	452.56	499.05	511.68
2	Expenditure	270.97	295.96	311.84	331.18	295.80	363.35	475.75	510.73	1079.75
3	Profit/ Loss	-22.01	0.49	97.33	94.38	55.99	107.08	-23.19	-11.68	-568.07
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.43	2.84	3.04	2.95	2.94	3.34	3.01	2.57	2.57

9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.8 that expenditure of AMPC at Shahdara has increased considerably during the period in comparison to increase in income. The APMC Shahdara has slowly turned into loss making organisation. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 19.7.

Chart 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-2016

(₹ Lakh)



10. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur

10.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur established in 2001 with an area of 15.58 acres. It has 244 shops deals with fruits and vegetables. The information regarding financial position of Agricultural Price Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.9.

Statement 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2007-2016

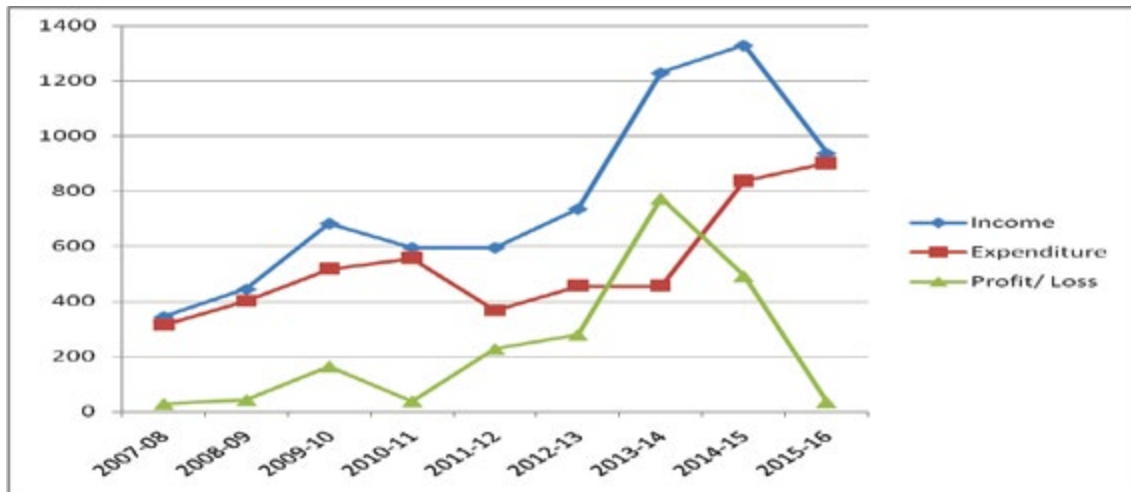
(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	343.77	444.30	682.33	594.98	594.96	735.66	1229.01	1328.87	936.95
2	Expenditure	314.11	401.16	517.65	556.37	366.80	455.83	455.14	836.46	901.01
3	Profit/Loss	29.29	43.14	164.68	38.61	228.16	279.83	773.87	492.41	35.94
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.75	3.02	2.77	3.01	3.00	2.60	2.19	2.41	2.44

10.2 It may be shown from Statement 19.9 that the financial position of APMC of Keshopur during the entire period covered the study showed a mixed trend. The profitability of APMC Keshopur increased from 29.29 lakhs in 2007-08 to 773.87 lakh in 2013-14, however, it has declined to only Rs. 35.94 lakh which may be due to decrease in interest income received during 2015-16. The income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted in Chart 19.8.

Chart 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2007-2016



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

11.1 Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur established in 1992 dealt with fish, poultry and egg. At Present there are 88 shops for the poultry market and 196 shops for the fish market at Gazipur. The area under Fish market is 60,000 Sq. Mtrs and the area under Poultry Market is 15.808 Acres. The information regarding arrivals of poultry items, i.e. chicken and fish during last nine years in Gazipur is presented in Statement 19.10.

Statement 19.10

ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR- 2007-2016

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2007-2008	41102	17113	58215
2.	2008-2009	44181	17421	61602
3.	2009-2010	49361	17007	66368
4.	2010-2011	52539	22170	74709
5.	2011-2012	55717	23081	78798
6.	2012-2013	59121	24653	83774
7.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
8.	2014-15	86922	58873	145795
9.	2015-16	109918	56774	166692

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2007-2016 and recorded growth rate of 20.93% per annum. On the

contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased at a rate of 28.97% per annum. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2005-14 is presented in Statement 19.11.

Statement 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2007-16

(₹ Lakh)

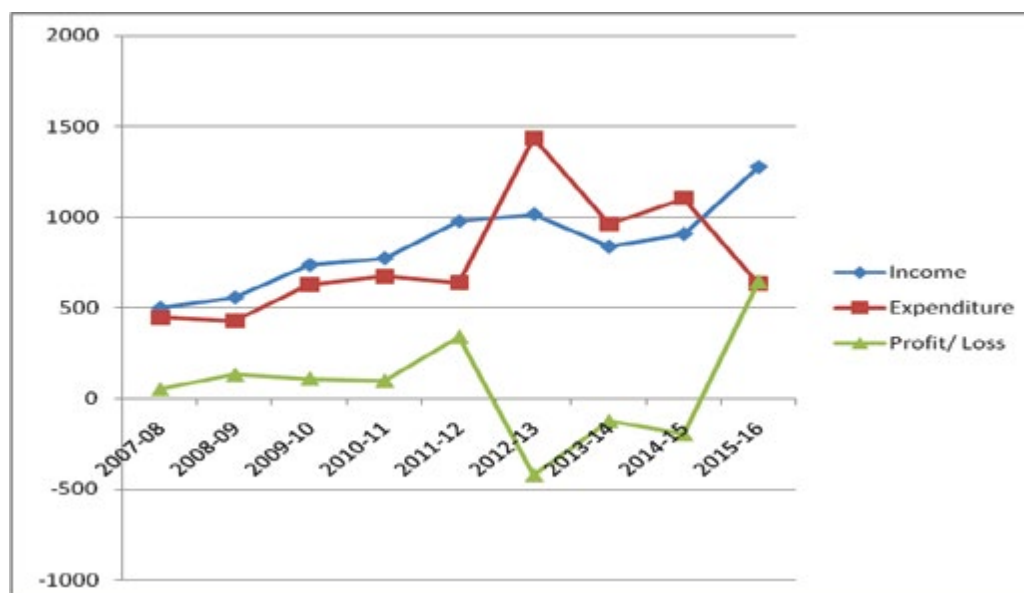
S. No.	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Income	499.30	557.78	737.75	774.15	977.56	1014.67	837.93	906.83	1275.28
2.	Expenditure	449.23	426.73	628.07	675.77	638.13	1436.80	961.91	1102.97	633.33
3.	Profit/Loss	50.07	131.05	109.68	98.38	339.43	-422.13	-123.98	-196.14	641.95

11.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur recorded a profit of rs. 641.95 lakh in comparison to loss of Rs. 196.14 lakh in 2014-15. This change has been due to increase in receipt of market fees and interest income. Plans are under way to establish a mechanized processing plant with the capacity to slaughter 2000-10000 birds per hour and make full use of waste generated for manufacture of poultry feed. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 19.9.

Chart 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2007-2016

(₹ Lakh)



12. Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee, Mori Gate

12.1 Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in 1997. The market has been functioning from the principal market at Mori Gate. The information regarding the financial position of khoya/ mawa marketing committee, Mori Gate and arrivals is presented in Statement 19.12.

Statement 19.12

FINANCIAL POSITION OF KHOYA/MAWA MARKETING COMMITTEE, MORI GATE DURING 2004-2013

(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Income	23.68	22.97	19.62	21.45	14.86	11.60	9.85	9.41	7.06
2.	Expenditure	28.72	37.32	29.15	32.37	30.03	32.80	23.21	27.55	24.24
3.	Profit/Loss	-5.04	-14.35	-9.53	-10.92	-15.17	-21.20	-13.36	-18.14	-17.18
4.	Arrival Khoya/ Mawa (Lakh Tones)	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.12

Note: The Khoya Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in the year 1998. Earlier the Principal Market which was functioning from Bagh Diwar, Old Delhi has been de-notified vide notification dated 04.06.2013. Presently, the market fee as per past practices is being collected from the market area i.e. mainly from the traders, trading from a small spaces near Mori Gate Bus Terminal (Mori Gate, Delhi). Since, there is no proper notified Principal market with all infrastructural facilities in Delhi, the arrival and income of the committee have been decreased drastically.

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 temporary basis. Principal market yard at Mehrauli as well as sub market yards of Fatehpuri and Connaught place have been de-notified and Gazipur has been declared as principal market yard for flower trade.

Income/ Expenditure of this committee during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.13.

Statement 19.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2007-2016

(₹Lakh)

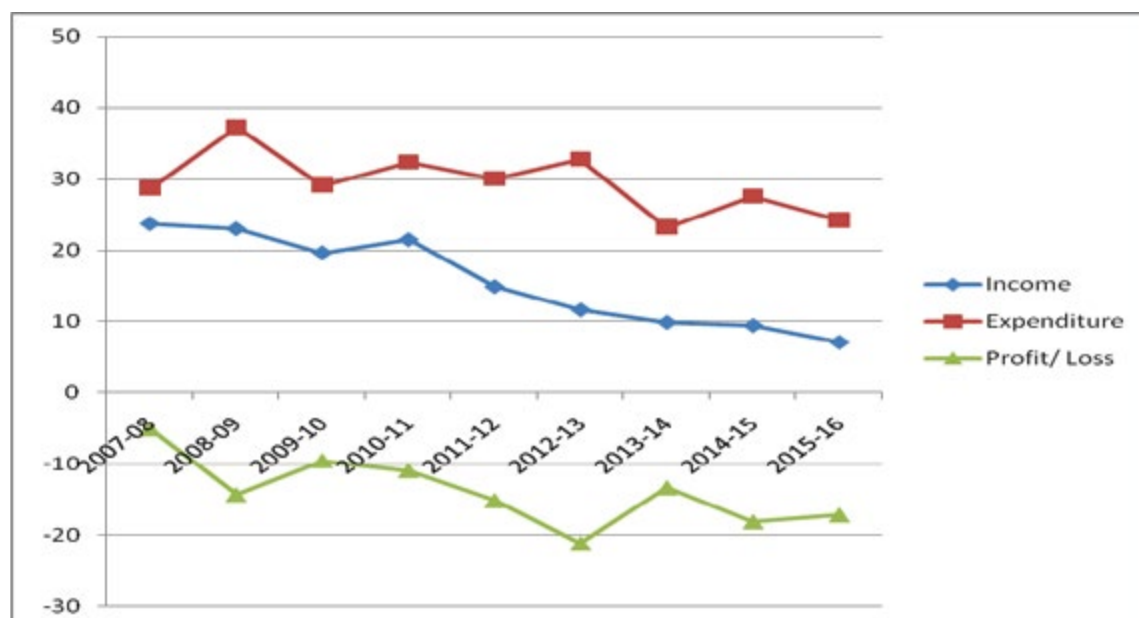
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Income	31.39	37.72	66.31	76.28	172.42	219.70	215.28	240.96	315.58
2.	Expenditure	53.60	63.64	80.69	91.89	82.46	155.21	216.48	278.23	367.01
3.	Profit/Loss	-22.21	-25.92	-14.38	-15.61	89.96	64.49	-1.2	-37.27	-51.43

13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from 31.39 lakh during 2007-08 to 315.58 lakh during 2015-16. However, the expenditure has increased at a rapid rate in comparison to income, resulting in loss of Rs. 51.43 lakh in the FY 2015-16.

13.3 Regarding, the construction of Ultra Modern Flower Market in 10 Acres of land in Gazipur, Delhi, the plan has already been submitted to DDA by the DAMB for approval.

Chart 19.10

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI - DURING 2007-2016



CHAPTER 20

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. Poverty is one of the issues, attracting the attention of sociologists, economists, governments, civil society organizations and almost all other organizations related to human welfare and development. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle.

2. On the basis of Planning Commission report on State Specific poverty line for rural and urban, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per month per person for rural and ₹ 1134 per month per person urban Delhi for the year 2011-12. 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)

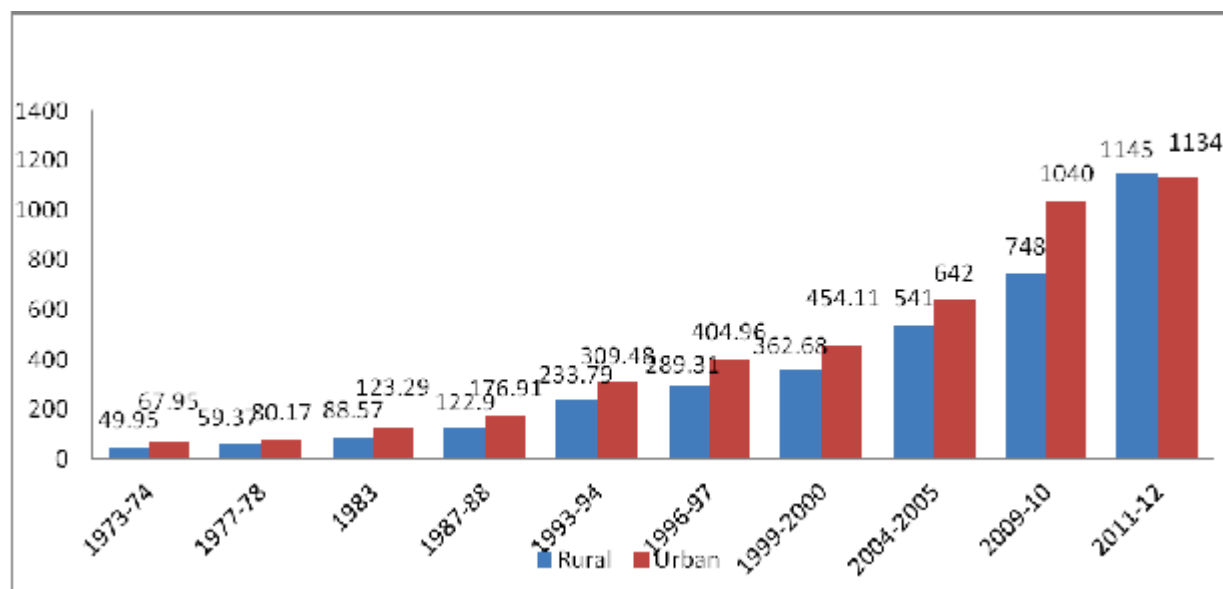
S. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	1973-74	49.95	67.95
2.	1977-78	59.37	80.17
3.	1983	88.57	123.29
4.	1987-88	122.9	176.91
5.	1993-94	233.79	309.48
6.	1996-97	289.31	404.96
7.	1999-00	362.68	454.11
8.	2004-05	541	642
9.	2009-10	748	1040
10.	2011-12	1145	1134

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016, Planning Commission.

3. The above statement clearly indicates that in every year the amount requirement per persons per month increased considerably both in rural and urban areas. The information regarding specific poverty line of Delhi is depicted in Chart 20.1.

Chart 20.1
SPECIFIC POVERTY LINE OF DELHI

(₹ Per Capita per Month)



4. The information regarding number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 1973-2012 is presented in Statement 20.2.

Statement 20.2

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI- URBAN AND RURAL

(Number in Lakhs)

S. No.	Years	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	1973-74	21.78	95.36	1.06	4.64	22.84	100.0
2.	1977-78	16.81	92.57	1.35	7.43	18.16	100.0
3.	1983	17.95	97.61	0.44	2.39	18.39	100.0
4.	1987-88	10.15	99.02	0.10	0.98	10.25	100.0
5.	1993-94	15.32	98.78	0.19	1.22	15.51	100.0
6.	1999-00	11.42	99.39	0.07	0.61	11.49	100.0
7.	2004-05	18.3	94.33	1.1	5.67	19.4	100.0
8.	2009-10	22.9	98.28	0.30	1.29	23.3	100.0
9.	2011-12	16.5	97.06	0.50	2.94	17	100.0

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016.

5. It is evident from the tables 20.2 & 20.3 that during 1973-74 near about one half of population of Delhi was below poverty line. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 17 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 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 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

(Percent)

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.	1999-00	26.10	8.23
7.	2004-05	37.2	13.0
8	2009-10	29.8	14.2
9	2011-12	21.92	9.91

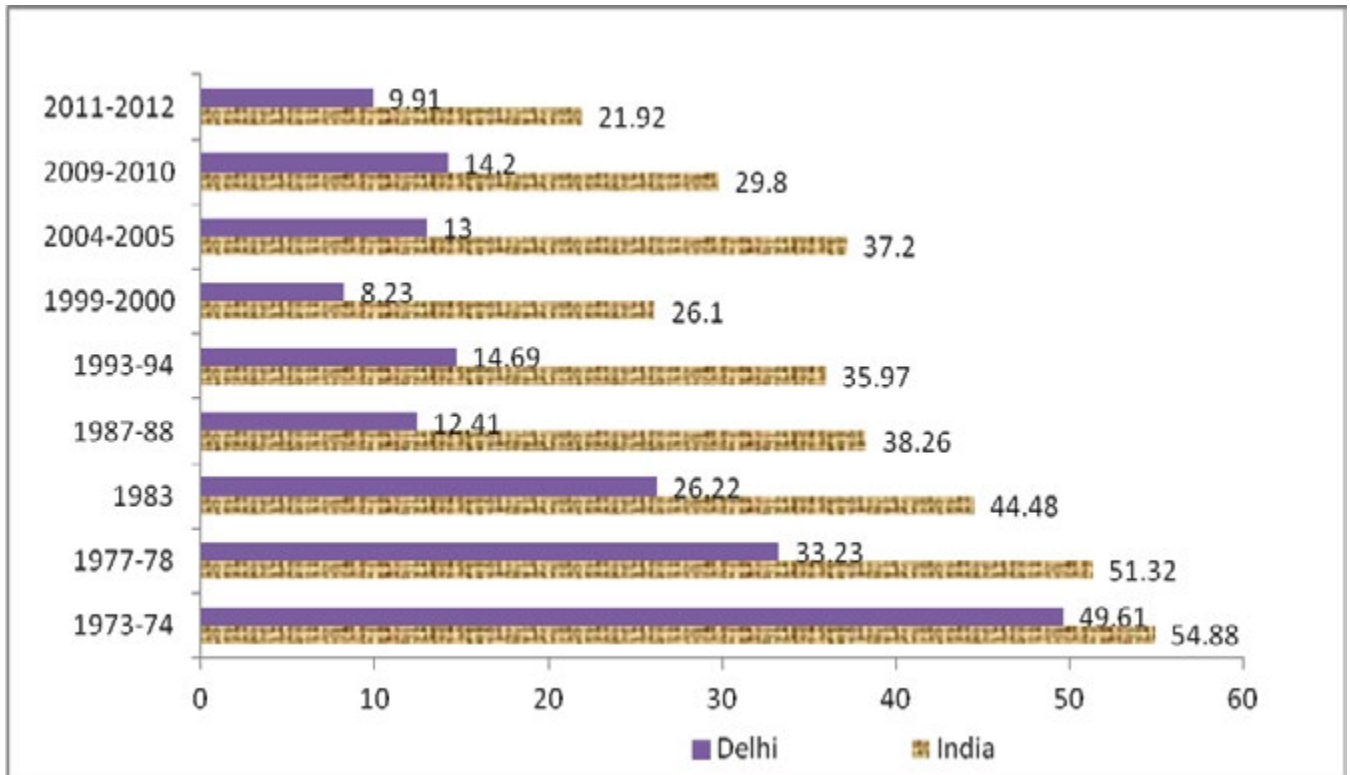
Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016.

6. It may be observed from Statement 20.3 that the per cent of population below the poverty in Delhi was less than the national level in all period covered under the study. During 2011-12, 21.92 per cent of the population of India were under below poverty; while it was 9.91 per cent in Delhi. The information regarding the population below poverty line in India and Delhi during 1973-74 to 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 20.2.

Chart 20.2

PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

(Per cent)



7. The poverty lines and poverty estimates pertaining to Delhi state for the year 1993-94 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 20.4.

Statement 20.4

POVERTY LINE & POVERTY HEAD COUNT RATIO IN DELHI- 1993-94 & 2004-05

Sl. No.	Year	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Head Count Ratio (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1993-94	309.48	233.79	16.03	1.9	14.69
2.	2004-05	642.47	541.39	12.9	15.6	13.1
3.	2009-10	1040	748	14.4	7.7	14.2
4.	2011-12	1134	1145	9.8	12.9	9.9

Source: - Planning Commission.

8. **Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure Pattern**

- 8.1 Directorate of Economics and Statistics is publishing a report titled “Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure of Delhi” on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Organizations Rounds from time to time. The information regarding per capita expenditure on food and non food items as per 64th round (July 2007-June 2008), 66th Round (July 2009- June 2010) and 68th Round (July 2011-June 2012) is presented in Statement 20.5.

Statement 20.5

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD IN DELHI

Sl. No	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	63rd Round (July 2006- to June 2007)			
	a. Urban	733.53	1238.66	1972.19
	b. Rural	553.05	751.22	1304.27
	c. Total	697.40	1141.07	1838.47
2	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	770.21	1307.83	2078.04
	b. Rural	740.72	962.58	1703.30
	c. Total	767.22	1278.71	2046.43
3	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	1036.21	1868.66	2904.87
	b. Rural	771.28	989.75	1761.03
	c. Total	1014.48	1796.57	2811.05
	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: - DES, GNCTD

- 8.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.5 that the per capita expenditure on non-food items was higher than the food items and total per capita expenditure in all the NSS Rounds and the last Rounds (66th & 68th) increased at 32.57 per cent. The per capita expenditure on food items constituted at 39.22 per cent and the remaining 60.78 per cent on non food items as per 68th round of National Sample Survey.
- 8.3 The information regarding average monthly household expenditure (with average family

size of 4.06) of food and non-food items during the last four rounds of National Sample Survey is presented in Statement 20.6.

Statement 20.6

AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN DELHI

S. No	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1	63rd Round (July 2006- to June 2007)			
	a. Urban	3312.26	5593.14	8905.40
	b. Rural	2929.21	3978.85	6908.06
	c. Total	3244.89	5309.22	8554.11
2	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	3445.38	5850.37	9295.75
	b. Rural	3308.01	4298.86	7606.87
	c. Total	3433.78	5719.28	9153.06
3	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	4407.12	7947.66	12354.78
	b. Rural	3647.99	4681.26	8329.25
	c. Total	4350.67	7704.73	12055.40
	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: - DES, GNCTD

- 8.4 It may be seen from Statement 20.6 that average monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items during the last two Rounds (66th & 68th) has increased at 25.44 per cent in Delhi. The percentage of average monthly household expenditure on non-food items was 60.78 per cent in the 68th round and it was same as that per capita monthly expenditure on non-food items in the 68th round.
- 8.5 Percentage distribution of monthly per capita consumer expenditure for food and non-food items in urban Delhi and urban India is presented in Statement 20.7.

Statement 20.7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND INDIA IN 2011-12

S. No	Items	Urban	
		Delhi	India
I.	Food Items		
1.	Cereals and Cereal Substitutes	5	7
2.	Pulses and Products	1	2
3.	Milk and Milk Products	11	7
4.	Edible Oil	2	3
5.	Meat, Egg	1	4
6.	Vegetables	5	4
7.	Fruits (Fresh and Dry)	3	3
8.	Sugar/Salt/Spices	3	4
9.	Beverages	9	9
	Sub Total	40	43
II.	Non-food Items		
1.	Pan/ Tobacco/ Intoxicant	1	2
2.	Fuel and Light	6	7
3.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	7	6
4.	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods*	4	4
5.	Miscellaneous Consumer Services@	17	14
6.	Rent	6	6
7.	Consumer Taxes	1	1
8.	Durable Goods	7	5
9.	Education	8	7
10	Medical (Institutional and Non-institutional)	3	5
	Sub Total	60	57
	Total Expenditure	100.00	100.00

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio- Economic Survey 2011-12)

Notes: - 1. * Miscellaneous Consumer goods includes expenditure on goods for personal care, toilet articles and sundry articles.

2. @ Miscellaneous consumer services includes expenditure on entertainment, consumer services and conveyances.

8.6 It may be inferred from Statement 20.7 that the every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 40 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 60 on non-food items. In India it was ₹ 43 and ₹ 57 for food and non-food items respectively.

TABLES

Table 1.1
DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	
1	Geographical Area	Sq.Km	1483
2	Rural Area	Sq.Km	369.35
3	Urban Area	Sq.Km	1113.65
A	Administrative Setup		
4	Revenue Districts	No	11
5	Rural Villages	No	112
6	Urban Villages	No	135
B	Population as per Census 2011		
7	Total Population	(in lakh)	167.88
8	Males	(in lakh)	89.87
9	Females	(in lakh)	78.01
10	Rural	(in lakh)	4.19
11	Urban	(in lakh)	163.69
12	Scheduled Caste	(in lakh)	28.12
13	Density of Population	per Sq Km	11320
14	Literacy Rate	%	86.2
15	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	868
16	Urban Population	%	97.51

Table 1.1 (a)
DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
C	State Income								
17	GSDP AT Current Prices	₹ Crore			343767	391238	443783	492424	551963
18	Primary Sector	₹ Crore			10584	10036	12714	12143	14234
19	% Share of Primary Sector	%			3.49	2.92	3.28	2.82	2.97
20	Secondary Sector	₹ Crore			39681	48498	54263	57694	69234
21	% Share of Secondary Sector				13.09	14.17	14.07	13.41	14.40
22	Tertiary Sector	₹ Crore			252937	283904	318776	360396	397368
23	% Share of Tertiary Sector				83.42	82.91	82.65	83.77	82.63
24	Per capita Income	₹			185343	206503	229518	249004	273618
D	Forest								
25	Forest Area	Sq Km	176.58	176.58	176.2	176.2	179.81	179.81	188.77
E	Factories								
26	Working Factories	No	7997	8109	8219	8557	8821	8968	8954
27	Employees	No	36761 1	373500	378361	392270	403270	416927	415278
F	Electricity								
28	Total Consumption	Mu	17844	19758	21700	21361	23781	25111	24037
29	Industrial Consumption	Mu	2991	3008	2989	2979	3064	3062	3135
30	Commercial Consumption	Mu	4741	5074	6253	5569	6786	6370	6053
31	Domestic Consumption	Mu	8753	9723	10396	10796	11609	12649	12560
32	Other Consumption	Mu	1359	1953	2062	2017	2322	3030	2289
33	Peak Demand	MW	4408	4720	5028	5642	5653	5925	5846
G	Education								
34	Primary + Middle Schools	No	3219	3201	3232	3193	3437	3739	3719
35	Enrolment	000s	2832	2863	2983	3044	3138	3199	3222
36	Secondary + Sr. Secondary Schools	No	1824	1872	1890	1962	2016	2059	2077
37	Enrolment	000s	906	1058	1169	1224	1247	1214	1208
H	Health								
38	Hospitals	No	86	86	91	94	95	95	94
39	Dispensaries	No	1095	1101	1239	1318	1451	1389	1507
40	Beds per Thousand Population	No	2.44	2.54	2.55	2.5	2.5	2.71	2.76
I	Demographic Status								
41	Birth Rate	000s	21.77	21.66	20.89	20.9	21.07	20.88	20.50
42	Death Rate	000s	6.89	7.48	6.63	6.1	5.52	6.77	6.82
43	Infant mortality Rate	per 1000 live Births	18.96	22.47	21.91	23.94	22.37	22	23.25
J	Transport								
44	Route Length -Delhi Metro *Added upto March 2017	Kms						187.41	305*
45	Total Road Lengths	Kms	32412	32442	32663	33198	33198	33198	33568
46	Motor Vehicles	in Lakh	64.52	69.33	74.38	77.74	82.95	88.27	97.05
K	Co-operatives								
47	Total No of Co-Operative Societies	Nos	5434	5455	5483	5526	5541	5549	5589
48	No of Working Co-Operative societies	Nos	3772	3793	3821	3864	3879	3887	3927
49	Membership	000s	1391	1392	1394	1396	1397	1397.5	1399.75

Table 1.2
DELHI COMPARED WITH ALL INDIA

S No	Item	Units	Delhi	India
	Population as per 2011 Census			
1	Total	in Lakh	167.88	12101.93
2	Males	in Lakh	89.87	6237.24
3	Females	in Lakh	78.01	5864.69
4	Rural Population	in Lakh	4.19	8330.88
5	% of Rural Population		2.5	68.84
6	Urban Population	in Lakh	163.69	3771.06
7	% of Urban Population		97.5	31.16
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 000 Males	868	940
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	%	21.2	17.64
10	Literacy Rate	%	86.2	74.04
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 Pop. Census)	in Lakh	28.123	3057
12	State/Nation income at current Prices			
13	Gross Income	Rs Crore	622385	15192588
14	Net Income	Rs Crore	565655	13570701
15	Net Per capita Income	Rs	303073	103007
16	Growth Rate	%		
	2012-13		6.62	5.5
	2013-14		6.87	6.5
	2014-15		7.97	7.2
	2015-16		8.82	7.9
	2016-17		8.26	7.1*
17	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) as %age to GSDP/ GDP			
	2011-12		- 0.74	- 5.7
	2012-13		- 0.58	- 4.8
	2013-14		- 0.88	- 4.5
	2014-15		+ 0.04	- 4.1
	2015-16		+0.24	- 3.9

(*): As per CSO's Press Release dated 6th January 2017 for the Year 2016-17

Table 3.1
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)
(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (1st RE)	2016-17 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285471	257046	255884	250568	339032	407746
1.1	Crops	65772	72448	74852	64959	103388	108376
1.2	Livestock	217867	182767	179135	183770	233615	297333
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	991	950	861	1000	1053
1.4	Fishing	826	840	947	978	1029	983
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	746562	1015528	963777	1084338	1167318
	Primary	1058350	1003608	1271412	1214345	1423370	1575064
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2334979	2533769	2749307	3630007	4568863
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410538	728273	909613	971255	1176605	1309075
5.	Construction	1666852	1786576	1982965	2048788	2116833	2186958
	Secondary	3968117	4849828	5426347	5769350	6923445	8064896
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	4905111	5653195	5896633	6105266	6357232
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	4458194	5170922	5359605	5525480	5729645
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	405718	446917	482273	537028	579786	627587
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3929455	4534332	4997533	5597141	6047627	6549455
7.1	Railways	190731	207226	258697	293836	307520	336670
7.2	Road transport	664297	718643	713493	718343	722346	726279
7.3	Water transport	546	597	541	574	607	639
7.4	Air transport	98961	178752	146607	420460	444250	537371
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	2748292	3059301	3259417	3584423	3867212
7.6	Storage	21247	24271	27667	29922	36012	40992
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	656551	791227	874588	952470	1040291
8.	Financial Services	5388295	5992774	6449101	6974870	7516907	8058944
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	8242110	9618416	11733335	13454970	16199181
10.	Public Administration	1957156	1802787	1876644	2008191	2219503	2424599
11.	Other Services	2558685	2913283	3282734	3829385	4392490	5108606
	Tertiary	25293696	28390396	31877623	36039554	39736762	44698016
	TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices	30320163	34243833	38575381	43023249	48083578	54337976
	Product Taxes	4442090	5380588	6308016	6611719	7686011	8700134.9
	Product Subsidies	385589	500578	505118	392546	573248	799647
	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices	34376664	39123843	44378279	49242422	55196341	62238464
	Population (in '00)	169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640
	Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)	202513	226149	251706	274041	301389	333468

Note: (R):- Revised Estimates, (1st RE) First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates #- Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 3.2
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (1st RE)	2016-17 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285471	222388	199538	187767	225989	228911
1.1	Crops	65772	59709	46206	32618	47841	48412
1.2	Livestock	217867	161035	151777	153677	176561	178990
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	874	796	719	795	796
1.4	Fishing	826	771	760	753	793	713
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	699057	919949	923303	1157339	1239378
	Primary	1058350	921445	1119487	1111070	1383328	1468289
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2224419	2315186	2452498	3151066	3857622
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410538	676895	805878	823318	949163	1006701
5.	Construction	1666852	1631439	1680482	1656381	1599656	1562491
	Secondary	3968117	4532753	4801546	4932196	5699884	6426814
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	4569446	4971722	5087436	5403666	5453595
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	4153115	4547482	4623870	4890212	4914837
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	405718	416331	424240	463566	513453	538757
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3929455	4330167	4602256	5217753	5545616	5943519
7.1	Railways	190731	207113	240199	254541	254538	264869
7.2	Road transport	664297	685246	658156	674728	667709	666450
7.3	Water transport	546	569	499	539	561	587
7.4	Air transport	98961	170445	135236	394932	410648	493103
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	2620571	2822029	3061517	3313305	3548637
7.6	Storage	21247	22608	24322	25795	31841	35114
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	623615	721815	805701	867014	934760
8.	Financial Services	5388295	5913960	6226900	6668652	7003808	7410028
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	7514915	8027163	9301071	9888912	11178354
10.	Public Administration	1957156	1662655	1604585	1636761	1701629	1761405
11.	Other Services	2558685	2656329	2740075	3036561	3229458	3526659
	Tertiary	25293696	26647472	28172701	30948233	32773089	35273559
	TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices	30320163	32101671	34093733	36991499	39856301	43168662
	Product Taxes	4442090	4980914	5477571	5598440	6543263	7112032
	Product Subsidies	385589	428775	399518	297947	377900	459006
	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices	34376664	36653809	39171787	42291992	46021663	49821688
	Population (in '00)	169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640
	Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)	202513	211872	222176	235361	251292	266940

Note: (R):- Revised Estimates, (1st RE) First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates #-: Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 3.3
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (1st RE)	2016-17 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279741	251156	249254	243327	331180	399283
1.1	Crops	62548	68703	70377	59913	97771	102188
1.2	Livestock	215469	180727	177091	181682	231483	295157
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	980	939	851	991	1045
1.4	Fishing	729	746	847	881	935	892
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	655963	869632	812711	928102	1005912
	Primary	959329	907119	1118886	1056038	1259282	1405195
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	2008472	2205990	2412264	3283700	4213292
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261284	468119	590676	614937	782906	877995
5.	Construction	1588185	1692371	1862414	1924484	1988776	2055148
	Secondary	3440587	4168962	4659080	4951685	6055382	7146435
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	4559580	5244633	5441535	5603632	5809062
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	4148003	4799955	4946896	5071029	5233452
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	373360	411577	444678	494639	532603	575610
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3411161	3870730	4227022	4602337	4828530	5106065
7.1	Railways	168156	180221	217710	249803	260441	286545
7.2	Road transport	621827	674917	671321	677547	682926	688235
7.3	Water transport	354	357	301	364	427	489
7.4	Air transport	26337	100553	71624	336646	351605	435895
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	2353731	2646588	2712294	2902890	3051269
7.6	Storage	18189	21015	23402	25012	30457	34792
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	539936	596076	600670	599785	608839
8.	Financial Services	5303210	5886620	6341724	6850021	7374586	7899151
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	7525305	8743460	10650525	12164306	14700663
10.	Public Administration	1512284	1403545	1471370	1597862	1804119	2004160
11.	Other Services	2191543	2523219	2857319	3374334	3907803	4594283
	Tertiary	23005499	25768998	28885528	32516613	35682975	40113383
	TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices	27405415	30845080	34663493	38524336	42997640	48665013
	Product Taxes	4442090	5380588	6308016	6611719	7686011	8700134.9
	Product Subsidies	385589	500578	505118	392546	573248	799647
	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices	31461916	35725090	40466391	44743509	50110403	56565501
	Population (in '00)	169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640
	Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)	185343	206503	229518	249004	273618	303073

Note: (R):- Revised Estimates, (1st RE) First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates #-: Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 3.4
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (1st RE)	2016-17 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279741	216922	193785	181779	219765	222452
1.1	Crops	62548	56232	42363	28518	43484	43798
1.2	Livestock	215469	159145	149965	151879	174777	177220
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	864	786	709	786	788
1.4	Fishing	729	682	672	672	719	646
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	612799	786334	789718	1023784	1105853
	Primary	959329	829721	980119	971496	1243549	1328305
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	1912978	2013318	2149012	2845962	3550900
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261284	426152	506724	495702	593085	622161
5.	Construction	1588185	1541563	1567047	1543010	1486349	1449248
	Secondary	3440587	3880693	4087089	4187723	4925395	5622309
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	4243878	4599809	4684446	4969599	4988451
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	3861022	4210050	4258646	4497196	4494029
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	373360	382856	389759	425800	472402	494421
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3411161	3692034	3872851	4297412	4434339	4641306
7.1	Railways	168156	181788	202791	215181	213226	221605
7.2	Road transport	621827	643392	619131	637517	632312	632867
7.3	Water transport	354	338	276	346	398	454
7.4	Air transport	26337	95338	65567	318129	326711	402032
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	2241915	2433454	2560133	2699112	2821635
7.6	Storage	18189	19538	20447	21479	27084	29916
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	509725	531185	544627	535496	532798
8.	Financial Services	5303210	5811046	6124735	6552839	6874347	7266919
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	6837023	7217877	8326346	8748748	9872751
10.	Public Administration	1512284	1279003	1226588	1262932	1331968	1395912
11.	Other Services	2191543	2284765	2346579	2626646	2803124	3083906
	Tertiary	23005499	24147749	25388439	27750620	29162125	31249244
	TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices	27405415	28858164	30455646	32909840	35331069	38199858
	Product Taxes	4442090	4980914	5477571	5598440	6543263	7112032
	Product Subsidies	385589	428775	399518	297947	377900	459006
	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices	31461916	33410302	35533700	38210333	41496432	44852884
	Population (in '00)	169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640
	Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)	185343	193123	201541	212646	226583	240318

Note: (R):- Revised Estimates, (1st RE) First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates #-: Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 4.1
Revenue Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2										
	Total Revenue Receipts (1+2)	14912.39	16352.21	20451.34	25024.10	22393.17	25560.97	27980.69	29584.59	34998.85	41390.99
1	Own Tax Revenue (a to e)	11782.80	12180.70	13447.86	16477.75	19971.67	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	36525.00
a	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	1318.40	788.01	929.99	1355.77	2240.27	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	4000.00
b	State Excise	1301.25	1420.91	1643.56	2027.09	2533.72	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	5200.00
c	VAT	8310.49	9152.09	10126.02	12068.62	13750.95	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	24500.00
d	Taxes on Vehicles	420.20	419.12	462.65	707.56	1049.19	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1950.00
e	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	432.46	400.57	285.64	318.71	397.54	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	875.00
2	Total Non-Tax Revenue	3129.59	4171.51	7003.48	8546.35	2421.50	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	4865.99
(i)	Own non-tax Revenue (a to e)	1816.70	2300.72	3467.40	4188.95	460.86	626.93	659.14	632.54	515.40	996.00
a	Interest Receipts	1634.78	2101.41	3236.62	3869.84	174.14	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	611.47
b	Dividends and profits	31.15	29.92	41.56	46.59	33.00	26.25	11.95	12.90	12.32	25.00
c	Services Charges etc	150.77	169.39	189.22	272.52	253.72	260.66	267.84	269.13	420.55	359.53
(ii)	Grants from the centre	1312.89	1870.79	3536.08	4357.40	1960.64	1502.52	1402.86	2348.14	4258.29	3869.99
	Source : Actuals for 2007-08 to 2014-15 from Finance Accounts and 2015-16 & 2016-17 are from Budget Document 2016-17.										

Table 4.2 (a)
RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI
(REVENUE RECEIPTS)

(Rs. 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
2007-08	11782.80	1816.70	13599.50	720.30	325.00	209.33	58.26	1312.89	14912.39
2008-09	12180.70	2300.72	14481.42	793.10	325.00	680.32	72.37	1870.79	16352.21
2009-10	13447.86	3467.40	16915.26	1472.23	325.00	1607.75	131.10	3536.08	20451.34
2010-11	16477.75	4188.95	20666.70	1808.19	325.00	2093.82	130.39	4357.40	25024.10
2011-12	19971.67	460.86	20432.53	734.56	325.00	734.05	167.03	1960.64	22393.17
2012-13	23431.52	626.93	24058.45	861.81	325.00	66.49	249.22	1502.52	25560.97
2013-14	25918.69	659.14	26577.83	717.81	325.00	1.91	358.14	1402.86	27980.69
2014-15	26603.90	632.55	27236.45	1467.35	325.00	2.95	552.84	2348.14	29584.59
2015-16 (Prov.)	30225.16	515.40	30740.56	486.72	325.00	2580.02	866.55	4258.29	34998.85
2016-17 (BE)	36525.00	996.00	37521.00	787.99	325.00	1457.00	1300.00	3869.99	41390.99

Table 4.2 (b)
RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI
(CAPITAL RECEIPTS)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Block Loan	Small Saving Loan/Loan from NSSF	Loan under CSS	Total (12+13+14)	Loans & Advances (Recovery)	Total Capital Receipt (15+16)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2007-08	0.00	746.02	0.00	746.02	231.26	977.28
2008-09	0.00	428.74	0.00	428.74	799.00	1227.74
2009-10	0.00	1769.00	0.00	1769.00	318.15	2087.15
2010-11	0.00	4388.94	0.00	4388.94	436.77	4825.71
2011-12	0.00	556.08	0.00	556.08	376.25	932.33
2012-13	0.00	922.41	0.00	922.41	724.90	1647.31
2013-14	3326.39	836.50	0.00	4162.89	802.91	4965.80
2014-15	0.00	1764.32	0.00	1764.32	227.61	1991.93
2015-16 (Prov.)	0.00	2241.13	0.00	2241.13	83.42	2324.55
2016-17 (BE)	0.00	3174.03	0.00	3174.03	381.00	3555.03

Table 4.2(c)
RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total Revenue Receipt (4+9)	Total Capital Receipt (15+16)	Total Receipt during the year (19+20)	Opening Balance	Total Funds available (21+22)
18	19	20	21	22	23
2007-08	14912.39	977.28	15889.67	10826.46	26716.13
2008-09	16352.21	1227.74	17579.95	8556.49	26136.44
2009-10	20451.34	2087.15	22538.49	5775.13	28313.62
2010-11	25024.10	4825.71	29849.81	3387.70	33237.51
2011-12	22393.17	932.33	23325.50	7713.19	31038.69
2012-13	25560.97	1647.31	27208.28	4636.27	31844.55
2013-14	27980.69	4965.80	32946.49	1985.74	34932.23
2014-15	29584.59	1991.93	31576.52	880.64	32457.16
2015-16 (Prov.)	34998.85	2324.55	37323.40	1517.06	38840.46
2016-17 (BE)	41390.99	3555.03	44946.02	1653.98	46600.00

Table 4.3

DISBURSEMENT FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	Revenue Account				Capital Account				Total Disbursement (2+5)
	Revenue Expenditure	of which Intt. Payment	of which Basic Tax Share & Non-Plan Grants to Local Bodies.	Capital Expenditure	of which Capital Outlay	of which Repayment/ re-payment of Loan	of which Loans & Advances by State Govt.	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2007-08									
Plan	3267.83			5456.03	3761.36		1694.67	8723.86	
Non-Plan	6441.51	2504.34	1270.16	2933.08	3.09	975.09	1954.90	9374.59	
C.S.S.	61.18							61.18	
Total	9770.52	2504.34	1270.16	8389.11	3764.45	975.09	3649.57	18159.63	
2008-09									
Plan	3877.68			5691.20	3992.21		1698.99	9568.88	
Non-Plan	7818.42	2511.87	1058.18	2907.55	3.19	386.03	2518.32	10725.97	
C.S.S.	66.46			0.00			0.00	66.46	
Total	11762.56	2511.87	1058.18	8598.75	3995.40	386.03	4217.31	20361.31	
2009-10									
Plan	4626.77			6385.47	4713.62		1671.85	11012.24	
Non-Plan	9158.12	2472.93	1196.27	4639.56	3.65	606.47	4029.45	13797.68	
C.S.S.	116.00			0.00			0.00	116.00	
Total	13900.89	2472.93	1196.27	11025.03	4717.27	606.47	5701.30	24925.92	
2010-11									
Plan	4771.55			5652.67	3981.33		1671.34	10424.22	
Non-Plan	9490.15	2579.52	1253.35	5489.92	3.47	793.06	4693.39	14980.07	
C.S.S.	120.04			0.00			0.00	120.04	
Total	14381.74	2579.52	1253.35	11142.59	3984.80	793.06	6364.73	25524.33	
2011-12									

Table 4.3
DISBURSEMENT FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

Item	Revenue Account				Capital Account				Total Disbursement (2+5)
	Revenue Expenditure	of which Intt. Payment	of which Basic Tax Share & Non-Plan Grants to Local Bodies.	Capital Expenditure	of which Capital Outlay	of which Repayment/ re-payment of Loan	of which Loans & Advances by State Govt.		
								2	
Plan	6281.49			7259.38	3999.90		3259.48	13540.87	
Non-Plan	11524.00	2917.26	1763.69	1178.12	4.31	1087.88	85.93	12702.12	
C.S.S.	159.37			0.06	0.06		0.00	159.43	
Total	17964.86	2917.26	1763.69	8437.56	4004.27	1087.88	3345.41	26402.42	
2012-13									
Plan	6314.14			6905.77	4171.74		2734.03	13219.91	
Non-Plan	14160.64	2862.88	2163.13	2293.68	4.09	1287.99	1000.79	16454.32	
C.S.S.	184.58			0.00				184.58	
Total	20659.36	2862.88	2163.13	9199.45	4175.83	1287.99	3734.82	29858.81	
2013-14									
Plan	7156.61			6770.88	4702.92		2074.99	13927.49	
Non-Plan	14904.25	2824.29	2084.74	4907.16	4.49	1325.29	3577.38	19811.41	
C.S.S.	305.67			7.03				312.70	
Total	22366.53	2824.29	2084.74	11685.07	4707.41	1325.29	5652.37	34051.60	
2014-15									
Plan	7345.59			6033.36	4399.12		1634.24	13378.95	
Non-Plan	15563.19	2774.00	2228.47	1397.25	4.82	1346.72	45.71	16960.44	
C.S.S.	560.77			39.94	39.94			600.71	
Total	23469.55	2774.00	2228.47	7470.55	4443.88	1346.72	1634.24	30940.10	
2015-16 (Prov.)									
Plan	7634.79			6510.91	4668.06		1842.85	14145.70	
Non-Plan	17963.23	2809.81	2315.12	2297.69	21.52	1435.17	841.00	20260.92	
C.S.S.	744.53			44.37	44.37			788.90	
Total	26342.55	2809.81	2315.12	8852.97	4733.95	1435.17	2683.85	35195.52	
2016-17 (BE)									
Plan	11101.93			7925.68	6612.61		1313.07	19027.61	
Non-Plan	23250.02	3394.81	2923.53	2749.98	22.72	1987.26	740.00	26000.00	
C.S.S.	1495.59			76.80				1572.39	
Total	35847.54	3394.81	2923.53	10752.46	6635.33	1987.26	2053.07	46600.00	

Table 4.4 (a)
Receipts, Expenditure and Surplus/Deficit Position

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Revenue Receipts	14912.38	16352.21	20451.34	25024.10	22393.17	25560.97	27980.69	29584.58	34998.85	41390.99
2	Own Tax Revenue	11782.80	12180.70	13447.86	16477.75	19971.67	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	36525.00
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	3129.58	4171.51	7003.48	8546.35	2421.50	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	4865.99
4	Capital Receipts	977.28	1227.74	2087.15	4825.72	932.33	1647.31	4965.80	1991.94	2324.55	3555.03
5	Recoveries of loans	227.83	795.78	315.07	434.06	373.99	722.8	801.05	225.38	82.06	378.79
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	3.43	3.22	3.08	2.72	2.26	2.10	1.86	2.24	1.36	2.21
7	Loans from the Centre	746.02	428.74	1769.00	4388.94	556.08	922.41	4162.89	1764.32	2241.13	3174.03
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	15889.66	17579.95	22538.49	29849.82	23325.50	27208.28	32946.49	31576.52	37323.40	44946.02
9	Non Plan Expenditure(10+12)	9374.59	10725.97	13797.68	14980.07	12702.12	16454.32	19811.41	16960.44	20260.92	26000.00
10	On Revenue Account	6441.51	7818.42	9158.12	9490.15	11524.00	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	23250.02
11	Of which, ---Interest Payment	2504.34	2511.87	2472.93	2579.52	2917.26	2862.88	2824.29	2774.00	2809.81	3394.81
12	On Capital Account	2933.08	2907.55	4639.56	5489.92	1178.12	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2749.98
13	Of which----- Loan repayment/pre-payment	975.11	386.03	606.47	793.06	1087.88	1287.99	1325.29	1346.72	1435.17	1987.26
14	Plan Expenditure (15+16)	8785.04	9635.34	11128.24	10544.26	13700.30	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.60	20600.00
15	On Revenue Account	3329.01	3944.14	4742.77	4891.59	6440.86	6498.72	7462.28	7946.30	8379.32	12597.52
16	On Capital Account	5456.03	5691.20	6385.47	5652.67	7259.44	6905.77	6777.91	6033.36	6555.28	8002.48
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	18159.63	20361.31	24925.92	25524.33	26402.42	29858.81	34051.60	30940.10	35195.52	46600.00
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	9770.52	11762.56	13900.89	14381.74	17964.86	20659.36	22366.53	23509.49	26342.55	35847.54
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	8389.11	8598.75	11025.03	11142.59	8437.56	9199.45	11685.07	7430.61	8852.97	10752.46
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	5141.86	4589.65	6550.45	10642.36	4428.31	4901.61	5614.16	6075.09	8656.30	5543.45
21	Capital Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	-7411.83	-7371.01	-8937.88	-6316.87	-7505.23	-7552.14	-6719.27	-5438.67	-6528.42	-7197.43
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	-2040.88	-2824.07	-3549.96	729.61	-2545.12	-2284.95	-3942.71	218.82	1321.92	-2840.75
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	463.46	-312.20	-1077.03	3309.13	372.14	577.93	-1118.42	2992.82	4131.73	554.06
24	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-2269.97	-2781.36	-2387.43	4325.49	-3076.92	-2650.53	-1105.11	636.42	2127.88	-1653.98
25	Opening Balance	10826.46	8556.49	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.75	880.64	1517.06	1653.98
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	8556.49	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94	0.00

Table 4.4 (b)
Receipts, Expenditure and Surplus/Deficit as % of GSDP

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Revenue Receipts	9.44	8.63	9.40	9.90	6.51	6.53	6.31	6.01	6.34
2	Own Tax Revenue	7.46	6.43	6.18	6.52	5.81	5.99	5.84	5.40	5.48
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	1.98	2.20	3.22	3.38	0.70	0.54	0.46	0.61	0.86
4	Capital Receipts	0.62	0.65	0.96	1.91	0.27	0.42	1.12	0.40	0.42
5	Recoveries of loans	0.14	0.42	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.01
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Loans from the Centre	0.47	0.23	0.81	1.74	0.16	0.24	0.94	0.36	0.41
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	10.06	9.28	10.36	11.81	6.79	6.95	7.42	6.41	6.76
9	Non Plan Expenditure(10+12)	5.94	5.66	6.34	5.93	3.69	4.21	4.46	3.44	3.67
10	On Revenue Account	4.08	4.13	4.21	3.75	3.35	3.62	3.36	3.16	3.25
11	Of which,---Interest Payment	1.59	1.33	1.14	1.02	0.85	0.73	0.64	0.56	0.51
12	On Capital Account	1.86	1.53	2.13	2.17	0.34	0.59	1.11	0.28	0.42
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/pre-payment	0.62	0.20	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.26
14	Plan Expenditure (15+16)	5.56	5.08	5.11	4.17	3.99	3.43	3.21	2.84	2.71
15	On Revenue Account	2.11	2.08	2.18	1.94	1.87	1.66	1.68	1.61	1.52
16	On Capital Account	3.45	3.00	2.93	2.24	2.11	1.77	1.53	1.23	1.19
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	11.50	10.74	11.45	10.10	7.68	7.63	7.67	6.28	6.38
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	6.19	6.21	6.39	5.69	5.23	5.28	5.04	4.77	4.77
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	5.31	4.54	5.07	4.41	2.45	2.35	2.63	1.51	1.60
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	3.26	2.42	3.01	4.21	1.29	1.25	1.27	1.23	1.57
21	Capital Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	-4.69	-3.89	-4.11	-2.50	-2.18	-1.93	-1.51	-1.10	-1.18
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	-1.29	-1.49	-1.63	0.29	-0.74	-0.58	-0.89	0.04	0.24
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	0.29	-0.16	-0.49	1.31	0.11	0.15	-0.25	0.61	0.75
24	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-1.44	-1.47	-1.10	1.71	-0.90	-0.68	-0.25	0.13	0.39
25	Opening Balance	6.85	4.51	2.65	1.34	2.24	1.19	0.45	0.18	0.27
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	5.42	3.05	1.56	3.05	1.35	0.51	0.20	0.31	0.66

Table 4.4 (c)

Receipts, Expenditure and Surplus/Deficit Position (Growth over previous year)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Revenue Receipts	9.66	25.07	22.36	-10.51	14.15	9.47	5.73	18.30	18.26
2	Own Tax Revenue	3.38	10.40	22.53	21.20	17.32	10.61	2.64	13.61	20.84
3	Non Tax revenue(incl. rev part of CSS)	33.29	67.89	22.03	-71.67	-12.06	-3.17	44.55	60.15	1.93
4	Capital Receipts	25.63	70.00	131.21	-80.68	76.69	201.45	-59.89	16.70	52.93
5	Recoveries of loans	249.29	-60.41	37.77	-13.84	93.27	10.83	-71.86	-63.59	361.60
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	-6.12	-4.35	-11.69	-16.91	-7.08	-11.43	20.43	-39.29	62.50
7	Loans from the Centre	-42.53	312.60	148.10	-87.33	65.88	351.31	-57.62	27.03	41.63
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	10.64	28.21	32.44	-21.86	16.65	21.09	-4.16	18.20	20.42
9	Non Plan Expenditure(10+12)	14.42	28.64	8.57	-15.21	29.54	20.40	-14.39	19.46	28.33
10	On Revenue Account	21.38	17.14	3.63	21.43	22.88	5.25	4.42	15.42	29.43
11	Of which,---Interest Payment	0.30	-1.55	4.31	13.09	-1.86	-1.35	-1.78	1.29	20.82
12	On Capital Account	-0.87	59.57	18.33	-78.54	94.69	113.94	-71.53	64.44	19.68
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/pre-payment	-60.41	57.10	30.77	37.17	18.39	2.90	1.62	6.57	38.47
14	Plan Expenditure (15+16)	9.68	15.49	-5.25	29.93	-2.16	6.23	-1.83	6.83	37.93
15	On Revenue Account	18.48	20.25	3.14	31.67	0.90	14.83	6.49	5.45	50.34
16	On Capital Account	4.31	12.20	-11.48	28.42	-4.87	-1.85	-10.98	8.65	22.08
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	12.12	22.42	2.40	3.44	13.09	14.04	-9.14	13.75	32.40
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	20.39	18.18	3.46	24.91	15.00	8.26	5.11	12.05	36.08
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	2.50	28.22	1.07	-24.28	9.03	27.02	-36.41	19.14	21.46
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	-10.74	42.72	62.47	-58.39	10.69	14.54	8.21	42.49	-35.96
21	Capital Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	-0.55	21.26	-29.32	18.81	0.63	-11.03	-19.06	20.04	10.25
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	38.38	25.70	-120.55	-448.83	-10.22	72.55	-105.55	504.11	-314.90
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	-167.36	244.98	-407.25	-88.75	55.30	-293.52	-367.59	38.05	-86.59
24	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	22.53	-14.16	-281.18	-171.13	-13.86	-58.31	-157.59	234.35	-177.73
25	Opening Balance	-20.97	-32.51	-41.34	127.68	-39.89	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	9.03
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	-32.51	-41.34	127.68	-39.89	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	140.26	0.00

Table 4.5

PLAN AND NON PLAN EXPENDITURE - REVENUE AND CAPITAL COMPONENT WISE OF ALL STATES

S. N.	Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Plan Expenditure	231331.00	323276.00	349400.00	360175.00	419156.60	482005.37	538800.89	872607.27	933244.66
a)	Revenue	114244.00	168576.00	186631.00	202761.00	239477.00	280573.75	312516.70	543476.46	579,797.59
b)	Capital	117087.00	154700.00	162769.00	157414.00	179679.60	201431.62	226284.19	329130.81	353447.07
II.	Non-Plan Expenditure	520992.00	617146.00	706378.00	798560.00	932455.61	1052249.36	1167343.63	1395818.18	1467263.91
a)	Revenue	466560.00	558588.00	650607.00	729536.00	835093.82	951128.20	1067233.51	1280685.35	1343662.11
b)	Capital	54432.00	58558.00	55771.00	69024.00	97361.79	101121.16	100110.12	115132.83	123601.80
III.	Total Expenditure	752323.00	940422.00	1055778.00	1158735.00	1351612.21	1534254.73	1706144.52	2268425.45	2400508.57
VI.	I as percentage of III	30.75	34.38	33.09	31.08	31.01	31.42	31.58	38.47	38.88
VII.	II as percentage of III	69.25	65.62	66.91	68.92	68.99	68.58	68.42	61.53	61.12

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India

TABLE 4.6 (a)

OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

Sl.No.	Name of State	OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES										2015-16 (BE)	
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	(₹ in Crore)			
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1	Andhra Pradesh	28794	33358	35180	45140	53283	59875	64124	38475	44423			
2	Bihar	5086	6173	8090	9870	12612	16253	19961	25663	30875			
3	Chhattisgarh	5618	6594	7120	9010	10712	13034	14343	18127	20086			
4	Goa	1359	1694	1760	2140	2551	2940	3582	4076	4286			
5	Gujarat	21886	23557	26740	36340	44252	53897	56372	62067	68416			
6	Haryana	11618	11655	13220	16790	20400	23559	25567	29603	33249			
7	Jharkhand	3550	5084	5560	5970	6954	8224	9380	13314	14701			
8	Karnataka	25987	27646	30580	38470	46476	53754	62604	68554	76445			
9	Kerala	13669	15990	17630	21720	25718	30077	31995	38285	45428			
10	Madhya Pradesh	12018	13614	17270	21420	26974	30582	33552	39190	43448			
11	Maharashtra	47528	52030	59110	75030	87609	103449	108598	118957	130576			
12	Odisha	6856	7995	8980	11190	13443	15034	16892	19274	21280			
13	Punjab	9899	11150	12040	16830	18841	22588	24079	28561	29352			
14	Rajasthan	13275	14943	16410	30760	25377	30503	33478	39787	47096			
15	Tamil Nadu	29619	33684	36550	47780	59517	71254	73718	85773	96083			
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35379	46495			
17	Uttar Pradesh	24959	28659	33880	41350	52613	58098	66582	75975	91915			
18	West Bengal	13126	14419	16900	21130	24938	32809	35831	40062	46497			
19	Delhi	11783	12181	13450	16478	19972	23432	25919	27670	34661			
20	All States	286546	321930	363060	460710	532270	625930	712419	816870	932212			

TABLE 4.6 (b)
OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	(IN %)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.89	7.82	7.38	7.73	7.19	7.35	6.90	7.22	7.36
2	Bihar	4.47	4.34	4.97	4.85	5.10	5.76	6.29	6.86	7.47
3	Chhattisgarh	7.00	6.80	7.17	7.54	6.78	7.34	6.94	7.67	NA
4	Goa	6.95	6.67	6.04	6.37	6.04	7.61	8.48	8.95	NA
5	Gujarat	6.65	6.40	6.20	6.97	7.19	7.44	6.98	6.93	NA
6	Haryana	7.66	6.39	5.91	6.44	6.78	6.72	6.46	6.70	NA
7	Jharkhand	4.23	5.79	5.53	4.69	4.61	4.71	4.97	6.13	6.08
8	Karnataka	9.60	8.91	9.06	9.37	7.70	7.77	7.65	7.45	7.35
9	Kerala	7.80	7.89	7.60	8.23	7.06	7.29	6.88	7.27	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	7.44	6.90	7.59	8.13	8.55	8.03	7.70	8.09	7.69
11	Maharashtra	6.94	6.90	6.91	7.15	6.88	7.14	6.59	6.64	NA
12	Odisha	5.30	5.38	5.51	5.66	5.97	5.89	6.09	6.22	6.40
13	Punjab	6.50	6.41	6.10	7.44	7.07	7.59	7.19	7.76	NA
14	Rajasthan	6.81	6.47	6.17	9.09	5.81	6.17	6.09	6.50	NA
15	Tamil Nadu	8.44	8.39	7.62	8.17	7.92	8.33	7.59	7.85	7.92
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.78	7.97
17	Uttar Pradesh	6.52	6.44	6.47	6.89	7.27	7.06	7.05	7.28	7.97
18	West Bengal	4.38	4.22	4.24	4.58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Delhi	7.46	6.43	6.18	6.52	5.81	5.99	5.84	5.62	6.28
20	All States	6.25	6.07	5.94	6.36	6.09	6.29	6.32	6.57	6.82

Table 4.7

RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN & CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME IN DELHI FROM 2007-08 TO 2016-17 (BE)

S.No.	Item	₹ in Crore)										
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17 (BE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I	Annual Plan											
A	State's Own Resources (3+4+5+6+7)	16532.18	14517.13	12878.83	16269.99	17375.75	14212.37	13913.41	13299.62	17097.23	18382.97	
1	Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, Share of which share in Central Taxes	14133.83	15486.74	18848.01	23085.52	21491.58	24449.94	26904.74	27564.40	33645.58	39303.00	
2	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	6441.51	7818.42	9158.12	9490.14	11524	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	23250.02	
3	Balance from Current Revenues (1-2)	7692.32	7668.32	9689.89	13595.38	9967.58	10289.30	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	16052.98	
4	Contribution of Public Enterprises	-1878.69	-2517.20	-4027.95	-4192.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(i)	State Electricity Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(ii)	Road Transport Corporation	-1092.07	-1557.80	-1981.28	-2128.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(iii)	Other Enterprises (DJB)	-786.62	-959.40	-2046.67	-2064.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	Misc. Capital Receipts (i-ii)	-823.13	408.65	-293.46	-860.55	-801.87	-1568.78	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2368.98	
(i)	Capital Receipts	231.26	799.00	318.15	436.77	376.25	724.90	4129.30	227.61	83.42	381.00	
(ii)	Net Non-Plan Capital Expenditure of which Repayment of Loan	1054.39	390.35	611.61	1297.32	1178.12	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2749.98	
6	Loans against small savings	746.02	428.74	1769.00	4388.94	556.08	922.41	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	3174.03	
7	Adj. Opening Balance	10795.66	8528.62	5741.35	3338.82	7653.96	4569.44	1854.28	703.73	1388.02	1524.94	
B	Central Assistance (8 to 10)	720.30	793.10	1472.23	1808.19	734.56	861.81	717.81	1467.35	486.72	787.99	
8	Normal Central Assistance	164.98	166.36	206.54	170.58	329.27	281.75	272.26	325.00	394.98	412.99	
8	Assistance for EAPs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Others	555.32	626.74	1265.69	1637.61	405.29	580.06	445.55	1142.35	91.74	375.00	
C	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	17252.48	15310.23	14351.06	18078.18	18110.31	15074.18	14631.22	14766.97	17583.95	19170.96	
D	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	8723.86	9568.88	11012.24	10424.22	13540.87	13219.90	13927.49	13378.95	14145.70	19025.61	
E	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) in Resources	8528.62	5741.35	3338.82	7653.96	4569.44	1854.28	703.73	1388.02	3438.25	145.35	
II	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (C.S.S.)											
11	Opening Balance under CSS	30.79	27.87	33.78	48.88	59.23	66.83	131.47	176.91	129.04	129.04	
12	Grants from the Centre for CSS	58.25	72.37	131.10	130.39	167.03	249.22	358.14	552.84	866.55	1300.00	
13	Loan from the Centre for CSS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14	Exp. On CSS	61.18	66.46	116.00	120.04	159.43	184.59	312.70	600.71	788.90	1574.39	
F	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in Resources	27.86	33.78	48.88	59.23	66.83	131.46	176.91	129.04	206.69	-145.35	
G	Closing Balance (E+F)	8556.48	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94	0.00	

TABLE 4.8
COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2007-08 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Revenue Receipts									
	All States	623748	737865	804943	935347	1098530	1252020	1369187	1805826	2011890
	Delhi	14912	16352	20451	25024	22393	25561	27981	32140	38565
2	Revenue Expenditure									
	All States	580805	727165	837238	932297	1074570	1231700	1379750	1824162	1958174
	Delhi	9771	11763	13901	14382	17965	20659	22367	26038	30402
3	Revenue Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)									
	All States	-42943	-10700	32295	-3050	-23960	-20320	10563	18336	-53716
	Delhi	-5142	-4590	-6550	-10642	-4428	-4902	-5614	-6102	-8163
4	States Own Tax Revenue									
	All States	286546	321930	363060	460710	557396	654551	712419	816870	932212
	Delhi	11783	12181	13448	16478	19972	23432	25919	27670	34661
5	States Own Tax Revenue as percentage of Revenue Expenditure									
	All States	49.34%	44.27%	43.36%	49.42%	51.87%	53.14%	51.63%	44.78%	47.61%
	Delhi	120.60%	103.55%	96.74%	114.57%	111.17%	113.42%	115.88%	106.27%	114.01%
6	State's Own Non Tax Revenue									
	All States	77178	79614	84017	91652	99128	117262	132543	160989	186876
	Delhi	1817	2301	3467	4189	461	627	659	964	1127
7	States Own Non-Tax Revenue as percentage of Revenue Expenditure									
	All States	13.29%	10.95%	10.04%	9.83%	9.22%	9.52%	9.61%	8.83%	9.54%
	Delhi	18.59%	19.56%	24.94%	29.13%	2.57%	3.03%	2.95%	3.70%	3.71%

TABLE 4.8

COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2007-08 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Interest Payment									
	All States	99831	106220	116427	124820	136820	150470	168900	192860	219150
	Delhi	2504	2512	2473	2580	2917	2863	2820	3070	3230
9	Interest Payment as percentage of Revenue Receipts									
	All States	16.01%	14.40%	14.46%	13.34%	12.45%	12.02%	12.34%	10.68%	10.89%
	Delhi	16.79%	15.36%	12.09%	10.31%	13.03%	11.20%	10.08%	9.55%	8.38%
10	States' Outstanding debt (end March)									
	All States	1328300	1470200	1648650	1828980	1993920	2210250	2471260	2785340	3104380
	Delhi	25340	25380	26540	30140	29610	29240	32530	33700	32970
11	Gross Fiscal Surplus(-)/Deficit(+)									
	All States	-75455	-146349	-199510	161460	168350	195470	247850	365460	333330
	Delhi	-2041	-2824	-3550	730	-2545	-2285	3942.71	354.25	417.82
12	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)									
	All India	4582086	5303567	6108903	7248860	8736039	9951344	11272764	12433749	13675331
	Delhi	157947	189533	217619	252753	343767	391238	443783	492424	551963
13	GFD as % of GDP									
	All States	-1.65%	-2.76%	-3.27%	2.23%	1.93%	1.96%	2.20%	2.94%	2.44%
	Delhi	-1.29%	-1.49%	-1.63%	0.29%	-0.74%	-0.58%	0.89%	0.07%	0.08%
14	Revenue Surplus (-) / deficit (+) as % of GDP									
	All States	-0.94%	-0.20%	0.53%	-0.04%	-0.27%	-0.20%	0.09%	0.15%	-0.39%
	Delhi	-3.26%	-2.42%	-3.01%	-4.21%	-1.29%	-1.25%	-1.27%	-1.24%	-1.48%

TABLE 4.8
COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2007-08 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Item	Year										2015-16 (BE)	
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)	2015-16 (BE)	(₹ in Crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
15	State's Outstanding debt as % of GDP												
	All States	28.99%	27.72%	26.99%	25.23%	22.82%	22.21%	21.92%	22.40%	22.70%			
	Delhi	16.04%	13.39%	12.20%	11.92%	8.61%	7.47%	7.33%	6.84%	5.97%			
	Source:												
Source : (i) State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India													
(ii) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (From 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from 2004-05 series released on 29.07.2015, from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are from 2011-12 series released on 29.07.2016).													

Table 4.9 (a)

REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

S.N.	State	REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES										₹ in Crore)	
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Andhra Pradesh	-159.00	-2067.00	-1230.00	-2460.00	-3140.00	-1130.00	-340.00	14240.00	7300.00			
2	Bihar	-4645.00	-3435.00	-2940.00	-6320.00	-4820.00	-5100.00	-6440.00	4510.00	-11980.00			
3	Chhattisgarh	-3039.00	-1049.00	-890.00	-3360.00	-3240.00	-2610.00	810.00	-2380.00	-4230.00			
4	Goa	-166.00	-83.00	130.00	-660.00	-300.00	220.00	350.00	-50.00	-410.00			
5	Gujarat	-2150.00	-269.00	6970.00	5080.00	-3210.00	-5570.00	-4720.00	-6390.00	-7310.00			
6	Haryana	-2224.00	-55.00	4260.00	2750.00	1460.00	4440.00	3880.00	9500.00	9560.00			
7	Jharkhand	1484.00	-628.00	-2610.00	140.00	-1430.00	-1370.00	-2710.00	-3830.00	-4680.00			
8	Karnataka	-3776.00	-767.00	-1620.00	-4170.00	-4690.00	-1880.00	-350.00	-160.00	-910.00			
9	Kerala	3785.00	3729.00	5020.00	3670.00	8030.00	9350.00	11310.00	10260.00	7830.00			
10	Madhya Pradesh	-5088.00	-3170.00	-5500.00	-6840.00	-9910.00	-7460.00	-5880.00	-6370.00	-5590.00			
11	Maharashtra	-14803.00	-4263.00	8010.00	590.00	2270.00	-4210.00	5080.00	13880.00	3760.00			
12	Odisha	-4244.00	-760.00	-1140.00	-3910.00	-5610.00	-5700.00	-3330.00	-3380.00	-5100.00			
13	Punjab	3823.00	3812.00	5250.00	5290.00	6810.00	7410.00	6540.00	6240.00	6390.00			
14	Rajasthan	-1653.00	283.00	4750.00	-1050.00	-3360.00	-3450.00	1040.00	4220.00	-560.00			
15	Tamil Nadu	-4545.00	-8.00	3530.00	2730.00	-1360.00	-1760.00	1790.00	3540.00	4620.00			
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-280.00	-530.00			
17	Uttar Pradesh	-3449.00	-4106.00	-7050.00	-3510.00	-6980.00	-5180.00	-10070.00	-32410.00	-34120.00			
18	West Bengal	8147.00	12678.00	21580.00	17270.00	14570.00	13820.00	18920.00	10360.00	-			
19	Delhi	-5141.87	-4589.65	-6550.45	-10642.36	-4428.31	-4901.61	-5614.16	-6102.22	-8162.91			

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India

Table 4.9 (b)
REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP

S.N.	State	REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP										(₹ in Crore)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Andhra Pradesh	-0.04	-0.48	-0.26	-0.42	-0.42	-0.14	-0.04	2.67	1.21	1.21	
2	Bihar	-4.09	-2.41	-1.80	-3.10	-1.95	-1.81	-2.03	1.21	-2.90	-2.90	
3	Chhattisgarh	-3.79	-1.08	-0.90	-2.81	-2.05	-1.47	0.39	-1.01	NA	NA	
4	Goa	-0.85	-0.33	0.45	-1.96	-0.71	0.57	0.83	-0.11	NA	NA	
5	Gujarat	-0.65	-0.07	1.62	0.97	-0.52	-0.77	-0.58	-0.71	NA	NA	
6	Haryana	-1.47	-0.03	1.91	1.06	0.49	1.27	0.98	2.15	NA	NA	
7	Jharkhand	1.77	-0.72	-2.59	0.11	-0.95	-0.78	-1.44	-1.76	-1.93	-1.93	
8	Karnataka	-1.40	-0.25	-0.48	-1.02	-0.78	-0.27	-0.04	-0.02	-0.09	-0.09	
9	Kerala	2.16	1.84	2.16	1.39	2.21	2.27	2.43	1.95	NA	NA	
10	Madhya Pradesh	-3.15	-1.61	-2.42	-2.60	-3.14	-1.96	-1.35	-1.31	-0.99	-0.99	
11	Maharashtra	-2.16	-0.57	0.94	0.06	0.18	-0.29	0.31	0.77	NA	NA	
12	Odisha	-3.28	-0.51	-0.70	-1.98	-2.49	-2.23	-1.20	-1.09	-1.53	-1.53	
13	Punjab	2.51	2.19	2.66	2.34	2.55	2.49	1.95	1.70	NA	NA	
14	Rajasthan	-0.85	0.12	1.79	-0.31	-0.77	-0.70	0.19	0.69	NA	NA	
15	Tamil Nadu	-1.30	0.00	0.74	0.47	-0.18	-0.21	0.18	0.32	0.38	0.38	
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	
17	Uttar Pradesh	-0.90	-0.92	-1.35	-0.58	-0.96	-0.63	-1.07	-3.11	-2.96	-2.96	
18	West Bengal	2.72	3.71	5.41	3.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
19	Delhi	-3.26	-2.42	-3.01	-4.21	-1.29	-1.25	-1.27	-1.24	-1.48	-1.48	

Table 4.10 (a)

Plan Expenditure of General Category States from 2007-08 to 2015-16											
Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)	(₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	28987.43	32700.64	30910.24	34033.76	41973.10	43713.10	42185.34	22748.91	34412.47	
2	Bihar	11963.89	12335.64	15267.15	20672.43	22998.83	28381.15	33677.55	71001.09	57425.73	
3	Chhattisgarh	7164.39	8840.39	10449.53	11576.44	15318.73	19236.11	19497.69	35283.68	39499.52	
4	Goa	1260.39	1523.70	1857.77	2158.74	2307.49	2202.41	2732.21	4229.48	6189.54	
5	Gujarat	14651.45	20762.50	21661.47	25798.28	30180.15	41007.50	42740.47	58329.17	65838.88	
6	Haryana	6612.15	7928.20	10533.83	10637.86	12510.36	13931.49	15712.16	22109.57	25743.46	
7	Jharkhand	8803.24	9694.09	9791.12	12184.76	10953.67	12449.71	11192.75	26591.66	32136.84	
8	Karnataka	16263.04	19889.16	24379.07	29487.10	35219.32	37453.05	44259.56	56886.32	61811.23	
9	Kerala	4561.95	5478.44	6828.40	7521.79	9152.87	10911.40	10924.97	17270.09	21174.78	
10	Madhya Pradesh	13763.15	14802.22	18378.40	22520.86	26268.66	31428.43	32367.42	52791.65	60348.88	
11	Maharashtra	19997.60	25692.48	31878.70	33256.41	37507.18	40323.26	45152.55	61584.85	71637.28	
12	Odisha	7045.88	8933.73	8901.54	11754.86	14411.73	17336.78	22957.31	36291.20	40531.69	
13	Punjab	3082.98	4031.38	3404.36	4497.75	3451.67	4581.44	3263.48	6514.29	6904.24	
14	Rajasthan	10987.37	12190.11	12568.71	14172.46	20564.49	27159.28	31705.21	51511.25	57322.77	
15	Tamil Nadu	15705.11	20519.21	21831.29	26777.90	34129.89	37905.89	43794.97	60033.82	64003.40	
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48648.46	52383.19	
17	Uttar Pradesh	25831.21	35769.15	35304.89	41237.90	43765.50	48870.10	63088.81	98394.39	107184.42	
18	West Bengal	10438.18	12442.01	14157.34	14615.35	17233.60	22580.87	28159.37	44487.36	49956.55	
19	Delhi	8793.18	9646.19	11128.24	10567.31	13700.31	13440.29	14257.74	16350.00	19000.00	

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India

Table 4.10 (b)

Plan Expenditure of General Category States as % to GSDP from 2007-08 to 2015-16

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.95	7.66	6.48	5.83	5.66	5.36	4.54	4.27	5.70
2	Bihar	10.52	8.67	9.37	10.16	9.31	10.05	10.62	18.99	13.89
3	Chattisgarh	8.93	9.12	10.52	9.69	9.69	10.84	9.43	14.93	NA
4	Goa	6.44	6.00	6.38	6.42	5.46	5.70	6.47	9.29	NA
5	Gujarat	4.45	5.64	5.02	4.95	4.90	5.66	5.29	6.51	NA
6	Haryana	4.36	4.34	4.71	4.08	4.16	3.98	3.97	5.00	NA
7	Jharkhand	10.49	11.04	9.73	9.57	7.26	7.13	5.94	12.25	13.28
8	Karnataka	6.01	6.41	7.22	7.18	5.83	5.41	5.41	6.18	5.94
9	Kerala	2.60	2.70	2.94	2.85	2.51	2.65	2.35	3.28	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	8.52	7.50	8.08	8.55	8.32	8.25	7.43	10.90	10.68
11	Maharashtra	2.92	3.41	3.73	3.17	2.95	2.78	2.74	3.44	NA
12	Odisha	5.45	6.02	5.46	5.95	6.40	6.79	8.28	11.71	12.20
13	Punjab	2.03	2.32	1.72	1.99	1.29	1.54	0.98	1.77	NA
14	Rajasthan	5.64	5.28	4.73	4.19	4.71	5.50	5.77	8.41	NA
15	Tamil Nadu	4.48	5.11	4.55	4.58	4.54	4.43	4.51	5.49	5.28
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.32	8.98
17	Uttar Pradesh	6.74	8.04	6.75	6.87	6.04	5.94	6.68	9.43	9.29
18	West Bengal	3.49	3.64	3.55	3.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Delhi	5.57	5.09	5.11	4.18	3.99	3.44	3.21	3.32	3.44

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India

Table 4.11

GSDP and GDP at Current Prices of General Category States and Government of India

S.N.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	(₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	364813	426765	476835	583762	740930	815066	928665	532922	603376	
2	Bihar	113680	142279	162923	203555	247144	282368	317101	373920	413503	
3	Chhattisgarh	80255	96972	99364	119420	158074	177511	206786	236318	NA	
4	Goa	19565	25414	29126	33605	42253	38647	42243	45548	NA	
5	Gujarat	329285	367912	431262	521519	615606	724496	807623	895927	NA	
6	Haryana	151596	182522	223600	260621	300756	350407	395748	441864	NA	
7	Jharkhand	83950	87794	100621	127281	150918	174724	188567	217107	241955	
8	Karnataka	270629	310312	337559	410703	603778	692224	818167	920061	1040148	
9	Kerala	175141	202783	231999	263773	364048	412313	465040	526774	NA	
10	Madhya Pradesh	161479	197276	227557	263396	315561	380926	435790	484538	565053	
11	Maharashtra	684817	753969	855751	1049150	1272967	1448466	1647506	1792122	NA	
12	Odisha	129274	148491	162946	197530	225283	255273	277271	309807	332329	
13	Punjab	152245	174039	197500	226204	266628	297734	334714	368011	NA	
14	Rajasthan	194822	230949	265825	338348	436465	494004	549701	612194	NA	
15	Tamil Nadu	350819	401336	479733	584896	751485	855481	971090	1092564	1212668	
16	Telangana	Figures have been merged in the figures of Andhra Pradesh									
17	Uttar Pradesh	383026	444685	523394	600286	724049	822903	944146	1043371	1153795	
18	West Bengal	299483	341942	398880	460959	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
19	Delhi	157947	189533	217619	252753	343767	391238	443783	492424	551963	
20	All India GDP	4582086	5303567	6108903	7248860	8736039	9951344	11272764	12433749	13675331	

Source:- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (From 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from 2004-05 series released on 29.07.2015, from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are from 2011-12 series released on 29.07.2016.

Note:- Upto 2013-14 GSDP figures have been merged in the figures of Andhra Pradesh.

Table 5.1
STATE-WISE POPULATION, WORKERS, PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND
INCREASE IN WORKERS DURING 2001-2011

(In Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Population		Workers		% of Workers to Total Population		% of Increase in Workers 2001-11
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
1	Andhra Pradesh	762.1	845.8	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	119.7	35.79	38.36	25.48
4	Bihar	829.99	1041	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	604.4	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	1123.7	411.73	494.28	42.50	43.99	20.05
14	Manipur	21.67	25.7	10.7	11.59	49.38	45.10	8.32
15	Meghalaya	23.18	29.67	9.7	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	19.9	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	11.6	14.7	36.26	40.01	26.72
24	Uttar Pradesh	1661.98	1998.1	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	96.8	121.8	46.46	47.68	25.83
29	A & N Islands	3.56	3.8	1.36	1.53	38.20	40.26	12.50
30	Chandigarh	9.01	10.55	3.4	4.04	37.74	38.29	18.82
31	DNH	2.2	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	138.5	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	12106	4023.6	4817.5	39.12	39.79	19.73

Source: - CENSUS 2001-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.

Table 5.2
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DELHI- WORKERS & NON-WORKERS
DURING 1999-2012

(In lakh)

S. No	NSSO Survey Rounds	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Out of Labour Force	Population	% of Unemployed to Labour Force
1.	55 TH Round (1999-200)	38.95 (29.29)	5.59 (4.20)	44.54 (33.49)	88.44 (66.51)	132.98 (100.00)	12.55
2.	57 th Round (2001-02)	41.75 (29.93)	2.95 (2.12)	44.70 (32.05)	94.80 (67.95)	139.50 (100.00)	6.61
3.	59 th Round (2003)	45.49 (30.68)	2.21 (1.49)	47.70 (32.17)	100.58 (67.83)	148.28 (100.00)	4.64
4.	60 th Round (2004)	48.57 (32.11)	2.94 (1.94)	51.51 (34.05)	99.77 (65.95)	151.28 (100.00)	5.71
5.	61 st Round (2004-05)	50.55 (32.47)	1.65 (1.06)	52.20 (33.53)	103.49 (66.47)	155.69 (100.00)	3.16
6.	62 nd Round (2005-06)	54.26 (33.87)	2.28 (1.42)	56.54 (35.29)	103.67 (64.71)	160.21 (100.00)	4.02
7.	64 th Round (2007-08)	57.08 (33.68)	3.19 (1.86)	60.27 (35.54)	109.28 (64.46)	169.55 (100.00)	5.29
8.	66 th Round	52.96 (32.39)	1.74 (1.07)	54.70 (33.45)	108.83 (66.55)	163.54 (100.00)	3.18
9.	68 th Round (July 2011- June 2012)	57.06 (33.39)	2.66 (1.56)	59.73 (34.95)	111.16 (65.05)	170.89 (100.00)	4.45

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of NCT, Delhi.

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to Total Population.

Table 5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Unemployed Persons (Number)					Growth over previous year
		Below Matriculates	Matric 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

Source: - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of NCT, Delhi.
Note: - PG means Post Graduates, ODHs- Other Diploma Holders.

Table 6.1**YEAR-WISE WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX OF INDIA**

(Base 2004-05=100)

S. No	Months	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	April	114.5	123.5	125.0	138.6	152.1	163.5	171.3	180.8	176.4
2.	May	114.7	124.1	125.9	139.1	152.4	163.9	171.4	182.0	178.0
3.	June	114.8	127.3	126.8	139.8	153.1	164.7	173.2	183.0	179.1
4.	July	115.7	128.6	128.2	141.0	154.2	165.8	175.5	185.0	177.6
5.	August	116.0	128.9	129.6	141.1	154.9	167.3	179.0	185.9	176.5
6.	September	116.0	128.5	130.3	142.0	156.2	168.8	180.7	185.0	176.5
7.	October	116.3	128.7	131.0	142.9	157.0	168.5	180.7	183.7	176.9
8.	November	116.8	126.9	132.9	143.8	157.4	168.8	181.5	181.2	177.5
9.	December	116.7	124.5	133.4	146.0	157.3	168.8	179.6	178.7	176.8
10.	January	117.5	124.4	135.2	148.0	158.7	170.3	179.0	177.3	175.4
11.	February	119.0	123.3	135.2	148.1	159.3	170.9	179.5	175.6	174.1
12.	March	121.5	123.5	136.3	149.5	161.0	170.1	180.3	176.1	175.3
Annual Average		116.6	126.0	130.8	143.3	156.1	167.6	177.6	181.2	176.7
% variation over to previous Yea			8.06	3.81	9.56	8.93	7.37	5.97	2.03	-2.48

Source: - Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industry, Government of India.

Table 6.2
GROUP-WISE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF
MEGACITIES IN INDIA 2014 & 2015

(Average Annual Index)

S.No	Cities	Food	Pan. Supari, Tobacco & intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous group	General Index
1.	All India							
	a. 2014	271	268	239	264	188	205	247
	b. 2015	288	298	247	281	196	214	261
	c. % Change	6.3	11.2	3.3	6.4	4.3	4.4	5.7
2.	Delhi							
	a. 2014	246	236	253	202	198	196	223
	b. 2015	265	258	222	212	208	203	234
	c. % Change	7.7	9.3	-12.3	5.0	5.1	3.6	4.9
3.	Mumbai							
	a. 2014	276	278	298	244	192	225	257
	b. 2015	301	315	308	267	196	238	276
	c. % Change	9.1	13.3	3.4	9.4	2.1	5.8	7.4
4.	Chennai							
	a. 2014	266	332	186	195	172	206	230
	b. 2015	298	391	188	202	174	212	248
	c. % Change	12.0	17.8	1.1	3.6	1.2	2.9	7.8
5.	Kolkata							
	a. 2014	272	309	244	194	215	189	239
	b. 2015	285	331	249	201	217	205	249
	c. % Change	4.8	7.1	2.0	3.6	0.9	8.5	4.2

Source: - Labour Bureau Shimla,

Table 7.1

**SECTOR-WISE PLAN OUTLAYS – 9TH, 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH
FIVE YEAR PLANS**

S. No	Sectors	(₹ Crore)							
		9 th FYP (1997-2002)		10 th FYP (2002-2007)		11 th FYP (2007-2012)		12 th FYP (2012-2017)	
		Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent
1.	Agr. & Allied Services	198.80	1.28	134.45	0.58	155.87	0.28	-	-
2.	Co-operation	4.17	0.03	3.00	0.01	35.92	0.07	-	-
3.	Rural Development	597.65	3.85	463.25	2.01	721.46	1.32	882.00	0.98
4.	Minor Irrigation	13.03	0.08	10.00	0.04	4.87	0.01	400.00	0.44
5.	Flood Control	120.00	0.77	146.00	0.63	328.79	0.60		
6.	Energy	2996.55	19.28	3457.50	15.03	5479.92	10.00	4820.20	5.36
7.	Industries	110.00	0.71	100.00	0.43	547.99	1.00	199.00	0.22
8.	Transport	3136.40	20.18	5446.71	23.68	18572.89	33.89	21954.62	24.39
9.	Science Tech. & Env.	112.00	0.72	55.00	0.24	93.77	0.10	546.50	0.61
10.	General Eco. Services	5.88	0.04	12.80	0.06	21.31	0.04	7.50	0.01
11.	Tourism	32.00	0.21	60.00	0.26	92.55	0.17	185.00	0.21
12.	Survey & Statistics	10.00	0.06	12.50	0.05	1.52	95.29	-	-
13.	Civil Supplies	30.00	0.19	20.00	0.09	14.61	0.03	800.00	0.89
14.	Weight & Measure	0.50	0.00	2.00	0.01	3.65	0.01	-	-
15.	General Education	860.75	5.54	1840.00	8.00	3568.03	6.51	10344.00	11.49
16.	Technical Education	220.00	1.42	250.00	1.09	628.97	1.15	1458.00	1.62
17.	Art & Culture	44.25	0.28	68.60	0.30	93.16	0.17	291.00	0.32
18.	Sports & Youth Services	75.50	0.49	60.00	0.26	174.38	0.32	147.50	0.16
19.	Medical	1022.15	6.58	2223.50	9.67	5102.41	9.31	12934.50	14.37
20.	Public Health	79.25	0.51	158.00	0.69	207.02	0.38	565.50	0.63
21.	Water Supply & Sanitation	2390.00	15.38	3766.00	16.37	9125.89	16.65	11000.00	12.22
22.	Housing	155.00	1.00	200.00	0.87	729.44	1.33	2700.00	3.00
23.	Urban Development	2305.75	14.84	2940.25	12.78	5879.34	10.73	8700.00	9.67
24.	Information & Publicity	12.50	0.08	15.00	0.07	-	-	-	-
25.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	87.25	0.56	158.00	0.69	286.17	0.52	1600.00	1.78
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare	34.00	0.22	43.25	0.19	91.33	0.17	574.00	0.64
27.	Social Welfare & Women and Child Development	108.60	0.70	322.50	1.40	1218.98	2.22	3831.00	4.26
28.	Nutrition	150.00	0.97	202.30	0.88	329.40	0.60	1700.00	1.89
29.	Jail	95.00	0.61	160.00	0.70	243.55	0.44	1340.00	1.49
30.	Public Works	240.00	1.54	300.10	1.30	452.40	0.83	753.68	0.84
31.	Other Admn. Services	294.30	1.89	369.29	1.61	593.54	1.08	700.00	0.78
	Total	15541.28	100.00	23000.00	100.00	54799.15	100.00	90000.00	100.00

Table 7.2

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	162.22	210.62	208.20	98.85
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	55.00	74.63	74.00	99.16
3	Energy	859.61	1275.00	1271.61	99.73
4	Industries	69.00	71.00	69.24	97.52
5	Transport	3372.00	3662.95	2649.60	72.34
6	Science Tech. & Environment	81.00	91.80	85.26	92.88
7	Secretariat Economic Services	1.47	2.35	2.03	86.29
8	Tourism	33.10	28.70	23.35	81.37
9	Civil Supplies	190.00	95.00	58.56	61.64
10	General Education	1625.00	1472.01	1390.27	94.45
11	Technical Education	202.00	158.00	131.11	82.98
12	Art & Culture	45.00	50.50	42.40	83.96
13	Sports & Youth Services	29.00	38.09	33.81	88.76
14	Medical	2031.00	1614.80	1375.09	85.16
15	Public Health	93.00	160.30	154.07	96.11
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1800.00	1750.00	1717.37	98.14
17	Housing	539.00	473.05	472.12	99.80
18	Urban Development	1695.00	1739.67	1629.10	93.64
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	324.00	325.00	277.71	85.45
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	35.00	46.00	37.96	82.52
21	Social Welfare	660.00	669.00	656.14	98.08
22	Women & Child Welfare	290.00	361.00	350.67	97.14
23	Nutrition	237.50	227.00	203.52	89.66
24	Jail	133.00	56.00	51.95	92.78
25	Public Works	150.00	107.18	98.26	91.68
26	Other Administrative Services	288.10	235.35	173.58	73.75
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	--	5.00	0.53	10.66
	TOTAL	15000.00	15000.00	13237.51	88.25

Table 7.3
PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	217.30	185.00	177.05	95.7
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	80.00	70.00	69.41	99.16
3	Energy	513.00	326.00	326.00	100
4	Industries	174.00	74.00	72.00	97.3
5	Transport	3876.00	3779.00	3754.54	99.35
6	Science Tech. & Environment	61.00	54.50	46.07	84.54
7	Secretariat Economic Services	1.70	1.90	1.32	69.34
8	Tourism	21.00	12.50	9.41	75.29
9	Civil Supplies	190.00	130.00	99.38	76.45
10	General Education	1782.00	1818.00	1678.61	92.33
11	Technical Education	199.00	314.00	293.41	93.44
12	Art & Culture	65.00	52.00	44.32	85.22
13	Sports & Youth Services	30.00	38.00	32.80	86.31
14	Medical	2265.00	1671.25	1461.16	87.43
15	Public Health	225.00	166.75	150.52	90.27
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1665.00	1565.00	1550.00	99.04
17	Housing	460.00	498.00	484.04	97.2
18	Urban Development	1840.00	1806.80	1759.84	97.4
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	330.00	330.00	254.77	77.2
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	77.00	53.00	45.05	84.99
21	Social Welfare	746.00	678.00	660.11	97.36
22	Women & Child Welfare	388.00	455.68	446.76	98.04
23	Nutrition	147.00	156.00	148.44	95.15
24	Jail	95.00	102.60	100.60	98.06
25	Public Works	141.00	100.00	89.94	89.94
26	Other Administrative Services	373.00	260.02	206.97	79.6
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	8.00	2.00	1.78	88.85
28	Cooperation	30.00	--	---	--
	TOTAL	16000.00	14700.00	13964.28	95.00

Table 7.4

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	218.00	119.00	118.13	99.3
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	82.00	84.00	81.45	97.0
3	Energy	675.00	634.00	581.26	91.7
4	Industries	82.00	88.41	48.32	54.7
5	Transport	3702.00	3671.00	2996.79	81.6
6	Science Tech. & Environment	65.00	55.25	42.08	76.2
7	Secretariat Economic Services	2.00	2.63	2.06	78.6
8	Tourism	42.00	57.75	8.61	14.9
9	Civil Supplies	35.00	2.85	1.60	56.2
10	General Education	2060.00	2177.51	1975.53	90.7
11	Technical Education	309.00	225.13	159.34	70.8
12	Art & Culture	77.00	52.00	41.79	80.4
13	Sports & Youth Services	36.00	39.79	36.74	92.3
14	Medical	2467.00	2225.98	1847.63	83.0
15	Public Health	257.00	416.64	319.06	76.6
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	2000.00	2000.00	1789.00	89.5
17	Housing	492.00	275.00	173.77	63.2
18	Urban Development	1662.00	1521.00	1463.16	96.2
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	340.00	336.45	257.01	76.4
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	99.00	44.90	25.22	56.2
21	Social Welfare	754.00	715.00	655.68	91.7
22	Women & Child Welfare	470.00	585.05	530.92	90.7
23	Nutrition	164.00	410.80	328.72	80.0
24	Jail	110.00	115.00	111.11	96.6
25	Public Works	159.00	187.00	166.47	89.0
26	Other Administrative Services	336.00	302.02	213.74	70.8
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	5.00	5.85	4.48	76.6
	TOTAL	16700.00	16350.00	13979.68	85.50

Table 7.5

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	189.00	109.00	105.20	96.51
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	65.00	52.00	48.55	93.36
3	Energy	645.00	255.00	235.52	92.36
4	Industries	67.00	66.00	59.82	90.63
5	Transport	3695.00	3706.00	3504.03	94.55
6	Science Tech. & Environment	101.20	46.00	37.92	82.44
7	Secretariat Economic Services	4.30	7.00	6.52	93.11
8	Tourism	41.00	31.00	19.61	63.25
9	Civil Supplies	10.00	2.00	0.69	34.56
10	General Education	4102.00	2861.00	2645.59	92.47
11	Technical Education	373.00	302.00	268.36	88.86
12	Art & Culture	53.00	48.00	32.39	67.48
13	Sports & Youth Services	42.00	49.00	45.16	92.17
14	Medical	2722.00	1968.00	1693.82	86.07
15	Public Health	416.00	377.51	331.00	87.68
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1468.00	1732.00	1723.93	99.53
17	Housing	218.00	254.00	245.80	96.77
18	Urban Development	1575.00	1478.00	1303.94	88.22
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	378.00	378.00	284.13	75.17
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	167.50	59.00	40.24	68.20
21	Social Welfare	765.00	755.38	737.82	97.67
22	Women & Child Welfare	677.00	637.05	579.68	90.99
23	Nutrition	350.00	352.95	265.63	75.26
24	Jail	80.00	89.49	55.43	61.93
25	Public Works	205.00	263.00	230.59	87.68
26	Other Administrative Services	582.00	513.62	454.47	88.48
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	9.00	8.00	4.72	58.95
	TOTAL	19000.00	16400.00	14960.54	91.22

Table 7.6**PLAN OUTLAY - ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay
1	Rural Development	190.00
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	63.00
3	Energy	386.00
4	Industries	31.00
5	Transport	3943.00
6	Science Tech. & Environment	79.00
7	Secretariat Economic Services	7.00
8	Tourism	61.00
9	Civil Supplies	24.00
10	General Education	4155.00
11	Technical Education	388.00
12	Art & Culture	54.00
13	Sports & Youth Services	48.00
14	Medical	2725.00
15	Public Health	475.00
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1976.00
17	Housing	300.00
18	Urban Development	2166.00
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	380.00
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	166.00
21	Social Welfare	793.00
22	Women & Child Welfare	691.00
23	Nutrition	377.00
24	Jail	72.00
25	Public Works	187.00
26	Other Administrative Services	856.00
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	7.00
	TOTAL	20600.00

Table 7.7

**SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS EXPENDITURE
UNDER - 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

(₹ Crore)

No	Sectors	11 th FYP		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
1	General Education	3643.00	6.81	556.56	6.36	585.85	6.09	644.69	5.84	801.84	7.64	1028.21	7.57
2	Technical Education	654.50	1.22	93.76	1.07	117.26	1.22	99.69	0.90	170.08	1.62	173.70	1.28
3	Sports and Youth Services	755.57	1.41	78.42	0.90	209.10	2.17	275.96	2.50	146.44	1.40	44.94	0.33
4	Art & Culture	139.71	0.26	16.92	0.19	21.17	0.22	27.58	0.25	33.60	0.32	40.44	0.30
5	Medical and Public Health	6194.25	11.58	861.66	9.85	1076.38	11.19	1130.89	10.24	1473.44	14.05	1651.87	12.17
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	7620.88	14.25	1345.97	15.39	1456.90	15.15	1648.90	14.92	1608.07	15.33	1561.04	11.50
7	Housing	1442.48	2.70	191.95	2.19	82.61	0.86	185.27	1.68	189.84	1.81	792.82	5.84
8	Urban Development	6478.00	12.11	1342.33	15.35	1409.45	14.65	1336.48	12.10	853.30	8.13	1536.43	11.32
9	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	445.78	0.83	50.06	0.57	49.22	0.51	41.72	0.38	71.12	0.68	202.77	1.49
10	Labour and labour welfare	76.48	0.14	19.11	0.22	16.07	0.17	14.12	0.13	12.89	0.12	14.29	0.11
11	Social Welfare	1755.69	3.28	165.01	1.89	426.02	4.43	346.14	3.13	448.12	4.27	526.20	3.88
12	Women & Child Development	817.35	1.53	*	-	*		176.63	1.60	223.04	2.13	262.58	1.93
13	Nutrition	585.52	1.09	60.70	0.69	77.93	0.81	98.09	0.89	153.24	1.46	191.00	1.41
14	Civil Supply	7.40	0.01	3.14	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total [Social Services]	30616.61	57.25	4785.59	54.72	5527.95	57.47	6026.16	54.54	6184.89	58.96	8026.29	59.12
	Total Expenditure	53478.86	-	8745.32	-	9619.32	-	11048.14	-	10490.81	-	13575.27	-

* Bifurcated into 2 departments i.e. Women & Child Development & Social Welfare from November 2008.

Table 7.8

**SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS OUTLAY (12TH FYP) AND EXPENDITURE UNDER
- 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16)**

N o	Sectors	12 th FYP		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure (provisional)	%
1	General Education	10344.00	11.49	1390.27	10.50	1678.60	12.02	1975.53	14.13	2645.59	17.68
2	Technical Education	1458.00	1.62	131.10	0.99	293.41	2.10	159.34	1.14	268.36	1.79
3	Sports and Youth Services	147.50	0.16	33.80	0.26	32.80	0.23	36.74	0.26	45.16	0.30
4	Art & Culture	291.00	0.32	42.40	0.32	44.31	0.32	41.79	0.30	32.39	0.22
5	Medical and Public Health	13500.00	15.00	1529.15	11.55	1611.68	11.54	2166.69	15.50	2024.83	13.53
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	11000.00	12.22	1717.36	12.97	1550.00	11.10	1789.00	12.80	1723.93	11.52
7	Housing	2700.00	3.00	472.12	3.57	484.04	3.47	173.77	1.24	245.80	1.64
8	Urban Development	8700.00	9.67	1629.10	12.31	1759.84	12.60	1463.16	10.47	1303.94	8.72
9	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	1600.00	1.78	277.70	2.10	254.77	1.82	257.01	1.84	284.13	1.90
10	Labour and labour welfare	574.00	0.64	37.95	0.29	45.05	0.32	25.22	0.18	40.24	0.27
11	Social Welfare	3831.00	4.26	656.15	4.96	660.11	4.73	655.68	4.69	737.82	4.93
12	Women & Child Development	1700.00	1.89	350.67	2.65	446.76	3.20	530.92	3.80	579.68	3.87
13	Nutrition	1340.00	1.49	203.51	1.54	148.44	1.06	328.72	2.35	265.63	1.78
14	Civil Supply	800.00	0.89	58.56	0.44	99.38	0.71	1.60	0.01	0.69	0.00
	Total [Social Services]	57185.50	63.54	8529.91	64.44	9109.13	65.23	9605.16	68.71	10198.19	68.17
	Total Expenditure	90000.00 (Outlay)	-	13237.53	-	13964.22	-	13979.68	-	14960.54	-

Table 10.1
NUMBER & AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN DELHI –
ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

S. No.	Details	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total
I	Operational Holdings (Number)						
	a. Individual	5869 (51.90)	1463 (32.39)	632 (21.22)	226 (14.65)	5 (3.33)	8195 (39.98)
	b. Joint	5071 (44.85)	2594 (57.43)	2266 (76.06)	1285 (83.28)	142 (94.67)	11358 (55.41)
	c. Institutional	368 (3.25)	460 (10.18)	81 (2.72)	32 (2.07)	3 (2.00)	944 (4.61)
	Total	11308 (100.00)	4517 (100.00)	2979 (100.00)	1543 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	20497 (100.00)
II	Areas Operated (Hectare)						
	a. Individual	2285.62 (47.61)	1880.44 (31.51)	1609.86 (20.09)	1221.21 (14.24)	90.82 (4.00)	7087.95 (23.92)
	b. Joint	2320.76 (48.35)	3530.90 (59.17)	6180.78 (77.12)	7167.88 (83.57)	2141.50 (94.36)	21341.82 (72.03)
	c. Institutional	193.85 (4.04)	556.05 (9.32)	223.37 (2.79)	187.37 (2.19)	37.30 (1.64)	1198.44 (4.05)
	Total	4800.23 (100.00)	5967.39 (100.00)	8014.01 (100.00)	8576.96 (100.00)	2269.62 (100.00)	29628.21 (100.00)

Sources: - Agricultural Census 2005-06 & 2010-11

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate percentage to total

Table 10.2**LAND USE PATTERN OF DELHI: 2000-01 TO 2016-17**

(In Hectares)

S. No.	Years	Area as per village papers (Excluding Forest Area)	Area Not Available for Cultivation	Other Uncultivable land	Fallow Land	Net Area sown	Total Cropped Area
1.	2000-01	147488	76597	11143	11544	34034	52817
2.	2001-02	147488	116988	11143	19427	29116	48445
3.	2002-03	147488	92206	11143	18649	29477	43391
4.	2003-04	147488	74891	11143	19014	26971	41509
5.	2004-05	147488	74280	11143	19316	24214	36957
6.	2005-06	147488	74167	9293	15663	23809	33041
7.	2006-07	147488	95798	9294	19287	23109	34981
8.	2007-08	147488	93944	11143	19345	23056	33078
9.	2008-09	147488	93864	11077	19522	23025	32288
10.	2009-10	147488	91425	11144	19227	22575	33700
11.	2010-11	147488	92700	11144	20043	22124	31366
12.	2011-12	147488	90875	11144	19234	22885	36445
13.	2012-13	147488	91058	11144	19230	23118	35178
14.	2013-14	147488	92071	11124	19225	23150	34312
15.	2014-15	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34312
16.	2015-16	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34312
17.	2016-17*	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34750

* Estimated

Source:- 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book 2016 DES, GNCTD

Table 10.3**PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOOD-GRAIN CROPS IN DELHI
DURING 2005-06 TO 2015-16**

(Production in MT) (Yield in Kg/ Hect)

S. N.	Years	Wheat	Bajra	Jawar	Paddy	Potato
1.	2005-06					
	a. Production	79404	3081	7843	31638	33215
	b. Yield	4344	1845	880	4215	11421
2.	2006-07					
	a. Production	77885	2945	8354	31222	34085
	b. Yield	4355	1850	945	4230	21092
3.	2007-08					
	a. Production	79475	2934	8351	31382	33421
	b. Yield	4355	1849	945	4230	15875
4.	2008-09					
	a. Production	80355	2943	7950	29810	34154
	b. Yield	4360	1900	965	4235	15885
5.	2009-10					
	a. Production	92480	2979	31681	28512	21999
	b. Yield	4340	1875	960	4180	15890
6.	2010-11					
	a. Production	87385	2876	32270	28625	15862
	b. Yield	4350	1878	965	4250	15890
7.	2011-12					
	a. Production	82142	2689	30328	30297	14928
	b. Yield	4340	1872	965	4180	17360
8.	2012-13					
	a. Production	84802	3815	30082	29652	14652
	b. Yield	4360	1878	966	4322	16448
9.	2013-14					
	a. Production	84652	3815	30082	29652	14652
	b. Yield	4360	1878	966	4322	16448
10.	2014-15					
	a. Production	85558	3817	NA	25904	9273
	b. Yield	4419	2513	906	4292	21268
11.	2015-16*					
	a. Production	85558	3817	NA	25904	9273
	b. Yield	4419	2511	960	4292	21268

* Estimated

Source:- 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book 2016 DES, GNCTD

Table 10.4**AREA IRRIGATED IN DELHI BY DIFFERENT SOURCES:
2000-01 TO 2015-16**

S. N.	Years	Canals	Wells	(Hectares)
				Irrigated area
1.	2000-01	2494	31136	33630
2.	2001-02	2498	26414	28912
3.	2002-03	2454	22955	25409
4.	2003-04	2384	22671	25055
5.	2004-05	2301	22529	24830
6.	2005-06	2277	21953	24230
7.	2006-07	2265	21829	24094
8.	2007-08	2249	21783	24032
9.	2008-09	2245	21744	23989
10.	2009-10	2238	21205	23442
11.	2010-11	2241	21742	23982
12.	2011-12	2225	19561	21786
13.	2012-13	2225	19561	21786
14.	2013-14	2225	19561	21786
15.	2014-15	2225	19561	21786
16.	2015-16*	2225	19561	21786

* Estimated

Source: 1. Development Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

Table 10.5**VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2015-16**

S. No	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)				Animals Treated
		Hospitals (inc. one vety. Poly clinic)	Dispensarie	Private Clinic	Lab/ Research Centres	
1.	2000-01	48	27	72	2	363555
2.	2001-02	48	27	72	2	364592
3.	2002-03	48	27	72	2	376734
4.	2003-04	48	27	72	2	390023
5.	2004-05	48	27	72	2	405009
6.	2005-06	48	27	72	2	506017
7.	2006-07	48	27	72	2	470879
8.	2007-08	47	27	200	2	485501
9.	2008-09	48	29	201	2	462778
10.	2009-10	45	29	201	2	406878
11.	2010-11	46	27	212	2	483709
12.	2011-12	45	28	250	2	415986
13.	2012-13	46	28	N/A	1	391152
14.	2013-14	49	28	N/A	2	378359
15.	2014-15	49	26	N/A	2	367518
16.	2015-16	49	26	N/A	2	412363

Source: 1. Development Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

Table 12.1
MOTOR VEHICLES IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Cars and Jeeps	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Ambulance	Auto Rickshaws	Taxies	Buses	Other Passenger Vehicles	Tractors	Goods Vehicle (All Types)	Others	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2005-06	1471858	3078660	2088	74188	20646	25511	18378	4811	128193	5803	4830136
2	2006-07	1599463	3335763	2222	74200	25891	26491	19751	4859	137983	5803	5232426
3	2007-08	1729695	3578199	2226	75297	30704	26933	18967	4855	155871	4637	5627384
4	2008-09	1863574	3808503	2294	83965	4001	28453	19766	4970	170398	4637	6026561
5	2009-10	2017882	4065789	2392	86501	45169	30560	20371	5058	188353	4637	6466713
6	2010-11	2177525	4352963	2503	88200	57887	33067	21178	5148	204428	4637	6947536
7	2011-12	2347276	4654706	2589	88216	68965	34251	23214	5558	223534	4676	7452985
8	2012-13	2483886	4980227	1459	76603	71112	19942	11380	1638	139123	1738	7785608
9	2013-14	2625250	5296163	1519	78750	74758	19641	11289	1651	149147	106	8258274
10	2014-15	2790566	5681265	1527	81633	79606	19729	11284	1637	160156	28	8827431
11	2015-16	2986579	6104070	2990	198137	91073	34365	6368	281159			9704741

Table 12.2
MOTOR VEHICLES - PERCENT 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
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
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
3.	Ambulance	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
4.	Auto Rickshaws	1.54	1.42	1.34	1.39	1.34	1.27	1.18	0.98	0.95	0.92	2.04
5.	Taxies	0.43	0.49	0.54	0.66	0.7	0.83	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.94
6.	Buses	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.35
7.	Other Passenger Vehicles	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.13	0.12	.07
8.	Tractors	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	2.90
9.	Goods Vehicles (All Type)	2.65	2.64	2.77	2.83	2.91	2.94	3.00	1.78	1.80	1.81	
10.	Others	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.001	0.003	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.1
CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER: 1976-77 TO 2013-14

S. No	Year	Connections (Number)		Consumption (LKLD)			Per Capita Consumption (Gallons/Day)
		Metered	Unmetered	Domestic	Commercial & Industrial	Total	
1.	1976-77	210931	28673	1174	387	1561	30.38
2.	1977-78	239854	22633	1414	364	1778	33.17
3.	1978-79	258307	20159	1529	352	1881	33.65
4.	1979-80	314763	16131	1519	364	1883	32.26
5.	1980-81	355157	13143	1542	411	1953	32.07
6.	1981-82	386167	12620	1556	509	2065	32.24
7.	1982-83	409184	11396	1648	490	2138	32.16
8.	1983-84	437251	11185	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	1984-85	475009	10457	1929	507	2436	33.65
10.	1985-86	501174	10054	2524	513	3037	40.22
11.	1986-87	547000	26000	2918	483	3401	43.27
12.	1987-88	580000	30000	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	1988-89	625000	126000	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	1989-90	637914	206850	3534	523	4067	45.57
15.	1990-91	678461	226960	4013	527	4540	49.03
16.	1991-92	700923	245451	4049	556	4605	47.66
17.	1992-93	745029	253977	4082	567	4649	46.66
18.	1993-94	804180	294174	4087	424	4511	43.74
19.	1994-95	826624	311262	4057	433	4490	42.04
20.	1995-96	853807	315687	4114	627	4841	43.76
21.	1996-97	915974	284917	8377	1478	9855	80.24
22.	1997-98	934170	290217	8120	1408	9528	94.11
23.	1998-99	959432	297182	8451	1491	9942	51.00
24.	1999-00	997057	300102	8451	1491	9942	51.00
25.	2000-01	1034724	312000	9295	1475	10770	50.00
26.	2001-02	102326	313112	9296	1640	10936	40.00
27.	2002-03	1139373	322460	9624	1312	10936	39.50
28.	2003-04	1173693	329278	9770	1332	11102	39.00
29.	2004-05	1216542	335052	9842	1343	11185	48.02
30.	2005-06	1256040	342867	9770	1332	11102	47.50
31.	2006-07	1296094	340651	10976	955	11931	48.00
32.	2007-08	1329953	346501	11102	1160	12262	48.00
33.	2008-09	1338944	373354	11997	1260*	13257*	50.00
34.	2009-10	1427768	357256	12143*	1258*	13671*	50.00
35.	2010-11	1480441	314774	13754*	--	13754*	50.00
36.	2011-12	1540968	399930	12789*	1296*	14085*	50.00
37.	2012-13	1647363	330445			13938	50.00
38.	2013-14	1777207	287108			13478	50.00

Source:- Delhi Jal Board.

Notes: - LKLD-Lakh Kilo Liter Daily.

* Includes water losses.

Table 13.2

SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS

S. No.	Years	Settlement		
		Urban Villages	Regularized Unauthorized Colonies	J.J. Resettlement Colonies
1	Settlements			
	a. 2001	135	567	44
	b. 2003	135	567	44
	c. 2007	135	567	44
	d. 2008	135	567	44
	e. 2009	135	567	44
	f. 2010	135	567	44
	g.2011	135	567	44
	h.2012	135	567	44
	i.2013	135	567	44
	j.2014	135	567	44
2.	Sewerage Facilities in settlements			
	a. 2001	93	402	44
	b. 2003	93	458	44
	c. 2007	107	517	44
	d. 2008	108	523	44
	e. 2009	111	530	44
	f. 2010	111	535	44
	g.2011	111	535	44
	h.2012	118	535	44
	i.2013	129	541	44
	j.2014	129	541	44
	k.2015	129	541	44

Table 13.3

PROJECTION OF TOTAL WATER DEMAND UPTO 2021

S. No	Category	Water Demand (MLD)			
		2005	2006	2011	2021
1.	Domestic	2880	3099	3689	3673
2.	Commercial and Institutional	161	178	248	367
3.	Industrial	722	813	1244	2232
	Total	3763	4090	5181	6272

Table 13.4

INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

(MGD)

S. No	Plants	Five Year Plans											
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th *
1.	Chandrawal	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad	--	--	40	80	80	80	100	120	120	120	120	120
3.	Haiderpur	--	--	--	--	50	100	100	200	200	200	200	200
4.	Bhagirathi	--	--	--	--	--	37	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Nangloi	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	40	40
6.	Rainy Wells	--	--	--	5	20	30	47	63	88	100	100	80
7.	Sonia Vihar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	140
8.	Bawana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
9.	Recycling of Water	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	45
10.	Commonwealth Village	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
11.	Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
12.	Okhla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
	Total	60	90	130	175	240	337	437	573	638	650	856	906

Table 13.5
INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END
OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

(MGD)

S. No	Plants	Five Year Plans											
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th *
1	Okhla	36	36	66	66	66	88	100	124	140	140	140	140
2	Coronation Pillar	--	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40	40	40	30
3	Keshopur	--	12	12	12	32	32	62	72	72	72	72	72
4	Rithala	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	40	80	80	80	80
5	Yamuna Vihar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	20	20	35
6	Oxidation pond, Timarpur	--	--	--	--	--	12	12	12	6	6	6	0
7	Vasant Kunj	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	5	5	5	5.2
8	Kondli	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	45	45	45	70
9	Dr. Sen Nursing Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
10	Najafgarh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	5
11	Ghitorni	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	5
12	Pappankalan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	20	40
13	Narela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	10	10
14	Delhi Gate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.2
15	Nilothi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	40	60
16	Mehrauli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5
17	Rohini	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15	15
18	Commonwealth Village	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
19	Kapashera	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20	Chilla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
	Total	36	68	98	98	118	152	216	280	482.4	512.4	513.4	607.26

Note: 11th FYP upto 2009-10

* Proposed

Table 13.6**SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI 2011**

S. No	Sources	Number of Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	All Sources	79115 (100)	3261423 (100)	3340538 (100)
2.	Tap	47004 (59.50)	2669789 (81.90)	2716793 (81.30)
3.	Hand pump/ Tube Well	22567 (28.50)	435410 (13.40)	457977 (13.70)
4.	Well	250 (0.30)	2917 (0.10)	3167 (0.10)
5.	Other including River/ Canal/ Tank/ Spring	9294 (11.80)	153307 (4.70)	162601 (4.90)

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

Table 14.1

AREA OF DELHI DURING 1961-2011: RURAL AND URBAN

(Sq. Km)

S. No	Years	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Area	Per cent	Area	Per cent	Area	Percent
1	1961	326.54	22.0	1157.52	78.0	1484.00	100.0
2	1971	446.30	30.0	1038.70	70.0	1485.00	100.0
3	1981	591.80	40.0	891.10	60.0	1483.00	100.0
4	1991	700.23	47.0	782.77	53.0	1483.00	100.0
5	2001	924.68	62.0	558.32	38.0	1483.00	100.0
6	2011	1113.65	75.0	369.35	25.0	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India

Table 14.2

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 1961-2011

S. No	Years	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km)			Urban Population (lakh)
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1	1961	7225	258	1792	23.59 (88.72)
2	1971	8172	403	2738	36.47 (89.69)
3	1981	9745	507	4194	57.68 (92.73)
4	1991	12098	1212	6532	84.72 (89.94)
5	2001	13957	1592	9240	129.06 (93.18)
6	2011	14698	1135	11320	163.34 (97.50)

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India

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

Table 14.3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AND SOURCE IN DELHI: 2011

S. No	Facilities	Households	Per cent
I.	Total Number of Households	3340538	100.00
II.	Availability of Drinking Water Facilities		
	a. From Treated Source	2511646	75.19
	b. From Un Treated Source	205147	6.14
	c. Covered Well	2541	0.08
	d. Hand pump	177049	5.30
	e. Tube well	280605	8.40
	f. Tank, Pond, Lake	40086	1.20
	g. Any other	120259	3.60
III.	Availability of Drinking Water Source		
	a. Within premises	2618982	78.4
	b. Near the premises	514443	15.4
	c. Away the premises	207113	6.20

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

Table 14.4**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN INDIA AND DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S.No	Number of Dwelling Rooms	India	Delhi
1	No Exclusive Room	3.90	1.30
2	One Room	37.10	32.20
3	Two Rooms	31.70	29.60
4	Three Rooms	14.50	20.00
5	Four Rooms	7.50	10.40
6	Five Rooms	2.60	3.00
7	Six Rooms & Above	2.80	3.50

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

Table 14.5**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUELS USED FOR COOKING IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011**

S. No	Fuels Used for Cooking	1991	2001	2011
1	Total No. of Households	1861576	2554149	3340538
2	Cooking Gas	865072	1737730	3003996
3	Kerosene	774348	623298	175443
4	Cow Dung Cakes	88680	50627	19487
5	Wood	86861	98555	112291
6	Coal /Coak/ Lignite /Charcoal	24666	3713	4476
7	Bio-gas	11913	6874	3017
8	Electricity	2346	1257	1335
9	Others (including Crop Residue & Crop Cooking)	7690	49574	20493
10	All Sources	1861576	2554149	3340538

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Registrar General of India

Table 14.6

CENSUS HOUSES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR USES: 1991, 2001 & 2011

S. No	Details	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
I.	Number of Census Houses	2,446,143	100.00	3,379,956	100.0	4605555	100.00
1.	Vacant Census Houses	293,677	12.00	377,790	11.18	512691	11.13
2.	Occupied Census Houses	2,152,466	88.00	3,002,166	88.82	4092864	88.87
II	Occupied Census Houses by their Uses						
1	Total	2,152,466	100.00	3002,166	100.00	4092864	100.00
2	Residence	1,713,952	79.63	2,316,996	77.18	3176329	88.90
3	Residence-cum other use	88,386	4.11	135,406	4.51	137575	77.6
4	Shop, Office	172,701	8.02	319,233	10.63	377299	3.4
5	School, College, etc.	--	--	7,620	0.25	9709	9.2
6	Hotel, Lodge, Guest House, etc.	2,734	0.13	6,005	0.2	7754	0.2
7	Hospital, Dispensary, etc.	--	--	7,661	0.26	7853	0.2
8	Factory, Workshop, Work shed etc.	86,170	4	80,165	2.67	90945	2.2
9	Place of Worship	3,974	0.18	8,249	0.27	8668	0.2
10	Other Non-residential Use	84,549	3.93	120,831	4.00	237244*	5.8

Source: Census of India, 1991 2001 and 2011, Registrar General of India

* Includes occupied locked census houses

Table 14.7**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR, ROOF AND WALL IN DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Material used	Roof	Wall	Floor
1	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc	1.20	2.70	2.30
2	Plastic, polythene	0.80	0.30	
3	Handmade Tiles	0.30		
4	Machine made tiles	0.60		
5	Bricks	4.20	86.30	2.60
6	Stones/Slate	23.40		14.50
7	G.I Metal, Asbestos Sheet	5.60	0.20	
8	Concrete	63.08	5.50	64.60
9	Not packed with Mortar		1.10	
10	Packed with Mortar		3.70	
11	Mosaic Floor Tiles			15.60
12	Others	0.10	0.20	0.40

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

Table 14.8**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S.No	Source of Lighting	India	Delhi
1	Electricity	67.30	99.10
2	Kerosene	31.40	0.70
3	Solar Energy	0.40	0.10
4	Other Oils	0.20	Nil
5	Others	0.20	0.10
6	No Lighting	0.50	0.10

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

Table 14.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LATRINE FACILITIES IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011

(Per cent)			
S. No	Type of Latrine Facilities	India	Delhi
1	Latrine Facilities Available within premises	46.90	89.50
2	Flush/Pour Flush Latrine Connected to		
	a. Piped Sewer System	12.00	59.30
	b. Septic Tank	22.20	25.50
	c. Other System	2.30	0.90
3	Pit Latrine		
	a. With Slab/ Ventilated Improved Pit	7.60	1.60
	b. Without Slab/ Open pit	1.80	0.20
4	Other Latrine		
	a. Night Soil Disposed into Open drain	0.50	2.10
	b. Night Soil Removed by Human	0.30	--
	c. Night Soil Serviced by Animal	0.20	--
5	Latrine Not Available within Premises	53.10	10.50
	a. Public Latrine	3.20	7.20
	b. Open	49.80	3.30

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

Table 14.10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ASSETS IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011

(Per cent)			
S. No	Type of Assets	India	Delhi
1	Radio, Transistor	19.90	33.40
2	Television	47.20	88.00
3	Computer with Internet	3.10	17.60
4	Computer without Internet	6.40	11.50
5	Total Computer (3+4)	9.50	29.10
6	Landline Telephone	4.00	5.10
7	Mobile Telephone only	53.20	68.30
8	Telephone both Land Line and Mobile	6.00	17.40
9	Bicycle	44.80	30.60
10	Scoter, Motor Cycle, Moped	21.0	38.90
11	Car, Jeep, Van	4.70	20.70
12	None of the specified Assets possessed by Household	17.80	2.90

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

Table 14.11**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF COMMUNICATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Mode of Communication Facilities	India		Delhi	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Radio/ Transistor	35.10	19.90	50.00	33.40
2	Television	31.60	47.20	74.50	88.00
3	Telephone	9.10	63.20	34.70	90.80
4	None of the Specified Mode of Communication	50.40	27.40	18.20	3.50

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

Table 14.12**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Mode of Transportation Facilities	India		Delhi	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Bicycle/ Scooter	43.70	44.80	37.60	30.60
2	Motor Cycles/ Moped	11.70	21.00	28.00	38.90
3	Car/ Jeep/ Van	2.50	4.70	13.00	27.00
4	None of the Specified Mode of Transportation	51.30	44.10	43.10	2.90

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

Table 14.13

CENSUS TOWNS AND INHABITED VILLAGES IN NCT OF DELHI: 1901-2011

S. No	Years	Number of		Remarks
		Villages	Towns	
1	1901	--	2	1901 and 1911, there were 2 towns namely Delhi Municipal Committee and Shahdra (Transferred from Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh)
2	1911	--	2	
3	1921	314	1	1921, there was only one town namely Delhi Municipal Committee.
4	1931	307	3	1931, there were 3 towns viz., 1. Old Delhi which included Municipality, Civil Station Notified Area and Fort of Lal Quila, 2. New Delhi or Imperial Delhi and 3. Shahdra.
5	1941	305	9	1941 census, Delhi Municipality, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Civil Lines and Red Fort became separate towns. In addition, Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli were also treated as towns for the first time in view of their urban characteristics. Thus the number of towns rose to nine.
6	1951	304	10	1951 one more town namely, West Delhi was added, thus raising total number of towns to ten.
7	1961	276	3	Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) came into existence in 1958. In 1961, all the towns except NDMC and Delhi Cantonment were brought under Delhi Municipal Corporation. With this, the total number of towns stood reduced to three.
8	1971	243	3	There was no change in the number of towns.
9	1981	214	30	1981, the number of statutory towns remained unchanged. The concept of census town was adopted for the first time in 1981 census in Union Territory. Accordingly 27 villages were treated as census towns. With this, the total number of towns rose to 30.
10	1991	199	32	1991, 6 out of 27 census towns of 1981 were merged to DMC (U) and 2 census towns were declassified. Ten villages were treated as census towns for the first time. The total number of towns thus rose to 32 (Statutory Towns-3, Census Towns- 29)
11.	2001	158	62	2001 census, 3 census towns of 1991 were urbanized and 2 census towns were declassified. For the first time, 35 villages were treated as Census Towns. Then total number of towns thus rose 62 (Statutory Towns-3, Census Towns-59)
12	2011	105	113	As per Provisional Census 2011, Circular No. 2, there are 112 villages for Census 2011 out of which 105 are inhabited and then on 113 towns in NCT of Delhi out of which 55 are newly created census towns. (Statutory Towns 3, Census Towns- 110)

Sources: - 1.Census of India2001, Series-8, Census Data at a Glance, Directorate of Census.
2. Urban Development Department, GNCTD.

Table 17.1**TEHSIL-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION – 2011**

S. No	Name of Tehsils	Male	Female	Total
1.	Narela	83528	71771	155299
2.	Sarswati Vihar	230582	204007	434589
3.	Model Town	57436	49913	107349
4.	Civil Line	67996	61395	129391
5.	Sadar Bazar	14546	13346	27892
6.	Kotwali	4465	3915	8380
7.	Seelam Pur	92879	82564	175443
8.	Shahdara	19498	17918	37416
9.	Seema Puri	84682	76217	160899
10.	Gandhi Nagar	19743	17718	37461
11.	Vivek Vihar	25309	23112	48421
12.	Preet Vihar	102967	92573	195540
13.	Parliament Street	6676	5940	12616
14.	Connaught Place	2928	2606	5534
15.	Chanakya Puri	8281	6814	15095
16.	Korol Bagh	30203	29146	59352
17.	Paharganj	27807	25808	53615
18.	Daryaganj	15769	14442	30211
19.	Punjabi Bagh	86233	77465	163698
20.	Patel Nagar	83498	73924	157422
21.	Rajouri Garden	30367	24985	55352
22.	Najafgarh	90605	80997	171602
23.	Delhi Contonment	29216	24678	53894
24.	Vasant Vihar	50384	42528	92912
25.	Defence Colony	35958	32522	68480
26.	Hauz Khas	115084	104729	219813
27.	Kalkajki	72157	62476	134633
	Total	1488800	1323509	2812309

Source:- Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi

Table 17.2

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
IN INDIA- 2011**

(Lakh)

S. No	States/ Union Territories	SC Population	ST Population	Per cent of SC/ST to Total Population	
				SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.78	59.18	16.4	7.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	---	9.51	---	68.8
3.	Assam	22.31	38.84	7.2	12.4
4.	Bihar	165.67	13.36	15.9	1.3
5.	Goa	0.25	1.49	1.7	10.2
6.	Gujarat	40.74	89.17	6.7	14.8
7.	Haryana	51.13	---	20.2	---
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17.29	3.92	25.2	5.7
9.	Karnataka	104.75	42.49	17.1	7.0
10.	Kerala	30.40	4.85	9.1	1.5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	113.42	153.17	15.6	21.1
12.	Maharashtra	132.76	105.10	11.8	9.4
13.	Manipur	0.97	9.02	3.8	35.1
14.	Meghalaya	0.17	25.56	0.6	86.1
15.	Mizoram	0.01	10.36	0.1	94.4
16.	Nagaland	---	17.10	---	86.5
17.	Orissa	71.88	95.91	17.1	22.8
18.	Punjab	88.60	--	31.9	--
19.	Rajasthan	122.21	92.38	17.8	13.5
20.	Sikkim	0.28	2.06	4.6	33.8
21.	Tamil Nadu	144.38	7.95	20.0	1.1
22.	Tripura	6.55	11.67	17.8	31.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	413.57	11.34	20.7	0.6
24.	West Bengal	214.63	52.97	23.5	5.8
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.25	14.93	7.4	11.9
26.	Uttarkhand	18.92	2.91	18.8	2.9
27.	Jharkhand	39.86	86.45	12.1	26.2
28.	Chhattisgarh	32.74	78.23	12.8	30.6
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	---	0.28	---	7.5
2.	Chandigarh	1.99	---	18.9	---
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.062	1.78	1.8	52.0
4.	Daman and Diu	0.061	0.15	2.5	6.3
5.	Delhi	28.12	---	16.8	---
6.	Lakshadweep	--	0.61	---	94.8
7.	Puducherry	1.96	---	15.7	---
	India	2013.78	1042.81	16.6	8.6

Source: - Population Profiles, Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India

