

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

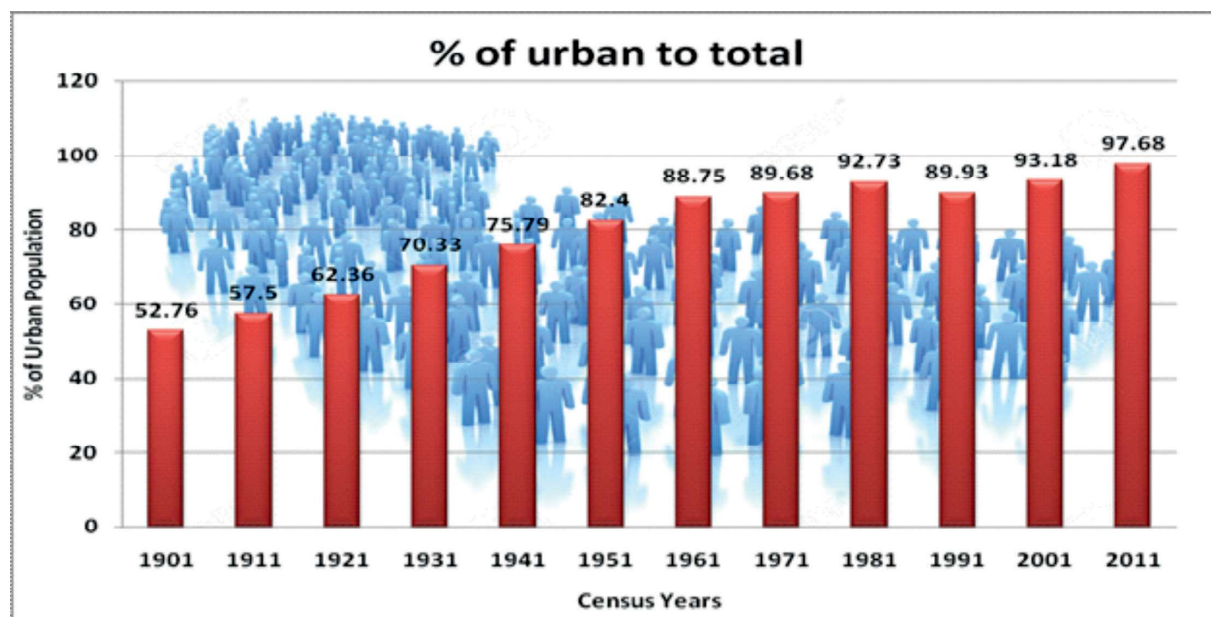
Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.

- 1.2 Affordable housing for poor and middle income class is a very big problem in Delhi. Housing shortage along with poor living conditions of homeless, large number of slums comprising of Jhuggi Jhopri settlements, unauthorized colonies, continuous migration to the city etc. make the people to live in poor conditions without or with less access to basic services and with insufficient housing in Delhi.
- 1.3 Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority. There is wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met out by the unregulated private sector. The housing scenario in Delhi is manifested through the features like substantial housing shortage, large number of household without access to any shelter or shelter with insufficient basic services, huge slum population, large proportion of household living in one room housing units etc.
- 1.4 In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focussed to largely improve the basic services in un-served and under-served areas of Delhi. Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage and sanitation services. The In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects are intended to provide "pucca" houses to people living in slums under the "Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan" scheme. The JNNURM housing projects under construction by DSIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing.
- 1.5 Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act of 2016 as per the Act – 2016 of GOI implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, it is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector, sale of plot, apartment or building etc and to protect the interest of consumers. The Real Estate Appellate Tribunal is to be set up to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority. This Act is a step towards developing the real estate sector

infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.

- 1.6 Housing and Urban Development are the priority sectors in the development planning process of Delhi. DDA is the sole agency responsible for land, land development and public housing in Delhi. Growth of slums, unauthorized colonies and encroachments remain permanent challenges as rate of construction is inadequate compared to growing demand for housing.
- 1.7 Delhi has the highest population density 11,320 persons per sq km. in 2011 despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47.02 % during 1991-2001 to 21.20 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban; with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e. 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
- 1.8 About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 675 slum and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021 (MPD-2021). Of these, 54% are required for the EWS and LIG. About 42% housing units, i.e. about 10 lakh are to be provided by densification and redevelopment of existing residential areas, covering in-situ slum rehabilitation, infill development, regularization and redevelopment of unauthorized colonies and by densification and up-gradation of old residential areas.
- 1.9 Urban basic services are the lifeline of urban living. These essentially include potable water for all and always, affordable 24X7 electricity, sewerage, sanitation and toilets, especially in the localities of the poor, i.e. slums, villages, unauthorized colonies, resettlement colonies etc. The poor need municipal services and waste management to keep the city clean and hygienic. This needs a review of the practices of solid waste management, sweeping and regular maintenance of public spaces, parks and roads. Wastewater and storm water can be the assets by adopting strategy of recycling rainwater harvesting and by innovative ways of drainage, irrigation and urban farming.
- 1.10 High growth of urbanization and the trend of growth of urban population in Delhi during last 12 Census are depicted in the Chart 14.1

CHART 14.1
URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011



2. Housing Conditions in Delhi

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

STATEMENT 14.1

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
A	Number of Census Houses						
1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total no. of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
3	Total no. of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	88.9	81.9	89.1
B	Number of occupied Census Houses						
	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	Occupied Census Houses used as Residence	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7
2	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
3	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
4	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
5	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
7	Factory/ Workshop/ Workshed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
8	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
9	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
10	No. of occupied locked census houses	39,488	804	38,684	1.0	0.8	1.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

- 2.2 As per 2011 Census, out of 46.1 lakh houses in Delhi, only 40.9 lakh were occupied, 77.6% were being used for residential purposes. As regards the other uses 9.2% of these housing units were being used for shops / offices, and 5.8% for entirely for non-residential purposes. The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of “good” houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one – third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair.
- 2.3 The housing stock in Delhi has increased over the years but gap in housing supply is still large. In simple measurement, this gap is measured by the difference between number of households and number of residential units.
- 2.4 The gap in comparison to national situation gathered from census reports. The housing shortage in Delhi declined through 2001-2011 but the decline was slow. However, this definition does not account for housing conditions and congestion. The trend of residential houses and households in Delhi and India during 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 14.2.

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

(In Lakh)

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

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

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

STATEMENT 14.3
CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES

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

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.5 Housing Congestion: More than 60% of the households occupy one-room and two-room dwelling units in Delhi. The UN describes average household size at 2.5 per room, to be above the congestion level. With average household size of 5, housing congestion is a matter of concern (Table 14.4).
- 2.6 Ownership of houses is very high in Delhi with about 68% households having their own houses, as per 2011 census. A district-wise distribution shows that proportion of owned houses is much higher in all districts except New Delhi, where a majority of the government quarters and diplomatic enclaves are located. Migrants generally live in rented accommodations, at least initially before they stabilize in the city. The increase in ownership of houses refers to the growing stabilization process in the city.

STATEMENT 14.4

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

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.7 Ownership of houses in Delhi is also high with 68% of the households owning houses and 28% living in rented premises (2011 Census). The District-wise data (Statement 14.4) reveals that housing ownership is more in Northern District than in Southern Districts. New Delhi being the only District having a higher share of rented houses than owner occupied housing.

STATEMENT 14.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES

	Type of Structure	Condition of Structure			
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total
1.	Pucca	2374529 (99.91)	1403898 (98.25)	134292 (94.03)	3912719 (99.10)
2.	Semi Pucca	2051 (0.09)	21214 (1.48)	3592 (2.51)	26857 (0.68)
3.	All Kutcha	0 (0)	3837 (0.16)	4941 (0.21)	8778 (0.22)
4.	Total	2376580 (60.19)	1428949 (36.19)	142825 (3.62)	3948359

Source: Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, DES, GNCTD

Note: Figures in parenthesis relates Percentage (%) to total.

- 2.8 Statement 14.5 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 99.18% of the total households were residing in pucca houses, 0.01% in semi-pucca houses and 0.81% in kutcha type of houses.
- 2.9 Slums and Unplanned Housing: The Delhi Government conducted a survey of slums and JJ colonies in 2014 and estimated around 0.33 million households (roughly 1.7 million population) residing in such settlements, accounting for about 10% of Delhi's population. In the recent years, the high pace of development in Delhi has led job-seekers to in-migrate here.

STATEMENT 14.6
DISTRIBUTION OF UNPLANNED DWELLING UNITS AND POPULATION

(1)	(2)	(3)
Jhuggi Basti	JJ Basti 755 (Dwelling units required about 0.3 million) Population 1.7 million	Encroached on public land. State Government: 30%, Central Government 70%.
Resettlement Colonies	Colonies 82 (45+37) Plots 267,859 Population not specified	Incorporated within the expanded city with good shelter consolidation without adequate services
Unauthorised Colonies	Colonies 1797 Population 40 lakh	Illegal colonies in violation of Master Plans, no clear land title

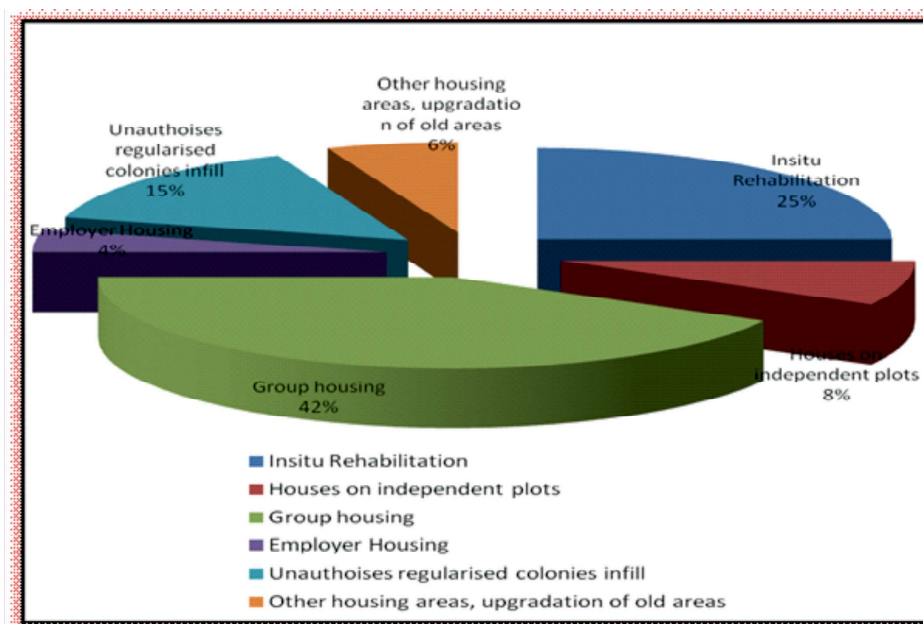
(1)	(2)	(3)
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population two million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on perpetual license basis.
Urban Village	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)/ Population not specified	Notified under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Homeless and Pavement Dwellers	16,000 persons	-

Source: Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board

In order to achieve housing for all by 2022, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded. The component for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be 54% of the total.

- 2.10 Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority under the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. However, given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative would be limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.
- 2.11 As per Master Plan Document 2021, projections for housing are as under:

CHART 14.2
HOUSING PROJECTIONS UNDER MPD 2021



3 Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY) – Housing for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers through low cost and subsidized houses has been envisioned by the Government. The objective of this programme is to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers affordable housing developed in Public Private Partnership.

4 Basic Facilities

The prime consideration for inclusive city is provision to all its citizens with adequate access to basic services like water, sanitation, electricity and transport. As of 2017-2018, electrification was near universal and sanitation accessibility is also quite significant in all except completely unauthorised settlements. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi, status of all amenities provided as in 2001 and 2011 could be seen in statement 14.7:

STATEMENT 14.7
AVAILABILITY OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI

S. No	Items	2001 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of Total Households	2011 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of total Households
1.	Electricity	23.72	92.86	33.11	99.1
2.	Toilet facility	19.91	77.96	29.91	89.5
3.	Electricity and Toilet facility	18.74	73.77	29.80	89.2
4.	Electricity available but no toilet facility	4.98	19.49	3.31	9.9
5.	Toilet available but no electricity	1.17	4.59	0.11	0.3
6.	No electricity and toilet facility	0.65	2.55	0.19	0.6
7.	Water supply				
(i)	Piped water supply	19.24	75.33	27.17	81.3
(ii)	Hand-pumps/tube-wells	5.60	21.91	4.58	13.7
(iii)	Wells	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1
(iv)	Other sources (river/canal/tanks)	0.69	2.72	1.63	4.8

Source: Census, 2011

5. Unauthorized Colonies

5.1 In order to make the life of citizens residing in Unauthorized colonies in Delhi livable and for providing minimum basic civic services with development of road, roadside drain and filling up of low lying area so as to maintain hygienic conditions, Government has consistently been making huge public investment.

5.2 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 Un-authorized Colonies, which are to be regularized as per Government policy. Area of the UCs where about 40 lakh population are residing, are required to be effectively developed through infrastructure services and facilities.

- 5.3 The Delhi Government and its agencies, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Department of Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Works Department (PWD) and Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are providing services in the regularized unauthorized colonies. Delhi Government had distributed provisional regularization certificates to 895 unauthorized colonies in 2008.
- 5.4 I&FC Department has been assigned the development works of unauthorized colonies for construction of streets and side drains in 48 Assembly Constituencies since November 2017 onward in different phases.
- 5.4.1 The Department has prepared 1348 schemes for eligible colonies amounting to ₹ 4199.88 crores till date. The schemes entails, repair/ rising of existing drains, and at some places construction of new drains. Streets are mainly being developed as RMC roads, wherever sewer & water lines have been completed or to be completed after three years. In other cases interlocking tiles or bituminous road are being constructed as per recommendation of Hon'ble area MLA.
- 5.4.2 Administrative approvals & Expenditure sanction have been issued for 1164 works covering 875 colonies in Unauthorized Colonies amounting to ₹ 3527 crores during 2022-23. Against the total 1164 number of A/A & E/S issued, 984 number of works have already been awarded and are in progress, out of which 687 works covering 524 number of unauthorized colonies have been completed so far. The balance works are target to be completed before March 2024.
- 5.4.3 A total expenditure amounting to ₹ 2175.07 crores has been incurred so far. Expenditure of ₹ 75.78 Crores has been incurred in financial year 2018-19, Expenditure of ₹ 696.38 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2019-20, Expenditure of ₹ 665.25 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2020-21, Expenditure of ₹ 563.24 crores has been incurred during the financial year 2021-22 and Expenditure of ₹ 174.42 crores has been incurred upto September 2022 for the financial year 2022-23. A budget authorization of ₹ 350.00 crores have been also received for the current financial year 2022-23 to meet out the current expenses for the ongoing works..
- 5.5 DSIIDC has been carrying out the task of developing infrastructure in unauthorized colonies in Delhi for more than a decade. As per new guidelines circulated by Govt. in December, 2015, it was decided that for the purpose of carrying out development work, no distinction should be made about the colonies eligible for regularization under the regulation for regularization of unauthorized colonies and other colonies. Development work should be undertaken in all the unauthorized colonies.
- 5.5.1 During the Financial year 2021-22 works amounting to ₹ 45.81 crores in 9 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ₹ 636.33 crores is under progress covering 81 colonies as on 30 september2022

5.5.2 Total 8 proposals of shifting of HT/LT lines in unauthorized colonies amount was sanctioned by Power Department to concerned Discoms as per the authorization given by UD Deptt. The Details of proposals sanctioned in FY 2021-22 for shifting of HT/LT lines in unauthorized colonies are given below:

S.No	Scheme	Sanctioned Date	Amount
1.	Shifting/conversion of 66kV D/C O/ H DJB-Matiyala Ckt 1 &2 tower line from Gantry structure (metro pillar No.798) to tower No.13 at Ranaji Enclave length 1350 m. (Regn. No. 1035)	12.10.2021	56399541
2.	Partial conversion of 66kV D/C O/H NJF-BODELA 2ckt 1 & 2 Tower line by laying of 3 C X300 sqm.mm 66kV XLPE Cables (4 No. Cable) from Gantry Structure (Near SaiMandir) to Tower No.8 at NJF Road having route length - 2300 m passing through unauthorised colonies Indira Park Colony (Regn, No.290)	31.03.2022	84639435
4.	Partial conversion of 66kV D/C O/H NJF-BODELA 2 ckt 1 & 2 Tower Line by laying of 30X300 sqm.mm 66kV XLPE Cables (4 No. Cable) from Gantry Structure (Near Sai Mandir) to Tower No.17 at NJF Road having route length 5000 m passing through unauthorised colonies Indira Park Colony (Regn. No.290)	31.03.2022	171011739
5.	Shifting of 11KV O/H line into UG passing over Shyam Vihar, Phase-I, E Block Extn., 30 feet road in division Najafgarh (Regn. No.432)	31.03.2022	3793139
6.	Shifting of 11KV O/H line passing over Shyam Vihar, Phase-I, B Block, 25 feet road in division Najafgarh (Regn. No.432)	31.03.2022	9311459
7.	Conversion of 11KV O/H line into U/G XLPE from Ambey Colony to Chauhan Patti [Regn. No.107 (ELD) & 75 (ELD)Part-1]	31.03.2022	6868730
8.	Conversion of 11kV O/H line into U/G XLPE from E Block Gyandeeep to 4.5 Pusta Sonia Vihar [Regn. No.594 (Part- 3)]	31.03.2022	6716237
9.	Conversion of 11KV O/H line into U/G XLPE from Sabhapur to Milan Garden [Regn. No.75 ELD (Part-5)]	31.03.2022	3665121

6. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 6.1 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has come into existence under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on 1st April, 2010. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as nodal agency for the implementation of scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of jhuggi jhopri clusters in Delhi like improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.
- 6.2 DUSIB is primarily responsible for the qualitative improvement of slum settlements and providing various kinds of services for slum dwellers in the city. It also undertakes works relating to provision of shelters to the urban poor / slum dwellers under the policy for relocation of Slum and JJ dwellers including the provisions of built up flats under exceptional circumstances, when the properties / katras become dangerous / unfit for human habitation. The main thrust is to provide minimal civic infrastructural facilities like toilets, bathrooms and Basti Vikas Kendras (Community Centers) in JJ Clusters.
- 6.3 The broad activities of DUSIB are as follows:
- Construction, Management and Maintenance of Night Shelters.
 - Construction of low cost Housing under EWS for Slum dwellers under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and in-situ rehabilitation of Slum and JJ Bastis existing on the land of DUSIB, Delhi Govt and its agencies under vertical 1 of PMAY.
 - Relocation and rehabilitation of Squatters.
 - In-situ up-gradation of JJ Bastis.
 - Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
 - Construction, Operation & Management and Maintenance of Pay and Use Jan Suvidha (Toilet) Complexes. Use of Toilets has been made free from 01.01.2018.
 - Construction & Maintenance of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
 - Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.
 - Work on behalf of Trans Yamuna Area Development Board.
- 6.4 In-situ development shall be the preferred option, to ensure that development does not lead to a loss of job linkage or additional hours and income lost on commuting to work, where relocated; there will be an emphasis on active intervention to provide mobility or recreating livelihood linkages. Implementation of slum up-gradation may however be phased out and paced as per the financial and resource capacity of the State/City.
- 6.5 Under Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna in order to implement the provisions of rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB is working for in-situ rehabilitation for

slum dwellers. The work of 784 multi-storeyed EWS houses under In-situ slum rehabilitation at Dev Nagar has been awarded on design and build mode but the work could not be taken up on ground due to pending statutory approvals from DJB, Forest and State Environment of Impact Assessment Committee, MCD are yet to be obtained and which are under process. However, approvals from DUAC, AAI, Fire have been obtained and after receiving these approvals work shall be taken up on ground. Further as per, Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 08-07-2020, wherein all the existing completed or incomplete vacant inventory created under JNNURM be utilized for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants/poor.

6.6 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIES OPEN DEFECATION FREE

6.6.1 There are 675 Slum JJ bastis in Delhi having more than 3 lakh jhuggis in which about 15 lakhs population is residing. To maintain the J.J. Cluster in hygienic condition and to provide clean environment, there is an urgent need to curb the habit of mass defecation in open by J.J. dwellers, DUSIB is providing community toilets and baths in J.J. Cluster under Scheme “Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes” under GNCTD. At present DUSIB is maintaining more than 21500 WC seats in Pucca/Prefab/MTV/portable Cubicals in these JJ Bastis through reputed agencies engaged in the field of House Keeping. DUSIB is also providing portable cubical toilets for those locations where there are no water & sewerage facilities. As per decision in 20th meeting of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board all these Community Toilets available to slum dwellers are open to public 24 x 7 ‘free of user charge’ w.e.f. 1st January 2018.

Initiatives taken for toilet:

- DUSIB has taken some initiatives in this process of providing toilet in JJ bastis and will be followed in new toilets as;
- Physically disabled friendly WC provided in Toilet Complexes.
- 1 WC each for male and female opened during odd Hours in night.
- Complete Renovation of old dilapidated toilets taken over from MCD and up gradation of existing toilets with improved specification for better O&M.
- Conducted competition for innovative design for toilet complex in JJ Bastis and based on this competition the external facia of the proposed complexes has been improvised to give better look.
- Provided tap water to all WC seats in existing toilet complexes to improve hygienic condition for the users in the complexes.
- All signage has been standardized, improved and made more informative.
- Strict monitoring of the toilet complexes by deploying exclusive teams for regular inspections.
- Planned portable mobile toilets for the locations which are not having water and sewerage facilities. These toilets will use chemical technology to recycle the water for flushing and also the sludge will be collected and discharge in nearby sewerage

system after 70 to 80 uses.

- NGOs will be roped in this process to sensitize community for their behaviour change in using toilet.
- JJ dwellers are using this facility free of user charge since 01-01-2018. Separate toilets for men, women, children & Divyang.

7. EWS HOUSING (BSUP)

7.1 Under Sub-Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, the Government of India has approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 Projects of DUSIB and one Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹ 2750.91 Crores for the construction of 52584 dwelling units. The constructions of 24524 flats have been completed and 28060 flats are under different stages of construction. Only 4833 could be allotted till date. The issues and problems for low occupancy are very low eligibility rate qualifying for getting the dwelling unit, non-availability of required peripheral infrastructure facilities, apprehension of allottees of losing livelihood after shifting etc. Other issues for in-situ development of JJ clusters are lack of availability of land and for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

7.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa and at Sawda Ghevra in 4060 Units, some minor defects removal and some electrical work is remaining. The DSIIDC has constructed 17660 EWS houses under JNNURM and 16600 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz, Pooth Khurd Ph-II & Ph-III, and TikriKalan. Out of 52,584 houses, 4833 Houses has been allotted (2153 to JJ Dwellers, and 1144 to 1985 Registrants & 1536 to CISF) Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 08-07-2020, wherein all the existing completed or incomplete vacant inventory created under JNNURM be utilized for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants/poor.

- UD GNCTD has requested so many times MoHUA to allow inventory meant for slum rehabilitation to be utilized for relocation/rehabilitation of slum dwellers of JJ bastis where DUSIB has made commitment to land owning agencies/beneficiaries/ JJ dwellers in view for relocation charges/beneficiary contribution deposited prior to the notification of ARHCs. After utilizing 9104 flats for committed relocation, 9535 flats to be offered to DDA on mutually agreed terms and conditions, the remaining 28872 flats including 16600 incomplete houses to be utilized for ARHCs scheme by DUSIB and DSIIDC as per their Jurisdiction.
- Further to in continuation of above requests and various review meetings, Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi vide D.O. No. 14(10/RN/2022/40/21 dt. 11.03.2022 has also requested Hon'ble Minister, MoHUA to consider the above request favorably.
- In the matter of FAO 36/2021 titled Neeta Bhardwaj and others vs. Kamlesh Sharma, the issue of non-allotment of EWS houses taken up/constructed under

JNNURM scheme for a long time, was referred by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide Order dated 01.06.2022 to the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice for assigning the case to the Ld. Division Bench, as a SUO-MOTO Public interest Litigation (PIL) for dated 06.07.2022.

- Further, Hon'ble Dy.CM Delhi vide D.O. dt. 02.08.2022 has requested Hon'ble Minister MoHUA, Gol to seek an early resolution of the pending issues for utilization of these 47511 vacant complete/incomplete flats constructed by DUSIB and DSIIDC under JnNURM. Vide this letter Govt. of NCT of Delhi has proposed to Gol for any one of the following four options:

Option 1: To exempt 9,535 for handing-over to DDA on mutually agreed terms. The DUSIB, has a committed liability of 9,104 flats for which relocation charges had already been deposited either by the land owning agency or by the beneficiaries, therefore, these 9,104 flats may be allowed to be utilized as per approved Policy of GNCTD (prior to notification of ARHCs). In so far as the balance 28872 flats are concerned, these may be allowed to be utilized by GNCTD under ARHCs for which it will select Concessionaire in accordance with the Union Cabinet Decision dated 08.07.2020, and express circular of dated 31.12.2020.

Option 2: DDA may take over all 47511 EWS flats for implementation of ARHCs Scheme of the Govt of India for which DDA shall reimburse cost of the land and State share to GNCTD.

Option 3: MoHUA to exempt 9,104 flats for which relocation charges have already been deposited either by the land owning agency or by the beneficiaries. The remaining flats numbering 38,407 may allowed to be used by GNCTD for use under ARHC scheme of Gol.

Option 4: GNCTD may take complete ownership and decision making powers with respect to all 47511 flats constructed by DUSIB & DSIIDC for which GNCTD would transfer the Central Government's share to Central Govt. Further come outs shall depend on the decisions of MoHUA.

7.3 The agency wise details of Construction of flats including completed flats, allotted flats and occupied flats could be seen in statement 14.8:

STATEMENT 14.8
SUMMARY OF FLATS UNDER PROJECT OF DUSIB, DSIIDC & NDMC

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
DUSIB							
1	Construction of 980 (G+4) five storeyed EWS houses for slum dwellers at Sector 16B, Ph-II, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 31.07.2014)	50.69	980	980	934	934	Please see Note-1
2	Construction of 736 nos. four storeyed EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site no. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 20.09.2013)	21.70	736	736	0	0	Nil
3	Construction of 288 nos. four storeyed EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site no. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 05.12.2013)	8.45	288	288	44	44	Please see Note-2
4	Construction of 1060 nos. five storeyed (G+4) Housing for Slum Dwellers at Site No. A-3, Sultanpuri (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	52.55	1060	1060	0	0	NIL

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
5	Construction of 7620 (G+4) five storeyed EWS houses (under JNNURM) for slum dwellers at Savda Ghewra Ph-III. (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 01.07.2017)	407.68	7620	3560	1144	216	Please see Note-3
6	Construction of 7400 nos (G+4) Five storyed EWS Houses under JNNRUM for Slum dweller at Pkt-II Balaswa Jahangirpuri (Date of Start of work- 01.08.2012) (Date of Completion of work- Work in progress)	459.18	7400	0	0	0	NIL
DSIIDC							
7	Bawana-Narela-Bhorgarh (Date of Start of work- Feb. 2007 to Feb. 2008) (Date of Completion of work- Dec. 2008 to May 2011)	152.1	3868	3868	327	326	
8	Ghogha-Baprola (Date of Start of work- Aug 2007 to Feb 2008) (Date of Completion of work- Dec 2010 to Feb 2013)	257.98	7104	7104	848	851	Please see Note-4
9	Baprola Ph-II (Date of Start of work- Feb -2008) (Date of Completion of work- Feb. - 2013)	98.45	2144	2144	1536	1536	

S. No	Name of Projects	Project Cost	Number of Units to be constructed	Number of Units Completed	Number of Units Allotted	Number of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
10	Bawana (Date of Start of work- Aug -2007) (Date of Completion of work- Dec.- 2010)	28.87	704	704	0		
11	Pooth Khurd Ph-I (Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion of work- Oct. -2016)	222.05	3840	3840	0		
12	Pooth Khurd Ph-II (Date of Start of work- May - 2012) (Date of Completion of work- 35% Progress (Work determined) in Dec-2016)	272.06	4560	0	0		
13	Pooth Khurd Ph-III (Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion of work- 65% Progress (Work determined) in Mar-2019)	363.08	6300	0	0		
14	Tikri Kalan (Date of Start of work- Dec.-2012) (Date of Completion of work- 50% Progress (Work determined) in Mar 2019)	334.18	5740	0	0		
NDMC							
15	Bakkarwala (Date of Start of work- June, 2013) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	21.89	240	240	0		
Total		2750.91	52584	24524	4833	3907	

Note-1	The 934 flats were allotted and the Possession of 934 flats were also handed over to allottees. But the allotment of 8 houses were cancelled after 2 years. Now action is being taken for getting vacated 7 nos cancelled houses within 15 days.
Note-2	44 Flats were allotted to Jhuggi dwellers

Note-3	Out of 7620 Units, in 4060 minor defects removal and some electrical work is remaining. 1144 Flats allotted under the registration scheme 1985. However possession of 216 flats have been given among 1144 allottees
Note-4	3 flats allotted to Anganwardi on lease basis for social work. 624 (608+16) Flats at Baprola are to be allotted to CISF.

8. NIGHT SHELTER

- 8.1 The main focus of DUSIB is to provide shelter to absolutely shelter-less population sleeping on pavement. At present DUSIB is operating & managing 195 Night Shelters having capacity of about 17008 inmates. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) is operating & managing these “Shelter Homes” at various locations in Delhi on 24 hours basis, through “Shelter Management Agencies (SMAs)” In winter the capacity is enhanced to accommodate more persons by erecting water proof Pagoda tents at various places as the number of homeless people during the winter season are increased as compared to remaining period. These Shelter Homes are being operated & managed by DUSIB with the funds allocated under one of the planned schemes of Delhi Govt. Tenders for erecting water proof Pagoda tents at various places as per requirement has been called and these shelters remain operational from 15.11.22 to 15.03.23. Dedicated rescue teams are deployed to shift homeless people sleeping on streets, pavements, road berms under bridge etc. to DUSIB Night Shelters. Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently abled women, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc.
- 8.2 Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently able, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc. These Night Shelters are being managed through Shelter Management Agencies / NGOs. Rescue teams have also been deployed to rescue homeless people in Delhi during the winter season. These night shelters are opened for homeless on 24 X 07 basis and services are being provided free of cost. During winter the control room operates 24 X 7 basis and can be contacted on help line No. 23378789, 23370560 (Landline), 8527898295 (Mobile No.) and e-mail dusibnightsshelters@gmail.com. In addition to this DUSIB has also designed a mobile application (App) “RAINBASERA” to track and rescue homeless people in Delhi.
- 8.3 Each night shelter is equipped with sufficient numbers of blankets, durries, jute mats, bed sheets, pillows, mattresses etc., Drinking water/ Water Cooler/Muyur Jug/ Water dispenser, Electricity connection /Emergency Lights, First aid box and Fire Extinguishers. To make the life in shelter more comfortable in summer, desert coolers have been provided, whereas in winter water heater / geysers have been installed in most of the permanent night shelters to provide warm water for daily needs. For entertainment, color TV sets have been provided in most of the permanent night shelters. Three meals per day are being provided to inmates of Night Shelters.

9. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

- 9.1 For development of Trans Yamuna area in a proper, speedy and sustained manner, Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (TYADB), an advisory Board was constituted in 1994. The Board approves and recommends works for the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area. Various agencies are involved in the development of infrastructure facilities in Trans Yamuna area such as Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works Department, Department of Irrigation and Flood Control. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna are coordinated by the Board
- 9.2 The Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructural development and for securing planned growth of the Trans Yamuna Area so as to reduce the disparity in development between Trans Yamuna Area and other areas of NCT of Delhi. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2011-12 to 2021-22 is presented in Statement 14.9

STATEMENT 14.9
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2011-12 TO 2021-22

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Agency	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	DJB	15.75	15.72	3.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	MCD	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00	-	21.90	34.86	29.47	6.94	9.21
3.	PWD	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	-	-	-	-	2.98	-	-
4.	I & FC	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	-	-	6.52	11.50	8.20	0.68	0.74
5.	UD	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	DUSIB	-	-	-	5.50	-	2.00	-	3.16	3.83	-	-
7.	DSIIDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	-	-	-	-
	Total	88.72	109.47	132.90	110.30	30.00	2.00	29.85	49.52	44.48	7.62	9.95

Source: Urban Development Department, GNCTD

10. Development of Walled City- Delhi

For maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area, a comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared. It involves the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies and professionals for rejuvenating and maintaining the heritage areas. For ensuring the development of Walled city of Delhi, the Shahjanabad Re-development Corporation has been established. The major activity of the Corporation is to promote conservation of built and natural heritage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which needs to be protected, nourished and maintained by all citizens. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do

11. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

11.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

11.1.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development, which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25th June, 2015. The priority of this Mission is to provide water & sewerage including seepage connection to each household. This scheme also has components such as Storm Water Drainage, Developing Greenery & Parks, Urban Transportation, which includes construction of pathways, cycle track, footpath, foot-over bridge, non-motorized transport, multilevel parking, etc. 2.50% of the total SAAP size is mandatory for the greenery projects. AMRUT is centrally sponsored scheme for which 100 % of funds are being provided by the Central Government, in case of NCT of Delhi and funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.

11.1.2 Status of Implementation in Delhi:

- A total of 25 projects were approved for ₹ 802.31 Crores and three projects have also approved against the one dropped project of ₹ 7.92 Crore.
- Hence, out of total 27 projects approved under AMRUT and as of now 13 projects have been completed and 13 are under various stages of completion and 1 has been dropped by NDMC (New Delhi Municipal Council). Out of 13 ongoing projects, 11 are likely to be completed during FY 2022-23. A brief status of AMRUT projects is given in statement 14.10:

STATEMENT 14.10

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	SAAP-I (2015-16)		SAAP-II (2016-17)		SAAP-III (2017-18)			Total	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	
Projects Approved	6	223.07	10	265.73	09	313.51	25	802.31	
Project dropped	-	-	01	7.92	01	30.00	02	37.92	
New projects as replacement	-	-	03	6.52	-	-	03	6.52	
Contract Awarded	6	174.15	12	234.61	08	265.26	26	674.02	
Number of project completed	02	01.15	10	146.51	01	32.16	13	179.82	
Projects under progress	04	173.00	02	88.10	07	233.10	13	494.20	
Projects under tendering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Funds released to Implementing Agencies	158.886	234.448	123.924	517.258					
Expenditure (till 13.10.2022)	151.18	188.31	103.41	442.90					
UCs submitted to MoHUA, GoI	116.59	166.47	74.83	357.89					

SAAP- State Annual Action Plan

- So far, a total amount of ₹ 519.32 Crore [₹ 313.12 + ₹ 206.20] has been received from MoHUA, Gol and ₹ 517.26 Crore has been released to all concerned implementing agencies.
- A total expenditure of ₹ 442.90 Crore has been reported by the various implementing agencies, UCs worth ₹ 357.89 Crore have been submitted to MoHUA, Gol.

11.2 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0)

11.2.1 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 has been designed to realize the aspiration to make all cities 'Water Secure' with aim to provide 100% coverage of water supply to all households in around 4,700 urban local bodies by providing about 2,68 Crore tap connections and 100% coverage of sewerage and septage in 500 AMRUT cities by providing around 2.64 Crore sewer/septage connections, which will benefit more than 10.5 Crore people in urban areas. Total projects funds allocation to NCT of Delhi is ₹ 2880.00 Crore, which includes allocation of ₹ 168.27 Crore for rejuvenation of water bodies/green space; Funds for Administration & Office Expenses is ₹ 93.00 Crore. The funds are released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40; 100% funded by Govt. of India for UTS. Components of the Scheme are (i) Projects, (ii) Administrative & Other Expenses (A&OE), (iii) Information & Education Communication (IEC), (iv) Capacity Building (CB), (v) Reforms & Reforms Incentive, (vi) Pey Jal Survekshan, (vii) Technology Sub-Mission, (viii) Urban Aquifer Management Plan.

11.2.2 Status of implementation of AMRUT 2.0 in NCT of Delhi:

- State Water Action Plan (SWAP) for AMRUT Sarovar as special trench consisting 38 projects worth ₹ 93.023 Crore has approved by the Apex Committee, MoHUA, Gol which was held on 04/07/2022
- State Water Action Plan (SWAP) for AMRUT as trench-1 consisting 28 projects worth ₹ 1064.97 Crore (only CAPEX Cost) has approved by the Apex Committee, MoHUA, Gol which was held on 27/10/2022.

11.3 Smart Cities Mission

11.3.1 The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched the Smart City Mission in 2015 with an aim to provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development-institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long term goal and cities can work towards developing such infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness'. The objective of the mission are:-

- i. Urban mobility Enhanced access to sustainable public transport, smart parking. Non-motorized vehicles (NMVS) and last mile connectivity.
- ii. Inclusive city addressing the needs of the most vulnerable citizens including women, children, disabled and trans-gender individuals.
- iii. City planning and design Improved quality of life through citizen focused planning
- iv. Social development Focus on improved education and healthcare through incorporation of ICT
- v. World's capital setting global standards to meet citizen's aspirations.

11.3.2 The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) was selected as a Smart City under the Smart City Mission (SCM) of Government of India in its first round of selection in January 2016. Thereafter, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as mandated by the SCM was incorporated as NDMC Smart City Limited (NDMC SCL) in July 2016.

11.3.3 The Company has started functioning as per its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. E-Governance & M-Governance, Information Dissemination, Electricity Distribution and Solar Energy are few broad sectors in which NDMC is executing the projects.

11.3.4 SPV has received a grant of ₹ 294.00 Crores from MOHUA, Gol and ₹ 293.00 Crores from NDMC, thereby bringing the seed capital to ₹ 572.00 Crores.

STATEMENT 14.11

(Figures in Crores)

Particulars	Utilization/Expenditure			Utilization/Expenditure		
	Project Fund	A&OE	Total	Project fund	A&OE	Total
Funds received from Gol & transferred to NDMC SCL						
2015-16 – 02.00 Crore	279.00	15.00	294.00	272.88	8.98	281.86
2016-17 – 194.00 Crore						
2020-21 – 98.00 Crore						
Total- 294 .00 crore						
Funds Contributed by NDMC	293	7	300.00	273.21	0	273.21
Total funds	572.00	22.00	594.00	545.96	8.98	555.07

- A total expenditure of ₹ 555.07 crore has been reported by NDMC
- As of now, a total 119 projects envisaged under Smart City Mission and out of these, 92 have been completed & 27 are on-going.

11.4 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is a flagship scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. The Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is the Nodal Department of the State Government

for coordinating the activities of NULM in Delhi. Further, Mission Swaraj has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) for monitoring the implementation of various components under NULM.

11.4.1 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme which envisages reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, regarding which following initiatives have been taken under all the 5 components of NULM

11.4.2 Five components under NULM, which are:

A. Social Mobilization and Institution Development :

NULM envisages mobilization of urban poor households into a three-tiered structure where Set Help groups are formed and federated at area and city level for better social and economic opportunity to the SHGS

At the Community Level: 10-20 members are mobilized to form a Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

At the Area Level: 10-20 such SHGS will be federated into Area Level Federations (ALFs) to collectively deal with larger issues like bank linkage. Inter-group lending, negotiations with higher level structures and to gain greater bargaining power over the rights and privileges of SHGS

At the City Level The ALFS will come together to form City-level Federations (CLFs) The CLF's are expected to work with ALFS. Member SHGs, city administration and financial institutions to ensure social and economic empowerment of the urban poor.

For catalyzing the formation of SHGS and their federations and to promote the financial inclusion of SHG members under NULM, autonomous registered agencies set up by State of Central Government or well established long-standing federations of SHGs or non-government organizations are engaged as Resource Organizations (RO) The role of the Resource Organizations is to facilitate the formation of SHGS and their development bank-linkages their federation at the area and city-levels, training and capacity building and establishing links to Urban Local Bodies

S.No.	Name of Item/Scheme /Activity as the case may be	Total During FY 2022-23
1.	No. of SHGs formed	351
2.	No. of ALF formed	1
3.	No. of revolving fund to SHGs	27

Under SM&ID component to strengthen women entrepreneurs NULM has been promoting SHG women through various initiatives:

- **SHG formation of farmers (Honey Mission):-** Farmer's SHGs for Bee Keeping activity were formed and training was provided to them under HONEY Mission 3 SHGS with 30 Beneficiaries have started bee farming and have earned 1.75 lakhs with this initiative
- **Potters and clay artisans:-** Potters SHGS Distribution of Potter's wheel to each artisan SHG member Initiative was undertaken to make the pottery artisan community self- sufficient in terms of tools and machines Formation of 115 potters SHGs in FY 2022-23
- **Livelihood Training of SHG women in Soap making through K.V.I.C-** Work order for Essential Covid Supplies (soaps, hand-wash & sanitizers) given to SHG women under NULM by DDMA Branch of New Delhi District Administration.
- **Training of SHGs with NIFT:-** Objective is to develop skills of the SHG women who are rudimentary artisans (of Madhubani, Kalamkari & Worli Paintings)
- **Formation of PWD-SHGS:-** SHGS of PWDs have been formed to assist and make them enable towards Atmanirbhar Bharat
- **SHGS formed involved in catering :-** SHGS involved in catering & food activities have been sponsored to banks for Loans under PM-FME
- **HAR GHAR TIRANGA implementation:-** SHGS women have participated under HAR GHAR TIRANGA program in all 11 revenue districts of Delhi.Total 75.000/- Flags have been made by SHGS in Delhi under HAR GHAR TIRANGA program as part of initiative under AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV
- NULM Delhi has also organized SHG Diwali Mela to support the livelihood of urban poor women of Delhi in 11 Revenue District.

B Employment through Skill Training and Placement

The Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) Component under NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The program provides for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. The EST&P Program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market.

The broader objective of the Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) Program is to provide an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood and to increase the income of urban poor through structured market-oriented certified courses that can provide salaried employment and / or self employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards and alleviation of urban poverty on a sustainable basis. Thus, ensuring inclusive growth with increased contribution of skilled urban poor to the National Economy.

S.No	Name of Item/Scheme/Activity as the case may be	Total During FY 2022-23
1.	No. of beneficiaries certified	511
2.	No. of beneficiaries placed	199
3.	Additional activities	Skill/Job Melas organized in all districts of NCT of Delhi

C Self-Employment Program (SEP)

Focusing towards the support over the entrepreneurs of state 18 District Task Force Committee (DTFC) meetings have been held across 11 districts in NCT of Delhi and DTFCs have approved 581 applications and some have been forwarded to the banks for disbursement of loans.

D Shelter for Urban Homeless

The objectives of the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of NULM scheme are to ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security, cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them To also provide access to various entitlements, viz social security pensions ICDS, identity financial inclusion, education, affordable housing etc for homeless population and to formulate structures and framework of engagement for development management and monitoring of shelters and ensuring basic services to homeless persons by state and civil society organizations including homeless collectives.

This component is being implemented by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) in Delhi Construction of 4 New Shelters, refurbishment of 13 shelters and providing Operation and Management expenditure to the shelters in Delhi was approved by the project sanctioning committee. Out of the four (4), two (2) new shelters have already been constructed and operational in Geeta Colony and Dwarka respectively

E SUSV: Support for Urban Street Vendors

It is directly implemented by Urban Development Department Govt. of NCT of Delhi Where Following are being taken-

- Dispute Redressal Committee (DRC) is constituted each in respect of 5 ULBS i.e. NDMC, DCB, South DMC, North DMC and East DMC
- Town Vending Committees (TVC) have been notified in following ULBS

S.No	Name of ULB	Number of TVCs
1	NDMC	01
2	North DMC	11
3	South DMC	09
4	East DMC	06

11.5 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

11.5.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by the Govt. of India on 02.10.2014 with the objectives of elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, scientific solid waste management and creating general awareness on sanitation among others. Earlier the duration of the first phase of mission was of five years which was later extended upto Sep, 2021. Central financial assistance earmarked for Delhi for the entire mission period (2014-2019) is given in statement 14.15.

STATEMENT 14.15

(₹ in Crore)

	IHHT	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	50.16	5.15	263.68	24.61	6.15	349.76
Released	25.08	5.15	169.715	15.84	0.82	214.105
Central Share Utilized	24.29	5.147	114.88	13.24	0.43	157.98

(IHHT- Individual Household Toilets, CT – Community Toilets, SWM – Solid Waste Management, IEC - Information Education & Communication, CB – Capacity Building)

11.5.2 Open Defecation Free (ODF) status

- New Delhi Municipal Council has attained water + status
- South DMC and Delhi Cantonment Board have been certified as ODF++ cities
- East DMC and North DMC have attained ODF+ status.

As of now GNCTD is an ODF+ State/UT.

11.5.3 Solid Waste Management

Discouraging Single Use Plastic:

- Collection of plastic is being done through the innovative measures like Plastic lao, thaila pao, Bartan Bhandar etc. engaging the community. Public at large is being made aware about the importance of collection and segregation of plastic waste through the initiatives like “Bottles for change” (in collaboration with Bisleri), Plog run rallies etc. The plastic waste so collected is being sent to Waste to Energy plants.
- Besides this, various activities are being carried out in collaboration with private sector CSR activities and civil society e.g. My 10kg plastic campaign with IPCA (an NGO) in which 6367 kg. plastic waste has been collected in 2020, Bottle

crusher machines have been set up in collaboration with ONGC. North DMC has setup 'Garbage Cafes' and is also creating a Plastic Free Zone in Karol Bagh Plastic waste processing facilities as well as Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) have been set up.

- By –laws for Plastic Waste Management rules, 2016 (amended in 2018) have been notified.
- Fines are being imposed for effectively banning SUP in accordance with the Order of NGT.
- In pursuance of the decision taken in the PRAGATI meeting dated 24.02.2021, a State Level Special Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD for taking measures to eliminate Single Use Plastic in mission mode. Further, City Level Task Force at the level of each ULB has also been constituted to take effective and time bound actions for plastic waste management as per Plastic Waste Management Rules (PWMR), 2016.
- A 'Committee for reduction of Single Use Plastic' under the Chairmanship of ACS/ Pr. Secretary (UD) has been constituted for the purpose of effective monitoring and coordination among various agencies/stake holders for reduction in use of Single Use Plastic. Four meetings of the Committee have been held so far.

11.5.4 Garbage Free Rating

New Delhi Municipal Council has attained 5-Star Garbage Free Rating.

11.5.5 Swachh Survekshan Ranking

- (i) The year-wise survey report of Swachh Survekshan - a survey conducted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters is given in statement 14.16 :

STATEMENT 14.16

ULBs	Category	SS-2021 Rankings	SS-2022 Rankings
NDMC	(1-3 Lakh population category)	1	3
North DMC	Above 10 Lakh Population (out of total 48 cities)	45	37
South DMC		31	28
East DMC		40	34
Delhi Cantt. Board	Among Cantt. Board	3	5

(ii) Physical progress of Solid Waste Management

Waste Scenario in Delhi (MTPD)

STATEMENT 14.17

ULBs	MSW Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)	MSW Processing facility (MW)	Waste Dumped at SLF(MTPD)	Target date for dumpsite remediation as per DPR
EDMC	2600	550 MTPD recyclable through MRF 50 MTPD through composting/ bio-methanization	12 MW WTE plant, Ghazipur (capacity 1300 MTPD) overhaul, of the plant completed and stands functional since July 2022.	2000 (Ghazipur SLF)	December, 2024
North DMC	4500	2300	24 MW WTE	2400 (Bhalaswa SLF)	July, 2023
APMC	200	0			
SDMC	3500	2050	Capacity – 2050 MTPD Energy Generation- 21 MW by WTE plant	1450- SDMC (Okhla SLF)	December, 2023
DCB	72	41		31 (Okhla SLF)	
NDMC	232	232	WTE-1, WTC-55, OWC – 24, Bio-Gas-6, MRF- 2	-	
Total	11,104	5,223	57 MW	5,881 (at SLFs)	

MTPD – Metric Ton per Day, SLF – Sanitary Land Fill, WTE - Waste To Energy, WTC – Waste To Compost, MW – Mega Watt, MSW - Municipal Solid Waste.

(iii) Proposed Capacity Addition for Municipal Solid Waste

STATEMENT 14.18

Agency	
EDMC	<p>Generation – 2600 MTPD</p> <p>Processed 600 MTPD at WTE Ghazipur (12MW) ; Gap -2000 MTPD</p> <p>Integrated processing facility for 2000 MTPD (1200 MTPD for Bio-methenization + 600 MTPD for WTE+ 200 MTPD for Inert Waste) is to be developed by EDMC in joint venture of NTPC at Ghonda Gujran .</p> <p>Partially function under refurbishment</p> <p>However, the project is abandoned due to land related issues. Allotment of land is being taken up with DDA</p>

North DMC	– Generation 4500 MTPD Processing at WTE, Integrated facility at NarelaBawana 2300 MTPD (24 MW and 70 MT compost) ; Gap – 2200 MTPD MoU has been signed with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for processing 100% Municipal Waste through composting/electricity generation and oil; Partially function under refurbishment
South DMC	– Generation 3500 MTPD (16 MW) Processed 2050 WTE Okhla ; Gap - 1450 MTPD 2000 MTPD WTE at Tehkhand is SBM funded plant which is under Construction. Partially function under refurbishment
NDMC	– Generation 232 MTPD Processed 232 WTE Okhla Besides this, approximate 12 MTPD is processed through 125 compost pits, 5 Bio-methanization
Delhi Cantt. Board	72 MTPD Processed 41 MTPD Gap -31 MTPD No proposal received

(iv) Bulk Waste Generators

STATEMENT 14.19
WASTE SCENARIO IN DELHI (MTPD)

Name of ULBs	Identified No.	Waste Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)
East MCD	644	136	07
North MCD	452	59	24
South MCD	328	41	41
NDMC	25	15	4.5
Total	1449	251	76.5

(v) Solid Waste Management – Door to Door Collection**STATEMENT 14.20**

Name of ULBs	No. of Wards	Wards with Door to Door Collection	Target date for 100% Door to Door collection	Segregation at Source	Timeline for 100% source segregation
East MCD	64	64	100% outsourced	33	31.12.2023
North MCD	104	104		66	31.12.2023
South MCD	104	104	Achieved	49	31.12.2023
NDMC	14	14	Achieved	14	Achieved
DCB	08	08	Achieved	08	Achieved
Total	294	294		170(57.82%)	

11.5.6 Construction & Demolition Waste Scenario in Delhi

STATEMENT 14.21

1.	Generation of C&D Waste	5000 MTPD
2.	C&D waste collected per day	4500 MTPD
3.	C&D Collection Sites	167
4.	Active Landfills	3 (Bhalswa, Gazipur & Okhla)
5.	C&D waste processing facilities	1 North Delhi - Burari (2000 TPD) 1 East Delhi – Shastri Park (1000 TPD) 1 SDMC – Bakkarwal (500TPD)
6.	Proposed C&D waste processing facilities	North DMC – Ranikhera 1000 TPD Tender issued

11.6 SBM (U) 2.0

- i. Second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 01 October, 2021 with duration of 5 years. SBM (U) 2.0 will focus on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management outcomes achieved during first phase and accelerate the momentum generated during the first phase.
- ii. The mission will focus on ensuring complete access to sanitation facilities to serve additional population migrating from rural to urban areas. Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities, C & D waste processing facilities, phasing out of single use plastic, remediation of all Legacy waste at dumpsites and greater emphasis on source segregation will be key focus areas under sustainable Solid Waste Management.
- iii. All statutory towns are expected to become at least ODF+ and all cities are expected to achieve at least 3 stars Garbage Free Certification under SBM (U) 2.0. Delhi has achieved the status of ODF city. Well-being of sanitation and informal waste workers will also be specially focused under the new phase.

(In Crore)

	CT/PT	UWM	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	52.8	0	436.1	135.6	68.1	692.6
Released	0	0	174.44	0	0.10	174.54
Central Share Utilized	0	0	0	0	0	0

(CT- Community Toilets, PT – Public Toilets, UWM- Used Water Management SWM – Solid Waste Management, IEC - Information Education & Communication, CB – Capacity Building)

12. Challenges for Housing and Urban Spaces

- i. **Multiplicity of Land Ownership:** Multiplicity of authorities, lack of land ownership with concerned agencies, limited power with the DUSIB to provide services, and legal restraints, are some major bottlenecks. In situ up gradation depends on proper

security of tenure based on clear land title. In Delhi, 30% of the slums are on State Government land, whilst the rest are on Central Government land. Land is not a State subject in Delhi; and DDA, a Central Government organ, is the sole implementing authority of Delhi Master Plan 2021. Railways, Local Bodies, Delhi Jal Board and the like are some other major landowners. There is confusion regarding land ownership among various public agencies.

- ii. **Exclusion:** Poor migrants and low-income dwellers fail to avail of various subsidies, for want of proper documents and they do not know who to approach. Lack of education also acts as a barrier.
- iii. **Development Control:** Unauthorized colonies are regularized from time to time. Once regularized, uncontrolled construction activities multiply in these colonies. Plots have been sub-divided continuously in the informal settlements and notified slums, resulting in poorly ventilated houses with inadequate infrastructure and poor accessibility. Urban villages also face similar problems.
- iv. **Land Availability and Costs:** Land costs are very high, making affordable housing a challenge. The growth of satellite cities has significantly diverted population flows to outside Delhi but has not resulted in a decline in land price. Poor new migrants do not get affordable accommodation close to the area of work, thwarting inclusion.
- v. **Basic Services and Infrastructure:** To ensure equitable urban development, piped water, electricity and toilets need to be provided to every house. In cases where people do not own land, services are provided at the community level on a shared basis. For all this, properly covered drains with outfalls, solid waste collection and disposal with networking to city's infrastructure are the need of the hour. These are constrained by non-availability of adequate resources and the city's capacity to provide these services.
- vi. **Linkages with Livelihoods:** Economically weaker sections often work in the informal sectors. Many use their homes as spaces for economic activities. Housing provided at the peripheries of the city might disrupt their livelihoods, the periphery being far away from the work place. Provision of shared household services like water, sanitation and electricity also has an impact on the productivity of the poor. Availability of finance is often linked to legal land tenure, which is generally not available to these sections which again are an impediment to achieving higher productivity.
- vii. **City wide Integration:** Slums are developed often as standalone-efforts, without integrating them with the city's development plan. Hence, low-income settlements are often not connected to mainstream development. This results in lack of accountability and community involvement. Inclusiveness cannot be achieved without proper institutional framework.
- viii. **Legal Constraints:** Several courts have passed judgments in favor of demolition of unauthorized structures. This has led to eviction of several shelter-less people, and poses a threat to the inclusiveness of the city.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible.
➤	Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage and sanitation services.
➤	The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of “good” houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. In order to achieve housing for all by 2022, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded.
➤	DSIIDC has been carrying out the task of developing infrastructure in unauthorized colonies in Delhi for more than a decade. During the Financial year 2021-22 works amounting to ` 45.81 crores in 9 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ` 636.33 crores is under progress covering 81 colonies as on 30th September 2022.
➤	Under Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna in order to implement the provisions of rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB is working for in-situ rehabilitation for slum dwellers.
➤	AMRUT is centrally sponsored scheme for which 100 % of funds are being provided by the Central Government, in case of NCT of Delhi and funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.
➤	Mission Swaraj has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) for monitoring the implementation of various components under NULM.
➤	Second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 01 October, 2021 with duration of 5 years. SBM (U) 2.0 will focus on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management outcomes achieved during first phase and accelerate the momentum generated during the first phase. Delhi has achieved the status of ODF city.