Delhi

Major Achievements

http://delhigovt.nic.in/newdelhi/achievements.asp
http://www.sheiladikshit.net/achievements.php

Compiled

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Major Achievements

- **Fundamental Reforms in Power Sector.**
- **Metro Rail in Delhi.**
- Public transport system changed to CNG.
- Construction of 44 flyovers-cum-grade separators under progress. 16 flyovers completed and opened to traffic.
- New hospitals and expansion of bed capacity of existing hospitals.
- 1200 citizen groups - RWAs, MTAs and Industrial Associations in ‘Bhagidari’ with Government.
- ‘Stree Shakti’ campaign launched for the empowerment of women.
- Stree Kosh (Gender Resource) Centres established at Shahbad Daulatpur.
- Construction of Under Ground Reservoirs (UGR) and Booster Pumping Stations.
- Water production and supply increased from 577.5 MGD to 655 MGD.
- Major project of bringing 270 cusec of water to Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant under advanced stage of completion.
- 62 sq. Kms. perceptible increases in forest cover in Delhi.
- Successful campaigns with community participation: Anti Fire Crackers, Clean Yamuna, Khelo Holi Naturally and Say No to Plastic Bags.
- Distinct improvement recorded in the ambient air quality of Delhi.

**Delhi Growth Rate:**

**BJP – 1993-1998:** 4.8%

**Cong – 1998- 2013:** 11.3%
Economy:

- Highest average growth rate of 10.33% per annum in last 5 year period
- Per capita income has grown from Rs 35,000 to Rs 2 lakhs, highest in India
- Tax collection has increased 935% in the past 15 years
- Delhi is a revenue surplus state
- Delhi receives a central grant of 6% from the Central Govt; the lowest grant in the country, both in percentage terms as well as in absolute number

Education:

Focus on Performance

Budget spend increased from Rs 899 Cr in 1998 to Rs 5900 Cr in 2013

Impact
• Higher Enrolments
• Better Results
• More Institutes of Higher Learning (50,000 additional higher education seats created as a result)
• Of the top 200 CBSE Govt. School students ACROSS INDIA, 124 are from Delhi!
• Delhi schools have the best results in CBSE Class XII across India

**Transport and Infrastructure:**

The city saw a massive transformation, built on the pillars of Upgraded Infrastructure, Modernised Public Transport & Clean Transport

**Upgraded Infrastructure**

• 66 New Flyovers from 9
• 67 Foot Over Bridges and 29 new subway
• 4.5 Km elevated roads, and 16.9 Km under construction
• 674 Roads taken from civic agencies for widening
• 32,000 Km Road network
• 5 lakh streetlights (from 2)

*Savings*  
Cost Savings: Rs 8,400 crores p.a.

*Time*  
(30 % pop, 15 mts pd) - 56,875 yrs

**Modernised Public Transport**

• 25 lakh people commute everyday on the Delhi Metro that covers 187 km with 100 km under construction.
• 45 lakhs per day on DTC
• Of the 6000 buses, a large number are low floor, state of the art, air conditioned with automatic gears
• Ground infrastructure has received a major overhaul with 3 spanking new bus terminals!

*Accidents*  
Major: - 145 to 73, Minor: - 506 to 191

**Health:**

With a tenfold increase in Govt. spending on health over the past 15 years, Delhi is the highest per capita spender on health in the country
Power:

Creating Capacities

- Peak supply has grown from 2050 MW in 1997 to 5645 MW in 2013
- Installed capacity has been doubled from 1054 MW to 2235 MW

Enhancing Efficiencies

- Electricity losses that were at 49% in 1997 have been brought down to 15% today
- 1689 Transformer failures were reported in 1997. In 2012, there were 20 failures.
- Consumer base grew from 22 lakh subscribers to 45 lakh subscribers
98.8% of Delhi’s electricity is purchased from Government companies.

**Per Unit:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs 1.5</th>
<th>Rs 6.5</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of Purchase</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Rate</td>
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<td>Rs 5.19</td>
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in 10 yrs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units (1 Month Billing)</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>127</th>
<th>693</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs.307/-</td>
<td>Rs.1106/-</td>
<td>Rs.5115/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Rs.130/-</td>
<td>Rs.450/-</td>
<td>Rs.4580/-</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units (1 Month Billing)</th>
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<th>308</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>Rs.420/-</td>
<td>Rs.1120/-</td>
<td>Rs.2010/-</td>
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<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Rs.340/-</td>
<td>Rs.660/-</td>
<td>Rs.1470/-</td>
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<table>
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<th>371</th>
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<td>Indore</td>
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<td>Rs.1505/-</td>
<td>Rs.2830/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Rs.570/-</td>
<td>Rs.1220/-</td>
<td>Rs.1980/-</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Units (1 Month Billing)</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>139</th>
<th>360</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>Rs.415/-</td>
<td>Rs.504/-</td>
<td>Rs.1612/-</td>
<td>Rs.2076/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Rs.420/-</td>
<td>Rs.500/-</td>
<td>Rs.490/-</td>
<td>Rs.1760/-</td>
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Water and Sanitation:

• Total waterline network is 14500 Km Vs 8000 Km in 1998
• 82% of population has access to tap water in Delhi
• Water connections have grown from 12 lakhs in 1998 to 19.65 lakhs in 2013
• Sewage treatment capacity increased by 77%. 59 Km Interceptor sewer project kicked off and will be operational by July 2014

Social Security:

Improving lives of the vulnerable and under privileged.
Children

- Laadli Scheme - An education linked financial assistance for the girl child. 6,00,000 girls already registered with over 50,000 girls having received the maturity amount- Impact of this is a higher ratio of enrolment of girls
- Kishori Scheme - Sanitary napkins made available to 7 lakh girl students absolutely free of cost
- Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana - 9 lakh children covered under this health insurance program for all Govt. school going children
- Drop Out rate at 2% (lowest in India)

Women

- Gender Resource Centers - 134 GRCs linked to 6 lakh women, work through health clinics, vocational training, awareness camps, nutrition camps, etc.
- Annashree Yojana - Rs 600 per month transferred to the senior most female member of the family - India’s 1st Direct Cash Transfer - over 1.2 lakh families. Addresses cost differential between market rate and PDS rate

Other Initiatives

- Pension of Rs 1500 per month for Senior Citizens, Widows, Handicapped, Trans Gender, HIV/AIDs - highest in India
- At 45 locations around Delhi, hot and nutritious meals provided for Rs 16 under the Jan Aahar scheme. Aaap Ki Rasoi provides free food by NGOs (soup kitchens)

Safety for Women:

While Law & Order is not under the Delhi Govt. the CM has initiated several measures to help create safer conditions for women:-

- Exclusive Helpline No.181 for women in distress anywhere, any time in Delhi launched. 90% of the cases dealt with and relief given to women
- 4 Homes for “Women in distress” functional
- Setting up of Special Courts for Trial of offences against children. Five Fast Track Courts also set up for speedy trial of cases of sexual abuse
- 100 Awaz Uthao collectives formed in vulnerable areas of Delhi under Safe City programme for women/girls. Focus on community involvement in support of women in distress
Other Safety Measures:

City of the Future:-

• Create a framework for citizens to influence city policy using Bhagidari 2
• Overhaul public utilities, make them fully accountable
• Collaborate with domestic and international partners to turn Delhi into a human resource hub - from more seats in Higher Education to Skill Development centers
• Double Delhi’s GDP in 5 years by transforming it into a service and knowledge based economy
• Create employment opportunities and raise average income levels
• Unified chain of command for running the state
• Ashraya Homes