

BUDGET SPEECH

2023-2024

[PART-A]

Hon'ble Speaker sir and members of this august House,

1. Today, I am present before all of you as the Finance Minister to present the budget for the year 2023-24 in the Delhi Assembly. I feel very grateful, honored and humbled for this responsibility. I would have been more happy if this budget was presented by our respected former Deputy CM Shri Manish Sisodia ji as always. This is the 9th budget of this government and my first as the Finance Minister. I would like to thank the honorable Chief Minister from the bottom of my heart for giving me this opportunity to present the budget for the 2 crore people of Delhi. We all know that the Budget is not just a document of numbers and announcements, it is a manifestation of the hopes and aspirations of every *aam-aadmi*.

This budget has been prepared with the pure and true spirit of public welfare and enhancement of happiness in the life of every person of Delhi. While preparing the budget, I am reminded of the immortal message of the Upanishads:

Sarve bhavantu sukhinah, Sarve santu niramayah

Sarve bhadrani pashyant, Ma kashid dukh bhag bahvet.

2. Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi has seen unprecedented progress over the last eight years. Today the word "Delhi model" evokes a ray of new hope across the length and breadth of the country. It stands as an assurance to the poorest of the poor that the government will provide free and world-class education and health facilities for their family. It stands as an

assurance that in these times of unprecedented price-rise, the government will provide them with free essential public services such as water and 24x7 electricity. It also stands as a commitment of the government that works honestly and with zero-tolerance to corruption, through schemes such as doorstep delivery of 100+ services or the recently introduced faceless services in the transport department. Here, the citizen doesn't have to make endless trips to government offices to get his work done, but the government reaches out to ensure all citizens' needs are fulfilled in a timely and efficient manner, without reliance on middlemen.

3. Yet another facet of the Delhi model, Speaker sir, is to fulfil the aspirations of our people. Delhi is a source of pride not just for the 2 Crore people residing in the national capital, but for all the 140 Crore people of India. Delhi is a symbol of India's progress and potential in the 21st century. And that is why, the face and the infrastructure of Delhi matters.
4. Over the last eight years, the Delhi government has completed some landmark infrastructure projects that have changed the face of Delhi. The Signature Bridge, which was completed in 2018 is a source of pride for the people of Delhi. Phase II of the Barapullah flyover connecting Sarai Kale Khan and INA market was also completed in 2018. These projects were a symbol of endless delays and inefficiencies of the past governments of Delhi. Phase III of Barapullah Flyover is expected to be completed soon. This year, works on the Ashram flyover and underpass were also completed easing out the daily commute for close to 4 lakh vehicles in Delhi. It gives me tremendous pride to share that in the last eight years the

PWD has constructed 28 new flyovers, elevated roads and bridges that have significantly improved commute for the people of Delhi.

5. At the same time, this government has invested in providing modern, world class public transport for the people of Delhi. The network of Delhi metro has significantly expanded and doubled in the last eight years. In the first 17 years since the construction of Delhi metro started in 1998 and until March 2015, a total of 193 km of rail network and 143 metro stations were constructed. However, in the past eight years i.e. from 2015 to 2023, the network length of Delhi metro has doubled to 390 km and so have the number of stations at 286. The public bus network of Delhi has also seen an unprecedented expansion in this period from 5,842 buses in 2015 to 7,379 buses in 2023, the highest in the history of Delhi so far.
6. In the budget for 2021-22, termed as Deshbhakti budget, our government had announced an ambitious plan that filled the heart of every Delhiite with pride. The government had committed to install 500 high mast flags across the length and breadth of the city to celebrate the 75th anniversary of India's independence. It is with tremendous pride that I share today that the government has fulfilled its promise and rightfully earned the tag of the "city of tricolours". Rarely does one pass by any road stretch in Delhi today without seeing the magnificent tricolour flying with pride in the skies of Delhi.
7. Speaker sir, the coming year is going to be a significant one for Delhi as we will be hosting India's first G20 summit. The entire world's eyes are going to be on Delhi. Building on the landmark infrastructure projects initiated by the Kejriwal government over the

past eight years, the coming year presents a tremendous opportunity for Delhi to showcase itself as a clean, beautiful, and modern city on the global stage. Therefore, I shall be dedicating this year's budget towards the vision of our Hon'ble Chief Minister of making

'Clean, Beautiful and Modern Delhi'

that will be a source of pride for every Indian. We will be launching the biggest such effort in the history of Delhi, or perhaps any Indian city, for upgradation and beautification of over 1400 kms of the entire PWD road network, which forms the core network of roads in Delhi. From repairing and recarpeting the entire network of roads and footpaths to make them pedestrian friendly, to ensuring end to end greening of unpaved areas adjoining the roads to initiating regular mechanical sweeping and washing of the entire road network, this project will transform how Delhi's roads look.

8. Besides upgradation of existing road network, our government will continue its efforts towards modernisation of Delhi's transport network through the construction of 29 new flyovers/underpasses/bridges, 3 world-class ISBTs modelled along the line of airports and Phase 4 expansion of Metro Rail network. We will be inducting a record number of 1600 modern, zero-emission electric buses this year, which will make Delhi's electric bus fleet the largest among all states in India by the end of 2023. We will also begin the installation of 1400 new and modern bus queue shelters (BQS) with digital screens with modern Passenger Information System (PIS) will display the arrival time of buses. The dream of a clean and beautiful Delhi is incomplete without a clean and beautiful Yamuna. In the next year, we will rapidly expand the reach of the

sewer network to all the colonies and JJ clusters of Delhi and upgrade the capacities of our sewage treatment plants on a war footing to achieve the vision of Clean Yamuna.

9. Speaker sir, the three garbage mountains of Delhi have been a dark spot on Delhi's image for several decades now. Though the task of clearing these garbage mountains falls in the domain of MCD, for the sake of the people of Delhi, we will work hand in hand with the MCD and provide them whatever support necessary to ensure that we see the end of Delhi's three garbage mountains at the earliest.
10. By taking all these steps, this year's budget with a huge outlay for Capital expenditure of over ₹ 21,000 Crore towards Infrastructure projects presents a clear and a comprehensive plan to transform Delhi into a 'clean, beautiful and modern city' that every Indian can take pride in.

ECONOMIC SCENARIO OF DELHI

11. Before discussing the budget proposals for the next year, I want to talk a little about Delhi's economy. Delhi, besides being the capital of India, is a major commercial and economic hub. The economic growth of Delhi is very important, and it plays a vital role in the economic development plans of India. International trade, financial services, commercial development and government sectors are major contributors to Delhi's economy.
12. Delhi's economy is now slowly emerging from the economic challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, Delhi's GSDP is likely to increase from ₹ 9,04,642 Crore in the year 2021-22 to ₹

10,43,759 Crore in 2022-23 at prevailing market prices - an increase of 15.38 %.

13. I would also like to clarify that the real growth rate of Delhi's GSDP in the year 2022-23 is likely to be 9.18%. Whereas at National level, this growth rate is estimated to be 7.0%. This means that we are again attaining the level of pre-pandemic economic activities.
14. It may be noted that Delhi's GSDP expanded at 18.50% at current prices and 9.14% at constant prices during the year 2021-22, which reflects the impact of the effective measures taken for control of COVID-19 pandemic.
15. The contribution of Delhi's real GSDP to the national GDP is estimated to increase from 3.94% in 2011-12 to 4.09% in 2022-23, whereas Delhi accounts for only 1.53% of the country's total population. I would like to point out that the service sector contributes mainly to the economy of Delhi and contributes 84.84% to the Gross State Value Added at prevailing market prices, while the secondary sector contributes 12.53% and the primary sector contributes 2.63%.
16. Delhi's per capita income is likely to increase to ₹ 4,44,768 at current prices in the financial year 2022-23. In the year 2021-22, it was ₹ 3,89,529. This shows an increase of 14.18% in Delhi's per capita income in 2022-23. Delhi's per capita income for the year 2022-23 is almost 2.6 times higher than the national average of ₹ 1,72,000.
17. Speaker sir, all these numbers reflect that Delhi Government has successfully navigated the economic challenges imposed by the

Covid-19 pandemic. Our government has made a major contribution in improving the state of Delhi's economy in the last 8 years, credit for which goes to its innovative and progressive approach to governance.

18. Delhi's per capita income ranks third highest among all states in India, and the highest among states with over 1 Crore population. Delhi also has emerged as the state with the highest minimum wages in the country since Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal ji came to power. This shows that not only the average income of a common resident of Delhi is higher than the rest of the country but also the minimum wage of the poorest people of Delhi is the highest in the country. This is at the heart of Delhi's Model of Economic Development, which ensures that the economic condition of the masses remain strong and people are capable to buy various items according to their income and meet their economic needs.

REVISED ESTIMATES 2022-23

19. The Revised Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23 is ₹ 72,500 Crore as against the Approved Budget Estimate of ₹ 75,800 Crore. The proposed revised estimate of ₹ 72,500 Crore is 18.52% higher than the actual expenditure of ₹ 61,172 Crore in 2021-22. The Revised Estimate amounting to ₹ 72,500 Crore includes ₹ 53,296 Crore for revenue expenditure and ₹ 19,204 Crore for capital expenditure.
20. Establishment expenditure and other committed liabilities are proposed to be increased from ₹ 32,200 Crore in the Approved

Budget Estimates for 2022-23 to ₹ 33,800 Crore in the Revised Estimates. ₹ 38,700 Crore is proposed in the Revised Estimates for schemes/projects in 2022-23. It was ₹ 43,600 Crore in the approved budget estimate.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS SOUGHT FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

21. Sir, second and last batch of Supplementary Demand for Grants of ₹ 159.17 Crore will be required in the Revised Estimates during the year 2022-23. Therefore, I seek the approval of the House for the Supplementary Demands for Grants.
22. **Now, I present the Budget Estimates for the next Financial Year before this House:**

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2023-24

23. The total expenditure of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi during 2014-15 before our government came to power was ₹ 30,940 Crore. Our government presented the first full budget in June 2015 with an estimated budget of ₹ 41,129 Crore.
24. It is with great pleasure that I propose a budget of ₹ 78,800 Crore for the year 2023-24. This is almost two and a half times the expenditure of ₹ 30,940 Crore in the year 2014-15, and 8.69% higher than the revised estimates for 2022-23.
25. Significantly, the Budget Estimate of ₹ 78,800 Crore for 2023-24 includes ₹ 56,983 Crore under Revenue expenditure and an outlay of ₹ 21,817 Crore under Capital expenditure.. The share of Capital

expenditure as part of the overall budget has also risen to 27.68% in this year's budget. The Capital expenditure of ₹ 21,817 Crore is almost three times the capital outlay of ₹ 7,430 Crore in 2014-15. In the budget of ₹ 78,800 Crore, ₹ 35,100 Crore is for establishment and other committed expenditure and ₹ 43,700 Crore is for schemes/programmes and projects.

26. Speaker sir, I must mention here that the historic rise in Delhi's budget over the last eight years has happened despite the step-motherly treatment by the Central government in allocating Delhi's legitimate share from the central pool of taxes and duties. While other states receive a share from 42% of all taxes collected by the Central government, Delhi's share from the central pool of taxes has remained frozen at ₹ 325 Crore since 2001-02 and until this year 2022-23. This is negligible given that Delhi contributes over ₹ 1.75 lakh Crore in Income tax to the Central government every year and Delhi's legitimate share in the central pool of taxes is approximately ₹ 6,400 Crores. Moreover, for the next financial year 2023-24, the Central government has now done away with ₹ 325 Crore as Delhi's share from the central pool of taxes. This is economic discrimination and gross injustice to the people of Delhi.

27. Like several states across India, Delhi is also severely impacted because of the termination of the GST compensation program in June 2022. It is expected that the losses in revenue will run upto ₹ 12,000 Crore annually. The promise of GST leading to a buoyant state revenue hasn't been realised due to multiple reasons including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The resultant gap in revenue collection can lead to a drastic reduction in expenditure for various

developmental programs and the overall development of the National Capital Territory. We have appealed to the Central Government to, therefore, continue providing compensation for the next 5 years until the GST collections achieve the 14% annual growth rate.

28. The proposed budget of ₹ 78,800 Crore for the year 2023-24 is to be financed by ₹ 53,565 Crore from tax revenue, ₹ 1,050 Crore from non-tax revenue, ₹ 10,000 Crore from small savings loan, ₹ 622 Crore from capital receipts, ₹ 3,802 Crore from GST compensation, ₹ 3,167 Crore from centrally sponsored schemes and only ₹ 1,168 Crore will be funded from the grant-in-aid of the Government of India and the rest from the opening balance.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO LOCAL BODIES

29. Speaker Sir, our government will provide a total financial assistance of ₹ 8,241 Crore to the local bodies in the Budget Estimates for 2023-24. Of this, ₹ 2,659 Crore will be in the form of linked funds for implementation of schemes/programmes/projects by the local body, ₹ 2,492 Crore will be in the form of Basic Tax Assignment (BTA) and ₹ 2,240 Crore will be provided to the local body as part of Stamp and Registration charges and one-time parking charges.

The above amount includes ₹ 850 Crore to be given as Loan to local bodies.

CLEAN, BEAUTIFUL AND MODERN DELHI

30. Speaker sir, I will now present our comprehensive plan for transforming Delhi into a 'clean, beautiful and modern city'. When

any Indian travels abroad, the first thing that strikes them is how neat, clean and organised their roads are. They see proper road markings, street signages and pedestrian footpaths that even children or senior citizens or the differently abled can comfortably use. They see an atmosphere of cleanliness with little dust or litter lying around, and all of this makes them wonder, “Why are Indian roads not like this? Is this even possible in India?”

31. Speaker sir, this was the exact thought behind the vision of our Hon'ble Chief Minister when we initiated the pilot project for redevelopment and beautification of 16 different road stretches in Delhi ranging up to 8 kilometres length, along the lines of European roads. It was an attempt to see how different kinds of roads under different conditions can all be upgraded and beautified to a common, global standard. You must have seen these road stretches across Delhi – from Moti Bagh to Mayapuri, from Moolchand junction to Ashram Chowk, at Lodhi Road, at Rajghat road etc. I am glad to share that these pilot projects have been a huge success. Pictures of these pilot road stretches, many times with selfies of local residents, are flooding the social media every day. These roads have become a tremendous source of pride for the local residents. This successful initiative has proven what our Hon'ble Chief Minister often says: “it is possible to do this but you need good intentions.”

32. Sir, these very words will be our motto and our guiding light in the coming years as we launch one of the most ambitious and comprehensive plans in Delhi's history to transform it into a 'clean, beautiful and modern city'. We are launching this effort in a very significant year when Delhi will be hosting India's first G20 summit.

Keeping this in mind, I am proposing several schemes in this budget which aim to fulfil this objective. Some of these major schemes are as follows-

- i. Upgradation and beautification of 1400 kms of the entire PWD road network.
- ii. Construction of 26 new flyover/underpass/ bridge in different parts of Delhi.
- iii. Construction of 3 unique double-decker flyovers in collaboration with DMRC.
- iv. Induction of 1600 new zero-emission electric buses, including 100 feeder buses.
- v. Electrification of 57 existing bus depots of Delhi.
- vi. Construction of 3 world-class Inter-State Bus Terminals (ISBTs), 2 multi-level bus depots, 2 modern bus terminals, and 9 new bus depots in Delhi.
- vii. Construction of 1400 new and modern bus queue shelters in Delhi.
- viii. Six-point action plan for a Clean Yamuna.
- ix. Clearing all three garbage mountains of Delhi.

33. Sir, I would now like to take some time to give details of each of these schemes.

34. In Delhi, the responsibility for repair, maintenance and upkeep of roads is divided between multiple agencies, majority lying with MCD (approx. 12,703 km), NDMC (approx. 1290 km) and PWD (approx. 1400 km). Unfortunately, due to lack of a common vision and coordination between multiple agencies, we have often seen that the roads remain dirty with frequent sights of potholes and broken

footpaths for pedestrians. Many of our roads also don't have uniform signages and road markings, or have unpaved areas adjoining the roads with a lot of road dust that gets suspended into air due to moving vehicular traffic causing severe air pollution.

35. Building upon the successes of the pilot project initiated to transform 16 road stretches in Delhi, the government has made a comprehensive plan for the upgradation and beautification of 1400 km of roads under PWD, which are known as the identity of Delhi. I am happy to inform that the upgradation and beautification of all these roads will be completed in the next financial year 2023-24. Our goal will be to make these roads safe, comfortable, and convenient for all users. There will be three major components of this initiative:

36. First: Black topping will be done on every road under jurisdiction of PWD. By the end of the financial year 2023-24, there will not be a single road in the entire 1400 km of roads under PWD in Delhi, which is broken or has potholes. Not only this, clean and beautiful lane marking will be done on all PWD roads. By the end of the next financial year, the people of Delhi will see gleaming lane markings and zebra crossings at traffic signals, as per international standards, on all PWD roads. We will also ensure that the brightness of these lane markings and zebra crossings does not fade. For this, it will be painted every three months. The same entity that will carry out the initial upgradation of the road network will be in-charge of maintaining it for next 10 years, so that there is accountability.

37. Second: The footpaths alongside the entire 1400 km of PWD road network will be completely repaired and encroachments for

pedestrians removed. Wherever there is a central verge on these roads, that central verge will be repaired. And wherever there is raw or unpaved land on the side of these roads or on the footpath, trees will be planted there. I can say with great confidence that by the end of the coming financial year, not a single footpath or central verge will be left broken. Moreover, if there is even a single feet of unpaved land either in the central verge or on the footpaths, then it will be covered by planting some plants or trees on it. Not only this, regular cleaning of footpaths, regular watering and periodic washing of plants planted on the side of the roads and on the divider, as well painting of kerbstones on the footpath and central verge, will be done. The government has prepared a comprehensive plan to make and keep these structures beautiful by painting once every 3 months.

38. Third: Mechanised road sweeping and washing of roads by modern machines will be done at regular intervals on all PWD roads to ensure that no dust is generated or accumulated. To achieve this, we will be procuring 70 mechanical road sweeping machines and 210 water-sprinkler cum anti-smog gun machines that will cover the entire span of PWD roads. It will be our endeavor, that by the end of the financial year 2023-24, every single corner of PWD roads is cleaned up and no loose dust is accumulated or flying due to the movement of vehicles. The same problem, however, exists on smaller roads that fall under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi too. In order to make all the roads in Delhi dust free, the Delhi government will deploy 250 water sprinkler machines integrated with anti-smog guns which will be utilized in the entire of Delhi on need basis, for overall improvement in ambient air quality of the city. This

scheme of government will help in substantially reducing the contribution of road dust to Delhi's air pollution – which can go up to 35% for PM10 and 28% for PM2.5.

39. Speaker sir, this entire initiative of upgrading and beautifying Delhi roads is being planned with a 10 year horizon and with an anticipated expenditure of ₹ 19,466 Crore. For the coming financial year, I propose Rs 2,034 Crore for this scheme.

40. Apart from the upgradation and beautification of existing roads, our government will also give a major push to the construction of 26 new flyover/underpass/bridge projects that are in the pipeline. Out of these, 10 projects are under construction, 11 projects have been sent to UTTIPEC for design approval and 5 projects are under the process of tendering. These include some landmark projects such as Barapullah Phase 3 flyover from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar, flyover from Punjabi Bagh to Raja Garden, and elevated road at Najafgarh Phirni. When completed, these flyovers/underpasses/bridges will substantially shorten the daily commute of lakhs of residents and tourists in the national capital, while also easing traffic congestion and vehicular pollution. Usually, we see that when a flyover is constructed in other states, the construction cost increases manifold from the start of the construction work till its completion. But Delhi is the only state in the country where the cost of construction of flyovers has not increased, but by working honestly and efficiently, the government has saved ₹ 536 Crore of the public.

I propose ₹ 772 Crore for new flyovers/underpasses/bridge projects in FY 23-24.

41. Our government in collaboration with DMRC is also in process to construct three unique double decker flyovers in the capital at Bhajanpura to Yamuna Vihar, Azadpur to Rani Jhansi intersections, and from Saket to Pul Prahaladpur. Vehicles will run on the lower desk of these double decker flyovers, while the Metro rail will run on the upper deck. These flyovers have been designed in such a way that it will save ₹ 121 Crore of taxpayers' money. I propose ₹ 320 Crore for the three double-decker flyover projects in FY 23-24.
42. I propose a total budget of ₹ 3,126 Crore for all the above projects of roads and bridges.
43. Speaker sir, the hallmark of any progressive, modern city is a world class public transport network. Former Mayor of Bogota and a major thinker in the field of Sustainable Urban Development, Gustavo Petro has also said "A developed country is not a place where the poor have cars, it's where the rich use public transportation." This statement is very important in relation to the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister and the work done in the public transport sector of Delhi in the last eight years. If India is to be developed, then we have to modernise the public transport system of all big cities to such an extent that even the rich people feel comfortable and proud to use it.
44. I am happy to inform you that in the last 8 years, we have worked to strengthen and modernize the entire public transport system in Delhi. Today we have 7,379 buses in Delhi. It is the highest in the history of Delhi. These buses ply on more than 600 bus routes in Delhi. Of these, 300 are electric buses and by the end of the year 2023 their number will be 1900 (1800 buses 12m long and 100

buses 9m long), reducing Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions by approx 1,07,000 tonnes. By the end of the year 2023, Delhi will have the largest fleet of electric buses among all the states of India.

45. By the end of 2025, Delhi will have a fleet of 10,480 buses. But our vision is not limited to just increasing the number of buses, but to make it a green mode of travel i.e. completely pollution free. Therefore, by 2025, 80% of the bus fleet in Delhi i.e. 8,280 buses will be electric, making it one of the largest among all cities globally. As a result, approx 4.6 lakh tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions will be reduced every year. This will help in significantly reducing pollution levels in Delhi.

46. Sir, it is often lamented that last-mile connectivity is the biggest problem of Delhi's public transport system, which includes both metro and buses. Many people choose to buy private vehicles because they do not find a convenient or affordable first- or last-mile connection with their home or workplace. Keeping the same in mind the Transport department has carried out a scientific route rationalisation study and worked out an extensive set of last-mile connectivity routes that will connect all the major nodes of Delhi's metro and bus network with residential colonies, commercial complexes and habitations across Delhi. I take pride in announcing that, for the first time in the history of Delhi, a dedicated last-mile connectivity scheme called "mohalla bus" scheme will be launched in Delhi next year. Only smaller electric buses of 9m length will be deployed on these routes. The fare collection mechanism in these buses will be integrated with the rest of the public transport system through the common mobility card or One Delhi card. Starting with

100 fully electric “mohalla buses” in the coming year, a total of 2180 “mohalla buses” will ply on the city roads in the next 3 years to fix this critical gap in last-mile connectivity in Delhi.

47. The anticipated expenditure for this massive induction plan of Electric buses over the next 12 years is ₹ 28,556 Crores. I propose an allocation of ₹ 3,500 Crores for Delhi Government bus services towards the next financial year.
48. Sir, our objective is not just to augment the fleet of Delhi’s buses but also modernize the entire public transport system in line with global standards of comfort, safety and security. Keeping in mind the safety of women passengers, all our new buses come factory-fitted with GPS, 3 CCTV cameras and 10 panic buttons, which operate in real-time communication with a state-of-the-art centralized Command and Control Centre operating out of Kashmere Gate. A bus marshal has also been deployed in every bus to keep an eye on any kind of safety incident in the buses.
49. Speaker Sir, as I said, our target is to convert 80% of the total buses in Delhi into electric buses by 2025. So it is important that before the arrival of these buses, all bus depots in Delhi are electrified. This involves a major upgradation in the upstream electricity grid, drawing high-tension power lines and setting up of sub-stations at each of the bus depots. In this direction, we have started the work of electrification of all 57 bus depots in Delhi on a war footing. Out of this, 3 depots are already electrified and 17 bus depots will be electrified by June 2023. All 57 bus depots in Delhi will be electrified by December 2023.

Delhi government will spend around ₹ 1500 Crore on the electrification of bus depots.

50. Speaker sir, the purpose of any public transport system is to serve its commuters. If the goal is to attract all sections of society to use public transport, then the comfort, convenience and overall experience of the commuters using public transport system becomes paramount. I am thrilled to announce that Delhi's public transport infrastructure is all set to be modernized with world class facilities in the coming year. Following are the key projects that will be taken by Delhi government in this regard:

- First, development of 3 world-class ISBTs will be taken up. The ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan along with RRTS and Railway station nearby cater to lakhs of people daily. Delhi government has partnered with DMRC to redevelop these two ISBTs through PPP model with top class amenities at par with airports. So these redeveloped ISBTs can very well be called "Bus Ports". Besides providing a host of amenities to commuters, these Bus Ports shall also have commercial complexes that will also help generate employment for people.

Delhi government will also be developing a new world-class ISBT at Dwarka with a similar vision.

- Second, Delhi will soon have two unique multi-level bus depots at Hari Nagar and Vasant Vihar. Being developed in partnership with NBCC, these will be first multi-level bus depots anywhere in India, and where buses can be parked up to 6 levels. Besides increasing the capacity of bus parking, these multi-level depots will also offer

prime commercial space to further boosting our economic activity and generating employment.

- Third, keeping in mind the convenience and comfort of the domestic bus commuters, Transport department has decided to construct two modern bus terminals in collaboration with DMRC at Nehru place and Najafgarh. The remaining bus terminals shall also be renovated soon along these lines in the coming years.
- Fourth, construction of 9 new bus depots is in full swing and same shall be completed in the next year. This will drastically expand the total capacity of buses that can run in Delhi.

51. Speaker Sir, along with this historic modernisation of Delhi's bus system, we will also be constructing 1400 new and modern Bus Queue Shelters (BQS) across Delhi. Besides providing a comfortable waiting area for bus commuters, these bus shelters will also have a static display of bus routes and digital screens displaying the arrival time of buses. In view of the G20 Summit being held in Delhi, we will complete this work in a phase wise manner.

52. Yamuna ji is the lifeline of Delhi. It holds a deep significance in our culture and religious beliefs. Therefore, any vision to develop Delhi into a 'clean, beautiful and modern city' must put the cleaning and rejuvenation of Yamuna at the forefront. Building on the multiple efforts initiated in the last 8 years, Delhi government is working on a 6-point action plan to clean the Yamuna which includes the following components:

- **First:** Construction of new STPs/DSTPs and Upgradation of existing STPs- The government aims to further increase the

sewage treatment capacity by 258 MGD in the year 2023-24. As a result, the total sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board will be increased from 632 MGD to 890 MGD by the end of March 2024 - a huge 41% rise in capacity in a single year.

- **Second:** Sewer connectivity up to 100% households - Under the Chief Minister's Free Sewer Connection Scheme, the Delhi government is providing free household sewer connections to the people in unauthorised colonies. Under this scheme, sewer networks will be set up in 570 unauthorized colonies in the next year to ensure connectivity to all sewer connections. Domestic sewer connections will also be provided free of cost to all the residents in all these colonies. Total number of colonies with sewer connectivity will increase from 747 to 1317 (i.e. from 41% to 73% of all colonies) in this financial year. It is important to note that until 2014, only 227 colonies (i.e. only 13% of all colonies) in Delhi were connected with the sewer network.
- **Third:** Desilting of sewer network- Under this, desilting of 90 km trunk and peripheral sewer lines will be done.
- **Fourth:** Trap and divert drains- Under this, drains will be trapped and diverted from JJ clusters and connected to the main sewer network.
- **Fifth:** Industrial units causing pollution will be shifted to conforming areas.
- **Sixth:** Trapping of major drains to reduce pollution in River Yamuna: Sub drains of 3 major drains including Najafgarh drain, Supplementary drain and Shahdara drain are being trapped. Other remaining major drains which are outfalling in River Yamuna are also being trapped.

53. Due to the combined impact of the six-point action plan to Clean Yamuna, the quantity of sewage being treated in Delhi will increase drastically from 373 MGD in 2015 to nearly 890 MGD by March 2024 - an increase by nearly 250% in just eight years.
54. Speaker sir, the final and one of the most important components of our plan for transforming Delhi into a 'clean, beautiful and modern city' deals with the three garbage mountains of Delhi. It is unfortunate for, the National Capital that the erstwhile three municipal corporations (South, East and North MCD) were consistently ranked in the bottom 10 of the Swacch Bharat ranking. And a big reason for that were the three massive garbage mountains. Although efforts have been underway to clear these garbage mountains for a few years, some estimates suggest that it will take 197 years to clear these garbage mountains at the current pace. This is simply unacceptable.
55. Thanks to the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi government has joined hands to work together with the MCD. We will work hand in hand with the MCD and provide them whatever support necessary to ensure that we see the end of all three garbage mountains within two years, starting with the closure of Okhla landfill by December 2023, Bhalaswa landfill by March 2024 and Ghazipur landfill by December 2024. To help make Delhi a clean, beautiful and modern Delhi, I propose a loan of ₹ 850 Crores to the MCD in the financial year 2023-24.

Speaker sir, clearing these garbage mountains by the MCD may seem tough, but we are determined to show Delhi the result of our efforts.

At this point, a verse seems apt:

***Jo kaamyabi haasil karne ka junoon rakhte hai,
Ve samandar par bhi patthar ka pul bana dete hain.***

56. Sir, I am confident that the plan outlined above is the most comprehensive and ambitious effort till date to make Delhi a 'clean, beautiful and a modern city' - which can be a source of pride for all Indians as well as a beacon of hope and possibilities for all big cities across India.

SECTORAL PROPOSALS 2023-24

EDUCATION

57. Speaker Sir, I want to now place a few major proposals related to the Education Sector.

Speaker Sir, every individual, every family, every state, every nation is working hard to be prosperous. Governments around the globe are launching new initiatives, new innovations and programmes for peace with the common ultimate goal to support their citizens to become prosperous. Hon'ble Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal Ji has considered education as the highway to the prosperity of every human being. The Chief Minister has appealed to the people of entire Delhi that if they want their families to be successful, if they want to make their children successful, all they have to do is to give them a good education. And to give them a good education in Delhi,

they need not spend a lot of money. Delhi government is committed to providing quality education to our children and has proved it by doing all that it has promised in the last 8 years.

58. Arvind Kejriwal Ji's Education Model has now gone a long way beyond just building good government school buildings and getting good results in exams. The Delhi government has allocated the highest budget for education every year. Our schools have excellent facilities and we have also introduced the best international and national level standards of training for teachers. Today, it is a matter of pride for every Indian that whenever there is any discussion on excellence in the government schooling system around the world, the example of Delhi Government schools is always cited first. No one could have ever imagined that a prestigious international newspaper like the New York Times would profile the successes of Delhi Government schools on its front page, along with the photo of India's finest education minister.

59. Speaker Sir, not only for Delhi but also India and possibly for the entire world, this academic session of 2022-23 has been the first normal academic session that proceeded without any hindrance since the horror of the Covid-19 pandemic. No government and education system of the world has been able to completely evade its effects on the education of its children. But I would like to say with pride that the steps taken by the Kejriwal government before 2020 provided us with the base with which we could reduce the educational loss of our children even in these adverse circumstances.

60. In a nutshell we can say that, with the help of technology, mindfulness practice of meditation and support of parents and teachers, our children not only kept stress under control but also remained connected with education throughout the Corona period. They performed brilliantly in board exams, engineering and medical entrance examinations. Speaker Sir, the proof of this resilience is that we achieved 98% results in 12th class. In addition, 493 children could qualify in JEE Mains and 648 in NEET.
61. I am glad to share that 56 students out of the first batch of 12th class students of Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum proved their mettle in entrepreneurial abilities through Business Blasters initiative and got direct admissions in courses like BBA and B.Tech in top 7 universities of the Delhi Government. I am sure not only will these children create a new dimension for themselves but the country's higher education will also get a new purpose through this experiment.
62. Similarly, the Deshbhakti Curriculum implemented from 2021 is also training our children to see every Indian from the perspective of humanity rather than through the prism of caste and religion. This curriculum is giving practical training to our children to truly understand and fulfill their responsibilities towards the country.
63. The year 2022-23 has been remarkable for Delhi education in many other respects. Delhi's first residential Armed Forces Preparatory School, dedicated to Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh, was inaugurated at Jhadoda village, Najafgarh. Currently, 160 children are studying in this school who will soon join the armed forces and

serve the motherland. In addition to this , the first batch of Delhi Model Virtual School - the country's first virtual school in true sense - started its journey with a batch of students from 14 states including Goa, Karnataka, Odisha, Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh etc.

64. Speaker sir, training of teachers and principals is an integral part of the Kejriwal government's education model. We have sent 98 principals to IIM Ahmedabad for training this year, while 56 of our principals and teacher educators went to Cambridge for leadership training. If political narrow mindedness had not come in the way, 60 primary teachers in-charge would have also been trained in Finland's world-class early childhood and primary schooling model. I am proud to say that during the tenure of the Kejriwal government, 1410 principals, teachers and teacher educators have received training in Finland, Singapore and Cambridge. In the history of our country, no government would have conducted international training of teachers and principals on such a large scale. Till date, 1247 of our principals have also taken training from IIM Ahmedabad and 61 principals from IIM Lucknow. At this point, I would also like to mention that along with foreign countries, we have sent our teachers to different states from Tripura to Gujarat and from Kashmir to Tamil Nadu to study and understand the unique models of education.

65. Speaker sir, since the formation of the Kejriwal government in 2015 till date, we have appointed 24,144 teachers through direct recruitment. Such a huge recruitment drive in such a short time period has never happened in any of the states

66. Speaker Sir, we will continue the same spirit of excellence and innovation in education in the coming financial year 2023-24 through multiple new schemes and programs. As I had said earlier, giving tablets to all teachers in the year 2018 was a far-sighted step. Realizing the importance of this step, I propose that as the previous tablets are now more than four years old, we will provide new tablets to all our teachers (including regular, guest and contractual), vice principals, principals and DDEs. Along with this, we will also provide at least 20 new computers in every school in a phased manner so that new concepts as well as learning assessments can be taught with the help of these devices. In the year 2023-24, we will make these devices available in 350 schools.
67. Dr. Ambedkar Schools of Specialized Excellence (SoSE) started with 20 schools in 2021. We will now increase it to 37 in the coming year. Now about 10,000 children will be able to study in them. Our target is that every child of Delhi who has a specialized talent should be able to get admission in a SoSE nearest to his/ her home. All these schools will be affiliated by the Delhi Board of School Education.
68. Since the specializations in SoSE are designed keeping in mind the global environment, we are also teaching French, German, Japanese and Spanish languages to the children in these schools. Based on the learnings from this pilot project, we will consider rolling it out to all schools in the coming years.
69. I am happy to share that 676 children of the first batch of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) specialization under SoSE will appear for the 12th board examination conducted by the Delhi Board of School Education. Of these children, 253 students

of STEM specialization who appeared for JEE Mains, nearly 50% i.e 114 have qualified for JEE Advanced.

70. Speaker sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, for the first time in the country, schools and industries will collaborate together. The Kejriwal Govt. has commenced 12 new Schools of Applied Learning to build a better future for our children. These schools will not only have traditional subjects but will also have a professional industrial setup to provide adequate exposure to the students to develop their skills. These Schools of Applied Learning will be affiliated to the Delhi Board of School Education. High quality skill subjects will also be compulsorily introduced in these schools from standard 9th. Every child will study 3 skills subjects each in standard 9th and 10th and 1 skill subject each in standard 11th and 12th. The aim of this approach is that along with traditional subjects, every child should also learn such skills which will prepare him/her for new age jobs. We believe that in the coming times Delhi Government Schools of Applied Learning will be able to present a comprehensive model of education encompassing knowledge, skills and attitude.

71. Sir, we all know that Municipal Corporation of Delhi schools are feeder schools of Delhi Government. Every year around 180,000 children from these schools take admission in 6th class in Delhi government schools. In 2016, we found that 76% of Class 6 children could not even read their textbooks. Through 'Chunauti' and 'Mission Buniyaad' programs of the Delhi Government, we tried to enhance reading, writing and basic arithmetic abilities of children. This cycle goes on every year. Therefore, from this year, we will work on the

idea of a school complex suggested in the National Education Policy 2020. Delhi government schools will take all their feeder schools and Anganwadis of the area along with them so that the foundational skills of all children can be improved and when the child joins a Delhi government school in standard 6, they have the learning ability according to their grade.

72. The Delhi Government has developed numerous state-of-the-art sports complexes in the last five years including International Sports Complex in Kair (Najafgarh), Mundhela Sports Complex and Pehladpur Sports Complex. Some projects in the pipeline include a wrestling hostel and relaying of synthetic tracks at Chhatrasal Stadium, upgradation of Rajiv Gandhi stadium and construction of squash center at Thyagraj stadium. In future the Government plans to develop a multipurpose sports complex at Samaspur Khalsa in Najafgarh for which 35 acres of land has already been allocated. In the last 8 years, the government through its various schemes to encourage sports persons has disbursed an amount of Rs. 110 Crores approximately to more than 9,000 players.

73. Sir, I propose an outlay of ₹16,575 Crore in the Education Sector for the financial year 2023-24.

ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST

74. Speaker Sir, I want to now place a few major proposals related to the Environment and Forest Department.

The Atharvaveda mentions “माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः।” [Transliteration: mātā bhūmiḥ putro'haṃ pṛthivyāḥ] which means that “Earth is my

mother and I am her child". Delhi Government, under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, has taken all efforts over the last 8 years to ensure that we treat the nature and environment of Delhi the way we treat our mother – with love and care, and with a desire to ensure that she lives forever.

75. I am happy to inform the House that, thanks to the hard work of the Delhi government and the people of Delhi, the efforts made in the last 8 years have started showing spectacular results. The presence of PM-10 in the air of Delhi was 324 PPM in the year 2014, which has come down to 223 PPM in 2022. Similarly, the presence of PM-2.5 in Delhi's air was 149 PPM in 2014, which has come down to 103 PPM in 2022. The concentration of both PM-10 and PM-2.5 have reduced by more than 30% in the last 8 years. From these figures it is clear that compared to 2014, the pollution in Delhi's air has reduced by 30%.
76. The number of days with "Severe" air quality has also come down drastically over the past few years — from 26 days in 2016 to 6 days in 2022. During this period, the number of days with good to moderate air quality has also increased to 163 as compared to 109. This shows that due to the efforts of the Delhi government and the people of Delhi, the number of good days has started increasing now.
77. The campaign to increase the forest cover on a war footing by the Delhi government has made a major contribution in the visible success in fighting pollution. Today Delhi has per capita forest cover of 11.6 square meters which is more than any other mega city in the

country. Compared to Delhi, Hyderabad has per capita forest cover of 10.6, Bengaluru 10.4, Mumbai 6.0, Chennai 2.6 and Kolkata 0.1square meters.

78. Speaker Sir, the progress Delhi has made in the fight against pollution has not happened overnight but is the result of continuous focus and hard work of the government. Last year the government prepared a 15 point winter action plan. Under this, a green war room was created to coordinate the actions of 27 agencies/departments leading the fight against pollution by identifying dust, garbage burning and other pollution hotspot areas. The government also deployed 84 mechanised road sweeping machines, 609 sprinklers and 639 anti-smog guns during the winter months to control air pollution. More than 90% of all the complaints raised by the citizens through the Green Delhi App were resolved. Our government has also set a new benchmark for strengthening the data related to air pollution by commissioning a modern lab for real-time identification of different causes of pollution. With the lab, established in collaboration with IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi and TERI, the government has started getting information on exact time and causes of pollution.

79. Speaker Sir, we still have a long way to go in the fight against pollution. Keeping this in mind, along with continuing the above measures, I would like to announce the new steps that the government will take in the financial year 2023-24.

80. We will take the real time source apportionment project to the next level by setting up 11 mobile vans (one in each district) to go across Delhi

81. Taking a major step towards reducing road dust, the government has decided to keep all the 1400 kilometer long PWD roads clean, not leaving the footpaths and central verges broken anywhere and planting grass, shrubs and trees in the empty spaces. The government has made an important plan to plant trees, sprinkle water on the roads and wash the roads regularly through modern machines, which I have already mentioned.
82. The government will intensify its mega tree plantation drive next year by planting 52 lakh trees in the city. We will also continue to work on policies to improve the city-forests that come under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Government, so that these forests can become a part of the normal life of our citizens and prove to be important in increasing their awareness towards the environment.
83. I am sure with these efforts, Delhi will not just be preserving the forest cover but will be increasing the number of trees in the city. Each new tree will help the citizens of Delhi to breathe cleaner air in coming years.

HEALTH

84. Speaker Sir, along with Education, the Health sector is the second most crucial pillar of the Delhi Model. In the last eight years, keeping the people of Delhi healthy and attending to their minor ailments to major ones, has been at the centre of Delhi Government's approach to public health.

85. Many people will recall that in Delhi, before 2015, in the name of primary health care, there used to be poorly maintained dispensaries which had neither doctors nor medicines. Today, standing in 2023, I would like to give you a glimpse of how Delhi's health infrastructure has improved. Under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, the Delhi government has 515 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 4 Mahila Mohalla Clinics, 175 allopathic dispensaries, 60 Primary Urban Health Centers (PUHCs), 30 Polyclinics and 39 Multi-Specialty / Super Specialty Hospitals with a capacity of 14,244 beds that provide health care services to more than 4 Crore patients annually.
86. Today our Mohalla clinics stand for excellence in primary healthcare, where qualified MBBS doctors treat people with dignity and respect. More than 250 diagnostic tests and 165 essential medicines are available free of cost. The benefit of this is that about 2 Crore people are coming to these Mohalla clinics for treatment annually. In the last 8 years, we have worked hard to create such a robust health care model on which the people of Delhi can trust and where people can go to get their treatment done with dignity. Speaker Sir, we have developed a plan to set up Mohalla Clinics at Metro stations so that the citizens of Delhi can easily get the health services they need.
87. Speaker Sir, last year we had taken a new initiative to enhance the health services for women in Delhi by setting up Mahila Mohalla Clinics. A study conducted by experts from India and Harvard University has revealed that only 37% of women visit OPDs for their common ailments. To further understand the need of Delhi, the Delhi government also conducted a survey in which it was found that 51%

women do not go to the doctor despite having symptoms. Our government had announced Mahila Mohalla Clinics in the last budget and I am happy to say that under the guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal Ji for the first time in the country, Mahila Mohalla Clinics were launched in Delhi. The Mahila Mohalla Clinic has a number of specialized services for women including cervical cancer screening and immunization services for children under 12 years of age. We have 4 operational clinics and in the first four months, more than 42,000 patients have come to Mahila Mohalla Clinics. In the next year, based on the experiences of existing 4 clinics, we plan to open 100 Mahila Mohalla Clinics across the city.

88. Speaker Sir, in modern medical science, the correct treatment of a person's disease is directly dependent on whether the diagnostic tests are conducted properly or not. In the absence of appropriate tests, the disease becomes severe and after that it is impossible to control it. One of the biggest secrets to the success of the Mohalla Clinics has been that apart from having doctors and medicines, the best labs of the country provide more than 250 types of tests free of cost. Enthused by this, the government has now decided to conduct 450 types of free tests such as HCV Genotyping, Antibody Titre etc. in mohalla clinics as well as in other medical institutions like primary dispensaries, polyclinics, and hospitals through government authorized agencies similar to that provided in Mohalla Clinics.

89. Under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Delhi Government is working on a fast track mode to build 9 new government hospitals in areas such as Jwalapuri, Madipur, Shalimar Bagh, Hastsal, Siraspur, Sarita Vihar, Raghubir Nagar, Sultanpuri and Kirari four of which will

be operational in the next financial year. Along with this, work has also begun for the remodeling and extension of 15 hospitals, including Chacha Nehru Bal Vidyalaya, GTB.

With all these efforts, the number of beds available for patients in Delhi government hospitals will increase from 14,000 to approximately 30,000.

90. Work is underway on important projects like Health Information Management System and Health Card in Delhi. Through the HIMS and Health Card system, the people of Delhi will be able to go to any government hospital for treatment without carrying their old records.
91. Since its inception in 2017, 'Delhi Arogya Kosh' Scheme has become one of the most important schemes of Kejriwal government's health model. Under this scheme, if a person is not able to get treatment due to a long wait period for operation, scanning or implant etc. in a government hospital, the patient can then be treated in empanelled private hospitals for which the government will bear the entire cost. In the last five years, more than 5 lakh citizens have taken advantage of the Kejriwal government's "Delhi Arogya Kosh" scheme.
92. Sir, I propose an outlay of ₹ 9,742 Crore in the Health Sector for the financial year 2023-24.

TRANSPORT

93. Speaker Sir, I want to now place a few major proposals related to the Transport Sector.

I have already mentioned the importance of last-mile connectivity for any public transport system and the launch of the new "mohalla bus"

scheme next year. Keeping in mind the importance of providing multiple options for last mile connectivity, 4261 LOIs for Electric Autos have been issued by the Transport Department last year. Additionally, Delhi Government has announced electric scooter sharing service in Dwarka under which 1,500 e-scooters will be deployed at 250 high footfall locations such as Metro stations, bus depots, markets, malls and educational institutions as a mode for last-mile connectivity. The Delhi government will soon be starting this service in the next few months.

94. Delhi was the first state to launch the scheme of free travel for women in Delhi Government buses. I am pleased to inform the House that within a span of 3.5 years, more than 100 Crore trips have been completed by women free of cost in Delhi's buses. Along with providing safety, security and comfort, I am sure that this scheme has also increased the participation of women in the workforce and opened up new gateways of education for many of them. We will continue this facility in the financial year 2023-24 to promote women empowerment in Delhi.

95. Yet another step taken by our Government last year to empower women in Transport was to bring women to the forefront by appointing them as DTC Bus drivers. I feel extremely proud to say that as of today, we have 34 women drivers plying 12 meter long DTC buses in Delhi. It is one of the highest women participation as Drivers in any Transport Corporation in India. We will not stop at this milestone; we aspire to have one Bus Depot operated completely by women, right from having driver, conductor, Marshalls and complete staff. I am sure we will achieve it soon.

96. Speaker Sir, Delhi's own all in one public mobility app "One Delhi App" was launched in November 2022. It gives convenience to the people traveling in the buses to track the buses in real time, know the exact waiting time of the next bus arriving at any bus stop and buy contactless tickets at discounted prices in the buses. Apart from this, it also helps people to search from more than 2300 EV charging points and battery swapping stations across Delhi and find the nearest one. Users can also register their complaints regarding buses and EV chargers through this app.
97. Speaker sir, Delhi EV policy 2020, which is completing its 3 years in August 2023, has resulted in Delhi becoming the EV Capital of India. The Delhi Government has left no stone unturned to promote electric vehicles through a 360 degree awareness campaign, offering different kinds of incentives to EV buyers and setting up a city wide network of EV charging infrastructure. Hon'ble speaker sir, I believe the real credit for making this EV policy a big success goes to Delhites who have open heartedly adopted electric vehicles, despite this being a new technology. Since the launch of EV policy, Delhi has registered 1.04 lakh electric vehicles. In the month of December 2022, 16.7% of the total vehicles sold in Delhi were electric, which is the highest ever in the country. To encourage the purchase of EVs, the government has distributed more than Rs. 145 Crores of EV subsidy till now.
98. I would also like to announce that the Delhi Government will soon roll out the App Based Premium Bus Aggregator Scheme, which will allow private bus operators to offer app-based premium AC buses

based on routes based on public demand. This will encourage the private vehicle users to shift to public transport and further help reduce pollution in Delhi. In addition to this, the Delhi Government will soon launch the Delhi Motor Vehicle Aggregator and Delivery Service Provider Scheme.

99. **Faceless services:** Under the leadership of CM Arvind Kejriwal ji, as on date, 45 services of the Transport Authority (RTO) are being offered through faceless mode. I am pleased to inform this august House that till December 2022, 35.19 lakh faceless applications have been processed. No other state in India has launched a faceless services initiative of this scale and magnitude. It is a matter of pride that other states are now following the path set by Delhi for faceless transport services.
100. Speaker Sir, to completely eliminate corruption and increase public convenience to access transport services, our government had authorized dealers to issue the RC to the vehicle buyer at the showroom itself. I am pleased to inform this House that till date, more than 8 lakh vehicle buyers have been issued RCs at the showroom itself without visiting any office of the Transport Department. Speaker sir, Delhi will soon become the first state to extend this facility to buyers of commercial vehicles as well.
101. Speaker Sir, Road Safety is extremely important in a city. Delhi government has taken multiple efforts over the years to make Delhi's roads and road users safe. Automated Driving Test Tracks was an initiative in this direction, ensuring a user has to pass key skill tests before getting a Permanent Driving License. I am glad to share that

all the 13 driving test tracks in Delhi have been automated. Now Delhi has no Manual Driving Test tracks at all- making Delhi the first state in the country to achieve this milestone.

102. I propose an outlay of ₹ 9,337 Crore in the Transport Sector for the financial year 2023-24.

LABOUR

103. Speaker Sir, it is a known fact that apart from businessmen, traders and shopkeepers, lakhs of labourers working in Delhi have significantly contributed in taking Delhi to new heights. From laying each brick of the new Sansad Bhawan to building bridges, roads, drains, parks for us, to working in various institutions, labourers working in Delhi are an important and irreplaceable part of Delhi's life. That's why, after coming to power in Delhi, one of the key steps that Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal ji took was to increase the minimum wages for both the skilled and unskilled workers of Delhi . And I am proud that today a skilled and an unskilled Labourer in our Delhi gets the highest minimum wage in the country. For the Labourers working in Delhi, the Labour Department has fixed the minimum wage for unskilled workers at ₹ 16,792/- per month, for semi-skilled workers at ₹ 18,499/- and for skilled workers at ₹ 20,357/- per month, neighbouring states of Delhi, Haryana has minimum wages for unskilled labourers @ ₹ 10,243/- per month, whereas Uttar Pradesh has minimum wages for unskilled labourers @ ₹ 9,743/- per month.

104. And the advantage of this is that when a labourer earns more wages, he has more money to spend in the market. So, when there is more money in the hands of millions of Labourers to spend, it increases the demand in the economy. This further leads to an increase in the production in the country, which creates more jobs.
105. The Delhi government sees the Construction workers working in Delhi as builders and creators of Delhi and has constantly protected their interests. During the Corona period, Delhi government had given relief amounting to ₹ 258 Crore to about 3 lakh construction workers under the “Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board” at ₹ 5000 per person in 3 installments. Last winter, the livelihood of 5.4 lakh construction workers was affected due to the stoppage of construction activity during the peak of pollution. During this period also, the government gave a relief of ₹5000 per construction worker, amounting to ₹ 270 Crore.
106. The Delhi government is currently running 17 welfare schemes for construction workers such as maternity benefits, education benefits, health benefits, accident benefits, death and pension benefits etc. Along with this, the government is going to start 4 new schemes for construction workers this year, which are:
- Skill Development: On-site skill training will be introduced for all registered construction workers working at construction sites. The department has set a target to train 2 lakh construction workers on the job through this scheme.

- Tool Kit Distribution Scheme: Under this scheme, at the end of each skill development training programme, construction workers will be provided free toolkits on the basis of their requirement.
- Doctor on Wheels: Under this scheme, free health check-ups will be provided at the construction site to all the registered construction workers.
- Crèche at the construction site: Under this scheme, free crèche facilities will be provided to the children of the construction workers at the construction site and one time nutritious meal will be provided to the children of all the construction workers working at the site.

REVENUE

107. Speaker Sir, I want to now place a few major proposals related to the Revenue department.

We have started various schemes respecting the faith and religious beliefs of the people of Delhi. Arvind Kejriwal ji, playing the role of a son, has taken approx. 70,000 elders of Delhi to major pilgrimage sites across the country under the 'Mukhyamantri Teerth Yatra Yojana'. Under this scheme, the Delhi government organises free pilgrimage travel for elders to 15 places across religious faiths including Ayodhya, Dawrkadheesh, Puri, Varanasi, Maa Vaishno Devi Dham, Ajmer Sharif, Rameshwaram, Shirdi, Tirupati Balaji, Amritsar.

108. Keeping in mind the religious and cultural sentiments of lakhs of Purvanchalis living in Delhi, the Kejriwal Govt since last 8 years has been celebrating Chhath Puja festival with great pomp and show. I would like to inform this House that from around 100

chhath ghats in 2014, the number of ghats has increased 10 times, going to almost 1100, where all possible arrangements are made by Delhi Government so that the devotees can perform the rituals in safe and secure environment without worrying about the basic amenities. Along with this, for the benefits of Kawariyas, our government organizes Kavar camps at 175 places in Delhi. Similarly, to make the people of Delhi aware of the rich culture of Uttarakhand and to preserve it, the government organizes 'Uttarayani Mahotsav' at about 100 places across Delhi. I propose to continue all these schemes in the financial year 2023-24 as well.

109. Speaker Sir, I want to tell this august house that due to the unseasonal rains and storms in October 2021 and January 2022, there was heavy damage to the crops in Delhi. Understanding the pain of the farmers, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced compensation for the loss of crops. At the rate of ₹ 20,000/ acre, Delhi government has distributed a total compensation of ₹ 45 Crores in two phases. Through this House, I want to assure all the farmers that the Kejriwal Government will always stand with you in difficult times.

WATER

110. Speaker Sir, I want to now place a few major proposals related to the Water Sector.

Delhi Jal Board is working in mission mode on two important aspects for the people of Delhi. First is the Clean Yamuna project which I have already described, and second is - 24x7 supply of clean water. The name of the country's capital Delhi will shine on the international

stage only when essential public services are at par with international standards. That's why Delhi Government is continuously working in mission mode on the plan of providing water pipeline and water connection to every house and ensuring 24 hours availability of water.

111. In order to fulfil this dream, the Delhi Jal Board has ensured that a network of water pipelines has been laid in 1671 unauthorized colonies, which is almost 93% of the unauthorized colonies of Delhi. In 1630 out of 1671 unauthorized colonies, the water has been released.
112. I would like to mention here that in 2015, only 985 unauthorized colonies had water pipelines, which has now increased to 1671. In the last 8 years, the seemingly impossible task of laying about 5,138 kilometre long pipelines across various colonies in Delhi has almost been completed. More than 3000 water flow meters have been installed to ensure smooth water supply and to manage the water supply on an equitable basis in different colonies. This work of installing water flow meters was started in 2015, due to which it has become easier for us to find out the area wise distribution of water supply, with wastage, if any.
113. To ensure the availability of drinking water and to increase the water supply as per the requirement, various schemes are being worked upon to achieve the goal of increasing water availability from present 995 MGD to about 1240 MGD by March 2025.
114. Speaker Sir, in this mission of increasing the supply of water in Delhi, the Delhi Government is working on two levels – first is to increase

the level of ground water and second is to harvest the rain water flowing on the roads of Delhi during the rainy season. Also, conserving the extra water available in the Yamuna under the ground during this period is a top priority. The pilot project of flood water harvesting started in Palla in 2019 is recharging groundwater to the extent of 800-1000 MG per year during floods. Due to this, the ground water level of the related areas has increased by about 2 meters. In addition to recharging the excess water during the rains in the Yamuna, water recharge projects are underway across Delhi on a large scale. In the next financial year, 100 MGD water will be recharged daily through various lakes and other sources.

115. Water requirement in Delhi is for drinking purposes as well as for non-drinking purposes like green belts, farmhouses, water bodies etc. The government is working to ensure that drinking water or groundwater should not be used for non-drinking purposes. The government desires that the water coming out of the STPs should be used majorly for non-drinking purposes and for this a large pipeline network is being set up by the government.
116. Under the flagship project of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the campaign to make Delhi a 'City of Lakes' is also being implemented on a war footing. In a few months, our government will complete the work of reviving 20 big lakes. I am happy to inform you that the lakes created at Dwarka STP have increased the ground water level by 5.5 meters within a short span of one year. These lakes will be developed as open spaces for the public which will also provide opportunities for recreation and tourism.

117. Delhi Jal Board has covered more than 28 lakh consumers in its revenue network. The scheme of free 20,000 liters water per month has been availed by nearly 19 lakh individual consumers in the last year.
118. Speaker Sir, to provide clean drinking water even to the poorest section of the society, the Delhi government is going to set up 1000 RO plants in JJ clusters, unauthorized colonies and water deficit areas in this financial year. Through this, people living in such areas will get 24x7 clean water.
119. I propose an outlay of ₹ 6,342 Crore in the Water Sector for the financial year 2023-24.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

120. Sir, our government is working very actively for the social and economic welfare of senior citizens, women, differently-abled and disadvantaged sections. Through various schemes, pension ranging from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 2,500 per month is being given to 8.82 lakh beneficiaries. I propose an amount of ₹ 2,962 Crore for these beneficiaries in the year 2023-24.
121. I propose an amount of ₹ 4,744 Crore for the Budget Estimates 2023-24 for Social Welfare Department, Women and Child Development Department and SC/ST/OBC Welfare Department.

POWER

122. Speaker Sir, the Delhi government under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal Ji has treated providing

minimum electricity to every household in Delhi like a right of the citizen. As soon as Kejriwal ji became the Chief Minister in 2015, electricity rates were halved in Delhi for households consuming less than 400 units of electricity per month. And after a few years, completely free electricity was arranged for families who consumed up to 200 units of electricity per month. This, in itself, was a revolutionary step. It is a matter of pride that in the year 2022-23, out of Delhi's 58.5 lakh domestic consumers, about 84% had availed the Delhi government's electricity subsidy scheme.

123. Speaker Sir, Delhi Government has made significant progress in the power sector in the last 8 years. Delhi successfully met its peak power demand of 7,695 MW on 29 June 2022 with zero load shedding. I would like to inform the House that the electricity rates in Delhi have not been increased in the last 8 years. Also, AT&C Losses have also come down to 7%, which is among the lowest in India.

124. In December 2022, the Delhi government notified the Draft Solar Policy of Delhi, which will establish Delhi as a leading example for the country in the field of solar energy. Delhi Solar Policy aims to meet 25% of Delhi's annual electricity demand through solar energy by 2025, which currently stands at 9%. To achieve this, the policy has set a target of installing solar infrastructure with a capacity of 6,000 MW by 2025, which will include 750 MW of 'Roof Top Solar' (RTS). The policy also aims to generate around 12,000 green jobs in Delhi. The draft policy was shared with the public for their suggestions and comments. Based on the suggestions from the public, the Delhi government will notify the new policy by April 2023.

125. Delhi Government has also made tremendous progress in making Delhi's power infrastructure ready for Electric Vehicles (EV). Delhi Transco Limited (DTL), which is the state's nodal agency for setting up charging infrastructure in Delhi, is working efficiently to set up public charging stations for EVs. We often see that the slow adoption of electric vehicles in cities around the world is due to the lack of adequate charging stations. We are proud that the Delhi government today has come forward as an example for the world by setting up EV charging stations with the lowest charging tariffs.
126. Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) in the year 2022-23 successfully completed India's largest and first PPP tender for setting up EV charging stations. It includes setting up of 100 EV charging stations having 900 EV charging points and 103 battery swapping stations. These are being set up at prime locations in Delhi, such as around metro stations and bus depots. The minimum cost for EV charging is only ₹ 3 per unit. On calculating we find that the running cost of an electric two-wheeler is just 7 paise per kilometer, while it is ₹ 1.75 per kilometer for a petrol scooter. For an electric three wheeler, the cost is just 8 paise per kilometer, while for a CNG three wheeler it is ₹ 2.62 per kilometer. Meanwhile, the running cost of a four-wheeler electric vehicle is just 33 paise per kilometer, and around ₹ 7 for a petrol-powered four-wheeler. This is nothing less than a revolution. Hon'ble Chief Minister has already inaugurated the first 11 of 100 EV charging stations in October 2022. Another 30 charging stations will be launched in March 2023 and rest in the financial year 2023-24.

127. I propose an outlay of ₹ 3,348 Crore in the Power Sector for the financial year 2023-24.

[PART-B]

Now, I present part B of the Speech which deals with Revenue

1. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, in the first part of the Budget Speech, I have discussed in detail the policies and schemes of the Government. Now, I will discuss the efforts being made to augment the revenue of the Government.
2. The tax collection for GST and VAT in the year 2022-23 (upto February, 2023) stood at ₹ 30283.62 crore, with an increase of 24.22 percent over the previous year (upto February 2022).
3. Sir, our Government has taken many measures to facilitate taxpayers and to increase the revenue. In each tax ward, we have initiated Monthly Performance Monitoring with 18 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The Department of Trade & Taxes is using GST Analytics and Intelligence Network (GAIN)/ Business Intelligence and Fraud Analytics (BIFA) and GST Portal extensively to effectively analyze and check Anti Evasion activities through surveys/ inspection/ search and seizure. Similarly, teams have also been activated on the Delhi Borders to check unauthorised entry of vehicles and to impound them if found violating GST Provisions.
4. At present, the Department of Trade & Taxes has started E-Invoicing mandatory for those taxpayers whose aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.10 crore. In addition to this, regular analysis and follow up of top 200 taxpayers of each ward of Trade & Taxes is being done.
5. Fake Firm Cell has been constituted as a new Ward 210 for curbing and monitoring the tax evasion by bogus/non-existent firms. It acts on the

information/inputs on high mismatches, other State references, physical verification reports etc.

6. Department has organised numerous out-reach programmes to augment tax base by bringing eligible taxpayers who were hitherto outside GST in the tax ambit. Around 200 meetings with market and Trade Associations through Outreach Camps have held during the current Financial Year till date. The feedback from the ground shall help in shaping future tax policies.
7. The Software Application related to generation of DIN (Document Identification Number) which is a unique number used for authentication of the documents issued by the Department and for enabling the taxpayers to check the authenticity of the letters/orders has been developed and made operational in the Department from January, 2023. Delhi is the Third State in the Country to implement it in the Indirect Tax Administration.
8. Sir, our government has intended to initiate Operationalization of a dedicated Tax Policy and Revenue Augmentation Unit (TPRAU) in the next financial year 2023-24. The Key objectives of this Unit is to increase revenue by identification of opportunities, detection of revenue leakages and support Department in Policy formulation.
9. Government is committed to augment excise revenue and regulate the commodity in a more effective manner ensuring no illicit liquor trade in Delhi by faceless enforcement & strengthening of Excise Intelligence Bureau (EIB) and access of quality liquor all over Delhi.
10. The Government has restored Excise duty based regime w.e.f. September, 2022. The hospitality industry i.e. Hotels, Clubs and

Restaurants are significant contributors towards the improvement of the state's overall economy by providing employment, tax generation and promoting tourism. Government is working on developing new technology to enhance and upgrade the existing technology of liquor supply management system.

Speaker sir, i want to end my budget speech with the popular poet Ashok Sahil with the following lines:

***Nazar nazar mein uttarna kamaal hota hai,
Nafas nafas mein bikharna kamaal hota hai,
Bulandiyon par pahuchna koi kamaal nahi,
Bulandiyon par thaharna kamaal hota hai.***
