

BUDGET SPEECH

2019-2020

[PART-A]

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2019-20 before this august House.

1. It is my proud privilege to present the fifth consecutive Budget of our Government before the august House.
2. For the last five years, I have been constantly making a point which I would like to reiterate again today. The task of preparing the budget for our Government means defining the role of Government in making the dreams of the people of Delhi come true. I am presenting this budget at a time when the whole country is commemorating the martyrdom of the CRPF and the Army personnel in Pulwama and other parts of Kashmir. I say this before the House today that the budget of our Government is a budget to fulfil the dreams of those who were martyred. Those who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the country had a dream for the nation, this budget is the budget to build that nation. It is important that the children of those who have sacrificed their lives get good education, their parents get good health care and their families get better social security. This budget is an act for realising the dreams which these martyrs had dreamt for their family and country.
3. Four years ago, in the very first budget, we had committed ourselves to build the nation through basic services like education and health, it has been continuing ever since. I am confident that our Government's fifth Budget will also prove to be another big step towards nation building. I can proudly say that this is not just a budget, it is a dream of martyrs who sacrificed their lives for our country's freedom. I am happy to say that the nation dreamt of by the people who laid their lives for India's freedom has begun its march, even if it took us 70 years. The creation of such a nation, where, good education and healthcare is not limited to just a handful but is available to all, irrespective of whether they are the children of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, or Christian, and rich or poor. This is the budget that unites the country, does not break it. The schemes of this budget will benefit every poor and every middle-class family of Delhi, not just a few rich and the capitalists.
4. Speaker Sir, I wish to share with this august House the achievements of our Government during the last four years before presenting a detailed budget proposal. Four years ago, while presenting the first Budget, I had already said that our election manifesto is no rhetoric (*jumla*),

our election manifesto is like a holy book for us. All the ministers of the Government solemnly read it for their day-to-day work; we regularly introspect and evaluate to see where we are, what we have achieved so far, and what is to be done for the citizens of Delhi in the times to come.

5. We had resolved to work on 70 important points in our election manifesto. I would like to take some time of this august House to outline the Government's achievements on these 70 points.

6. Out of these 70 points, the prime emphasis was given to the following areas-

- Improving the quality of education in Government schools,
- To provide better infrastructure to the Government schools and to construct new schools,
- To regulate the arbitrariness of the fee structure and admission procedure in private schools,
- Increasing opportunities for higher education and providing loans to students
- Providing special facilities and adequate funds for sportsperson
- To provide drinking water to as many colonies in Delhi as possible.
- To eliminate tanker mafia,
- Augmenting water sources,
- Provide good healthcare facilities,
- To increase the income of the farmers and to ensure that they get fair price for their land,
- To bring development of the villages into the focus of the Government,
- To broaden the scope of social security,
- To ensure dignity to the lives of the marginalized,
- To dignify the life of sanitation staff,
- Providing relief to the people from exorbitant electricity bills,
- Promotion of solar energy in Delhi
- Rationalising the tax rates and eliminate inspector raj to give relief to the traders from frequent raids in Delhi,
- Development of the unauthorized colonies,
- To arrange CCTVs, from slums to large-colonies, especially for the protection of women,
- To construct toilets on a large scale to make entire Delhi open defecation free,

- Arranging houses for the poor slum dwellers,
- Ensuring better public transport facilities,
- Providing Wi-Fi facilities
- Ensuring full statehood to Delhi

7. I am very happy to say that four years ago, the needs and dreams of Delhi envisioned in our manifesto have been realised or are close to being realised and work on some of them is to be done in the next year.
8. It is in the knowledge of the House, but I would like to place it again on record that after the formation of this Government, the first step taken among all the big steps was to provide relief to the residents of Delhi by reducing the electricity bills. In March 2015, the electricity bill was reduced to half. Electricity bill for consumers consuming electricity up to 400 units came down by half from the very next month of Government formation and I am extremely proud to inform the House that Delhi provides the cheapest electricity among the metropolitan cities of the country. Not only that, our Government has been successful in containing the power prices and there has been no increase in it for the past four years.
9. For the last four years, 90% of households in Delhi are getting the benefit of subsidy in electricity. In addition to this, a special scheme for exemption of 100 percent subsidy on domestic power consumption and waiving off all outstanding bills has also been implemented for the victims of 1984 anti-Sikh riots .The farmers have also been exempted from the fixed cost of ₹ 105 rupees per kilowatt per month in their electricity bills.
10. Delhi Government has started a solar energy program for maximum utilization of solar power. Under this program, solar plants are being set up on roof-tops of homes, offices and societies. This scheme is becoming very popular in Delhi. In order to increase the income of farmers and promote solar power, the Government has recently launched a scheme called "*Mukhyamantri Kisan Aay Badhotri Solar Yojana*". I am happy to share this achievement with you that the total renewable energy generation in Delhi has increased from 23 MW in 2015-16 to 177 MW in 2018-19. It includes 125 MW solar power capacity.
11. Speaker Sir, the lack of clean drinking water, arbitrarily charged water bills, and exploitation at the hands of tanker mafia were major problems for the residents of Delhi four years ago. As soon as our Government was formed, it was decided to give free water to the families using

water up to 20,000 litres per month, and for the last four years, the water bill for such families has been zero. Around 13,67,000 families have benefited from this scheme. Speaker Sir, because of this scheme, the habit of saving water has seen a rise in the people of Delhi. Prior to the implementation of this plan in 2015, there were five lakh families who used to spend less than 20,000 litres of water per month, but now the number has increased to 13,67,000.

12. In the last four years, the Government has linked 406 such colonies to the water supply network, which had no network of water till now, because of which, people were forced to depend on tankers for water. This includes colonies like Dwarka, where there was no drinking water till 2015. Work is on to lay new water pipelines in 142 unauthorized colonies of Delhi. By March 2020, these colonies will also get rid of the compulsion to take water from tankers. Similarly, in the last four years, sewerage work has been completed in 345 unauthorized colonies and work is going on in 355 colonies.
13. Speaker Sir, in order to make Delhi self-reliant in the water sector, the basic ground work has been done in the last four years. And, work has begun on the ambitious plan to provide more water than the demand in the next few years. I will mention this plan in detail in the next part of the budget.
14. The Government has fulfilled its promise of reducing the electricity bill by half and providing drinking water for free, but education and health are two such sectors for which the Government is being praised. People from the country and abroad come to witness how the nation is built in the true sense by working on education and health. The Delhi Government is the only Government in the country which has been spending a quarter of its budget in the education sector for the past four years. The goal of building 21 new schools, and more than 8000 new classrooms, has been achieved. About 12,748 classrooms are being constructed at a faster pace. For the first time in any Government school, a Library is added to every section of primary classes. Their number is approximately 4178.
15. Preventing arbitrary fees hikes in private schools is one of the major achievements of the education sector in the last four years. It was a difficult but necessary step to check the accounts of private schools and to prevent them from increasing the fees. It was made possible because of an honest intention and strong political will. Not only that, before 2015, many private schools had increased the fees arbitrarily and despite the court order, the increased fees were not refunded to parents. Due to the Government's tough stance, private schools had to pay back the increased fees for the first time. The increased fee charged at one point was refunded even to the children who had left school after completing their studies. This

brought relief to lakhs of parents of Delhi. In private schools, the entire process for admission to 25 percent reserved seats for poor and marginalised families have been made online. Prior to this, enrollment in school was arbitrary or on recommendation but now the whole system has been made transparent and online. As a result, the number of seats reserved in private schools has now increased from 23,000 in 2015-16 to 32,455 in 2018-19.

16. The Government has not only fulfilled the promises made in its manifesto regarding the field of education but have gone beyond the Manifesto to take several steps which could not be even imagined earlier. Training of teachers in the finest educational institutions of countries such as Singapore, Finland, UK etc., visiting the best private schools in the country and abroad, regularly involving the principals in training in institutes such as IIMs, arranging computer tablets for all teachers, calling mega PTM, strengthening administrative and financial aspects of the School Management Committee (SMC), increasing the involvement of principals and teachers in running schools etc. are many such reforms that were long-awaited in the education sector. The problem of children from Government schools not being able to read texts properly from their own class or even lower standards has been wide spread all over the country. The Delhi Government has given a solution to this by running programs like '*Chunauti*' and '*Mission Buniyad*'. All these efforts have yielded great results; the results of the 12th class of government Schools are better than that of Private Schools for two consecutive years now. The children of Government Schools are now clearing the JEE Mains exam in large numbers. Starting the 'Happiness Curriculum' for the children from Nursery to class 8th and introducing 'Entrepreneurship Curriculum' for children from Class 9th to 12th are two such big steps which, in the time to come, would be counted in major education reforms not only in the country but worldwide. This experiment of teaching children sans books and examinations is being watched by the world with great curiosity.
17. The effort of the Delhi Government for nation building through education is not limited only to schools. Record work has been undertaken in the last four years for providing better higher education and technical education to the children of Delhi. Compared to 2015, the enrolment of students in higher and technical institutes rose by about 12,000 in the year 2018. During this period, two new universities namely Pharmaceutical University (DIPSARU) and Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) have been started by our Government. A new campus of DTU has been opened in East Delhi and two new campuses of Ambedkar University in West and New Delhi areas. In addition, 9 Colleges with Bachelor in Vocational Studies have also been opened in Delhi. After the success of the World Class Skill Center at Vivek Vihar, 6 new skill centres have been started and 19 more will start by the next year.

Also, B.Ed training program under SCERT has been started. Delhi Government has started the scheme of a guaranteed loan of up to ₹ 10 lakh to every student so that no student has to leave his/her studies due to financial constraints. It is heartening to see that the students of both the poor and the rich are taking benefit of this scheme. The Government has also started a scheme of waiving up to 100 percent fee for children of extremely poor families.

18. In order to promote sports talent in Delhi, several schemes have been started which will provide national and international level sportspersons to the country in the future and will prove a milestone. The most important among these is to make the grounds and sports facilities owned by government schools available to nearby players, coaches or institutions in the evening. Spaces which lay idle after school time, are now being used for providing excellent sports training to the children of government and private schools in the evening.
19. The Government has started two schemes called "Play and Progress" for promising prospective sportsperson and "Mission Excellence" for current players. Gold, silver and bronze medalists in the Olympics and para-Olympic stages have been given ₹ 3 crore, ₹ 2 crore and ₹ 1 crore respectively. I am happy to share this information with you that the performance of Delhi students in the National School Games of 2018-19 has been fantastic and our students won 1007 medals this year. Delhi has been on the top of the list in the entire country in these games. Maharashtra remained second with 651 medals.
20. Along with education, good healthcare is also needed by the citizens of Delhi. We had promised in our Manifesto that the Government would ensure the availability of medicines in the Government hospitals of Delhi, provide beds for the patients, and provide doctors. In the last four years, after having accomplished these goals, the Government is working ahead to achieve newer goals. About 17,000 people are getting free treatment, medicines and test facilities in 189 *Mohalla* clinics. The number of beds in hospitals is being doubled. Free medicines and free diagnosis has been ensured in all Government hospitals. In a step further, if the tests, surgery and dialysis have a long wait-line in Government hospitals, our Government bears the expenses of the treatments of citizens in private hospitals as well.
21. Speaker Sir, development does not mean just to construct some shining buildings and roads. The development of any nation should be measured by the living standards of its citizens and not by the high rise buildings built in their cities. This is possible only when we give priority in the Government policies to the neglected and marginalized groups and enable them to live a dignified life. Our Government has taken many significant decisions to increase the income of

the poor and marginalized sections of society so they can lead a respectable life. The Government has made unprecedented growth in minimum wages. Despite lot of obstacles and hindrances the Government constantly fought for the labourers of Delhi that resulted in an increase in the minimum wage for every worker in Delhi from ₹9,500 to ₹14,000. In adjoining Noida of Uttar Pradesh, the workers get minimum wages of ₹ 7675 and minimum wage in Gurugram, Haryana is ₹8,827. Similarly, salaries of guest teachers employed in Delhi schools have also been increased from ₹ 22,500 to ₹ 36,000. The honorarium for Anganwadi workers and Assistants has also been increased to ₹ 9678/- from ₹ 5000/- and ₹ 4839 from ₹ 2000/- respectively. The incentive for Asha Workers has also been increased from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 3,000. All of these have two benefits – one, poor and neglected people can get the minimum money to run their family respectfully. And whether Asha Worker or an Anganwadi worker or guest teacher, they can realize that they are also important part of Delhi Government. If a government does not pay reasonable salaries to its employees, how will they work with motivation. Apart from this, pension has been increased from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 2,500 per month to Senior Citizens of Delhi, *Divyangs* and distressed women. These steps have gone beyond the promises made in Manifesto.

22. Speaker Sir, our Government has done several such programs for the upliftment of Delhi's Dalit society which have a direct positive impact on their life and dignity. Delhi Government's ambitious programs like *Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana*, mechanization of sewer cleaning, and entrepreneur training to the sanitation staff are some special programs that were started in the last four years and have been successful. Along with this, on the lines of Chhath Puja, Kanwad and Uttarayani, a tradition of Ambedkar Jayanti, Balmiki Jayanti and Ravidas Jayanti have been started where people of all communities come together and participate.
23. Unauthorized and slum colonies usually receive attention by Government only before elections. But in the last four years, our Government has made consistent efforts in improving the living conditions of about 60 per cent of the total residents living in unauthorized colonies, slum and rehabilitation settlements. We have vowed that every unauthorized colony and every slum colony of Delhi will be equipped with infrastructure such as roads, drains, water supply, street light, community centre, toilets, etc. I am happy that our Government has made a lot of progress in this direction in the last four years. And I can say with great confidence that during its first five-year tenure itself, the Delhi Government would manage to provide these facilities in every unauthorized colony and slum colony. The work that was not done in 70 years is getting accomplished in just 5 years. Simultaneously, water supply lines in 1337 unauthorized

colonies and sewerage network in 345 colonies have already been provided in the last four years and work is in progress in 355 colonies.

24. To determine eligibility in the case of slum dwellers, the cut-off date has been increased from 4 June 2009 to January 1, 2015, because of which about 90 percent of the population in any JJ settlement will be entitled to get a flat under the rehabilitation program. About 1,600 families have already been transferred to Dwarka and Baprola. The work of "*Mukhyamantri Aawas Yojana*" to house slum dwellers is in progress, which I will later mention in my budget proposals.
25. Speaker Sir, our Government decided to install CCTV cameras at different places to ensure the safety of citizens of Delhi. Last year, I had announced the installation of CCTV cameras in all Government schools for the safety of school children. Due to the unnecessary interference of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, there was some delay in these works, yet I am happy to inform the House that this work has commenced now.
26. The villagers and farmers of Delhi give it a distinct identity. History is witness to the fact that every colony of Delhi, big or small, has been built on the land of villages. But when it comes to development or welfare schemes, both the village and the farmer are left behind. For the first time, our Government has taken an initiative to bring all the villages of Delhi into the scope of the Village Development Board and allocated an amount of ₹ 2 crore each village for the development of all villages. Our Government is going to implement the Swaminathan Commission's report to increase the income of the farmers. It will be for the first time in the country that a Government is going to fix the procurement price of the crops by one-and-a-half times more over the cost of production by implementing the Swaminathan Commission Report.
27. Speaker Sir, in our Election Manifesto we promised to make Delhi's public transport system accessible. In my first budget, I mentioned a famous statement of the renowned thinker Enrique Panolosa. It is as follows: "A developed country is not a place where the poor have cars. It's where the rich use public transportation." Our Government has taken several steps in the last four years to make Delhi's public transport trustworthy, safe and reliable. The most important of this is the introduction of the Common Mobility Card. This facility has been started in the month of August 2018 and within 5 months more than 24 lakh passengers have travelled by buses and cluster buses of Delhi Transport Corporation using this facility. Along with this, our Government has also started several important public transport projects like

modern bus terminals and bus queue shelters, installation of GPS, CCTV and panic buttons in all public buses, scientific route rationalization of all buses, so that every passenger can have access to public transport within a walking distance of 500 meters.

28. In the direction of the Last Mile Connectivity, simplifying the registration process of e-rickshaw in Delhi and giving subsidy upto ₹ 30,000 has proved to be an effective step. Today, even after late night commute, a person is not forced to walk 2-4 km from the Metro station to get home because e-rickshaws are available at all places.
29. The promise of Wi-Fi service was made in our Manifesto and I am happy to inform that after studying various models, we are prepared to start this service for the residents of Delhi next year.
30. Speaker Sir, so far I have mentioned to you some of the works that we had kept before the people in our Manifesto with the objective to form Government in 2015. There are many more steps that were not in the Manifesto but the Government has understood the needs of the public and endeavoured to fulfil them. Today, the people of Delhi are benefitting from them. Many of them are drawing attention of the Governments of other states as well as foreign Governments; they have shown a keen interest in them.
31. The most important of these are the door-step delivery of Government services. So far, the world's most hi-tech and the finest Governments have not been able to ensure that a citizen can call the Government at home and get documents such as Domicile Certificate, Vehicle Papers, Caste Certificate, Income Certificate, etc. Although, large private companies and the corporate houses have been delivering various services at home from loans to banking, marketing, gift and pizza delivery. Taking a leaf out of their book, the Delhi Government took this noteworthy initiative and today thirty (30) services for the citizens of Delhi are just a phone call away. These services can be availed by dialling 1076 on your phones; we are working towards bringing more than 100 services under its scope soon.
32. I have already mentioned several steps in the education sector such as Happiness Curriculum, Entrepreneurship programme, teachers' training, mega PTM, and others. Mega PTM forges a connection between the parents and their child's school. At the same time, through the 'Happiness Curriculum', we are trying to enable children to become better citizens and live happy lives. I have mentioned this several times in this House that focusing on Human Resource Development instead of education is a big mistake, because we cannot develop our

children as resources. We must provide education to sculpt better humans and finer citizens, not just to develop them as a resource. Through the 'Happiness Curriculum', we are trying to overcome this shortcoming.

33. Our Government finally succeeded in completing the Signature Bridge over the Yamuna River which was proposed fourteen years ago. It was a long awaited project of East and North Delhi, and also the most neglected by the previous Governments. There was a lot of effort to halt the work on this bridge during our tenure as well. At one point, I had also to write on the file that if the same fault-finding attitude remains, and if the file keeps moving here and there, the Signature Bridge will never be built, though, a bridge of signatures could definitely be built on file. I am happy that this bridge has now got completed and people of North East Delhi can save 2 to 3 hours daily. Construction of Elevated road on Barapula drain is also complete. This has reduced the time taken from Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to the INA market by about 25 minutes.
34. I am happy to inform the House that due to various efforts of the Government, the environment in Delhi has improved in the last two years. If you look at the data from the last 7-8 years, the level of pollution in Delhi has reduced by 20 percent as compared to 2015. For this, the Government has made several attempts at various levels. The green area of Delhi has increased by 1100 hectares as compared to 2015. It has been possible due to the large scale plantation programs implemented by the Government. During the year 2018-19 (till January) 28 lakh saplings have been planted, whereas in 2017-18, 19.62 lakh of trees were planted. In the previous budget speech, I had proposed to increase the number of continuous comprehensive air quality monitoring centres from 6 to 26. I am very happy to inform you that we have set up 26 such monitoring centres to monitor the air quality of Delhi. Last year our Government had proposed to encourage industrial units to use pollution-free fuel. I am happy to inform the House that out of 1467 units employed in industrial areas, 1297 units have started using PNG / CNG instead of polluting fuel.
35. Another important task that our Government has done, which no other Government in the country has worked, that is to make the documents accessible to the public. Our Government has initiated the digitization of 200 years old records and 4 crore documents relating to land and property available with the Delhi Government. About 2 crore documents have been digitized out of 4 crore and 60 lakh documents have been made available to the general public on the website along with the hi-tech search facility. This initiative will be very useful for the common man because documents related to land and property are always needed. Getting

hold of the old Government record is considered the most difficult work. But now it is available to the people of Delhi by a click and search. With this step, records of land of one and all are available online now. In the times to come, this will prove to be a major step in curbing illegal and undeclared assets of black money.

36. Discussions on the reservoirs of Delhi took place and laws were made. Despite the strict orders of the courts, the ponds have not been well-maintained. The reason for this was the connivance between the land mafia and policy-makers / controller. Our Government took initiative to break this nexus and the ponds of Delhi are returning to their beautiful natural self. I will talk about this later as well, but I would like to mention this among works not featured in our Manifesto.
37. Delhi is home to people with variety of languages coming from different states of the country. People from each language and culture should feel that Delhi is their own city even if they are few in number or have moved here from remote areas of the country. After all, Delhi is the national capital. To strengthen Delhi's national character, our Government has formed 15 new academies. It consists of academies catering to languages from Kashmiri to Malayalam, Gujarati to Assamese. The Government has spread art and culture from the limits of the Mandi House or big auditoriums of Delhi and taken it to the general public. In the past years, dancing and singing talents of thousands of emerging artists were brought forward by organizing 'Dance for Democracy' in streets and *mohallas* of Delhi. From Mayur Vihar to Narela's small parks, hundreds of programs of qawwali, ghazal, kavi sammelan, song-music are now being organized by the Government under the '*Dastak*' program near homes of people. New programs like Mandavali festival and Shahpurjat festival were started, connecting the rural identity of Delhi with art and culture. Millions of people are joining the fine programs of song-music, art-culture near their home through these programs.
38. Speaker Sir, here I would like to mention the works stated in our 4-year-old Manifesto that we were not allowed to work on despite all our efforts. The works which were either stalled or are stuck now due to the non-cooperative attitude of the Central Government.
39. The most important of these is the *Jan Lokpal* Bill. The *Aam Aadmi* Party was created out of the anti-corruption movement and we came to power with the determination that we will bring the *Jan Lokpal* Bill even when all the other Governments were reluctant to do so. We were determined to pass the legislation in Delhi that was demanded during the movement by the people of the country to curb corruption. Here, I am proud to underline that our Government

introduced the same bill in the first year itself as the Delhi Lokpal law. It was passed by the Assembly too, but unfortunately, it has been pending with the Central Government for the last three and a half years.

40. Similarly, we had promised in our Manifesto to regularize temporary staff, guest teachers etc. working on contract in various departments of Delhi. More than one lakh youth in Delhi are working on contract with the Delhi Government. We want to regularize them because this is their legitimate right. But the Services Department of the Delhi Government strategically was made a subject under the Central Government. The legal battle regarding this is still on. If the hands of the Delhi Government were not tied up, then all the workers working on all these contracts would have been given a permanent job.
41. Beautification of river Yamuna was another important plan, but due to the attitude of the DDA and the Central Government, no work could be done further. However, in the last two years, required funds were provided in the budget.
42. The most important work mentioned for Delhi in the Manifesto was the grant of full statehood to Delhi. Delhi should have attained full statehood with the 1993 constitutional amendment when the elected Government was formed. But even after 25 years, the people of Delhi remain residents of a state with no statehood. The biggest disadvantage of this arrangement is that the entire administrative system lacks accountability to the public. People from Delhi pay tax, the same tax that pays the Government employees their salaries. But when people's work does not get done or when they have problems, no one assumes accountability. The people are suffering in the midst of this confusion between Delhi Administration, the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, the DDA, the MCD and the Central Government. I would like the attention of the House on this issue because our demand for full statehood is not for stopping the injustices towards the Delhi's Chief Minister, Ministers or Legislators, but injustices towards the common people of Delhi. What is this injustice? I would like to explain it with an example. If there is a theft in somebody's house in Gurugram which is adjacent to Delhi, or there is violence against some woman, then one can go to the police. But, if the police refuses to take action, does not hear out the complainant or delays in filing the report, the citizen of Gurugram has an option to go to the elected MLA or even to the elected Government. But if this happens in Vasant Kunj which is adjacent to Gurugram, then whom should the complainant go to in case of negligence by the police? Since Delhi is not a full state, then what does one do? Should one go to the Prime Minister? Can a person from Delhi be able to meet the Prime Minister? Whereas, the elected Chief Minister lives daily amidst the public of Delhi.

43. Full statehood is also important because the people of Delhi choose their Government to make new schools, new colleges, new hospitals, but DDA does the job of giving land for it, which is a small department of the Central Government. Now how will the work of giving such land for a school in Bawana or Badarpur in Delhi, be prioritized by such a large Central Government. If the land is not there, how will the schools, colleges and hospitals be made for the people of Delhi?
44. If with the shortage of new schools and hospitals there is also a shortage of teachers in schools and doctors and para-medical staff in hospitals, then the people of Delhi will have expectations from their chosen Government in this regard, but due to lack of full statehood, the Central Government will decide on these matters. What would be the teachers like, how many teachers are needed, should the vacant posts for teachers be filled up soon, all this will be decided by the Central Government. In hospitals, people may be unhappy with the long queues at the medicine-centre, but whether the pharmacist will get permission to open the second centre, this decision too will be taken by the Central Government. This is not fair to Delhiites.
45. It is sheer injustice to the people of Delhi that a Government elected by them cannot bind the Municipal Corporations of Delhi to keep their city clean. Had Delhi been a full-fledged state, then our Government would have ensured the cleanliness of each and every street by the same Municipal Corporations.
46. The biggest loss to the people of Delhi is when their elected Government wants to take up new and very important works for them and the proposals in this regard keep pending with the Hon'ble Lt. Governor together for months. The implementation of schemes such as 'door-step delivery' took two years just because Delhi is not a full state.
47. In Delhi, the most important requirement is to have a house. Delhi's elected Government does not own land. People need houses. The Central Government has so many tasks at hand, that providing houses to people of Delhi cannot be a priority for them. If Delhi would have been a full-fledged state, then all the vacant plots of DDA which have been grabbed by land mafia in collusion with authorities would have been freed and our Government would have taken the initiative to set up new schools, hospitals or houses there.
48. On account of not being a full state, the DDA refuses to grant land for Mohalla Clinics, even though the people of Delhi want Mohalla Clinics. Delhi needs additional number of buses for public transport. For parking these additional buses, bus depots need to be made in different

areas within Delhi. But because it is not a full state, the Delhi Government cannot build the required number of bus depots as are needed today or ten years from today.

49. It is the drawback of Delhi not being a full state that land which has been allocated for a school of Delhi, is used by a party in the Central Government to construct their party headquarters. One more stretch of land allotted for building a school is offered to the parking mafia. Had Delhi been a full state today, then our Government would have not allowed the headquarters of parties and parking mafias and instead would have set up schools.
50. Delhi has immense scope to create jobs. In Government and Government institutions, just a little progress in initiatives can generate lakhs of jobs. But Delhi's elected Government cannot create these jobs because Delhi is not a full-fledged state
51. Corruption is still exploiting people at the lower levels. Our Government, in the first few months, with the cooperation of the Anti-Corruption Branch, had launched a fierce initiative against those who demanded bribes. Officers and employees involved in corruption were kept without posting. The effect was that in the initial few months corruption had stopped from the top to bottom levels. The Central Government in a conspiratorial move issued a notification and took away the authority of posting and transfers of the officers from the Delhi Government and took it under its control. It also took ACB from the Government of Delhi and subdued it. Had Delhi been a full state, under no circumstance the Central Government would have been able to grab the right of transfer posting from our Government, as well as that of our Anti-Corruption Branch. If Delhi was a full state, then during the tenure of our Government, no employee from top to bottom would have had the guts to ask for a bribe or engage in corruption. I have mentioned the Lokpal above. If Delhi was a full-fledged state, within two months of forming the Government, such Lokpal laws would have been passed in Delhi, for which the country had witnessed such a big movement. Like the Lokpal, our Government also initiated the *Mohalla Sabhas* in its first year. However, after the objections of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, it had to be stopped. Had Delhi been a full state, the endeavour of *Mohalla Sabhas* would have progressed further, and by now, on the basis of experiences gained from it, a '*Swaraj Law (Act)*' would have been enacted in Delhi.
52. The citizens of Delhi have been made to feel like second class citizens even for small matters because Delhi is not a full state. How can the value of a single vote cast by a citizen of Delhi be any less than the value of a vote cast in any other state? Why is it that the Government elected by the votes of the citizens of Delhi, cannot do all that which Governments from other states can do? This goes against the very principle of one person one vote. Delhi is not the

only national capital in the entire world; every country has a city which serves as its national capital. Washington D.C., Beijing, Moscow, London, Tokyo and many such large cities are the national capitals of their respective countries. These cities have their own Governments, but in no country, has the Government undermined the rights of citizens living in the capital. In all these places, local Governments are the single authority for their citizens, which is why they are so developed, and neat and clean.

53. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, everything that I have said so far, has been said so that the challenges of Delhi can be understood. Despite all these challenges, the Government formed four years ago has worked with its political will and focus on the legitimate needs of the residents of Delhi. I have tried to present a picture on what we have done so far for Delhi and in which direction we are heading. In the next part of my budget speech, I am going to present the initiatives to be undertaken in the next one year, the amount to be incurred, as well as the 'Future Roadmap of Delhi'. This roadmap will reflect the dream of every citizen of Delhi. From this you can imagine, that over the next few years, Delhi will emerge as a reputed city in the field of education, health, employment, public transport, art and culture. This will also reflect on the quality of life of the residents in the jhuggi-jhopri clusters, unauthorized colonies, villages and other middle-income group colonies. In addition, it will outline our plan to dignify the lives of poor, neglected societies and middle-income people and ways to help them realize their dreams. In the next part of my budget speech, I shall present the framework on how to use modern technologies to ensure public participation.

Economic Scenario

54. Sir, despite the fact that Delhi is not a full state, I would like to present some statistics on the economic position of Delhi. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi in 2018-19 is likely to grow at the rate of 12.98% over previous year from ₹ 6,90,098 crore to ₹ 7,79,652 crore.
55. At constant prices, Delhi's economy is expected to grow at the rate of 8.61% in 2018-19 whereas the all India growth rate is 7.2%. The annual average growth rate of GSDP in the last four years remains at 8.92%, which exhibits strong economic fundamentals of Delhi's economy.

56. The Per Capita Income of Delhi is estimated at ₹ 3,65,529 in 2018-19 with an increase of 11 % over the per capita income of ₹3,28,985 in 2017-18 . The per capita income of the state has gone up by 34% since our Government came into power in 2015-16 when the per capita income was ₹ 2,73,301. The per capita income of Delhi is about three times higher than the national average, which is estimated to be ₹ 1,25,397 in 2018-19.
57. The contribution of Delhi to the national GDP also increased from 3.97% in 2014-15 to 4.14 % in 2018-19 though we are only 1.4% of the total population.

Revised Estimates for 2018-19

58. Sir, the Revised Estimates for the current year (2018-19) is proposed at ₹ 50,200 crore against the Budget Estimates (BE) approved at ₹ 53,000 crore. The proposed Revised Estimates of ₹ 50,200 crore are 22.66 % higher than the amount of ₹40,927 crore spent in 2017-18. The proposed Revised Estimates of ₹50,200 crore includes ₹39,894 crore for revenue expenditure and ₹10306 crore under Capital Expenditure. The Capital expenditure increased from ₹ 9908 crore approved in Budget Estimates to ₹ 10306 crore in Revised Estimates 2018-19, which, shows our commitment for development works and creation of more assets.
59. The Establishment expenditure and other committed liabilities is proposed to be increased from ₹31,000 crore approved in BE to ₹32,000 crore in Revised Estimates. This is mainly due to implementation of recommendations of the Fifth Delhi Finance Commission for devolution of funds to the local bodies from the year 2016-17 onwards. The arrears for the year 2016-17 for East and North DMC have also been taken into account in RE 2018-19. The outlay under Scheme / projects is proposed at ₹18,200 crore in RE 2018-19 against ₹ 22,000 crore approved in BE. The Revised Estimate of ₹18,200 crore is 28.25 percent higher than the expenditure of ₹14,191 crore incurred in 2017-18 under Scheme / Projects / programmes.
60. Sir, through efficient fiscal management, we have kept our outstanding debt at ₹33,569 crore in March, 2018. The outstanding debt of Delhi has declined to 4.86% of GSDP in 2017-18 from 6.57% in 2014-15 when our Government came to power. The Debt-GSDP ratio of Delhi is the lowest among all the states in the country.

Supplementary Demand for Grants 2018-19

61. Sir, during the year 2018-19, Supplementary Demands for Grant of ₹1738.9982 crore will be required under Supplementary Demands in the Revised Estimates. I, therefore seek the approval of the House for Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Budget Estimates for 2019-20

62. Sir, prior to our Government coming into power, the total expenditure of GNCTD was ₹30,940 crore during 2014-15. I presented my first full budget in June 2015 with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 37,750 crore. Year after year we increased our budget by devising many new programmes, projects and schemes with focus on development of education, health and urban services.
63. Speaker Sir, with immense pleasure, I am now proposing the budget of ₹ 60,000 crore for the year 2019-20, which is almost double the amount of expenditure of ₹ 30940 crore in 2014-15. It will be interesting to know that during all these five years, the budget for schemes, programmes and projects has increased substantially which shows the emphasis of our Government on developmental works and creation of capital assets.
64. The per capita expenditure of Government of NCT of Delhi through budgetary transactions has increased from ₹19,218 in 2015-16 to ₹30,369 in 2019-20.
65. The budget estimates of ₹ 60,000 crore includes ₹ 33,000 crore for Establishment and other obligatory expenditure, ₹ 27,000 crore for schemes / programmes and projects. The Budget estimates of ₹60,000 crore includes ₹44,781 crore under Revenue and ₹15,219 crore under Capital Outlay in 2019-20. The Outlay in BE 2018-19 is ₹ 9908 crore under Capital and ₹ 43,092 crore under Revenue. In BE 2019-20, the budget under capital has increased by 54% whereas the Revenue expenditure has only increased by 4% over BE 2018-19. Further, the proposed capital outlay of ₹15,219 crore in 2019-20 is almost double of the capital expenditure of ₹ 7430 crore in 2014-15.
66. The proposed Budget of ₹ 60,000 crore in 2019-20 is 13.21% higher over the BE of ₹ 53,000 crore in 2018-19.

67. The proposed budget of ₹ 60,000 crore during the year 2019-20 will be financed by ₹ 42,500 crore from own tax revenue, ₹ 800 crore from non-tax revenue, ₹ 325 crore as share in central taxes, ₹ 4,786 crore from small saving loan, capital receipts of ₹ 750 crore, compensation of ₹3000 crore under GST, ₹ 300 crore for Externally Aided projects, ₹ 2558 crore for Centrally Sponsored Scheme, only ₹ 534 crore as grant-in-aid from Government of India and the remaining amount from the opening balance. I would like to highlight that the budget of GNCTD is self-financed and about 95% of our total Budget is from our own resources.

Financial Support to Local Bodies

68. Speaker Sir, our Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Delhi Finance Commission w.e.f. April 2016. Accordingly, we have provided for ₹ 4575 crore in our budget as devolution to Local Bodies, which is 12.5% of estimated net tax collection for 2019-20. This includes an amount of ₹ 2331 crore as tied fund for implementation of schemes / programmes / projects by the Local Bodies and ₹ 2244 crore as Basic Tax Assignment (BTA).
69. In addition to the above, an amount of ₹ 1805 crore has been provided for Local Bodies as share in Stamps and Registration fee and one time parking fee. Our Government is thus giving a total financial support of ₹ 6380 crore to Local Bodies in BE 2019-20.

Major programs, plans and projects for 2019-20

Education

70. Sir, you all are aware that education is the first priority of our Government and will continue to be the priority as long as every child in Delhi gets a good education. Education is the basic foundation of nation building. I am proposing some new initiatives for implementation in the education sector during the year 2019-20. The pace that Infrastructure and Teachers' training has received over the last four years will continue. But at the same time, our Government is also going to emphasize on the aspects of education that will determine the condition and direction of education, not only in Delhi and the country but the whole world. "Happiness Curriculum" was launched last year, with very positive results coming out and people from

many countries are studying its impact today. In this sequence, we are introducing 'Entrepreneurship Curriculum' from the next year.

71. The motto of 'Entrepreneurship Curriculum' is to inculcate enterprising attitude among students and to motivate them to become job creators rather than being job seekers. This course will be applicable to about 7 lakh students of class 9th to class 12th of Government schools in Delhi, as well as 1 lakh students of Delhi Government's universities, colleges, polytechnics, ITI and Skill centres. Under this, for the students of class 11th and 12th and for the first year students in higher and technical education, the budget of ₹ 42 crore has been kept for entrepreneurship seed money in education budget. Under this, every school student will be given a sum of ₹ 1000/- per annum and ₹ 5000/- per annum for students of higher and technical education. Using this amount, the student will develop their business plan and get experience of being entrepreneur by implementing it in reality.
72. To make Delhi a start-up centre and to encourage students studying in universities / colleges for new experiments, 11 incubation centres have been set up. In these incubation centres, 96 entrepreneurs are also working. From the next year, a new course of MBA in Family Business is going to be started in Delhi Technological University where children of business community will be able to learn management skills for furtherance of their respective family business. This is a new course of its kind. In the future, it will also be started in other universities of the Delhi Government.
73. With this, 'Research grant scheme' has been launched to promote research and development. Under this, there is a mechanism to give a matching grant to all those educational institutions which raise money from industry or any other medium for research works. This will benefit institutions like IIT-Delhi, DTU, NSUT, IGDTUW.
74. There is no university for applied science courses available in the country till now. Due to this, the interest of students in skill-based institutes such as ITI, Polytechnic remains low. In such kind of courses, future jobs are hidden. But the curriculum of these courses is outdated due to lack of adequate research and future oriented approach. To resolve this, and to give a new bench mark to the applied science courses, the Government of Delhi will start a new University namely "University of Applied Sciences". There will be programs for vocational education of 3 to 12 months modular programme in various trades, certificate courses of 1 to 2 years, diploma, degree, postgraduate, M. Phil and Ph.D courses.

75. Similarly, in the field of teachers' training, there is lack of research and large scale experiments in the country. Generally, B.Ed or MA programme is only a course or department in the University running various courses. The Delhi Government will also set up a "Teachers' Training University" for teachers to promote excellence in teacher education.
76. Sir, Government has approved several projects for expansion and upgradation of existing colleges and university campuses. The expansion of basic infrastructure facilities in Delhi Technological University (DTU) (Phase-II), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University-GGSIP (East Campus at Surajmal Vihar) is in progress. It is expected that after completion of infrastructure, the Government will be able to add 10,000 additional seats in the DTU, NSUT, GGSIP, IIIT-D and GB Pant Engineering College. The construction work of GB Pant Engineering College and Polytechnic Complex at Okhla is proposed at a cost of ₹ 527 crore. This will increase the existing infrastructure to meet the capacity of 3000 students.
77. Sir, new infrastructure and national and international training of teachers is already going on in Government schools. For strengthening the SMCs working under the chairmanship of Principals in schools, the amount of ₹ 5 to 7 lakh per school is being given so that the basic needs of the school such as maintenance, resources for sports and arts, resource teachers and guest teachers in case of shortage of teachers, can be met from this fund. From the next financial year, each SMC is proposed to be given a separate fund of ₹ 1 to 1.5 lakh which can be used by the teachers of the school to teach their students through new activities.
78. With the aim of preparing the future generations for the digital age, we have provided computer tablets to all our teachers. The next step is to give the computer tablets in the hands of the students. For this, we are proposing a Digital Learning Scheme, which is proposed to be started for the students of 11th and 12th standard of *Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya* (RPVVs) and School of Excellence. Under this, computer tablets will be provided to 11th and 12th standard students of these schools. For this, a sum of ₹9 crore is proposed in the budget.
79. Similarly, students who secure 80 percent or more marks in Class-10th board examination, will be provided computer tablets under the '*Pratibha* Fellowship' Scheme. Under the '*Pratibha* Fellowship' Scheme, excellence in art and culture will also be encouraged. For this, cash incentive of ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 10,000 will be given to the students of Government and Government-aided schools for the purchase of equipment / apparel, who get selected for the '*Kala Utsav*' at state and national levels.

80. Under the Chief Minister's scholarship scheme for meritorious students, scholarship of ₹ 2,500 per student per annum will be given to all students of class 7th to 12th, securing 80 percent or more marks in the previous class without linking to any income ceiling. Similarly, the rate of scholarship is proposed to be increased to ₹ 500 per student per annum to students of class I to 8th and ₹ 1000 per student per annum for class 9th to 12th to the economically backward minority students belonging to Muslim and Buddhist community against earlier rates of ₹ 300 to ₹ 600 for different classes. Parental income limit of ₹ 2 lakh per annum will remain, as it is given to Economically Backward Minority community.
81. Last year, 24000 students of Government schools were trained by international level agencies to gain proficiency in speaking in English. Influenced by its success and popularity, next year 40000 students are proposed to be taught the skills of conversation in English.
82. To promote Delhi's art and culture, two new initiatives i.e. Delhi *Kala Kendra* and *Yuva Mahotsava* are proposed to be implemented in 2019-20. I propose ₹ 187 crore in 2019-20 against ₹ 139 crore in 2018-19.
83. I propose a total outlay of ₹ 15,601 crore under the education sector for the year 2019-20. This includes ₹ 13,518 crore under Revenue and ₹ 2083 crore under Capital. An amount of ₹ 7818 crore is earmarked for implementation of various programs, schemes and projects under Education Sector in 2019-20. The Education Sector has the highest share of 26% of total budget allocation in 2019-20.

Health

84. Sir, Our Government has decided to provide health care services to the Citizens of Delhi at 3 tiers viz *Aam Aadmi Mohalla* Clinics, Polyclinics and Multi-specialty / Super specialty Hospitals. About 189 *Aam Aadmi Mohalla* Clinics have been set up and 333 more Clinics will be set by the end of June 2019. About 40 lakh persons availed health services at *Mohalla* Clinics in the current financial year up to December 2018. Our target is to set up 1000 *Mohalla* Clinics. Similarly, 25 Polyclinics are in operation and 94 more dispensaries are being remodelled to start polyclinics to provide specialized health care to the Citizens. An outlay of ₹ 375 crore is proposed for *Mohalla* clinics and Polyclinics in 2019-20.

85. To enhance the total bed strength from 10000 beds to 20000 beds in hospitals, the work of construction of 600 bedded Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar and 800 bedded Hospital at Burari will be completed shortly. The construction work of 1241 bedded Hospital at Dwarka is at an advance stage. Projects for remodelling of existing hospitals viz RTRM hospital, Acharya Shree Bhikshu Hospital, Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital, Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hospital and Guru Govind Singh Hospital, etc. at a cost of ₹ 963 crore have been sanctioned. This expansion/ remodelling of existing hospitals will add 2601 new beds. An outlay of ₹ 588 crore is proposed for the construction of new hospitals and re-modelling of existing Delhi Government Hospitals.
86. Our Government has ensured availability of free medicines to patients visiting dispensaries and Government hospitals. Around 20 lakh patients get benefitted every month from this scheme. The Government has spent around ₹ 300 crore in a year for purchase of medicines. Our Government has also started 1031 helpline to report the problems of patients in free medicines, investigations and surgeries etc. This is being monitored by the office of Hon'ble Chief Minister.
87. Sir, Delhi Government launched the scheme for medical treatment of road accident victims and fire burn victims. Total expenses incurred on such treatment are being borne by the Delhi Government. More than 3000 such victims have been treated under this scheme.
88. Good Samaritans who help road traffic accident victims to reach Hospitals for medical care are given a financial incentive of ₹ 2000/- along with a certificate of appreciation. An outlay of ₹ 2 crore is proposed for this scheme in 2019-20.
89. Our Government has started the scheme of conducting high end radiology test viz MRI, CT Scan, Ultrasound etc. in private centres. Free Diagnostic test of around one lakh persons have been done till now. An outlay of ₹ 49 crore is proposed on these schemes in 2019-20.
90. Radiological diagnostic services for 11 tests are being provided to the Citizens in 23 empanelled diagnostic centres on referral from Delhi Govt. Health Centres. Similarly, free surgery services in respect of 52 kind of surgeries are also being provided at 48 empanelled hospitals after due referral of the patients from Govt. Hospitals.

91. Services of First Responder Vehicle on Motorcycle manned by trained manpower and equipped with Mobile data terminal/ GPS devices has been started in East Delhi to reach in narrow streets of congested areas within shortest possible time.
92. Construction of Phase 2 of Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences will be completed by March 2019. This will add 25 new beds in the Institute. Two new courses viz Dental Hygiene Diploma Course of 2 years and Dental Operation Room Asstt. certificate course of 1 year are also proposed to be started.
93. Drugs Control Department has adopted zero tolerance towards pharmaceutical drug abuse and taking stringent action against defaulters. The department cancelled/suspended 386 drug licenses of manufacturing units and sales premises till December 2018 who were found violating norms.
94. I propose total outlay of ₹ 7485 crore on Health in 2019-20. This includes revenue budget of ₹ 6462 crore and capital budget of ₹ 1023 crore. An amount of ₹ 3737 crore is earmarked for implementation of various schemes, programmes and projects under Health Sector. The proposed outlay of ₹ 3737 crore in 2019-20 is 45.07% higher than the revised estimates of ₹ 2576 crore in Health Sector in 2018-19.

Social Security and Welfare

95. The senior citizens, vulnerable social groups like women in distress, specially-abled citizens in our society face several challenges including poverty and lack of income security, health care services etc. To ensure social security and safety of senior citizens and the vulnerable social groups of the society and to enable them to lead a life of dignity, our Government extended financial support at an increased rate and also by reaching out to the needy and targeted people.
96. When our Government came into power in February, 2015, at that time only 4.83 lakh beneficiaries were getting financial assistance with an expenditure of ₹ 837 crore. Now after four years, we have increased the budget allocation by 2.5 times to ₹ 2214 crore covering around 7.60 lakh beneficiaries under financial assistance schemes for senior citizens, persons with special needs and women in distress. The applications for financial assistance for women in distress can now be filled online through e-District portal.

97. Three new Juvenile Justice Boards have been setup for speedy disposal of cases against the children in conflict with law. Now, there are total six Juvenile Justice Boards functional in NCT of Delhi.
98. I propose a Fixed Deposit Scheme for the differently-abled students at each stage of educational attainment on the pattern of Ladli Scheme from the year 2019-20. Further, a new scheme for financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of the differently-abled parents will be launched from the year 2019-20.
99. A new initiative to facilitate mobility of students with disability is proposed, under which, incentives and concessions will be provided to the student with locomotor disability in the form of offering a discount in the price of scooters and motorized tricycles designed to suit the needs of persons with locomotor disability.
100. It is proposed to set up an Institute of Rehabilitation and Allied Services to Persons with Disabilities. Further, a new programme for skill development and Rehabilitation of beggars, Persons with Disabilities and Economically weaker sections will be started in 2019-20.
101. We also propose to construct a new building at Sewa Sadan Complex at Lampur, Delhi to decongest Asha Kiran Complex.
102. Our Government is implementing the scheme “*Jai Bhim Mukhyanantri Pratibha Yojana*” under which coaching is provided to SC students passing 10th or 12th class or studying in class 12th from the schools in Delhi through reputed private coaching institutions to enable them to clear various competitive examinations. At present 4092 students have been enrolled for preparation of competitive examinations and entrance examinations for professional courses under empanelled coaching institutes under this scheme. An amount of ₹ 40 crore is proposed in 2019-20 for the scheme against ₹ 24 crore in 2018-19.
103. We propose another new scheme for providing financial assistance/scholarship to SC students for pursuing higher studies. I propose ₹ 5 crore in budget 2019-20 for this scheme.
104. Remedial coaching to SC/ST/OBC students studying in class 6th to 10th of Government schools will be given under the new scheme *Ambedkar Pathshala*.

105. On the request of the Supreme Court, the High Court and the District Courts Bar Associations and realising the struggle and difficulties of young Lawyers, our Government is proposing a new scheme in 2019-20 i.e. "Chief Minister Advocates' Welfare Scheme", for which, an amount of ₹ 50 crore is provided in the budget. This fund will be utilised for various social security measures: life insurance, medical facility, scholarship etc. for the needy advocates and their family members. This is a remarkable initiative for the legal community and shall pave the way for the welfare of legal professionals in the country.
106. An amount of ₹ 1382 crore is proposed under Scheduled Caste sub-plan (under 789 budget-head) in 2019-20.
107. I propose a total Budget of ₹ 3429 crore during 2019-20 for implementation of various programmes, schemes and projects for social welfare and social security.

Ration for the poor

108. Speaker Sir, Our Government provides cheap ration to poor families in Delhi. This system runs throughout the country and everyone knows how much corruption is there in it. The Government wants to offer home delivery of ration through Door Step Delivery of services. Last year we had provided budget for this purpose. I am also making a budget provision next year. It has got Cabinet approval but this scheme could not be implemented due to unscrupulous forces, hurdles were created right from the level of officers to the Hon'ble Lt. Governor and did not let it be implemented under any cost. Our Government is determined to implement this scheme and has increased the margin money of ration for the shopkeepers from ₹ 70 per quintal to ₹ 200 per quintal to smoothly run the public distribution system. The Government wants the poor to get ration in full as per their entitlement and stop pilferage of ration. The Fair Price shopkeeper could barely earn up to ₹ 16,000 per month with the margin money at the rate of ₹ 70 per quintal, whereas, his expenditure comes to at least ₹ 15,000 in a month. The Government has realized their problem and allowed them to work honestly by increasing the margin money.

Housing and Urban Development

109. Sir, Hon'ble Members have shown serious concern for the development of the unauthorised colonies, slums, resettlement colonies in Delhi for improving the living conditions of the

people. Our Government has taken up the development works of these colonies as one of priority agenda to provide basic infrastructure facilities like providing roads, drains, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, street lights etc. for improvement of living conditions of the people living in those areas. An outlay of ₹1600 crore has been proposed in BE 2019-20 for the development works in unauthorised colonies including ₹ 600 crore for water supply and sewerage.

110. Affordable housing and availability of low cost pucca houses is a big problem for the poor and lower middle class people in Delhi. There are 14 housing projects for construction of houses for the economically weaker section, which are, at various stages of completion by DSIIDC and DUSIB. In order to complete the projects and to make available housing stock of around 52,000 dwelling units ready for allotment to the poor and low income group people, our Government has allocated ₹ 600 crore to DSIIDC in RE 2018-19. I had announced last year that 04 housing projects under in-situ slum rehabilitation are to be taken up by DUSIB and I am happy to say that Government has provided ₹ 200 crore in RE 2018-19 for construction of 5310 dwelling units under this project.
111. Our Government has started developmental works of roads, streets in the area of Urban Local Bodies, group housing societies, regularized unauthorized colonies etc. from 2018-19 under the '*Mukhya Mantri Sadak Punarnirman Yojana*'. Fund under the scheme is released to respective local bodies /executing agencies for undertaking the works as recommended by local MLAs. An outlay of ₹ 800 crore has been proposed in the Budget of 2019-20 under this scheme.
112. Sir, Delhi is the first State to substantially enhance the budget under the MLALAD scheme for development of area of Assembly Constituencies in Delhi by increasing the ceiling from ₹ 4 crore to ₹ 10 crore per annum per constituency, which is the highest by any State Government and by Central Government. This will enable the Hon'ble MLAs to address the local development issues efficiently. Total amount of ₹ 800 crore is proposed under the scheme in 2019-20.
113. DUSIB has been consistently making efforts to give good sanitation facility to *Jhuggi* Dwellers. DUSIB has constructed 640 *Jan Suvidha* Complexes with 20476 functional seats and made the facility free of user charges from 1st January, 2018. Cleanliness of *Jan Suvidha* Complexes has been outsourced to the new agencies. The effort of DUSIB is laudable as the poorest of poor who live in JJ *Basti* and particularly the women can now have access to well maintained

and safe toilets in their neighbourhood. As a result, all JJ *Bastis* have been made open defecation free.

114. Free and proper shelter to the homeless people during harsh winter months is provided by DUSIB through 212 Night Shelters. DUSIB has been operating and managing these shelters having capacity to accommodate about 17,595 inmates with sufficient number of blankets, durries, jute mats etc., drinking water/water cooler/water dispenser, electricity connection/emergency lights, first-aid box and fire extinguishers etc. In summer, desert coolers have also been provided, whereas, in winter water heater / geysers have been installed in most of the permanent shelters to provide warm water for daily needs. Colour TV sets have been provided in most of the permanent night shelters for entertainment of homeless people.
115. Rescue teams have been deployed to rescue homeless people in Delhi. A mobile application (App) to track and rescue homeless people in Delhi has also been designed. During winter, the control room operates 24x7 basis and can be contacted through help line numbers.
116. I propose an outlay of ₹ 3914 crore for Housing and Urban Development in 2019-20 for implementation of scheme / projects which is 33.49% higher than the Revised Estimates of ₹ 2932 crore in 2018-19.

Water Supply and Sanitation

117. Sir, as I have mentioned earlier that our Government has made a plan to make Delhi self-reliant for water. Delhi is getting 900 MGD water from the Ganga, Yamuna and ground water, whereas, the total requirement is 1125 MGD. Our Government has made a plan in which availability of water supply in Delhi will be more than its demand in next few years.
118. This plan has three main points. First, by constructing underground reservoirs for storing additional rain water and flood water of river Yamuna, second, storing rain water at different parts of Delhi which would enhance the ground water level and thirdly, treating sewage water at different places and stored at local ponds.
119. For improving ground water level and water sustainability in Delhi, “Construction of reservoir in Palla Yamuna Floodplain for storage of Flood water in 1000 acre of area” and “Rejuvenation of Irrigation Minors, Canals, abandoned for storage and harvesting of Flood water” are proposed to be implemented by the Irrigation and Flood Control Department. Consultants are being

appointed for these projects. Further, the project “Rejuvenation of Najafgarh, Supplementary, Shahdara and associated link drains” is also under process. For improvement in ground water a new scheme “Rejuvenation of Drains” is proposed in 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 100 crore for Irrigation and Flood Control Department.

120. A new scheme “Rejuvenation / Preservation and Maintenance of Water Bodies” is proposed in 2019-20 with outlay of ₹ 25 crore for revival and rejuvenation of water bodies located in NCT of Delhi by Irrigation and Flood Control Department. Also Delhi Jal Board, in a pilot project, has taken up rejuvenation of 159 existing water bodies and creation of 5 new water bodies.
121. Delhi Jal Board has given priority to rain water harvesting, and as per the provisions of building bye laws, it is mandatory for the plots of 100 square meters and above. To incentivize implementation of rain water harvesting, 10% rebate is given in the water bills of the consumers on plot sizes of 100 square meters and above, who install Rain Water Harvesting systems. Penalty in the form of increasing the water bill by 1.5 times is imposed on the consumers of Delhi Jal Board having plot size of 500 sq. meters and above for non-installation of Rain Water Harvesting Systems.
122. To augment the water supply in Delhi a new 50 MGD water treatment plant is proposed to be constructed at Dwarka. The raw water for this plant shall be arranged through displacement by taking the treated effluent from Coronation Pillar to the 12 KM Upstream of Wazirabad pond. Delhi would get additional 246 MGD water from these efforts and move forward to become self-reliant.
123. Projects for improvement of water supply in the command area of Chandrawal Water treatment Plant at a cost of ₹ 2000 crore has been started, in which 105 MGD WTP will be set up. Another WTP at Wazirabad at a cost of ₹ 2200 crore having capacity of 120 MGD is being constructed.
124. As, I have earlier mentioned that water pipeline has been provided in 406 unauthorized colonies in last 4 years and work is in progress in 142 unauthorized colonies. Along with this, 127 KMs old distribution water pipeline network has been replaced in 2018-19 to prevent water contamination.

125. The work of construction of 70 MGD STP at Coronation pillar and rehabilitation / augmentation of Kondli, Rithala and Okhla STPs has been taken up to augment the treatment capacity from 607 MGD to 707 MGD within next two years.
126. For Yamuna cleaning, the innovative project of Interceptor Sewer has been completed to the extent of 92% and about 110 MGD waste water flows have been trapped from the drains and now are being treated at the Sewage Treatment Plants.
127. For improvement of carrying capacity of the sewer lines, rehabilitation of around 167 Kms of peripheral sewer line have been taken up with trenchless technology to increase the life span of the old sewer lines by more than 50 years. The work is in progress and 20% work is completed.
128. The sewerage facility has been provided in 345 unauthorised colonies and work is in progress in 355 colonies. The work of laying internal sewer line in the 162 colonies in Palam, Bijwasan, Matiyala, Dwarka, Najafgarh, Mundka, Rithala and Vikaspuri constituencies is being taken up and shall be completed in phases by December 2020. The sewage from these colonies will be taken up for treatment in the STPs at Nilothi, Dwarka, Rithala and Najafgarh. About 13 lakh population will be benefited from the scheme.
129. It is proposed to establish decentralized STPs in rural areas where at present infrastructure of STPs does not exist. Decentralized STPs shall be constructed in Burari, Chattarpur, Badarpur, Narela, Zindpur, Palla, Kanjhawala, Mundka and Najafgarh areas.
130. DJB has taken up Yamuna Rejuvenation scheme with a budget of ₹ 75 crore provided in 2019-20, under which, the drains flowing into river Yamuna are to be taken up for comprehensive cleaning and management of sewage, solid waste, sludge and septage.
131. I propose a budget of ₹ 2370 crore in 2019-20 for implementation of schemes, programmes and projects in Delhi Jal Board and ₹ 467 crore for 20 KL free lifeline water subsidy scheme.
132. I propose an outlay of ₹ 215 crore in the year 2019-20 for implementation of various schemes / programmes / projects of Irrigation and Flood Control Department.

Road infrastructure

133. For strengthening of road infrastructure, a number of projects have been proposed in BE 2019-20, besides completion of the ongoing projects. Some of the important projects are:- construction of four lane road of 25 Km along bank of Najafgarh drain from Dhansa Regulator to Dwarka Mor at a cost of ₹ 500 crore, which will be started in 2019-20. Bridges on NH-10 at Rampura, Tri Nagar / Inderlok and Karampura at a cost of ₹ 86 crore will also be widened during 2019-20.
134. Construction of flyover at Shastri Park intersection and Seelampur at the project cost of ₹ 303 crore has been started and is likely to be completed in the next 18 months. These flyovers would improve the road infrastructure in East Delhi. After completion of the project, travel time between ISBT Kashmiri Gate and Shahdara will be reduced by seven minutes. An underpass at Ashram Chowk at a cost of ₹ 78 crore will also be constructed to decongest and for uninterrupted movement of traffic at Ashram Chowk.
135. A project "Construction of two vehicular half underpass between Wazirabad and Jagatpur and one pedestrian subway near Gandhi Vihar on outer ring road" has been approved at a cost of ₹ 38 crore and will be completed in 2019-20. It will improve the connectivity between Jagatpur bridge on Outer Ring road and Gandhi Vihar.
136. The streetscaping on six stretches of PWD roads will be taken up in the year 2019-20 at a total cost of ₹ 308 crore.
137. I propose an outlay of ₹ 29.40 crore for construction of six Foot Over Bridges at Metcalf House; Yusuf Sarai; Africa Avenue; Aali Mod, Mathura Road; Harkesh Nagar, Mathura Road and Oberoi Hotel.
138. The work regarding installation of CCTV cameras in Delhi has been started, ₹ 500 crore has been proposed in BE 2019-20 for installation of approximately 1.4 lakh CCTV cameras (2000 per Assembly Constituency).
139. I propose an outlay of ₹ 1900 crore in budget for the year 2019-20 for implementation of various projects which is 73% higher than the Revised Estimates of Roads and Bridges projects in 2018-19.

Transport Department

140. Sir, at present 3882 DTC buses are operational on 557 routes including 18 NCR routes carrying about 31 lakh passengers per day. 1789 buses are being operated under Cluster Bus scheme wherein more than 12 lakh passengers travel daily. DTC bus fleet will be added by 1000 new buses in 2019-20. Besides, 1000 standard-floor CNG buses, 1000 low floor AC CNG buses and 1000 low-floor AC electric buses will be inducted under cluster bus scheme. Thus, the Government has planned to roll out 4000 new buses on roads under public transport system and I am happy to inform that these buses will be operational in different phases from next financial year.
141. Our Government has approved the proposal for construction of six new bus depots at Ghumanhera, Mundela Kalan, Rohini, East Vinod Nagar, Bawana and VIU Burari. These depots could be made functional in next year. New bus depots at Daurala, Kapashera, Bamnauli, Sarai Kale Khan and Narela will also be constructed. Besides, new bus terminals at Dwarka Sector-4, Dwarka Sector-12, Vikaspuri and Narela will also be constructed. The bus terminals located at Nehru Place, Azadpur, Najafgarh and Central Secretariat will be renovated. I propose ₹150 crore in the Budget 2019-20 for construction of Bus Depots and Terminals.
142. Sir, our Government has approved the proposal of phase-IV of Delhi Metro Project comprising 6 corridors with the length of 103.93 km. With the completion of phase-IV project, total length of Delhi metro will become 453.93 Km. I propose ₹ 500 crore in the Budget 2019-20 for Metro Phase-IV Project.
143. Our Government is committed for the safety of passengers travelling in DTC and cluster buses. Consultant has been appointed for the project for installation of GPS based CCTV Surveillance system in DTC and Cluster Buses. Tenders for this project have been invited and the work of this project will be awarded soon after evaluation of the tender. I propose ₹ 80 crore in this Budget for the said project.
144. I propose a new scheme "Construction of Bus Queue Shelters" for the protection of the bus commuters from the changing weather conditions and to provide sitting place to the elderly persons and women. 1397 bus queue shelters will be constructed at different locations for which I propose ₹ 50 crore in the Budget.

145. Vehicles contribute to approximately 40 percent emission of PM 2.5 in Delhi. To resolve this problem, our Government has formulated a draft Electric Vehicle Policy to promote the use of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) in Delhi. Under this policy, our efforts will be to have 25 percent share of Battery Electric Vehicles in new registered vehicles by 2024. I am proposing ₹100 crore for constituting the State Electric Vehicle Fund in 2019-20. Besides, our Government has also earmarked ₹ 50 crore from the fund of Environment Compensation Charge (ECC) for the State Electric Vehicle Fund.
146. I propose an outlay of ₹ 1807 crore in the financial year 2019-20 for implementation of various schemes / programmes / projects of public transport which is nearly double than the revised estimates of 2018-19.

Environment

147. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, Environment pollution today is the concern of every Delhiite. But as I mentioned earlier, according to the data compiled by DPCC, concentration of particulate matters in Delhi's air has declined by 20%. Data show that the average PM10 volume in the air in 2011 was 277, which increased to 368 in 2012. Since then, it has been continuously rising, and in 2018 it has again reduced to 277. Similarly, the quantity of PM 2.5 was 136 in 2011 which became 164 in 2012. It is registered 128 in the year 2018. Another polluting element NO2, which was 71 in 2011, increased to 90 in the next years, but in 2018, as a result of various efforts of the Government, it came down to 50.
148. The Government has taken several steps like promoting public transport, enhancing e-transport policy, increasing the green cover, spraying of water, and closure of Badarpur power plant. When needed, plans like 'Odd-Even' had also been implemented. Work on the scheme to make Delhi keekar free has been started. The Government has already implemented a scheme to plant 10 trees for cutting one tree, but now the Government is planning to bring an important plan under which, removal of only maximum 20% of the total trees required for implementation of the project will be allowed. Remaining 80% of trees will be made mandatory for transplant by modern technology. This is a tough but very important step. Delhi is the first state in the country where this stringent rule will be implemented.

Tourism

149. Our Government has prepared a concept plan for beautification of entry points and creation of entry gates of Delhi. The beautification of entry points in Delhi will be given an aesthetic look to the commuters entering Delhi. Five entry points have been identified for taking up the beautification and makeover in phase-I at Gurugram Border, Tikri Kalan Border, Ghazipur Border, Apsara Border and Anand Vihar border near Kaushambi. 7 more entry points will be identified for beautification in phase II during 2019-20. I propose ₹ 25 crore in 2019-20 for beautification and creation of entry gates.
150. Our Government intends to develop Yamuna as a world class tourist destination for international and domestic tourists particularly by developing area around the Signature Bridge. The landscape across the site will be developed in an environmentally sustainable manner. The development of this tourist place will be eco-sensitive. Tourist amenity and information centre will also be provided with shuttle service and guided tour of the Signature Bridge and the viewing gallery. Consultant/ Transaction Advisor is being appointed for preparatory work for development of river front of Yamuna.
151. I propose a budget of ₹ 49 crore in 2019-20 for implementation of schemes, programmes and projects by Tourism.

Agriculture and Rural Development

152. The farmers are called '*Annadata*' just for the sake of name only. But today they are constrained to lead a hapless life despite being in large numbers in the country and though we all are dependent on them. It is said that even under the British Rule, there was no news of farmers' committing suicides. In the 21st century, when the country is on the growth path of development, anti-farmer policies of the Governments forced the farmers to commit suicide in large numbers. The Congress Government at the Centre in 2004 was compelled under certain circumstances to constitute the Swaminathan Commission. The Commission, in its Report to the Government in 2006, recommended that there is only one way to stop farmers' suicides and problems, that is by deciding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops, One and half times more than the cost of production. The BJP Government also promised to implement the

recommendations of the Commission after the tenure of Congress Government. Till now, no Government has implemented the Report of Swaminathan Commission report. For the first time Delhi Government is going to fix the Minimum Support Price for Delhi's farmers by implementing the Swaminathan Commission report, under which, farmers will be compensated through financial support. I propose ₹ 100 crore in Budget 2019-20 for this scheme.

153. Government is going to launch a new scheme "*Smart Krishi Yojana*", under which the farmers will be provided knowledge of technology for high yielding and high quality variety for agriculture crops, so that farmers can enhance their income.
154. For infrastructure development of villages in Delhi, I propose ₹ 400 crore in BE 2019-20 as against ₹ 200 crore in RE 2018-19.
155. I propose a total budget of ₹ 749 crore including ₹ 564 crore for schemes, programmes and projects for Agriculture, Rural Development and Allied Services.
156. Now, I turn to Part-B of my Speech.

[PART – B]

157. Sir, introduction of GST is a significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms by amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax. About 1,14,282 new GST registrations were done from 1st April, 2018 till December, 2018, besides 2,26,717 new registration were given during 1-07-2017 to 31-03-2018.
158. E- way bill is an Electronic Way bill for movement of goods to be generated as per GST Act / Rules, generation of E- way bill made compulsory for movement of Goods where consignment value exceed ₹ 50,000/-. Government of NCT of Delhi vide notification has **exempted generation of E-Way Bill** in respect of following:-
- i) Movement of Goods origination and terminating within the State of Delhi where the consignment value **does not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/-** (rupees one lakh only).
 - ii) All goods, **irrespective of any value**, the supply of which is from the registered business **place of a taxable person to an unregistered end consumer**.
159. The total generation of e-way bills from June, 2018 to 18th February, 2019 are 1,61,35,066 of which intra State e-way bills generated are 60,10,080.
160. The net GST revenue collected for the year 2018-19 (upto 31st January, 2019) is ₹ 20,766.77 crore and an amount of ₹ 3,140 crore has been received as a GST compensation upto January, 2019. This shows growth rate of 12.95% with compensation in GST collection.
161. Keeping in view the growth in Delhi's economy, the target of GST collection in the Budget Estimates for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 29,000 crore with estimated growth of 9.44% over the proposed RE of ₹ 26,500 crore in 2018-19.
162. Our Government has actively taken up the cause of small taxpayers in the GST Council meetings. The new initiatives/ decisions are as under:
- i) The threshold limit for exemption from registration has been raised from ₹ 20 lakh to ₹ 40 lakh.
 - ii) The limit for the benefit of composition scheme has been increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹1.5 crore.
 - iii) The composition scheme for small service providers upto ₹50 lakh is also going to be brought in.
 - iv) All measures will be brought into effect from 1 April 2019

163. Sir, the Excise Department is committed to maximize transparency, objectivity and professionalism in its functioning. Accordingly, its various procedures have been put on auto-mode.
164. Registration of foreign liquor suppliers (who are not supplying liquor to retail vends in Delhi) has been introduced in order to enable the department to track the movement of the foreign liquor, management of inventory and checking pilferage / evasion of the excise duty.
165. Excise Department is also committed towards minimizing subjectivity in decision making, removing red-tapism and eliminating corruption. The department is taking all possible initiatives to facilitate “ease of doing business”. In this direction, one of the major steps taken is to simplify the process of renewal of licenses. All applications for renewal and grant of fresh licenses have now been made online.
166. Excise Inspectors have been given ‘Msalecheck’ app to check Non-Duty Paid Liquor (NDPL). This app helps the Excise Inspector to fetch detailed information. Also, ‘MLiquorSalecheck’ App has been developed and is freely available to citizens so as to enable them to check that the liquor sold to them is authentic and duty paid.
167. An online window is being developed in ESCIMS (Excise Supply Chain Information Management System) for Delhi Police to track the Import Permit and Transport Permit. This should help in reducing the Bootlegging activities.
168. To check illegal smuggling of liquor into Delhi and bootlegging activities, regular intelligence is being gathered. Suitable action, including registration of 585 FIRs and 585 arrests were made in 2018-19 (upto 08.01.2019) and action is taken under appropriate provisions of Excise Act. About 2.88 lakh illegal bottles of liquor has been seized. 467 persons apprehended during the year 2018-19 (drive undertaken during Nov.- Dec., 2018) in view of complaints of consumption of liquor in open area and creation of chaotic situation by drunkards.
169. Total revenue from Excise during the year 2018-19 (upto January, 2019) is ₹ 4015.64 crore with a growth of 12.2%. The Excise revenue target proposed for 2019-20 is ₹ 6,000 crore with a growth of 15.38% over proposed RE of ₹ 5200 crore in 2018-19.
170. Sir, with these words, I commend the budget for consideration of the House.

