

BUDGET SPEECH

2021-2022

[PART-A]

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2021-22 before this august House. I consider myself fortunate to have the opportunity under the dynamic leadership of Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal to present the seventh consecutive Budget of my Government before this House.

2. Speaker Sir, I am presenting this Budget at a time when we are entering the 75th year of our Independence. In the financial year 2021-22, for which I am presenting this budget, one of the most historic dates for us will be the 15th August 2021, our 75th Independence Day.
3. Today, I feel each one of us present in this house might be feeling the same, that we are all indebted to the great freedom fighters, whose selfless sacrifice enabled us to enter the 75th year of Independence. The House in which we are sitting was the Parliament House of India from 1912 to 1926. It is indeed our privilege to be sitting in this House today, as we discuss and decide issues important to the people of the National Capital, Delhi, and are able to serve them.

4. Speaker Sir, while presenting the budget, I, on behalf of our government and on behalf of the entire House, pay homage to the great freedom fighters who fought for our freedom 75 years ago. As I present this budget, I feel it would be our great fortune if the schemes and plans mentioned here would make a positive contribution to the dreams of a liberated homeland as envisioned by those selfless patriots. Therefore, with your permission and of this House, today I want to name this budget the 'Deshbhakti Budget'.
5. I call this the 'Deshbhakti Budget', also because our government has decided to celebrate the 75th year of Independence, in remembrance our martyrs with utmost devotion and with a pledge to take their dreams forward. We shall celebrate this entire year with great enthusiasm. And not just the whole year, the Government has decided to celebrate this momentous occasion for a period of 75 weeks as a festival of patriotism. The festival shall commence this week from March 12 with a grand event in the honour of the heroes of our great freedom struggle, and would continue for 75 consecutive weeks until the completion of 75th year of independence on August 15, 2022, filling the city with festive spirit. To make this occasion memorable, I shall announce certain special schemes in my proposals. However, I would like to clarify one thing here, for us, the occasion of the completion of 75th year of

independence is not limited to just organizing events in the memory of our martyrs, but is an opportunity for us to revisit where the country's capital Delhi has reached in the last 75 years. Next important step is to create a vision for Delhi what it should look like in 2047, when Independent India will be completing 100 years. Today I would like to present this 'Deshbhakti Budget' as the celebrations of India @ 75 as well as the role of India @ 100.

6. In order to carry forward the development work that has been completed in the last 6 years under the leadership of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, I am presenting the seventh budget of 'Kejriwal Model of Governance'. This model of governance has a vision not only for the next financial year or the next few years, but also for the next 25 years, under which a free, healthy, educated and capable nation in the 100 years of its freedom will stand as a driving force of knowledge and progress. And its focal point will be our Delhi, the capital of the country. Just as Delhi was the epicenter of the activities of the independence movements undertaken to achieve independence in 1947, similarly I am sure that Delhi will also become the epicenter of our educated and self-sustained nation of 2047. The challenges at that time were the oppressive policies of the British rule and exploitation of traders, labourers and farmers of the country to stay in power. Today, there is

no British rule, but to continue in political and economic power, the exploitation of traders, labourers and farmers continues in one way or the other.

Economic scenario of Delhi: 1947 -2022

7. Sir, in my budget speech during the last 6 years, it has been a tradition that I present few statistics before the House on the economic scenario of Delhi. Generally, these figures are the data and estimates pertaining to each year, in the current and ensuing financial year. In this part of the speech, standing on the threshold of 75th anniversary year of independence, with your permission today, I intend to shed some light on the economic scenario of Delhi during the last 75 years.
8. Speaker Sir, in 1901, our Delhi was a small city with a total population of 4 lakh. In 1911, when the British made it the capital of the country, the population began to grow slightly, but it saw the highest growth during 1941 to 1951, especially at the time of partition, when lakhs of families came to India and made Delhi their home. At the time the country got independence in 1947, the population of Delhi was 6.96 Lakh. In the 1951 census, it went up to 17.44 lakh. In the last 75 years, Delhi with the pride of being the National Capital of the Country has

already crossed 2 crore mark in its population. In view of this growth, by 2047, the population of Delhi is estimated to reach around 3.28 crore. Today, in this budget, I will also propose the foundation of preparations required in 2047 in terms of appropriate infrastructure and facilities to enable the people of Delhi to live with dignity.

9. Sir, since 1947, the GDP figures are not available separately for Delhi. It would not have been possible for the central government to keep a separate account of GDP for the development of the people of Delhi. This data is available since the formation of the government under the current dispensation. The state GDP of Delhi was ₹ 20,992 crore in 1993-94 which has reached ₹ 7,98,310 crore at present with a very significant increase. Similarly, the per capita income of Delhi in 1993-94 at constant price was ₹ 18,967 which has increased to ₹ 2,74,671 in 2019-20 i.e. second in the country. During FY 2020-21, the Per Capita Income of Delhi has further increased to ₹ 3,54,004 at current prices.
10. Delhi's per capita income was about 2.77 times higher than the national average of ₹ 1,27,768 in FY 2020-21.
11. The contraction in GSDP of Delhi (at current prices) by 3.92 per cent and by 5.68 per cent (at constant prices) during the year 2020-21 shows

the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic and the measures taken to prevent it.

12. Delhi has made faster and better progress than other states. The Government, led by Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal, is employing its farsightedness to advance the standard of living of the people of Delhi and their per capita income. Our goal is that the per capita income of Delhi by the year 2047 is equal to the income of a Singapore citizen. To make this possible, we have to increase the income of our citizens by about 16 times which is a difficult target, but not impossible.
13. Speaker Sir, 50 per cent of Delhi's population was below the poverty line during 1973-94. According to the erstwhile Planning Commission estimation, it declined to 9.9 percent in 2011-12. In the last six years, the way our government has provided free water, free electricity, free education, free-medical treatment, and free bus travel especially for women, each family is saving about ₹ 30,000 per annum, which will definitely enhance the income of that family.

Revised Estimates 2020-21

14. Sir, the Revised Estimates for the current year 2020-21 is proposed at ₹ 59,000 crore against the Budget Estimates approved at ₹ 65,000 crore. The proposed Revised Estimates of ₹ 59,000 crore are 15.26 % higher than the actual expenditure of ₹ 51,186 crore in 2019-20. The Revised Estimates of ₹ 59,000 crore includes ₹ 46,215 crore for Revenue Expenditure and ₹ 12785 crore under Capital Expenditure. The Capital Budget decreased from ₹ 16930 crore approved in Budget Estimates 2020-21 to ₹ 12785 crore in Revised Estimates 2020-21, which, is mainly due to slow pace of Capital works following lockdown in view of Corona pandemic.
15. The Establishment expenditure and other committed liabilities is proposed to be increased from ₹ 35,500 crore approved in BE 2020-21 to ₹35,900 crore in Revised Estimates, mainly due to corona related expenditure. The budget for Scheme / projects is proposed at ₹ 23,100 crore in RE 2020-21 against ₹ 29,500 crore approved in BE 2020-21.
16. Sir, we have kept our outstanding debt at ₹ 31,135 crore till March 2020 through efficient and effective financial management. Delhi's outstanding debt has declined from 5.90 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.74 per

cent of GSDP in 2019-20. As per RBI data on State Finance 2020-21, Delhi's Debt GSDP ratio is the lowest as compared to all other states of the country.

Supplementary Demand for Grants 2020-21

17. Sir, during the year 2020-21, Supplementary Demands for Grant of ₹ 891.8740 crore will be required under in the Revised Estimates. I, therefore seek the approval of the House for Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Budget Estimates 2021-22

18. 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 through a number of innovative schemes, welfare programmes and schemes with focus on development of education, health and urban services.
19. Speaker Sir, with immense pleasure, I am now proposing the budget of ₹ 69,000 crore for the year 2021-22, which is more than double the

amount of expenditure of ₹ 30940 crore in 2014-15. It will be interesting to know that during our governance period, the budget for schemes, programmes and projects has increased substantially which shows the emphasis of our Government on developmental works and welfare programmes of the citizens of Delhi.

20. The per capita expenditure of Government of NCT of Delhi through budgetary transactions is likely to increase from ₹ 19,218 in 2015-16 to ₹ 33,173 in 2021-22.
21. The Budget Estimates of ₹ 69,000 crore includes ₹ 31,200 crore for Establishment and other obligatory expenditure, ₹ 37,800 crore for schemes / programmes and projects. The Budget Estimates of ₹ 69,000 crore includes ₹ 51,799 crore under Revenue and ₹ 17,201 crore under Capital Outlay in 2021-22. The Outlay in BE 2020-21 is ₹ 16,930 crore under Capital and ₹ 48,070 crore under Revenue. In BE 2021-22, the budget under capital has increased by 2% whereas the Revenue expenditure has only increased by 8% over BE 2020-21. Further, the proposed capital outlay of ₹ 17,201 crore in 2021-22 is more than double of the capital expenditure of ₹ 7430 crore in 2014-15.

22. The proposed Budget Estimates of 2021-22 are ₹ 69,000 crore, which is 6.15% higher over the BE of ₹ 65,000 crore in 2020-21 and 17% more than the Revised Estimates 2020-21.
23. The proposed budget of ₹ 69,000 crore during the year 2021-22 will be financed by ₹ 43,000 crore from own tax revenue, ₹ 1000 crore from non-tax revenue, ₹ 325 crore as share in central taxes, ₹ 9,285 crore from small saving loan, capital receipts of ₹ 1000 crore, GST compensation of ₹6000 crore, ₹ 2088 crore for Centrally Sponsored Scheme, only ₹ 657 crore as grant-in-aid from Government of India and the remaining amount from the opening balance.

Financial support to local bodies

24. Speaker Sir, our Government will provide financial support of ₹ 4367 crore to Local Bodies. This includes an amount of ₹ 2298 crore as tied fund for implementation of schemes / programmes / projects by the Local Bodies and ₹ 2069 crore as Basic Tax Assignment (BTA).
25. 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 ₹ 6172 crore to Local Bodies in BE 2021-22.

Major Schemes, Programmes and Projects for 2021-22

26. Speaker Sir, I would now like to furnish details of some major schemes, programs and projects which are an integral part of the Budget of 2021-22.

Deshbhakti Budget on the occasion of 75th year of Independence

27. Speaker Sir, as I mentioned in my opening statement, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of our independence, the coming year will be filled with an atmosphere of patriotism and national pride. The Delhi government, under the honourable leadership of Shri Arvind Kejriwal, will leave no stone unturned to make this occasion memorable. As I mentioned, just 75 weeks before the completion of 75th year i.e. from March 12 onwards, Delhi will witness grand celebrations and the whole city will be filled with a sense of patriotism and national pride. Given this context, I am presenting before this House some more important proposals related to the Deshbhakti budget.

28. As part of the series of patriotic events to be initiated in Delhi from March 12, for the next 75 weeks, programs will be organized across the city. These programs will not only showcase Delhi, but also highlight its role in the freedom movement, its journey in the last 75 years and the vision of Delhi in 2047.
29. Sardar Shaheed Bhagat Singh's role in the freedom struggle, his life and his dreams of India are still a source of inspiration for the youth of the country. On the 75th year of independence, a separate budget of ₹ 10 crore has been allocated to conduct programmes on the inspiring life of Shaheed Bhagat Singh so that the present youth of the country can take more inspiration from his life.
30. Similarly, from the independence movement to creating a roadmap for independent India, Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar's contributions are a unique example of patriotism, vision and foresight. To take inspiration from Babasaheb's life and his dream of India and the Indian Constitution and translate these to the youth of the country, separate programs will be organized. For this, a provision of ₹ 10 crore has been proposed in the budget.

31. In the 75th year journey of Independent India, the greatest symbol of our individual identity has been national flag- the Tricolour. I propose that on this great occasion, we should decorate the sky of Delhi with the tricolour. Every time we pass through Connaught Place, the view of the large, 200 ft tricolour waving in the sky, fills our hearts and minds with nationalistic pride. Recently, we hoisted the tricolor at a height of 160 feet high at Delhi's Netaji Subhash University of Technology, Dwarka. I propose that on the 75th year of independence, that not only in these selected places, all citizens of Delhi, when coming out from their homes even for short distances, do not return without similar sentiments of patriotism and national pride. Therefore, the government plans to install spectacular waving tricolour at 500 places all over Delhi. With these 500 tricolours, on 75th year of independence, we will decorate our entire city in such a way that even if you pass through one or two kilometers in Delhi, they will find a flag waving high. For this, an amount of ₹ 45 crore is proposed in the budget.

32. On the occasion of 75th year of independence, Delhi Government is going to introduce a 'Deshbhakti Pathyakram' to instill the spirit of patriotism and nationhood within every child studying in the government schools by teaching one period daily on Deshbhakti. Through this curriculum, it will be ensured that every child will nurture love, honour

and affection for the country, for the people of the country, for the unity of the country, for the system of the country, for women, for children, and for the elderly. Every educated person should become such a great patriot that when that aside the possibility of taking a bribe when they take up government positions in the future, they question their own patriotism even when they break a traffic red light. Every educated child should treat women with respect, not only understand their responsibility towards the environment, but also act upon. They should also see patriotism in mutual brotherhood and social equality. We aim to prepare such patriotic citizens in our schools.

33. From Gandhiji to Baba Saheb, from Bhagat Singh to Subhash Chandra Bose, all our freedom fighters envisaged independent India as a well-educated nation. After independence, since the time of Nehru, education has been the nation's priority. Many universities and schools including institutes like IITs, IIMs, AIIMS were established in the country. However, these efforts were able to provide good education to only 5 percent of the population of the country. Even in the 75th year of independence, 95 percent of the country's population has not reached the level of education that our martyrs dreamed of. Therefore, the Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal ji constantly reiterates that we need to make education a mass movement. We will start this in Delhi on the

75th year of independence. We will prepare lakhs of successful and educated youth to help those students in reading and writing who are struggling due to lack of resources or information. For this, a 'Mentorship Volunteer' program named 'Youth for Education' is planned to be initiated from this year.

34. To prepare our children for the security of the country's borders, we propose to start a new Sainik School and a Delhi Armed Forces Preparatory Academy in Delhi. There are currently 33 Sainik Schools in the country but none in Delhi. We will establish Delhi's first Sainik School. Along with this, Delhi Armed Forces Preparatory Academy will also be started. Along with their regular studies, children will also be prepared for recruitment in NDA and Army.
35. To recognize the selfless devotion to the nation of the martyrs who fought with their lives for their duty to the country and to honour and help their families, the Government of Delhi had launched a scheme to provide them with a sum of ₹ 1 crore. There is a provision of ₹ 26 crore for this in the 2021-22 budget.
36. The biggest asset of our country has been the research conducted on the mind and body. Even when there were no modern laboratories in

the world, our scientists and philosophers had done research on the depths of the science of mind and body, on the basis of self-realization and introspection that are not possible to understand even in the most modern scientific laboratory today. The tradition that got developed after thousands of years of practice, was named as 'meditation and yoga'. Today, we take pride in the fact that India has provided science of being mentally and physically fit to the people over hundreds of years in the form of 'meditation and yoga'. I watched videos from Los Angeles where thousands of people come every week to participate in yoga and meditation. I have seen programs running for a day or two which are focused on bringing yoga into our lives, but at the government level, there is no such plan to provide meditation and yoga to the common people by continuously connecting the society. Due to which, despite the need and curiosity, a common citizen is not able to get the desired benefits of yoga and meditation. Therefore, under the leadership of Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal, the Government of Delhi has decided that, the citizens across different colonies in Delhi will be provided with meditation and yoga instructors on demand. These yoga instructors will be given special training by the Delhi government. There is a separate provision of ₹ 25 crore for this time in the Deshbhakti budget.

37. Speaker Sir, from the struggle for Independence to the last 75 years of independent India, Indian song-music and arts have always been an integral part of our culture. On the 75th year of independence, grand events will be organized under 'Festival of India' and 'Indian Classical Music Festival'. The theme of our plan is 'from the freedom movement to the journey of 75 years of free India and the dream for 100 years of Independent India.
38. It has always been the endeavor of the Delhi government that the entire system treats elderly citizens with dignity and facilities are available in our city for their support. The 'Mukhyamantri Teerth Yatra Yojana' has proven to be a milestone in this direction. How can we forget to honor of our elders in the year of the Diamond Jubilee of Independence? An important step in the events of the 75th year is proposed that we will organize a felicitation ceremony across Delhi to honour our senior citizens above the age of 75 years. These programs will be organized in association with various senior civic organizations operating in Delhi. A separate amount of ₹ 2 crore has been provided for the same.
39. Speaker Sir, I would now like to present the details of some of the major schemes, programs and projects, which are an integral part of the budget of 2021-22:

Health services

40. Providing good health facilities to every citizen of Delhi has been our government's top priorities for the last 6 years. The progress made in strengthening public health services under the leadership of honourable Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal ji made it possible for Delhi to have successfully managed the Corona epidemic.
41. As per the available data of the first Economic Survey of 1951 after independence, there were a total of 12 government hospitals in Delhi at that time and a total of 17 dispensaries. At present there are 38 Multi-Specialty Hospitals, 181 Allopathic Dispensaries, 496 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 27 Polyclinics, 60 Seed Primary Health Centers, 46 Ayurvedic, 22 Unani, 107 Homeopathic Dispensaries in Delhi. There are 22 mobile health clinics covering 78 Day-Shelter Homes and 311 Night-Shelter Homes in Delhi along with 61 school health clinics, are providing preventive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi. Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to the frontline workers of the health sector - doctors, nurses and all other hospital workers, who have been directly and indirectly connected to all these institutions, and have been there for 24 hours a day and tirelessly served Delhiites and

patients belonging to other states. Their contribution in controlling the epidemic is of great importance.

42. It was the foresight of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal that he observed the collapse of health infrastructure even in the most developed cities of the world during the pandemic and took lessons in time and started the new concept of 'home isolation' for Covid management in Delhi. Under this, asymptomatic Covid patients were kept at home, under online supervision of physicians. Under the able supervision of our Chief Minister, the first plasma bank of the country was also started in Delhi and free plasma was started to be provided to the needy patients. The innovative arrangements of Home Isolation and Plasma Bank were subsequently accepted and appreciated not only in the country but worldwide.
43. Speaker Sir, the availability of vaccine has created a new ray of hope for the eradication of this disease. However, considering the population of Delhi and its spread, it is a difficult task to get everyone vaccinated. The government has prepared an action plan to make the vaccine available to all uniformly. The Corona vaccination campaign is being implemented in Delhi since 16 January 2021. In the initial phase about 6 Lakh health workers and frontline warriors were covered, in the next

phase, the senior citizens above 60 years and those above 45 years of age with specified co-morbidities have started to be vaccinated. Currently, the government has the capacity to apply vaccines to 45,000 persons daily, which will be increased to 60,000 persons per day in the next few days.

44. The Vaccine for freedom from Covid will be available in the market for ₹ 250, but we have families in Delhi who would have to choose either to buy a full month's ration for their family or get vaccination for corona from their monthly salary. Sir, this question should not be on the mind of any citizen of the country in the 75th year of independence. In Delhi, our government has decided that Covid vaccine will be made available to the people of Delhi free of cost in government hospitals. For this new scheme 'Aam Aadmi Free Covid Vaccine', I am proposing an amount of ₹ 50 crores.

45. Keeping in view the experiences gained during Covid epidemic, the Delhi government has allocated an amount of ₹ 1,293 crore for various capital projects for expansion in health-related infrastructure. These projects are - construction of new hospitals in Jwalapuri, Sirspur, Madipur and Vikaspuri, redesign of 19 existing hospitals etc. After the

completion of new hospitals and redesigning, the number of hospital beds will increase by more than 14,000.

46. The construction work of a 768-bed hospital at Burari has been completed and the same has been opened with 450 beds for Covid. Similarly, Ambedkar Nagar Hospital is also providing 200 beds for Covid patients from July 2020. The Indira Gandhi Hospital, which is under construction in Dwarka, will start functioning with a capacity of 1,241 from next year.
47. Speaker Sir, our government had started a new concept of Mohalla clinics, so that common people in Delhi did not have to visit big hospitals for simple illness. Today, citizens in various neighbourhood of Delhi are taking advantage of medical facilities for their minor ailments around them, at the walking distance, for which earlier they have to either stand in long queues in government hospitals for the entire day or had to spend a hefty sum to get treatment from a private doctor.
48. Taking a new and revolutionary step in this direction, I propose to start a special Mohalla clinic for women - 'Mahila Mohalla Clinic' from next year. We all know that our mothers and sisters are not able to talk to us about their health issues openly. Woman from the middle class might

finds herself a specialist. But in middle class and lower income families, she fails to reach to a gynaecologist. It is a fact of our society that women tend to neglect their own illnesses. The result of this is that many women live with ailment, assuming it as destiny. The Delhi government will now undertake the responsibility of having a 'Mahila Mohalla Clinic' around every woman in Delhi and services of gynaecologist and related diagnostic tests etc. are made available for free. In the first phase, 100 'Mahila Mohalla Clinics' are proposed to be established in different parts of Delhi, which will be progressively increased to at least one clinic in each ward. I understand that this is taken in the direction of keeping half of its population respectfully healthy, which will be the most important step so far in the history of 75 years of independent India. For a step such as this, what better time can there be, than the 75th anniversary of our independence.

49. In the 75th year of independence, Delhi Government is headed to another important beginning in the health sector, i.e. a health card will be issued to every citizen of Delhi. Along with this, online Health Information Management System (HIMS) will be set up in Delhi. In this, a database containing details of diseases, treatment, test reports, medicines etc. of the citizens of Delhi will be made available. The government plans that every citizen of Delhi should be made such a

health card that whenever s/he has to go to the hospital for his/her treatment, there is no need to take old records, tests, medicine details etc. along with. All this information will already be available online with the doctor in the database. S/He only takes the issued card and goes to the doctor. In the first phase, all government hospitals, poly-clinics, mohalla clinics, etc. of Delhi will be connected to this online health information management system. The use of modern technology in the health information management system will significantly improve the health care system. This will help in identifying and tracking patients with geo tagging. With the introduction of this system, it will also help to know the genetic diseases of the families of the patients, and provide better medical facilities on the basis of it.

50. Delhi ke Farishte Yojna has been started for the immediate and safe treatment of the victims of road accident in Delhi, under which, if any person takes injured in the road accident to hospital, then an amount of ₹ 2,000 is given to her/him as a reward. The government bears the treatment cost of the person who met with an accident. The scheme has been very successful and due to this, the lives of 10,600 citizens could be saved. It has been appreciated at the national and international level.

51. Similarly, the citizens who come to get treatment in government hospitals, who have big test like MRI, city scan, etc., and if the line is long in government facilities, then these expensive tests can be done free of cost from private hospitals or centres. Similarly, if a person undergoing treatment in government hospitals of Delhi is to be operated and due to the high number of patients in the government system, his/her operation is taking more than a month, the operation under 'Kejriwal Model of Governance' can be arranged in a private hospital and the entire expenses are borne by the Delhi government. Due to these visionary schemes, while the burden of government health services has been reduced, the general public has been able to get the necessary treatment in time.

52. Better health services and better treatment is the right of every citizen and in the 75th year of independence, we need to improve our health services so that every citizen can be confident about the health of their family.

53. Sir, for the year 2021-22, I make a provision of a budget of ₹ 9,934 crore in the health sector, which is 14 per cent of the total budget. This includes ₹ 1,293 crore for capital projects. Of this, ₹ 5,192 crore is for various schemes, programs and projects under the health sector.

Education

54. Speaker Sir, now I will make a few points on the education of Delhi.

What the journey of education has been over the last 75 years and from where we stand, starting from 75 years of independence to 100 years of it, how far we want to go, I shall put forth some schemes related to that. Data from the first economic survey conducted after independence in 1951 stated that there were 619 schools in Delhi, including government, private, Municipal Corporation, aided etc. Among these, most of them were primary schools, and the number of secondary and senior secondary schools was a mere 62. Today, the total number of all types of schools in Delhi is 5,691.

55. Sir, the work done on education has been fundamental to the principle of development as envisioned in the 'Kejriwal Model of Governance'. Out of the total budget of this Government, setting aside approximately 25 percent of the budget allocation regularly during the last 6 years for education is testament to our faith in it. After ensuring proper building infrastructure in government schools and having our teachers trained in top institutions, as of last year government schools touched 98% in results. Not just that, but our children also created a new record in the highly competitive medical and engineering entrance exams. We have

also had government schools where 5 students from the same school went straight to IIT this year. 33 out of 80 girls of the same government school clearing the NEET exam is similarly a new record. Influenced by innovation in education, NITI Aayog too, has admitted in its report that Delhi's government schools are the foremost in this country.

56. Good and well-maintained school buildings, a positive teaching environment among teachers and extraordinary results. We now have to take many more important steps to ensure quality education. We have introduced a daily happiness class for children from nursery to class VIII, as a result of which children are able to identify the feelings of happiness within themselves in a scientific manner. In the happiness class, 16 lakh children start their sessions daily with a 5-minute mindfulness meditation. The use of meditation on a daily basis for such a large number of students is by itself a unique experiment. In view of the growing international interest in the happiness programme, it is also proposed to set up an international cell for knowledge sharing.
57. On the same lines, 'Entrepreneurship Mindset' syllabus has been introduced for children from class 9 to 12, with the objective of developing latest skills of the 21st century such as critical thinking, problem solving, risk tracking and self-management. Under the

Entrepreneurship Program this year, we shall provide ₹ 2,000 per child seed-money to children of 11th and 12th class as reward for displaying their entrepreneurial skills. Students will further be provided opportunities to formulate business ideas by themselves, or in small groups, present these ideas to their respective classes and teachers. The business idea selected by the school would be presented to a panel of entrepreneurs created separately for each school and if passed from there as well, the government will fund that idea with seed money of ₹ 2000 per student. Ideas that emerge successful out of these shall later be placed before the entire city of Delhi through an exhibition and the best ideas along with their corresponding business models will be rewarded further.

58. Speaker Sir, I have already mentioned the 'Deshbhakti Pathyakram', Sainik Schools and Academy. In addition, the government is taking 3 major steps this year to further elevate the quality of education in schools. The first is to prepare an entirely new syllabus for classes Nursery to VIII. The second is to establish Delhi's own Education Examination Board and the third is to set up 100 Schools of Excellence in Delhi.

59. The task of preparing a new syllabus based on the new curriculum for classes Nursery to VIII is in the final stages. Early Childhood Education has also been considered an important part of school education in the new education policy released this year. I am happy to have announced the very same fact in the last budget of the Delhi government, before the new education policy was even introduced and we have started bringing Early Childhood Education into mainstream education. The new syllabus shall focus on personality development of the child from the primary class itself.
60. The purpose behind the introduction of Delhi's own examination board was that till recently studies which were based on rote learning, should be converted into an opportunity for children to better understand their subjects and improve their personality. The Delhi Cabinet has approved the constitution of the board. This board shall achieve three objectives – we want to nurture children who are patriotic and are prepared to uphold the responsibility of the country in every domain in the future, we want our children to become good, benevolent human beings and this board shall enable children to find their footing in the world and become independent.

61. This board would ensure education which matches international standards. This year, we shall include 20-25 government schools in its ambit. And we believe that all government and private schools would want to come under its aegis of their own accord, in the next 4-5 years.
62. Creating Schools of Excellence has the same motive behind it. So that talents from different fields can be imparted to students of classes IX, X, XI and XII by providing world class facilities in excellence schools. Under this scheme 100 schools of Specialized Excellence from IX to XII class shall be opened in different parts of Delhi, which would also include the existing 'Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya' and the School of Excellence opened 5 years ago.
63. Identifying budding talents of the country and putting them in league with the best talents of the world by providing all required resources is politics of patriotism according to us. This brand of patriotic politics is according to us a true tribute to the sacrifices freedom fighters made 75 years ago, to which we owe our independence.
64. Speaker Sir, the Covid pandemic has taught us to make the best use of the right technology under distress. Especially in the field of education, our teachers made online teaching-learning a reality, without any prior

training. I would like to make special mention of the teachers who might not have used smartphones in their entire lives, but when the time demanded it, they too learned its use immediately with the help of their children or younger teachers in their schools to teach the students through online classes for about 1 year. Covid vaccine has arrived now and soon this disease will be a thing of the past. But we have to carry forward the lessons it has taught us in the process. We are a witness of the extent to which education is possible with the help of technology.

65. Therefore, Delhi Government has decided to introduce a new category of schools in Delhi- the Virtual Delhi Model School. That is, a school that will not have four walls or a building, but there would be children, teachers, regular teaching- learning, examinations and assessments, and studies shall be completed. It will be a unique experiment in itself, and will probably be the first virtual school in the world. Work has already begun on the design of this school and it will be my endeavour to ensure that this school is ready and functional by the next session. This will benefit students in Delhi as well as all those children who live in any part of the country but want to benefit from the Delhi Education Model. We want to provide learning opportunities to all those students under the principle of “anywhere living, anytime learning, anytime testing”.

66. Along with this, work on constructing new school buildings, new classrooms, and installing CCTV cameras in schools which had slowed down due to the socio-economic circumstances caused by COVID-19, has been restarted, and many of these activities are in their final stages. The initiatives involving training of teachers at IIMs, Cambridge, Harvard, Finland, Singapore, etc., which got stalled given last year's circumstances, will be revived this year.
67. Speaker Sir, since independence, in the field of higher education, Delhi saw tremendous development in terms of quality. However, we have not been able to succeed to make higher education accessible to every child in the last 75 years due to increasing population. Although in the past 6 years Delhi has witnessed an increase of 36.42 % in the seats allotted for higher education and 66.44% in those for technical education, while making structural changes to universities and technical institutions. A lot still remains to be accomplished. The construction of the East campus of Guru Gobind Singh IP University is expected to complete by May 2021. The new campus of Ambedkar University in Dhirpur and Rohini would be completed by September 2023 which shall increase the intake capacity of students by 8500.

68. In the field of higher and technical education, the Delhi Skills and Entrepreneurship University has started its work. Sports University will also initiate its activities this year.
69. As a result of the introduction of the New Education Policy, focused and rigorous work will have to be done on teacher training across the country. For this, the NEP has proposed to introduce a 4 year B.Ed course with a focus on teacher training at the undergraduate level. The Delhi government endeavours to establish a separate Teachers University for this purpose, with the objective of collaborating with various reputed national and international universities, and ensuring that a new set of well-equipped teachers are ready for the country.
70. Similarly, the Delhi government is also preparing to open a New Delhi Law University for students wishing to study law in the coming future. This will provide new opportunities to students wishing to make a career in the field of law.
71. Being proficient in communicating in English with others has always been a cause of stress for students in Delhi's government schools. To improve English communication skills amongst the youth, the Directorate of Higher Education has proposed a scheme for students

who have completed schooling. Through this scheme, students will be able to enhance their English speaking skills which will help them in seeking employment or securing admission in higher education institutions abroad. This scheme will be implemented in collaboration with international agencies offering English speaking courses. In addition to focus on spoken English, there will also be a focus on body language and personal development. About 5 to 6 lakh students are expected to benefit under this scheme through regular classroom education and self-learning modules in a period of three months.

72. The Directorate of Higher Education provides guarantees on education loans of up to 10 lakhs to students who have passed 10th and 12th standard from Delhi to ensure that no child is left behind because of shortage of funds and resources. Along with this Delhi Govt. gives up to 100 percent of the fees as fellowship to the children of families which earn less than 6 lakh per annum. Both these schemes will continue next year.

73. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, a New Education Policy has been introduced in the country. There are many provisions in it in which the Delhi Government has already worked on in the last 6 years. I am happy that the New Education Policy covers the work and experiments done in

Delhi's education. I myself, along with my senior officials and advisors went to meet Prof. K. Kasturirangan in Bangalore for guidance. I am thankful to him that he is helping us in implementing this policy in Delhi. In order to fully implement the New Education Policy, we will have to change the 50 years old education law in Delhi - Delhi School Education Act 1973, and also the Delhi University Act 1922, which is about 100 years old. Both these laws are not aligned to the ethos of the new education policy. We have requested the Central Government to revise the provisions of the Delhi University Act and have also started working on the New Delhi School Education Act for Delhi.

74. Speaker Sir, I propose to allocate ₹ 16,377 crore for education for the next financial year. I am happy to inform the House that following the trend of the previous 6 budgets, this year the education budget is almost one fourth of the total budget.

Sports

75. Today, the best sports infrastructure in the country is present in Delhi. We have developed world class sports facilities even in the most remote and rural parts of Delhi. The first Asian Games were held in Delhi in 1951, followed by the Asian Games again in 1982. In 2010, the Men's

Hockey World Cup and the Commonwealth Games were also held here. We have now created a Sports University to streamline sports facilities and bring the sports talents under their ambit to prepare them for world class competitions. Our goal is to prepare international medal winning champions in at least 10 sports fields.

76. Today, when I am presenting the Deshbhakti budget before the House on the threshold of the 75th anniversary of independence, there is another big dream related to sports which I am placing before this house, with the aim that till the completion of 100 years of India's independence, we will have achieved it. It is a dream to organize the Olympic Games in Delhi. Starting from Athens in 1896, the torch of the Olympics has never come to Delhi. Next - 32nd Olympic Games are to be held in Tokyo. The next three Olympic Games host cities have also been decided. Our government aims to bring the sports facilities and the atmosphere towards sports competitions to such a level through the new Sports University so that we can apply to host the 39th Olympic sports competitions for 2048. This may seem far away, but we have to bid for it 10 years before 2048. And before that it will take 15 years to build adequate infrastructure, to create an atmosphere where sports flourishes and to bring our players to a level where they bring medals in the sports competitions leading to Olympics 2048. As we are nearing

75th anniversary of our independence, it is very important to dream and aspire for such possibilities.

Housing and Urban Development

77. Speaker Sir, our government has always emphasized the work of constructing roads, sewers, parks, etc. for people residing in the unauthorized colonies and slums of Delhi. We have also constructed sewers, installed CCTV cameras and streetlights for security among others in these colonies and slums. Before our government came to power, this work was done at a very small scale, in only 895 unauthorized colonies of Delhi. But since 2015, the work of providing the above-mentioned facilities in every unauthorized colony and slum has been done rapidly. So far, construction work has been completed or is in progress in 1345 out of 1797 unauthorized colonies of Delhi. For the development in these colonies, I propose to allocate a budget of ₹ 1,550 crore.
78. Due to the commendable efforts of DUSIB, all the slums of NDMC, SDMC and EDMC have been declared 'Open Defecation Free'. It has provided 674 Jan Suvidha Complexes with 21,586 Western seats. In 619 of these slums, 10,16,531 meters of cemented concrete pavements

and 250 kilometers of drains have been constructed. Twenty new Slum Development Centers have been built for the people living in these slums.

79. Our government is committed to providing 'Jahan Jhuggi Wahan Makaan'. In Sultanpuri, the work of allotting 1,060 houses to the people living in the nearby slum settlements is in the final stage. Apart from this, construction of 784 multistoried houses for people belonging to economically weaker section has started in Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh.

80. Sir, I propose a budget of ₹ 5328 crore for housing and urban development schemes projects in 2021.

Water supply and sanitation

81. To fulfill the promise of providing clean drinking water to every household in Delhi and to monitor the quality of water, 9 labs are working 24 hours in the water treatment plants of Delhi Jal Board. To keep track of the water supply, 3,170 bulk-flowmeters have already been installed and 121 bulk-flowmeters are in the process of installation.

82. The network of pipeline water supply is continuously expanding in unauthorized colonies and at present, 93 percent of the families have been reached through a pipeline of about 14,500 km. 1,622 unauthorized colonies have been covered in the network of pipeline water supply. Water supply to all unauthorized colonies will be ensured in a phased manner in the next 2 years except 113 colonies which have not yet received NOC from the Archaeological Survey of India or those which fall in the forest area. The network has been expanded in unauthorized colonies and 79 percent of the population has come under this network.

83. Under the 'Mukhyamantri Free Sewer Connection Scheme', 4.88 lakh sewer connections were regularized at the Delhi Jal Board's own cost in the colonies where the sewer lines have been laid in previous years. This scheme will continue this year also.

84. Delhi Jal Board has installed rainwater harvesting system in 585 of its 771 installations and the remaining work is expected to be completed before the 2021 monsoon.

85. Interceptor sewer project work is also nearly 99 percent completed. With the help of STP and Interceptor, Yamuna can now be cleaned completely within the next 3 years.
86. Sir, I propose a budget of ₹ 3,274 crore for the schemes, programmes and projects in the Delhi Jal Board for FY 2021-22. Of this, ₹ 600 crore is for 20 kiloliters free water subsidy scheme, which is benefiting about 6 lakh beneficiaries every month.

Environment

87. Speaker Sir, environmental pollution is one of the most dangerous global health-risks of our time. In spite of all the efforts in the last 75 years, pollution has increased. As we are approaching a century of our independence, we would all like to put an end to the environmental pollution. Work is being done with a 360-degree approach in this direction under the leadership of Chief Minister Kejriwal Ji. Extending Delhi's Green Cover to the extent possible, making use of anti-smog guns on construction sites necessary, encouraging the use of bio-decomposers made by agricultural scientists of Pusa to prevent pollutants, deploying mechanical road sweepers, banning of single use plastics, solid waste management, better management of waste water

treatment, prohibiting the practice of burning garbage and leaves in the open, shutting down of thermal power plants, etc. are several steps which the Delhi Government has taken up for the comprehensive protection of the environment.

88. But the biggest step in this is the implementation of possibly world's most progressive electric vehicle policy in Delhi. This policy has been implemented from August 2020. Due to this, Delhi has also become an 'electric vehicle capital'. Prior to this policy, the total number of electric vehicles in the newly purchased vehicles in Delhi was 0.2 percent. Post the policy launch, 7000 new electric vehicles have been purchased in Delhi. If we compare the figures of last 3 months, 2,621 electric vehicles were purchased out of a total of 1,18,482 newly purchased vehicles. This is the impact of the new policy, and the share of electric vehicles has increased from 0.2 percent to 2.21 percent. This is a major indication of the success of the e-vehicle policy. Our government has set a target that by 2024, at least 25 percent of the new vehicles to be registered in Delhi will be electric vehicles.

89. Delhi is the first city in the country where road tax and registration fees for all types of electric vehicles have been waived and maximum subsidy is being given for the entire electric vehicle infrastructure. At

present 72 public charging stations for electric vehicles are functioning in Delhi. Soon this number will reach 500. In this regard, rapid charging points are also being built along the lines of city of London. We aim to have at least one e-charging station every 3 kilometers in Delhi. We sincerely hope that when the country is celebrating its 100th Independence Day, our Delhi will be 100 percent free from vehicular pollution.

90. Speaker Sir, here I want to place an important reference before the House. In the final years of the 19th century, when motor vehicles hadn't been invented, a large population in New York City in the US used horse carriages. For the free and seamless movement, removing the horse droppings from the paths every night was the biggest task at that time. Motor car arrived in New York in 1898. On 30 July 1898, world's first advertisement in the favor of the use of motor vehicles was published. It said –

“Get rid of HORSES and save costs, care and anxiety for the horse. Driving motor vehicle costs about half a cent per mile. Motor chariot of Winton is the best vehicle of its kind ever made. Designed to be gorgeous, strong, yet with a simple and elegant finish. Easily sustainable. Speed of 3 to 20 miles per hour (4.8 to 32 km/h). The

combustion engine is simple and powerful. Odorless, without vibration. Wheel damping wire. Pneumatic tires. Ball bearings.”

91. This is a very old reference. But I put this before the House so that in this light environment, we can understand with all seriousness that it is an aspirational dream to convert the entire transport system of Delhi into an electric vehicle system in the next 25 years but it's not impossible. However difficult it may be, it is very important. But today, in this House, we are laying the foundation of such aspirational dreams through some schemes.

92. To promote the e-bus in the public transport sector, the government is preparing to bring 1,300 e-buses on the roads. Out of this, tender have been put in place for 300 DTC's e-buses and they will hit the roads by December this year. 1,000 new e-buses will be on the roads by the middle of next year under the cluster scheme.

93. For the first time, a fleet of sixteen hundred buses have been added within a year to boost the public transport and by September this year, 1,000 more buses will be added. I am very happy to say that 6,693 buses are currently in Delhi's public transport fleet. That's the largest fleet in the history of Delhi. This year, after adding 1,000 more buses,

this number will reach 7,693. The government has put a target of 11,000 bus-fleet in Delhi's public transport.

94. In order to control pollution in Delhi, it has been made compulsory to install anti-smog guns at construction sites. At the same time, installation of two smog towers in Delhi is in the final stage. Along with this, real time assessment system to monitor air, water and land pollution is being implemented in collaboration with IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur.
95. Delhi government has been quite successful in not just protecting the green cover in Delhi but also in continuously expanding it. In this direction, the country's first 'Tree Transplantation Policy' has been implemented in Delhi. Through this measure, it is to be ensured that trees in Delhi should be pruned only and only when there is no other option available. Under the new policy, at least 80 percent of the trees required to be cut for a project in Delhi will need to be transplanted. Along with this, it would be mandated to plant 10 new trees in place of each cut or transplanted tree. At present, green cover has increased to 21.88 percent in Delhi, which is a major achievement.

96. With all these efforts, we hope that we will be successful in tackling the challenge of pollution and provide a safe and clean environment to our future generations.

Transport

97. Speaker Sir, I have mentioned a bit about the work done on public transport while talking about the environment. But while speaking about transportation, I would like to reiterate that currently, among the new buses inducted in Delhi's fleet for public transport, the facility of CCTV cameras, panic buttons and vehicle tracking systems has been made available. The unavailability of land in Delhi is a challenge for the purchase and operation of buses. However, the farsightedness of the Government, has paved the way for the construction of multilevel bus depots at Vasant Vihar and Hari Nagar which is being carried out in collaboration with the National Building Construction Company (NBCC).
98. To ensure that bus travel is a wonderful experience, the construction of Bus Queue Shelters is being undertaken. The Government is building 1397 Bus Queue Shelters with an all new design.

99. In order to achieve last mile connectivity 95353 e-Rickshaws have been registered and 174 Non-AC metro feeder buses are in operation, which have been plying on 32 routes.
100. The Delhi Metro has become the city's lifeline. After its inception in December 2002, within a mere 18 years, the Delhi metro now has 10 colour-coded lines, 254 stations and tracks laid along the length of 350 kms. In the Phase-IV another 108 kms and 78 new stations are in the pipeline. Discussing our accomplishments in the 75th year of independence, we can say with utmost pride that the metro is indeed an immense achievement for Delhi. The metro line laid across London in 1863 covers a total of 400 kms. The Tokyo subway, started in 1927, covers 304 kms. The New York City metro, kicked-off in 1904, covers 1000 kms. We were certainly late by almost a century in establishing the metro in Delhi, however, within a span of just 18 years, we have established it as the fastest growing metro line and today 56 lakh people travel daily on the Delhi metro. The expansion and development of the metro is an important aspect of the 'Kejriwal Model of Governance' and I have complete faith that by the time we are in the 100th year of our independence, our metro line shall be identified as the world's largest line, carrying the most passengers.

101. 65.1 Kms under Phase-I and 124.93 Kms under Phase-II of Metro lines of Delhi Metro have also been completed. Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions comprises 160 Kms route length of which 157.94 Kms also have been commissioned. Remaining Mayur Vihar Pocket-I to Trilokpuri stretch is likely to be completed in March, 2021 and Extension to Dhansa Bus Stand is scheduled to be finished in the month of September, 2021. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has approved all six corridors of the metro Phase-IV project. However, the Govt. of India has accorded sanction to 3 priority corridors of the metro Phase-IV project. After Completion of Delhi Metro Phase-IV work, Metro ridership is expected to be increased to about 71.26 Lakh.

102. Speaker sir, to promote a spirit of personal independence among the women of Delhi the Government had provided the facility of free travel to women in DTC and cluster buses from October 2019. This facility shall be continued in 2021-22.

103. I propose an outlay of ₹ 9394 crore for the Transport and Road and Bridges in 2021-22.

Road Infrastructure

104. I announced the installation of additional 1.40 lakh CCTV cameras throughout Delhi in RWAs & Market associations in my last budget speech. About 1.32 Lakh Cameras including Command control centre (CCC) have been installed and made functional. I propose an outlay of ₹ 200 crore for installation of CCTV cameras in 2021-22.

105. Our Government is committed to provide free Wi-Fi facility to the public. The work of installation of 7000 hot-spots has been completed and activated to give free Wi-Fi access to citizens.

106. To strengthen the road infrastructure in the city, a number of projects are slated to be completed in 2021-22. The construction of underpass at Ashram Chowk will be completed by June 2021 after which the traffic on Mathura Road (Nizamuddin to Badarpur border) & Ashram Crossing will ease out and there will be in reduction in travel time, pollution level and savings of fuel. I propose an outlay of ₹ 35 crore for this project in 2021-22.

107. Extension of Ashram Flyover to DND Flyover will be completed by Dec. 2021. After construction of this flyover & subway, road users between

Noida & Lajpat Nagar as well as ITO & Lajpat Nagar shall be benefited.

I propose an outlay of ₹ 50 crore for this project in 2021-22.

108. Construction of two projects – two underpasses between Wazirabad & Azadpur and one pedestrian subway near Gandhi Vihar on Outer Ring Road and the construction of a bridge on the Najafgarh drain at Basaidarapur will be completed by May 2021.

109. Construction of five new projects, the integrated transit corridor between Punjabi Bagh flyover and Raja garden, integrated transit corridor between Jwala Heri Market Red Light to Jwalapuri Red Light, a comprehensive scheme for Decongestion of Mukarba Chowk, Decongestion of Main Burari Road Junction on Parallel Road at Burari Delhi and construction of ROB / RUB on Railway crossing no. LC-12 on Khera Kalan to Khera Khurd Road, will improve uninterrupted traffic movement in these areas and save valuable time and money.

110. To ease travel in various parts of Delhi, the Government has prepared three big schemes which await approval from the UTPAC. These schemes are – the East-West Corridor (elevated and tunnel road between Tikri and Anand Vihar), the North-South Corridor (elevated and tunnel road from the Signature Bridge to the airport) and the third

is an outer road running parallel to the Yamuna from the Signature Bridge to Sarai Kale Khan.

111. In addition to 7 stretches, all preparations have been made for the beautification of roads of length 500 kms and it shall be carried out from this year onwards.

112. I propose an outlay of ₹ 500 crore in the year 2021-22 for the scheme of street scaping and beautification of roads.

Social Security and Welfare

113. Sir, our Government is greatly concerned with the social & economic welfare of senior citizens, Women in Distress and Differently-abled persons and other marginal sections of the society. Financial assistance of ₹ 2000 to ₹ 2500 per month to around 8.30 lakh such beneficiaries are given. I propose an amount of ₹ 2710 crore in 2021-22 for these beneficiaries.

114. Speaker Sir, the COVID crisis and the subsequent lockdown has had a disastrous impact on the livelihoods of people. People have lost their jobs, their businesses. In this time of crisis, our Government

understands it to be its duty to formulate such schemes of social security and welfare of the people. For this, we had started a survey which showed that before the corona crisis, in February 2020, 26% women were unemployed. In February 2021, this statistic was still 40%. This reveals that among the women of Delhi, who are available for employment, 40% are unable to find any work. 45% of these women have completed 12th class and 60% of these women are less than 30 years of age. It is essential to economically empower these women and integrate them with the economy of the family and the state. To strengthen the role of women in the economy Government has planned some new schemes. One important initiative is - Saheli Samanvay Kendra". Under this scheme, 500 Anganwadi hubs shall be set up in various parts of Delhi which shall be used by women of nearby areas for four hours everyday morning. These hubs can be used for incubating individual start-ups and to promote the self help group – 'Samriddhi'. Special arrangement in the hubs will be made for the women and required training be imparted to open micro-economic units and for holding meetings of selfhelp groups.

115. The Delhi Government has implemented a number of schemes for women like – 'Ladli Yojana', 'Widow Pension Scheme', financial assistance scheme for education and livelihood of girls, 'Janani

Suraksha Yojana', welfare schemes for the women labourers etc. Usually poor women are not aware of all these initiatives of the Government or are not able to understand how to avail the benefits under these schemes. The Government has planned to set up 33 self help units to make these women aware of government schemes intended for them, counsel them and help them.

116. To contain the problem of substance abuse, the 'Suryodaya' initiative of the Government, started in Sultanpuri, has proved successful. Drug and substance abuse rehabilitation centers shall be established in different districts of Delhi to take this initiative forward.

117. For the artisans from SC/OBC/Minorities communities and the Handicapped, to show-case their products on the pattern of Delhi Haat, the Baba Saheb Pragatisheel Vishwakarma Shilpkar Gram Yojna is proposed. DSFDC proposes to construct Shilpi Haat exclusively for these artisans and shops/thada shall be allotted to them for a period of 05 years on monthly lease basis provided their annual family income is less than 3 Lakh.

118. The Government has approved for setting up of Rehabilitation Institute for Persons with Disabilities for development of skilled manpower, to fulfil the education and rehabilitation needs of the Persons with

Disabilities. The Sugamya Sahayak Scheme has been introduced to facilitate mobility of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities by providing them support in the form of aids and appliances. Further, a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) shall be set up in each district to provide comprehensive Rehabilitation Services to persons with disabilities at the District level.

119. I propose an amount of ₹ 4750 crore for the Department of Social Welfare, Women & Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC for the BE 2021-22.

Labour

120. Speaker Sir, the enforcement of humane labour legislations can be pivotal for labour welfare. A large workforce is employed in the formal and informal sector in the city and these legislations safeguard their rights and legal entitlements.

121. To promote hassle free registrations under Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954, the process has been digitized and 83735 new shops & establishments have been registered online from 1st April 2020 to 31st October 2020.

122. 18 schemes pertaining to health, pension, maternity, financial assistance for education, loan for tools and marriage assistance etc are being implemented by the Delhi Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. An approximate amount of ₹ 143.41 Crore was collected as Cess from April-2020 to December-2020. Approximately, 1,41,169 number of workers have been registered with the Board upto January 2020-21. So far 43,945 construction workers have been given ex-gratia relief due to the pandemic. Up to 28 February, 2021, the total welfare fund distributed was ₹ 40 Crore (approx.).

Energy

123. Respected Sir, the citizens of Delhi now receive electricity 24 hours a day. The Government's zero power bill scheme for consumers utilizing up to 200 units of electricity irrespective of their power load, has been a tremendous success and is a major contributing factor towards energy conservation. Sir, the Government has chosen to take the financial incentive approach to promote the conservation of energy. A subsidy of ₹ 800 is given for consumers consuming 201 to 400 units of monthly electricity. Approximately 90 percent of households in Delhi are availing the benefit of subsidy on electricity. The Government also gives 100% subsidy to the victims of 1984 riots for power consumption upto 400 units.

124. The Special Electricity Subsidy Scheme has also been extended to the lawyers' chambers within the court premises by extending it to them. Similarly, all the agricultural consumers in Delhi are also given subsidy for connection. The fixed charges for agricultural connection of ₹ 105 per kWh per month, now the fixed charge to the farmers will be ₹ 20 per kWh. These schemes are the hallmark of the 'Kejriwal Model of Governance'. I propose an amount of ₹ 3090 crore in the budget of electricity subsidy 2021-22.

125. Sir, in order to promote solar energy, the government has conceived the Delhi Solar Energy Policy under which the process of setting up solar units is going on in most of the government buildings, schools, technical institutes and courts etc. As on January, 2021, approximately 4664 solar power units with an aggregated capacity of 193 MW had been installed in Delhi. Around 200 acres of land for the installation of solar power plant has been offered by farmers under the “Mukhyamantri Kisan Aay Badhotary Yojna”.

126. The Distribution companies will work to remove mesh off cables crisscrossing various parts of Delhi in the next five years to ensure

safety of human lives and properties as well as to beautify the city. A new scheme titled 'Conversion of 11 KV Network from bare conductor to insulated conductor (under the Jagmagati Delhi Programme) has been introduced by Our Government. This scheme shall ensure 24 hours uninterrupted power supply. An amount of ₹ 25 crore has been proposed in BE 2021-22.

127. I propose an amount of ₹ 3227 crore for the Energy sector in Budget Estimates 2021-22.

Trade and Industry

128. Honourable Speaker Sir, Delhi has improved its ranking under the State Reform Action Plan from the 23rd position in 2018 to the 12th in 2019. This has been made possible by implementing a number of sustainable business reforms with the aim of creating a conducive business environment and boost investor confidence. The Government of NCT of Delhi has undertaken various reforms pertaining to indicators within the Ease of Doing Business index. These include online receipt and processing of applications for registration of GST, Shop Establishment, MSME, Drug Controller, Commissioner of Food Safety, application for new power connection from DISCOM and water connection from DJB, construction permits in MCDs, consent to establish and consent to

operate in DPCC during the last one year. I believe that a better environment for business in Delhi has contributed to the impressive leap that India took to the 63rd position in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking in 2020 from 142nd five years ago.

129. In a bid to raise Delhi's export preparedness, the State Export Award has been introduced for outstanding export performers who are contributing considerably to the State Economy by earning foreign exchange through export of their goods and services.

130. Interest rate on delayed payments towards any matter related to industrial properties allotted on lease hold basis by Industries Department / DSIIDC has been reduced to 10% from 18%. The Nangali Sakrawati Industrial Cluster was notified for re-development.

131. To facilitate micro and small enterprises, the SAMADHAN ONLINE PORTAL has been introduced. In this Portal, a large number of applications have been received for facilitation of which, the pendency is about for 2000 applications. In order to ensure expeditious disposal of the applications and for benefit of the small business, a single Micro Small Enterprises Facilitation Council has been reconstituted into 11

MSEFCs, 01 under Chairmanship of each District Magistrate, for mediating the disputes within their revenue jurisdiction.

132. Delhi has become a start-up hub over the past few years. The Government is committed to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship among people who wish to start their own business ventures. The Government has prepared a draft start-up policy and is in the process of finalizing it.

Tourism, Art and Culture

133. Speaker Sir, I shall now present some proposals with respect to tourism, art and culture in front of the House. But before that I would like to mention a scene from the famous English movie 'Dead Poet's Society'. In the scene, the hero of the film, Professor John Keating, a teacher says to his students – *'We do not read and write poetry because it is cute. We read and write poetry because we are members of the human race. And the human race is filled with passion. Medicine, law, business, engineering, these are noble pursuits and necessary to sustain life. But poetry, beauty, love, these are what we stay alive for.'* This scene is that from an international English movie, however the philosophy is quintessentially Indian. We Indians have not just made art, language, culture and literature ways of our lives, but have accepted

it all as the purpose of life's pleasures. Which is why all our festivals are so deeply entrenched in art and culture.

134. The Government of Delhi, in the past years, has implemented numerous schemes to boost art, tourism and culture. The Government has come up with various new programmes in the coming year. I have earlier mentioned the 'Festival of India' and 'Indian Classical Festival' before. Academies of all Indian languages have already been constituted. These academies would commence their functioning from this year onwards. Many festivals rooted in patriotism are proposed for this year, apart from the regular cultural events organized in Delhi.

135. The organization of 'Dilli ki Diwali' over the last 2 years has become such an attraction that people now wait for this event of the Delhi Government. 'Dilli ki Diwali' shall be organized in the coming year as well, with great pomp and show.

136. For the promotion of tourism the Government is introducing two new schemes titled the 'Delhi Heritage Promotion' and 'Delhi Tourism Circuit'. In order to brand Delhi as a tourist destination a scheme had been proposed last year which could not be implemented due to the coronavirus pandemic. It is proposed for this scheme to be

implemented this year. A new scheme has been proposed to ensure the safety of women at tourist spots. This includes measures such as the installation of CCTV cameras at entry points of all tourist spots, lighting up of dark spots with LEDs, and posting of uniform clad guards at all tourist spots of DTTDC, facility of mobile vans at various tourist sites. ₹ 5 crore has been proposed in budget 2021-22 towards this.

137. I propose an allocation of ₹ 521 crore in 2021-22 for the implementation of schemes, programmes and projects of the sectors of Tourism, Art and Culture.

138. Honourable Speaker Sir, I now present Part B of my budget speech which pertains to revenue.

[Part – B]

139. Sir, the nationwide lockdown imposed due to the coronavirus pandemic caused an economic slowdown, the impact of which is a significant decrease in our tax revenue for the current financial year. Up to January 2021, the collection of tax revenue approximately 40% lesser than the Budget Estimates.

140. When GST was implemented in 2017 all states were promised a 14% growth rate along with assured revenue for 5 years. However, the central government, in the name of the Covid pandemic, did not fulfil its promise this year, and a loan was provided in place of a compensation. The Government of Delhi shall face two challenges in the coming times - the first would be central government going back on its promise of providing compensation, and the second is the assurance for revenue protection ending on 30 June 2022. After which, we shall face a real dilemma in revenue collection.

141. We shall use data Analytics and business intelligence to prevent any possible leakages in taxes. We have commissioned a study on improved GST implementation for this purpose. We have started keeping an eye on the commercial vehicles going in and out of Delhi through RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) and have initiated a dialogue through SMS with businesspersons over tax issues.

142. Comprehensive changes are being made to the excise policy of Delhi to improve the collection of taxes. This will include preventing the sale of duty free liquor and various new changes to bring liquor shopping in Delhi up to the international standard.

143. To come out of extraordinary circumstances, we often need to take extraordinary measures. To deal with the economic slowdown due to the lockdown, following COVID pandemic and to facilitate the real estate market, the Government has decided to decrease circle rates by 20% for 6 months. The Nobel Laureate Abhijit Banerjee recently said that cities offer maximum employment for unskilled workers in the real estate sector/ construction industry and this helps in the alleviation of poverty. We hope that this measure of the Government for decreasing circle rates will create new employment opportunities for the poor and marginalized sections.

144. I trust that the hopes and aspirations as well as the momentum of development of the people of Delhi under the 'Kejriwal Model of Governance' would not be allowed to halt.

145. Speaker Sir, in the end I would like to inform that after 75th year of independence our National Capital of Delhi has come a long way and achieved a lot. This is a time for celebration and contemplation for us. Under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Arvind Kejriwal, we are confident of improving the per capita income of the common man in Delhi to the level of that in Singapore. It is the fundamental right of every citizen in Delhi to have access to clean air, clean drinking water, and to provide quality public health services. We will ensure world class school and higher education and research opportunities in Delhi. We want to lay the foundation of the day when Delhi shall aspire to host Olympic Games.

In the words of Robert Frost –

“We have promises to keep and miles to go before we sleep”

On the occasion of National Festival, 110 years ago, Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore, had said -

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

*Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow
domestic walls;*

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

*Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary
desert sand of dead habit;*

*Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and
action*

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

146. Honourable Speaker Sir, with these words I commend the budget for
the consideration of the House.
