

BUDGET SPEECH

2022-2023

[PART-A]

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

1. I feel proud to present the budget for the financial year 2022-23 before this August House. This is the eighth consecutive budget of this Government.
2. The last seven budgets that were passed by this House, were prepared under the guidance and leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal and during this period, not only historical work has been carried out especially in the fields of education and health in Delhi but also inspired many other States of the country. New schools, universities, hospitals, and mohalla clinics have been built. The people of Delhi get 24 hours of electricity everyday and around 75% of the households get "zero electricity bill". Delhi metro and bus infrastructure has improved and the network of roads and metro lines has been expanded. Unprecedented steps have been taken to prevent crimes and promote women's safety by installing CCTV cameras on streets across Delhi. Free Wi-Fi networks have been set up for the youth. International level sports facilities have been developed.
3. In addition to this, an unprecedented service like Doorstep Delivery of Public Services - in which instead of the people going to the

Government office, a Government representative from the office goes to their house - has been successfully introduced. The work in the Government offices for which the common man was pushed around, forced to find a broker, and eventually pay a bribe to get the work done, is now being done from the comfort of his home with just one phone call. This miracle has also been witnessed by the people of Delhi in the last 7 years.

4. Due to the successful implementation of the previous seven budgets presented in this House under the guidance of Shri Arvind Kejriwal, more than 1,78,000 youth have been given jobs in the various departments and institutions of the Delhi Government. Out of these, 51,307 jobs are permanent Government jobs given through the DSSSB examinations in the past 7 years. It is also important to mention that previous governments had given very minimal number of Government jobs to people in about 9 years. They had completely demolished the examination system for recruitment of Government jobs. I still remember that when Kejriwal ji's Government was formed in 2013-14 for 49 days, I had meetings with the then DSSSB officers continuously for a week, and asked them to make a plan to fill these vacancies immediately. With their capacity at the time, they brought forward a plan for me. I asked them how long it would take to fill the pending vacancies

according to their plan. They believed that at their best speed, it would take 38 years to fill all vacancies, while lakhs of new vacancies would be created simultaneously. So during this time, all necessary resources were made available and the DSSSB was asked to clear the entire backlog. Since then, the DSSSB has picked up pace and given Government jobs to 51,307 youths in the last seven years. In addition to these 51,307 permanent Government jobs, around 2,500 permanent jobs have been given in the Universities under the Delhi Government. About 3,000 permanent jobs have been given in Delhi hospitals too. In the last seven years, around 25,000 young new teachers have been hired as guest teachers. Similarly, about 50,000 jobs have been given through Government sanitation and security agencies. Creating 1,78,000 new Government jobs in just seven years is not a small feat.

5. The employment data is only that of Government jobs in Delhi Government and its affiliated institutions. In the last seven years, by providing 24 hours electricity, development in infrastructure, improvement in education and health facilities, honest Government, zero tax policy and ease of doing business, the environment created for the flourishing of private sector especially small & medium business in Delhi has also resulted in phenomenal growth in private sector jobs.

Through the Delhi Rozgar Portal, 10 lakh jobs in the private sector were created in the post-Covid period.

6. Speaker Sir, in the budget proposals and schemes presented in this House in the past seven years, the priority was on education & health and it is due to this reason that Delhi has witnessed visionary investments in education & health, even in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the health system of Delhi survived because it has seen priority investments by the Government for seven years. There was no shortage of doctors, nurses, support staff, new beds, ventilators, doctors and other equipment in hospitals because in the first five years before COVID-19, the five budgets presented to this House focused on the health sector and gave it priority.
7. We have dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic but we are all aware of the severe damage it has caused to the social and economic progress of the entire country. Delhi is no exception to this. In the last two years, for immediate relief, some ex-gratia help has been given to the aggrieved and needy families/people by arranging financial assistance, ration, food etc., but immediate help is just an instant help, people need jobs

8. In my eighth budget in this House, I am presenting an agenda to create new jobs for the people of Delhi and to boost economic recovery from the damage caused in recent years due to COVID-19, GST, and demonetisation. This will encourage trade, industry and business and will create a large number of employment and business opportunities for the citizens of Delhi. The schemes and proposals presented in this budget will not only provide new entrepreneurship opportunities to the youth of Delhi, but will also benefit the already established enterprises and businesses.
9. In the last seven years, I have presented to this House the zero tax budget, education budget, health budget, green budget, Deshbhakti budget, on the basis of the priority of the Government. Today, with your permission, I would like to present to the House the "Rozgar Budget" for the coming financial year in this House.
10. Last year I presented the Deshbhakti Budget in this House. In the Deshbhakti Budget, I presented this resolution on behalf of the Delhi Government before this house in the 75th year of independence, that with great foresight and understanding we have to take the economy of Delhi in such a direction that when India is celebrating its 100th year of independence, the per capita income of the people in its capital city should be equal to the per capita income of Singapore at that time. To

achieve this difficult but attainable goal, I had presented some schemes in the last budget. The most important step to take to increase the income of Delhiites to one that is at par with Singaporeans by 2047, is that more and more of our citizens have respectable employment. Therefore, in this budget as a first step to fulfill the envisioned dream for 2047, I have brought the Rozgar Budget before this House. Through these schemes we will not only bring back the splendor and glory of Delhi's markets and businesses, but will also encourage the present and future businesses of the 21st century in Delhi. With all these efforts, at least 20 lakh new jobs will be created in Delhi in the next five years.

11. Through the Rozgar Budget, we aim to restart and strengthen the engine of economic growth. But Mr Speaker, before presenting the proposal and plans of this employment budget for 20 lakh new jobs before the House, I would like to speak about the economic scenario of Delhi.

Delhi's Economic Scenario

12. Now the economy of Delhi is slowly emerging from the economic challenges amid the five waves of COVID-19 and due to this the GSDP of Delhi at the current market prices is likely to increase from ₹ 7,85,342

crore in the year 2020-21 to ₹ 9,23,967 crore in the year 2021-22. This indicates an increase of 17.65 percent.

13. I would also like to clarify that the real growth rate of Delhi's GSDP in the year 2021-22 is likely to be 10.23 percent. Whereas at the national level, this growth rate is estimated to be 8.9 percent. This means that we are again reaching the level of pre-pandemic economic activities.
14. The contribution of Delhi's real GSDP to GDP at the national level has increased from 3.94 percent in 2011-12 to 4.21 percent in 2021-22. Whereas Delhi is only 1.52 percent of the total population of the country. I would like to state that the main contribution to the economy of Delhi is of the service sector and its contribution to the Gross State Value Added at current market prices is 83.94 percent, while the contribution of the secondary sector is 13.78 percent and that of the primary sector is 2.28 percent.
15. Delhi's per capita income is likely to increase to ₹ 4,01,982 at current prices in the financial year 2021-22. In the year 2020-21, it was ₹ 3,44,136. This shows an increase of 16.81 percent in Delhi's per capita income in 2021-22.
16. Delhi's per capita income for the year 2021-22 is almost 2.7 times higher than the national average of ₹ 1,49,848.

17. The contraction of 1.09 per cent at current prices and 3.86 per cent at real prices in Delhi's GSDP during the year 2020-21 reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken for its control. However, advance estimates indicate that Delhi's economy will grow at 17.65 per cent at current prices and 10.23 per cent at constant prices in 2021-22.

Revised Estimates 2021-22

18. The Revised Budget Estimate for the financial year 2021-22 is ₹ 67,000 crore against the approved Budget Estimate of ₹ 69,000 crore. The proposed Revised Estimates of ₹ 67,000 crore is 27.70% higher than the actual expenditure of ₹ 52,468 crore in 2020-21. The Revised Estimate of ₹ 67,000 crore includes ₹ 50,862 crore for Revenue Expenditure and ₹ 16,138 crore for Capital Expenditure. The capital budget decreased from ₹ 17,201 crore approved in Budget Estimates for 2021-22 to ₹ 16,138 crore in the Revised Estimates 2021-22, mainly due to slow pace of capital works following lockdown implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
19. The Establishment expenditure and other committed liabilities is proposed to be increased from ₹ 31,200 crore in the approved Budget Estimates for 2021-22 to ₹ 32,400 crore in the Revised Estimates,

mainly due to COVID-19 control related expenditure. ₹ 34,600 crore is proposed in the Revised Estimates 2021-22 for the scheme/projects. In the approved Budget Estimates, it was ₹ 37,800 crore.

Supplementary Grants Sought For the Year 2021-22

20. Sir, During the year 2021-22, Supplementary Demand for Grants of ₹ 468.22 crore will be required in the Revised Estimates. I, therefore, seek the approval of the House for Supplementary Demands for Grants.
21. **Now, I present the Budget Estimates for the next Financial Year before this House -**

Budget Estimates 2022-23

22. Prior to our Government came into power, the total expenditure of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi during 2014-15 was ₹ 30,940 crore. I presented my first full budget in June 2015 with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 41,129 crore.
23. With immense pleasure, I am now proposing the budget of ₹75,800 crore for the year 2022-23, which is about two and half times the expenditure of ₹30,940 crore in the year 2014-15.

24. The Budget Estimates of ₹ 75,800 crore includes ₹ 32,200 crore for establishment and other committed expenditure, ₹ 43,600 crore for schemes/ programmes and projects. The Budget Estimate of ₹ 75,800 crore includes ₹ 53,687 crore under Revenue and ₹ 22,113 crore under capital outlay in 2022-23. The outlay in the Budget Estimates for 2021-22 was ₹ 17,201 crore under capital head and ₹ 51,799 crore under revenue. In Budget Estimates 2022-23 as compared to the year 2021-22, capital budget has been increased by 29 percent, while revenue expenditure has increased by only 4 percent. Further, the proposed capital outlay in 2022-23 is ₹ 22,113 crore, which is almost three times the capital expenditure of ₹ 7,430 crore in 2014-15.
25. The proposed Budget Estimate for the year 2022-23 is ₹ 75,800 crore, 9.86 percent higher than the Budget Estimate of ₹ 69,000 crore for the year 2021-22 and 13.13 percent higher than the Revised Estimates.
26. The proposed budget of ₹ 75,800 crore for the year 2022-23 will be financed by ₹ 47,700 crore from tax revenue, ₹ 1,000 crore from non-tax revenue, ₹ 325 crore from share in central taxes, ₹ 10,000 crore from small savings loans, ₹ 802 crore from capital receipts, ₹ 10,000 crore from GST reimbursement, ₹ 1,621 crore from centrally sponsored schemes and only ₹ 643 crore as Grant-in-Aid from Government of India and the remaining from opening balance.

Financial Support to Local Bodies

27. Speaker Sir, our Government will provide financial support of ₹ 4,374 crore to the local bodies. This includes ₹ 2,305 crore as tied fund for implementation of schemes/ programmes/ projects by local bodies and ₹ 2,069 crore as Basic Tax Assignment (BTA).
28. In addition to the above, an amount of ₹ 1,780 crore has been provided for local bodies as share in stamps and registration fees and one-time parking fee. Our Government is thus giving total financial support of ₹ 6,154 crore to the local bodies in the Budget Estimate 2022-23.

Rozgar Budget

29. Speaker, Sir, now I want to present to you the important section of our 'Rozgar Budget' containing 20 lakh new jobs. In this, I will put plans to take the economy of Delhi on the path of progress and generate lakhs of employment opportunities out of this progress.
30. Whether the economy of Delhi or the whole country, the way of its progress opens up only by having employment in the hands of more and more people. If we look at the figures of Delhi, then we find that out of 1.68 crore population of Delhi, only 55.87 lakh people some form of employment. That is, in Delhi, only one third of our population has any

employment in their hands. And in this way, the responsibility of running the life of the remaining two-thirds is on the shoulders of one-third of our population.

31. If we compare these figures of Delhi with cities like London, New York, Singapore, then we find that the population of London is about 90 lakhs, out of which 51 lakh 60 thousand people are employed. That is, about 58% of the population in London have employment. The population of New York is about 88 lakhs, out of which 46 lakh 25 thousand people have employment, that is, about 52.6% of the population has employment. Today's population of Singapore is about 55 lakhs and out of this 36 lakh 43 thousand people i.e. about 67% people have employment. To move the economy forward, and the way to move forward the per capita income will be understood from here only.
32. Under the leadership of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, we are aiming to increase the percentage of the working population of Delhi from the current 33% to 45% in the next five years. That is, out of the total population of 1 crore 68 lakh people of Delhi, these 56 lakh people who do some employment at present, we will have to increase their number to 76 lakhs. This means that in the next 5 years, we will have to create 20 lakh new jobs in Delhi. This goal is difficult but not impossible in the Kejriwal model of governance.

33. Our Government has chosen the following sectors as a priority to create new jobs
- a. Retail Sector
 - b. Food & beverages
 - c. Logistic & Supply Chain
 - d. Travel & Tourism
 - e. Entertainment
 - f. Construction
 - g. Real Estate
 - h. Green Energy
34. The only way to create new jobs in all these sectors is to improve the standard of living of the people of Delhi and to create demand in the markets, that is, generating new demand. To increase the demand, we have to understand the character of the economy of the entire country, not just Delhi. The economy of India is basically introverted. That is, it is going to run on its own consumption. Our population is the strength of our economy. 60 percent of India's GDP is based on the expenditure of the common people. If we understand this in more common

language, 60% of the economy of the country is run by the income of the common people and the purchases being made by them. There is only one way to move the economy forward - consumption, consumption, and consumption. You increase the consumption capacity of our citizens, the economy will automatically move forward. This formula has been adopted time and again to get out of the recession in the world. After the Second World War, America made itself stand on this path. After 1945, politicians, businessmen, labor leaders in America, whoever they are, were motivating the people of the country to spend more and more. Because the effect of this expenditure was visible in the rapid development. Between 1945 and 1968, wages in America increased four fold. America made its population its strength to stand itself after the Second World War.

35. Today's youth population of India is the strength of India. To save the economy of the whole country from the effects of the pandemic and the Great Depression, we have to give employment to this young population of ours so that they can spend. If the youth has money in his hand, he will spend it. If he spends, the demand in the market will increase, production will increase and as a result new jobs will be created. Only and only employment can save us, and many jobs can save us. Employment is the guarantee to growth and equality.

Employment is needed to move forward the wheel of consumption. Research conducted by PU Research Foundation shows that in the COVID-19 wave in India, 7.50 crore people had come under the category of new poor. Research suggests that by 2030, about 9 crore new jobs will have to be created in India.

36. We are laying a foundation stone for this in Delhi. We are taking important steps towards creating at least 20 lakh new jobs in Delhi in the next 5 years. I am proposing several schemes in this budget which aim to fulfill the objectives which I have just stated. Some of these major schemes are as follows-

- i. Renovation and Innovation Plans for Delhi's Famous Retail Market.
- ii. Delhi Shopping Festival to encourage customers from all over the country and abroad to shop in Delhi.
- iii. Delhi Wholesale Shopping Festival to retain the old character of Delhi being the center of wholesale trade.
- iv. Launch of Delhi Bazaar Portal to connect shopkeepers located in small and local markets of Delhi with customers.

- v. To develop Asia's largest textile trading center in Gandhinagar into Delhi Garment Hub.
- vi. Transforming the young population looking for jobs into the employing youth population under the new Startup Policy.
- vii. Rebuilding Delhi's non-conforming industrial areas.
- viii. Redevelopment of popular food hubs in Delhi.
- ix. Setting up of Cloud Kitchen Clusters in Delhi.
- x. Establishment of a new electronic city in Delhi.
- xi. Bringing green jobs for green technology in Delhi by promotion of schemes like e-vehicle, solar energy and urban farming.
- xii. To establish new employment and business opportunities related to tourism and Art & Culture through Delhi Film Policy and to organize the International Film Festival in Delhi.
- xiii. To start the tradition of employment audit in Delhi in the outcome of various works being carried out by the Government of Delhi and its various departments and public and private undertakings.

- xiv. Introducing the Employment Market Portal launched by the Delhi Government in the form of Rozgar Bazaar 2.0 in a state-of-the-art and professional manner, to bring the job seekers and employers in Delhi on a single platform.
- xv. Entrepreneurship Development Program for private schools, and
- xvi. Entrepreneurship Development Program- Promotional Activities.

37. Now I would like to take some time to give details of these schemes.

38. Speaker Sir, we know that Delhi is a city of many 'Reputed Markets', which have always been the pride of this city. Each market has its own importance, history and identity. 'Every market has its own story, its own identity'. Presently there are more than 3.5 lakh shops in all the retail markets of Delhi, which employ about seven and a half lakh people. Even though modern shopping malls have become shopping destinations in Delhi and surrounding cities, it is also true that People's trust in Delhi's reputed markets is still intact. People within a radius of 150- 200 km in and around Delhi still believe more in shopping from the traditional prestigious markets of Delhi. The traders here have

maintained the place of 'Delhi's goods means trusted goods' in the hearts of the people. There is no looting with customers here. There is no fraud. There is a relationship of belongingness. The traditional ethos of Delhi and the cultural heritage of shopping comes through this experience. Today these traditional iconic markets of Delhi need redevelopment in infrastructure and other facilities. These markets have the potential that if there is a slight increase in the business here with the cooperation of the Government, then lakhs of new jobs can be created here. The Delhi Government, along with the local market associations and other shopkeepers, will develop these markets into attractive and trusted shopping experiences. In the next five years, we plan to redevelop and transform these iconic markets of Delhi into attractive tourist destinations. As part of the first phase of this programme, this year we will start with five markets and use them as models for future growth. For this, a provision of 100 crores has been made in the budget of the next financial year. At least 1.5 lakh new job opportunities will be created in the next 5 years from within just 5 markets.

39. Speaker Sir, Shopping in Delhi is a pleasant and lively experience in itself. The Government's plan is that not only Delhi, people from all over the country and also from abroad come to Delhi for shopping. The more

people who come to Delhi for shopping, the faster the economy of Delhi will grow and new jobs will be created. Every year 'Delhi Shopping Festival' will be organized to invite people of the country and the world to shop in Delhi and to experience it as a festival. This event will be basically for such consumers who want to take the experience of shopping with their family in selected markets of Delhi.

40. It will be a 4 to 6 week shopping festival in association with various prestigious markets of Delhi. Special attractive discounts will be given to the buyers during the festival. The festival will have three main attractions - shopping, entertainment and food. We will give all help to motivate and encourage this program. Our Government will motivate sellers (shopkeepers, restaurant owners, entrepreneurs) to offer discounts by giving them SGST refunds.
41. This is expected to increase the number of tourists (domestic and foreign) by about 4 lakhs, which will benefit hotels, restaurants, tourism and other businesses in a big way and overall will have a favorable impact on the lives of 12 lakh people employed in these sectors. It is expected that this will increase the business by at least 25 percent.
42. On the lines of Delhi Shopping Festival, another festival is proposed in this budget to increase the business of Delhi's markets - Delhi

Wholesale Shopping Festival. While all the planning will be done from the point of view of the common consumer in Delhi Shopping Festival, Delhi Wholesale Shopping Festival will collaborate with major wholesale markets of Delhi to create a new shopping experience for the people of Delhi, NCR and across the country who come for wholesale shopping in Delhi. We all know that Delhi has been a big center of wholesale trading in North India. In today's Delhi, 60 percent of the business is done in wholesale. It is the trust established by the wholesale traders of Delhi that the AAP Government will officially carry forward and give a new identity to the wholesale markets of Delhi. The Delhi Government will organize this festival in collaboration with the wholesale traders of Delhi, as well as prepare attractive schemes of discounts for the wholesale customers.

43. Speaker Sir, if people all over the world are getting attracted towards Chinese goods, then one of the reasons for this is the encouragement of wholesale shopping by the Government there. The Wholesale Shopping Festival held in Yiwu City of Zhejiang in China has been a game changer in attracting customers from all over the world to China. And when it comes to Delhi's goods, then we are sure that the trust in Delhi's goods will be hundred times more than China's goods. And

when Delhi's goods will make their place in the country's wholesale market, then we cannot imagine how many jobs will be created.

44. For the Delhi Shopping Festival of Delhi Wholesale Shopping Festival, I propose ₹ 250 crore in this budget.
45. Speaker Sir, to further the business of shopkeepers in Delhi and to give a boost to the retail market, the Government is coming up with another scheme - Delhi Bazaar. We all know that our retail merchants have to face stiff competition from online shopping, therefore we will provide an online platform named Delhi Bazaar for our local merchants to come there and sell online. Promoting 'Go Local', we will set up a Delhi Bazaar that will function as a virtual store 24 hours and 7 days of the week. This arrangement will be done for our local traders at 'Zero Setup Cost' i.e. 'Zero Expense'. A big attraction of the Delhi Bazaar will also be that customers sitting in any corner of the world will also be able to take a virtual tour of the famous iconic markets of Delhi like Chandni Chowk, Sarojini Nagar, Karol Bagh etc. and while looking at the streets and shops virtually, they can shop too. This will help our local merchants to reach out to all types of customers. I propose an outlay of ₹ 20 crore for this scheme, which is expected to benefit 10 lakh specific vendors in Delhi. Sir, with our efforts, we expect to create 3 lakh employment opportunities in the retail sector alone in the next 5 years

and more than 1.20 lakh new employment opportunities in the next 1 year.

46. Speaker Sir, our Delhi markets are not only the backbone of our economy, but also the reason for our respect. One such market in Delhi is the readymade garment and textile market of Gandhinagar, about which every Delhiite always proudly says that 'Asia's largest readymade garment market is in our Gandhinagar'. The daily turnover of this market is more than ₹ 100 crore and it generates 1 lakh direct and 2 to 3 lakh indirect employment opportunities. The Delhi Government plans to develop this market in Gandhinagar as a 'Grand Garment Hub' in the field of readymade garments textile. Such that if people use some garments from here, they could say it with pride that "this is ready made in Delhi". This requires legal recognition, infrastructure redevelopment, construction of new service centers and re-branding, marketing and re-positioning of Gandhi Nagar. This program is expected to create more than 40,000 new employment opportunities in the next 5 years.

47. Speaker Sir, I had placed a fact on the national scenario of the economy before the House that by 2030, we have to create about 9 crore new jobs in the whole country. The biggest challenge in this is that from where so many jobs will be generated in the coming years. Who will

create these 9 crore jobs? I cannot say about the whole country but we have made a unique beginning in Delhi that we are making children job creators not job seekers from the school level itself. We started a program called Business Blaster in Delhi schools last year with the aim of challenging class 11th and 12th class students to successfully work on their business ideas. Over three lakh children worked on 51,000 business ideas and today there are thousands of business ideas on which these children are working continuously. They are earning money and giving employment to others. From the next financial year, the program of Business Blaster will be implemented with the children of Government schools in Delhi as well as private schools in Delhi so that the children studying in both Government and private schools should not be job seekers but study with the mindset of becoming job givers. I am sure that in the years to come, these children of Delhi's Government and private schools from the very early years of their youth will be contributing significantly in meeting the country's need of generating 9 crore new jobs.

48. Speaker, Sir, when we say that our children become job givers not job seekers, I want to make it clear here that we are not talking about making them self-employed like those self-employed in our country over the last few decades. Famous economic journalists Anshuman

Tiwari and Anindya Sen Gupta have written in their recent book 'Ulti Ginti', "Swarozgari Bharat ka Sabse Andhera Kona Hai". The Delhi Government is aware of the bitter reality of the accreditation of self-employment.

49. I also want to inform the House that every second person among the workers of India is self-employed. This means that all the people in India who do any work, who have any kind of employment, half of them are either employed in jobs and the half are self-employed and out of our self-employed population, 60 percent of them are engaged in agricultural work and the remaining 40 percent of people do their own work, such as running a shop, running a workshop, providing some service or the other, hawking, repairing, retailing, carpentry, blacksmith, an electrician, a painter or running a salon. Out of all these self-employed people in the country, only 4% of the self-employed are those who are able to provide employment to other people. The remaining 96% of the self-employed are their own workers in their work or their family members are working with them without any salary.

50. I am not saying that this is wrong. It is good to run your household by being self-employed but this is not the comprehensive solution that we need at the National level. If we have to create nine crore new jobs at the National level, then it will not work to create such self-employed

people who earn ₹ 10000 to ₹ 15000 a month by doing some work and feeding their family. To create nine crore new jobs, we have to create entrepreneurial self-employment on a very large scale which means we will have to create entrepreneurs. Realizing this need, Delhi Government has found a solution by introducing Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum and Business Blaster Program in schools. The goal of this course is that our children are no longer job seekers, when they leave school, college, they should emerge as job givers. With this course, we are preparing the business leaders of the future in Delhi schools.

51. To promote entrepreneurship, the Delhi Government has made a 'Startup' policy and I am happy to share this information before the House that today our Delhi is the Startup Capital of India. Most startups have been registered here in the country. To further strengthen the startup ecosystem of Delhi, we have made Delhi's startup policy more progressive. In our country, if a young person wants to set up a start up, then leaving his original job, he has to waste ninety percent of his time only for getting entangled with the Government for works like Taxation, Enforcement, GST, MCD, Patent etc. Further, he has only 10% time to work on his idea. The new Startup Policy of the Delhi Government will ensure that hundred

percent of the time of the youth that is setting up a startup goes towards working on their idea and the Delhi Government will take the responsibility of the formalities which counts for 90 percent of their time spent in present scenario. In addition, the Delhi Government will set up an incubation center, organize conferences for marketing mentoring and investment. Further, the Delhi Government will also get them connected with banks and investors for finance. There is a provision of ₹ 50 crore in this year's budget for the implementation of the new startup policy.

52. Speaker Sir, the Government has prepared a Delhi Film Policy. This will create an important environment for the promotion of tourism in Delhi. Delhi's diverse culture, diverse people and diverse landscape attract filmmakers to Delhi. The Delhi Government, through its film policy, will further improve it and brand Delhi as a national and international film destination. An important aspect of this will be a completely online single window clearance mechanism (e-film clearance) which will fast-track all the approval processes with over 25 stakeholder agencies. Speaker Sir, the most important thing about this policy is that it will bring forth opportunities for the new local talent and skilled youth in Delhi. This will create a highly skilled workforce in Delhi which will be professionally trained and for this our Government will

provide scholarships to the talented youth of Delhi and will also provide internship opportunities.

53. Delhi Government, taking this policy forward, will organize Delhi International Film Festival every year from this year onwards. Through this film festival the rich culture and diversity of Delhi will be showcased through films and film fraternity from across the country will be invited to the festival. This festival will serve as a pleasant tourism experience to the tourists attending the festival.
54. One of the hallmarks of Delhi is also the variety of cuisines and food offered here. Delhi's tempting delicacies, parathas, chaats, chole-bhature, pakoras, golgappas, kebabs and many other food items, are a center of attraction for both domestic and foreign tourists. To promote traders and employees of the food and beverage industry in Delhi, we are launching four new policies. These will create more than 60 thousand employment opportunities in the next five years. Major food hubs of Delhi will be identified, redeveloped and promoted as a social and cultural heritage of Delhi. Along with this, the Government is also preparing a food truck policy in Delhi. Under this policy, food trucks will be allowed to operate at designated places in the city from 8 pm to 2 am. This will also strengthen the night economy of Delhi and new employment opportunities will be created.

55. Emerging as a strong part of the restaurant industry, the numbers of cloud kitchens in Delhi are growing at a rate of more than 20% every year with an increasing demand. At present, there are more than 20,000 cloud kitchens in Delhi which provide direct employment to around 2 lakh people and indirect employment to 50,000 people. Cloud kitchens are one of the sectors that support the night time economy. With a huge potential for revenue generation, this sector creates a large number of both direct and indirect job opportunities. Speaker Sir, considering the immense potential for growth and in order to maximize the potential of this industry, it is planned to provide land to these cloud kitchens with plug and play facilities and ease the number of licenses and regulations in the Budget 2022-23. This industry also has the potential to create 42,000 new job opportunities within the next 5 years.
56. Delhi is one of the fastest growing economy cities in India and also has the highest per capita income in the entire country. To further boost the economy, it is necessary to invest in fast growing sectors. An example is the retail and the food and beverage sectors, which are growing at a growth rate of 25% and have the potential to generate high-income jobs. However, there is a huge shortage of malls in Delhi in the retail sector (Only 10 -12 successful malls: one mall per 20 lakh people). This leads to jobs and buyers moving towards the NCR area. Delhi also has

the lowest availability of mall space per 1000 population and the availability of this space is 6 times more in NCR compared to Delhi.

57. We propose to develop a Grade A Retail and Food Hub facility in Delhi so that the premium shopping experience of world class brands and retail facilities that people visit NCR for can be availed in Delhi itself. Under this, these hubs will be developed using the land available in bus depots and terminals as these are major places that are easy to access and areas with a large number of consumers in Delhi. These Grade A spaces will be built with all modern technologies which shall develop Delhi into one of the best shopping and food hubs in India.
58. Speaker Sir, the Electronics Manufacturing Industry creates the largest employment in the world today and its special feature is that it is a non-polluting sector. During the 70s-80s Delhi has traditionally been the center of India's electronics industry. Even today Delhi is the largest market for electronics and electrical equipment. With the aim of meeting Delhi's own demand and country's demand, we will build Delhi's Electronic City. After its establishment, more than 80 thousand people will get employment. For this purpose, the Delhi Government will set up a 90-acre plug and play manufacturing center at Bapraula to invite electronic companies to set up their base in Delhi. We will try to do this

program in collaboration with the Electronic Manufacturing Cluster-EMC program of the Government of India.

59. At present there are 25 notified non-conforming industrial areas in Delhi, in which about 16 lakh people are employed. There is a need for redevelopment and up-gradation of these areas. In the next five years, the Delhi Government will focus on redevelopment of non-conforming industrial areas. Under this, measures will be taken to make these areas green, clean and sustainable and help them expand business opportunities. As part of infrastructure redevelopment, we will engage developers to effectively mobilize basic services like sewage, CETP, drinking water supply, industrial waste disposal, upgradation of roads, along with layout preparation and approvals. Government will also create Common Facility Centers (CFCs) which will have R&D, Experience Center, Tool Rooms, Processing Centers, Accredited Test Labs, Training Centers, Business Convention Centers, Raw Material Banks and designated areas for the Logistics Center as per the requirements of these industrial areas. After the redevelopment of these areas, more than 6 lakh new employment opportunities will be created for the people of Delhi.

60. Speaker Sir, Providing clean air and water for future generations is an integral part of the Delhi Government's vision of 2047. Keeping this in mind, in the next 5 years, Delhi Government is going to launch several initiatives, which will create more than one lakh green jobs.
61. I am happy to share that within 18 months of the launch of Delhi EV Policy-2020, Delhi has emerged as the EV Capital of India. In 2019-20, the share of electric vehicles in the sale of new vehicles in Delhi was at 1.2 percent, which has further increased to 10 percent in February-2022. I am also proud to say that Delhi has today become the first state in India to cross the 10 per cent mark in EV sales, which is more than the share of electric vehicles in many developed countries like the UK, France and Singapore. With the increasing share of EVs, 20,000 new jobs will be created in the next five years in EV sales, repair and maintenance, operation and maintenance of EV charging stations. Apart from this, Delhi Government is launching more than 4200 e-autos with 33% reservation for women drivers in the coming year. In concurrence with the Hon'ble Supreme Court, we will issue 5000 e-auto permits every year for the next five years and this will create 25,000 new jobs.
62. Delhi is making steady progress towards adoption of rooftop solar units. The installed capacity of 16 rooftop plants has already reached 900

Megawatt (MW). In the next five years Delhi Government will come out with a new solar policy to achieve the target of taking the installed capacity of rooftop solar plants to 2500 MW (peak), which shall contribute to 10 percent of Delhi's annual energy demand. With this, 40,000 jobs will be created for sales, construction workers, electricians, technicians and engineers in this sector.

63. In order to increase the green cover of Delhi, increase the supply of nutritious organic food and provide employment opportunities to women at home, Government of Delhi will launch 'Smart Urban Farming' in association with IARI (Pusa Sansthan). This will be the biggest initiative of its kind for any State in India, where the Delhi Government will organize workshops across Delhi Mohallas and will make 'Smart Urban Farming' a mass movement by providing subsidized materials and trained gardeners especially for the women of Delhi. This will create 25,000 new jobs in Delhi in the next five years.
64. The Delhi Government has launched an ambitious plan to revive over 600 lakes and water bodies of Delhi with an estimated outlay of ₹ 750 crore, to make Delhi's water bodies free of encroachment, that has been neglected for decades and have converted them into dumpyards. This, on a large scale, will generate more than 6,000 green jobs for the

ongoing repair work and maintenance of these reservoirs, so that once renovated, these reservoirs do not deteriorate.

65. Speaker, Sir, after the first wave of COVID-19, when crores of people became unemployed all over the country, during that time in July 2020, the Delhi Government started the job market to connect job givers and job seekers. The success of Rozgar Bazaar 1.0 shows that more than 15 lakh job seekers have been registered, and 10 lakh job opportunities have been created through it. Perhaps this will be the most successful experiment of any state in the country to get so many jobs in this short time frame. Going a step further in this direction, our Government has decided to launch Rozgar Bazaar 2.0 in the financial year 2022-23 which will be an artificial intelligence-based website and mobile application.
66. Rozgar Bazaar 2.0 will be equipped with a host of new features including smart matching, placement tracking, verification of employers and a robust analytics platform for policy formulation. Through this portal, we aim to provide at least 1 lakh jobs every year to the youth of Delhi and especially women. Along with this, through this platform, job seekers will be able to explore various online and offline courses to upgrade their technical and soft skills, seek one-to-one sessions with career counselors along with social benefits related to information on

Government jobs and employment and many other value-added services will also be available.

67. Speaker sir, an important objective of this Rozgar Bazaar is employment and economic development of women. India is one of the most backward countries in Asia in the participation of women in the work force. While India has seen impressive economic growth over the past 20 years, it is surprising that women's participation in the work force has declined during this period. It has come down from 34% in 1999 to 20% in 2019, which is contrary to the trend observed across the world. For example, women constitute 30% of the working force in Bangladesh and 60% in China. Additionally, women have been most affected by the unemployment generated during the pandemic. All economists agree that as long as the women of India are out of work force India's dream of becoming a developed country from a developing country will remain just a dream. Keeping this in view, the new schemes introduced in this year's budget have focused on creating more and more employment opportunities for women.

68. Most of the retail, design and tailoring of ready-made garments in Gandhinagar is done by women. As Gandhinagar develops into a hub of garment design and assembly, more employment opportunities will be created for women. Worldwide, electronics assembly units employ

mostly women. The establishment of the electronic city of Delhi will again create immense employment opportunities for women. Emphasis will be given on providing new employment opportunities especially to women in the field of urban farming, electric auto and electric bus in Delhi. In the Rozgar Bazaar 2.0 portal also, special attention will be given for job creation for and to increase their participation in Delhi's economy.

69. In this way at least 20 lakh jobs will be created in the next 5 years in different sectors. Along with this, the Government is coming up with another important scheme. In every department of the Government, in any institution of the Government of Delhi, every rupee of the budget passed by this House, whether that money is being spent in the field of education and health or is being used to build roads, buildings are being built, bridges are being built, schools, hospitals, colleges are being run, being spent in electricity, water system, call centers, services in the field of art culture etc. a complete account of how many people got employment as a result of the expenditure of every one rupee will be kept. For this, the Government is coming up with a plan of employment audit of each department. This in itself will be the first step in the country where there will be an audit of the employment outcome along with the general outcome of the works done with the tax money of the public.

- 70.** As I said, all these programs are proposed for the next 5 years. And the new jobs that will emerge from the successful implementation of these are also expected to create at least 20 lakh new jobs in the next 5 years. About ₹ 4,500 crore will be required for these programs during the next 5 years. For all these programs for the first year, I propose an outlay of ₹ 800 crore during the financial year 2022-23.

Health Services

- 71.** Speaker Sir, I will now place some major proposals related to the health sector before the House. Education and health have been the priority of the Government in the last 7 budgets presented in this House under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal. Providing the best health services to every citizen living in Delhi, be it rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, is an important part of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal's governance model. From building new hospitals to working successfully on new concepts like Mohalla Clinics, Kejriwal ji's Government's achievements have been the most important achievements of the last 7 years. Speaker sir, our Government is providing healthcare services to the citizens of Delhi through 520 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 29 Polyclinics and 38 Multi Speciality/Super Speciality Hospitals. 94 Polyclinics are being established by upgrading existing dispensaries. The number of Mohalla Clinics will also be

increased to 1,000. I propose an outlay of ₹ 475 crore for Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics and Polyclinics in the Budget for 2022-23.

72. Seeing the success of the model of the Mohalla Clinics set up by the Kejriwal Government in Delhi, efforts are now being made to establish Mohalla Clinics in many other States, towns and villages of the country. Why were Mohalla Clinics set up in 2015 and what problem do they solve? While proposing this in the Employment Budget today, I want to clarify the concept behind Mohalla Clinics. Speaker Sir, we have to understand that India's new poverty is coming from disease. Every year 5.50 crore people in India, i.e 4.6% of the entire population becomes poor due to disease. Of these, 72% are poor only because of the expenditure on basic medical care. This is why there is a need for Mohalla Clinics and why they were successful in Delhi. Today if Delhi's per capita income is increasing continuously, if Delhi's economy is progressing in this era of epidemic and great recession, then Mohalla Clinics have played an important role in this. I am very happy to inform the House that till now 5.49 crore patients have gone to these Mohalla Clinics for primary medical care. These are the people who, if they had not got timely and proper medical care and free treatment from a good doctor in Mohalla Clinics, they might have headed towards poverty due to illness.

73. Delhi Government has started Aam Aadmi School Clinic in Delhi Schools while expanding the Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics. At present, these clinics have been opened in 20 schools and every child has full checkup every 6 months by qualified doctors and nurses. A psychiatrist is also being appointed in every Aam Aadmi School Clinic to check the student's mental development, their mental confusion, and any other mental health issues every six months to every student.
74. Our Government has started the work of expansion and upgradation of existing hospitals and construction of new hospitals. Under these, a 768 bed hospital at Burari has been completed and is functioning, with 450 beds for COVID-19 patients. Similarly, Ambedkar Nagar Hospital has also started functioning from 25 July 2020 with a capacity of 200 beds for COVID-19 patients. Arrangements have also been made for the treatment of COVID-19 patients at Indira Gandhi Hospital in Dwarka. This Hospital will start functioning at its full capacity of 1241 beds from the next year.
75. The work of remodeling of 15 existing hospitals has started and in addition to this, proposals are being prepared for 4 new hospitals. Once the new hospitals are built and the remodeling work of the existing ones is completed, the capacity will be increased by 16,000 beds. I propose

₹ 1,900 crore for the construction of new hospitals and the remodeling of existing Government hospitals.

76. Speaker Sir, under the Delhi Arogya Kosh, free treatment, surgery, radiology, diagnostic services are being provided to those patients through identified private hospitals, if their treatment is not possible in Delhi Government hospitals due to any reason. An outlay of ₹ 50 crore is proposed for this scheme in next year.

77. All this is work related to advancing infrastructure and facilities. But apart from this, two big steps that the Government is going to take, which have been fully prepared and work will start on them from this year, are -

(i) The first is (a) Hospital Information Management System and (b) Health Card: Under this, a QR code based e-health card will be made available to all citizens on the basis of their voter ID card and population register. This will help in identifying patients and getting basic information about their disease with geo-tagging. Apart from this, this system will also help in getting information of family trees i.e. family members. This will make it easier for all citizens to get treatment timely. An outlay of ₹ 160 crore is proposed in the budget for year 2022-23 for these schemes.

- (ii) Second is Health Helpline: There will be a free 24-hour helpline for health card holders, on which any health card holder can get advice like where to get treatment for any disease, and what to do. On this helpline, the health card holders will have the facility to get appointments with the doctor in the hospitals.
78. In order to keep the common man healthy, under the direction of the Chief Minister, Aam Aadmi Yogashala has been directed to provide yoga and meditation services to the common man free of cost. I had announced this in the previous budget and I am happy that even in the midst of COVID-19, 450 yoga teachers trained by the Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU), Government of Delhi are teaching yoga daily to more than 15,000 people according to their time and convenience. To keep people physically and mentally healthy, this is a big campaign in itself that is being carried forward by the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the resolve to make yoga a mass movement. This scheme will continue for the next year as well. For this, a separate provision of ₹ 15 crores has been made in the budget.
79. Speaker Sir, while presenting the Kejriwal Government's model employment budget before this House, I want to speak a little bit on the relationship between health and employment.

80. Speaker Sir, had the COVID-19 pandemic not come, perhaps it would have been difficult to convince the people that the economic progress of a country is directly related to the health of the people of that country. Policy analyst and economic history expert Anindya Sen Gupta writes that - “The health system is not a part of economic discussions. But after the pandemic, the world will implement new measures of prosperity, in which it will be decided that a big bet will be placed on the country whose health infrastructure is more agile”... This is because as our population ages, its productivity decreases. In such a situation, there is a need for better productivity from the working population. The only way to do this is to improve health services so that a person aged 55 years can produce as much as a person aged 45. There is no dearth of health technologies in the country today. New experiments and inventions are happening constantly. The health of a large population can be improved by protecting people from diseases and especially by providing them with the right medical care on time. According to a report by McKinsey, every \$100 spent on healthcare can increase life expectancy by 1 year.

81. Efforts like controlling different diseases, prompt treatment and healthcare for all are the guarantee of growth for every country. McKinsey calculates that by 2040, improving health facilities can add

\$12 trillion to the world's GDP, which will be 8 percent of global GDP, that is an annual increase of 0.4% every year.

82. An economic return of ₹ 400 is possible for every ₹ 100 invested in healthcare in India. Improving health services can increase life by about 24 healthy days per person per year. By 2040, around ₹ 45,000 billion can be added to the GDP, which will be about 6% of India's GDP before COVID-19.
83. That is why for the last 7 years, the Kejriwal Government has been continuously increasing its expenditure on health infrastructure. It is not only about keeping the people healthy, but also about taking the economy forward and creating new employment opportunities.
84. I propose a budgetary provision of ₹ 9,769 crore for the health sector for the financial year 2022-23. This includes a revenue budget of ₹ 7,522 crore and a capital budget of ₹ 2,247 crore. An amount of ₹ 5,567 crore has been earmarked for the implementation of various schemes, programs and projects in the health sector.

Education

85. Speaker Sir, during the last 7 years of the Kejriwal Model of Governance, there have been 5 important pillars to strengthen Delhi - electricity, water, education, health, and employment.
86. The economic recovery in developed countries across the world today has been based on three important factors -
- a. The traditional strength of the economy
 - b. The political courage and foresight of the Governments, and
 - c. The quality of education of the population
87. Traditionally, the Indian economy has been a strong economy. Our strength has always been our people and our natural resources. Despite this, if even after 75 years of independence, we have remained a developing economy and have not been able to become a developed country, then the main reason for this is that the Governments did not act with political courage and foresight. Correcting such a mistake in 2015, our Government under the Kejriwal model of governance took a bold and visionary step. That was to make education the top political priority, setting aside the larger priorities and desires. And working with this resolve in the last 7 years, continuously made maximum allocation

in the budget for education. On the basis of this allocation, magnificent Government school buildings were constructed. In Government schools, works like developing superb labs, libraries, classrooms, desks for sitting, modern digital education facilities of the 21st century, international level training of teachers in the country and abroad, world class sports facilities could be made possible. Had these steps not been taken in 2015, most of Delhi's Government schools today would have been identified as cobwebs, tented schools.

88. After this 7 year long journey, I can say with utmost confidence and pride that Delhi's education revolution has laid the groundwork for the economic revolution of Delhi.
89. Delhi Government schools have so far achieved the best results in CBSE board examinations despite the COVID-19 pandemic and achieved the Hundred Percent Passing Percentage Result (actually 99.84%) considered almost impossible. Now the children of all the rich or poor are setting new records every year in examinations like NEET and IIT-JEE by taking good education in the Government schools of Delhi. To set new standards of quality education, we have formed the Delhi School Education Board. And at the same time, Schools of Specialized Excellence have been opened in Delhi for specialized studies of different subjects. International methods of teaching are

being adopted in these schools and assessment of the learning process of children is also being done at the international level. These schools also partner with leading universities, experts and industry to enrich the learning process through internships, apprenticeships, master classes, guest lectures and field visits.

90. The Happiness Curriculum and Deshbhakti Curriculum implemented in all Government schools of Delhi is now attracting private school teachers and parents also. On the demand of parents and teachers, now the happiness curriculum and Deshbhakti curriculum are being started in private schools of Delhi also.
91. Sir, I am proposing some new programs to be implemented in the education sector during the year 2022-23.
92. I propose to set up a School Science Museum at Chirag Enclave in New Delhi. With this, many such topics of science among students and teachers, which make them feel like the world of magic through books and videos, they will be able to easily understand them by visiting this museum. This school science museum will play an important role in developing curiosity and interest in science among children. I make a provision of ₹ 50 crore for the School Science Museum in the budget of 2022-23.

93. Speaker Sir, children from homeless families who live on roadsides, footpaths, under flyovers and stairs or on open places of worship, pavilions, railway platforms etc. are deprived of basic facilities like shelter, food and education. The Government has taken several measures to provide basic education to these children. However, these measures have been only partially successful. It is not possible to get quality education unless basic facilities like food and shelter are in place. Concerning the future of these underprivileged homeless children at an early age, the Delhi Government has decided to set up a boarding school with modern facilities. These schools will also facilitate the children to live along with education and try to bring them into the mainstream of the society. For this new initiative, I propose ₹ 10 crore in the budget.
94. In my last budget, I had planned to convert all class rooms of Delhi into smart digital classrooms in the next 5 years. The pilot project has been completed successfully. From this year, we are starting the work of converting all the classrooms of all our schools into digital classrooms in the next 4 years.
95. We have set up a modern Montessori Lab in Sarvodaya School, Rajendra Nagar. Montessori Lab plays a very important role in the

development of Early Childhood Education. We will set up similar Montessori labs in 100 more schools in the coming times.

96. Taking sports forward in schools, we have started working on sports infrastructure in 100 selected schools as per the needs of local children and society.
97. The Delhi Government has expanded the Higher Technical Education Institutions very rapidly in the last 7 years for post-school education. After the formation of the Government in 2015, so far 5 new Universities have been opened in Delhi by the Kejriwal Government. These are - Delhi Pharmaceutical Science and Research University (DPSRU) started in 2015, followed by Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT) formed in 2018, Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) formed in 2020, Delhi Sports University formed in 2021 and Delhi Teachers University formed in 2022. Apart from this, two new campuses of Ambedkar University were opened at Karampura and Lodhi Road. Simultaneously, the East Delhi campus of DTU was opened. The East Delhi campus of IP University will start functioning from this year.
98. If we look at the increasing opportunities for higher education of students coming out of Delhi's schools, then in the last 7 years, during

the Kejriwal Government, wonderful work has been done in this direction. In 2014, total 2,226 students were admitted in DTU and in 2021 the intake of DTU has gone up to 4,105. Similarly, a total of 913 children were enrolled in NSIT in 2014, but after the formation of NSUT, now in 2021, 3,200 children have been admitted here. IP University had 28,000 seats for admission in 2014, which has now increased to 38,000. There were 300 admission seats in IGDTUW in 2014, which has now increased to 1,350. Ambedkar University had 1800 seats for admission in 2014, which has now increased to 4,700.

99. 15 campuses of Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University have started this year and for courses like Graduation, Post Graduation, B.Tech, Diploma etc. 7,145 new students have secured admission this year. Along with the 15 campuses started this year, studies in 11 more campuses of Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University will start from this year and 2,500 more children will be able to get admission.
100. Delhi Sports University has started its work. As I said earlier also in the House that the Delhi Sports University has been conceptualized as a University where work will be done on giving only good sportspersons, players who bring medals to the country. I am happy to inform this House that from the next session, the process of admitting about two hundred and fifty sports talents from across the country has been

started in the Delhi Sports University. These sports talents will be groomed into future Olympic champions from now on.

101. Similarly, the recently started Delhi Teachers University has also started its work with full pace and we are trying our best to provide B. Ed. courses from the next session after obtaining necessary approval from the Government of India.

102. Sir, I propose a total outlay of ₹ 16,278 crore in the Education Sector for the financial year 2022-23. This includes ₹ 14,412 crore under revenue and ₹ 1,866 crore under capital expenditure.

Housing and Urban Development

103. Speaker Sir, our Government has always given importance to infrastructure development in unauthorized colonies and slums of Delhi. The construction work of roads, sewers, parks, etc., including installation of CCTV cameras and street lights for the people living in these areas, has been completed on priority basis. Before our Government came into power, this work was being done on a very small scale in only 895 unauthorized colonies, but since 2015 these facilities are being provided at rapid pace in each unauthorized colony. Till date, construction work in 1,414 out of 1,797 unauthorized colonies has

either been completed or is in progress. I propose ₹ 1,300 crore for this in the budget for the year 2022-23.

104. With the commendable efforts of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), all the slums of North Municipal Corporation, South Municipal Corporation and East Municipal Corporation have been declared open defecation free. About 1,051 km of cemented concrete footpaths and 266 km long drains have been constructed in 634 settlements.

105. Sir, I make a provision of ₹ 5766 crore for housing and urban development schemes in the budget for the financial year 2022-23.

Water Supply and Sanitation

106. Speaker Sir, Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal has given two more big dreams to the people of Delhi, on which the Chief Minister himself is working day and night. they are -

- a. 24 hours Clean drinking water supply to people's houses in Delhi.
- b. And let our Yamuna become a river with pure, clear and beautiful water.

107. As I said, the Chief Minister himself is keeping a close watch day and night on each and every work related to these two dreams. Just like in 2015-16, he made the dream of 24 hours electricity for the people of Delhi come true, in the same way now the dream of getting clean drinking water 24 hours in the Kejriwal Model of Governance will also come true soon. I am happy to inform the House that the availability of water in Delhi has increased by 10%. Earlier, 915 MGD of water was available daily in Delhi, which has now increased to 985 MGD. Better management of water coming to Delhi from outside, and better harvesting of rainwater will ensure 24 hours water in the coming 3 years.

108. The scheme of providing free drinking water to the people of Delhi at 20 kilo liters per month per consumer which was started in 2015, will continue this year as well. On an average, the water bills of 6.50 lakh consumers come to zero every month under this scheme.

109. The work of providing hundred percent sewer in the unauthorized colony of Delhi will be completed by the end of this year.

110. The Hon'ble Chief Minister's campaign to clean Yamuna has now progressed. All the drains falling into Yamuna will be intercepted and treated either by taking it to STP or it will be converted into clean water

by in-situ treatment. All these plans are progressing at a rapid pace. And in 2 years Yamuna in Delhi will be completely cleaned. It is the resolution of the Delhi Government that not even a drop of dirty water should fall in the water of Yamuna from the side of the people of Delhi.

111. A policy of using treated water of sewage and sewerage has been implemented under which this water will be given for large green belts, forests, farm houses and horticulture. Due to this thousands of borewells will also be closed and the water level under Delhi will also increase.

112. Work has started on the detailed plan to revive the Najafgarh drain. Floating wetlands and floating aerators will be installed in the entire Najafgarh drain to purify the water here. The work of in situ cleaning of Najafgarh drain and beautification of roads on both sides will also start simultaneously. Najafgarh drain which was earlier known as Sahibi river, now identified as Najafgarh drain due to the dirty water in it, will be developed as a tourist destination by cleaning it and beautifying the roads on both its sides. Delhi's Sahibi river will be brought back in its form. A separate provision of ₹ 705 crore has been made for this in the budget.

Environment and Forest

113. Speaker Sir, the issue of environment is a matter of grave concern for Delhi. Air pollution, water pollution, loss of biodiversity and noise pollution are serious challenges for the environment of Delhi. For the prevention of air pollution, our Government implemented the “Ten Point - Winter Air Action Plan” from 1st October, 2021 to 28th February, 2022. Under this, targeted actions have been taken to control stubble burning, anti-dust campaign, prevention of burning of garbage, ban on fireworks, installation of smog tower, identification of more polluting sites, strengthening of green war rooms, e-waste park arrangements and vehicular pollution control.

114. The Delhi Government has been successful not only in the conservation of green cover in Delhi but also in its continuous expansion. I am happy to inform this August House that of the seven major mega cities, Delhi has the largest forest area, covering about 194.24 square kilometers. The forest and tree cover of Delhi has increased from 21.88% of the total geographical area in 2019 to 23.06% in 2021, which is a remarkable achievement. The Government has developed 11 city forests in the last two years which are fulfilling an important role of a green space in the fast growing urban concrete spaces.

115. Sir, veterinary science is a great need of this era as it not only protects the health of cattle and domestic animals but also protects human health by screening and controlling zoonotic diseases. Delhi has a large number of pets which requires healthcare. To meet this need, I propose a new scheme in the budget for the establishment of Delhi's first "Government Veterinary College" for the better treatment of all types of animals.

116. I propose a budget of ₹ 266 crore for the Environment & Forest Sector for the financial year 2022-23.

Transport

117. Speaker Sir, if citizens have to make rounds of Government offices for any work in the 21st century, then it is a sign of backwardness of the Governments. It is a sign of corruption in the Government office. The Kejriwal Government has been an example of an honest and visionary Government by linking doorstep delivery to various Government services. Till now, 4.11 lakh people have used this facility for approximately 100 different types of Government services. This revolutionary scheme of doorstep delivery was prepared under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal during one of the 7 previous budgets presented in front of this House, to reduce

corruption in Government offices and save the common man from paying bribes. Doorstep delivery of services will be available for 300 types of Government services in the coming year.

118. But the most spectacular step to get rid of office visits has been taken by the Transport Department of Delhi Government. For the first time in the history of independence, the Chief Minister visited and locked the window of the Transport Department in front of which people had to stand in long queues. The work done in that window, and the work of that office was made faceless by use of modern technology. At present, the Transport Department is operating 47 services faceless. More than 11 lakh applicants have benefited from this program till 7 March, 2022.

119. Another important step taken by the Transport Department is that now people need not visit the Government offices to get their RC after purchasing a new vehicle, as the vehicle dealers have been authorized to issue the RCs for the vehicles sold by them.

120. Another similarly progressive step has been taken regarding issuing a learner's license. Now people wanting their learner's license in Delhi need not to visit the Transport Department. With the help of facial recognition software, they can now get their learner's license made

from home. Delhi is again the first city in India where this has been made possible.

121. Here, I consider it necessary to appraise the House about another achievement of Transport Department. For the first time in Delhi, the number of buses has reached 7,003. This is the largest number of bus fleet in the history of Delhi.

122. Sir, our Government is providing free travel facility to women in DTC and cluster buses since October 2019. I propose to continue this facility and allocate ₹ 250 crore in the budget for 2022-23.

123. I propose an outlay of ₹ 9,539 crore for transport and roads and bridges in Budget 2022-23.

Road Infrastructure

124. Sir, the Government is committed to strengthen the road infrastructure in the city. The work of the underpass at Ashram Chowk has been completed and the second underpass at Pragati Maidan will be ready in May 2022. In Delhi, the work of 5 bridges, 2 underpasses and a pedestrian subway and extension of DND Flyway to Ashram will be completed in 2022-23. This will help in decongestion of Tri Nagar, Inderlok, Karampura, Rampura, Nangloi, Basai Darapur, Kondli and

Ashram Chowk. I propose an outlay of ₹ 114 crore for these projects in 2022-23.

125. DMRC is constructing an elevated corridor with flyover at Karawal Nagar, Ghonda and Brijpuri Junction on Mangal Pandey Marg. For this an outlay of ₹100 crore is proposed in the budget.

126. Government has already set up around 11,000 free Wi-Fi hotspots in various constituencies for the citizens of Delhi. On an average 4.1 lakh people are using these services every day.

127. Sir, our Government had planned to hoist the grand National Flag at 500 places in Delhi as part of the celebration of 75th year of independence. I am happy to inform the August House that 175 national flags have already been installed at various places in Delhi and the remaining flags will be hoisted by August 15, 2022.

Social Security and Welfare

128. Speaker Sir, during COVID-19 when people lost their jobs, businesses were closed, people lost the lives of their closed ones, when the only earner in the family left due COVID-19, the Kejriwal Government stood up with the people like a family. Like an elder brother, the Hon'ble Chief Minister understood the pain of each and every family. Delhi was the

first State where it was planned to provide immediate assistance of ₹ 50,000 to the family of the person who died due to COVID-19. So far, 27,322 families have been provided immediate assistance under this scheme.

129. Not only this, if a family has lost the support of its earning member due to COVID-19, then a pension of ₹ 2500 per month is also being given by the Delhi Government to its dependents. It is also worth mentioning here that the pension is being given in addition to any other pension being received by that family. The Government is bearing the cost of education and treatment of the children orphaned due to COVID-19 and is also giving a pension of ₹ 2500 per month to each child.

130. Sir, our Government is very active for the social and economic welfare of senior citizens, women, disabled and disadvantaged sections. For which, ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 2500 pension is being given to 8.50 lakh beneficiaries. For these beneficiaries in the year 2022-23, I propose an amount of ₹ 3063 crores.

131. Delhi Government launched Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojna so that there is no shortage of money to fulfill the dreams of students belonging to SC-ST and poor families to become doctor-engineer, lawyer or civil servant. Around 13136 youth are taking

coaching for their career examination from well known coaching institutes of Delhi. I propose an outlay of ₹160 crore under this scheme to increase the number of beneficiaries in the financial year 2022-2023.

- 132.** I propose an amount of ₹ 4,843 crore for the budget estimates 2022-2023 for the Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, SC/ST & Other Backward Classes Welfare and Food and Civil Supplies.

Labour

133. Under the Kejriwal model of Governance, labour plays an important role in the economy of Delhi. In 2015, the Delhi Government increased the minimum wages for workers to the highest in the country itself and even today it stands to be the highest in the country.
- 134.** The biggest impact of the market lockdown imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic has been on the workers. In this period, the construction workers have been the most affected. Understanding the plight of the construction workers, the Delhi Government registered construction workers on a large scale and made the process of providing assistance to the workers easier by providing approx ₹ 500 crore in the account of more than 5 lakh construction workers.

Power

135. Respected Sir, the residents of Delhi are now supplied uninterrupted electricity 24x7. The Zero Power Bill Scheme introduced by the Kejriwal Government has been very successful for the consumers consuming up to 200 units of electricity and is a major contributor towards energy conservation. The Government has also been giving 100% subsidy for consumption of electricity up to 400 units to the victims of 1984 riots. The Electricity Subsidy Scheme has also been extended to the lawyers' chambers within the court premises. Similarly, all the agricultural consumers of Delhi are also given subsidy for the connection. These schemes are the pillars of the Kejriwal Model of Governance. I propose an outlay of ₹ 3250 Crore for electricity subsidy in the budget for the year 2022-23.

136. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I now present the Part-B of my speech, which deals with Revenue.

[Part – B]

137. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, in the first part of the Budget Speech, I have discussed in detail the policies of the Government which would boost employment and the economy. The Government is constantly trying to increase its resources to fulfill this goal.

138. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our tax revenue was extremely low last year. However, the tax revenue for the year 2021-22 showed a satisfactory increase as compared to the previous year. During the current financial year upto February 2022, we have collected ₹ 35,112 crore, with an increase of 39% over the previous year (up to February 2021). The Government has been successful in preventing tax evasion due to honest administration and strong vigilance with the use of modern technology.

139. GST and VAT are the major sources of revenue for the Government. The tax collection for GST and VAT in the year 2021-22 (up to February 2022) stood at ₹24379.03 crore, with an increase of 41.90 per cent over the previous year (upto February 2021).

140. Sir, our Government has taken many measures to facilitate taxpayers and to increase the revenue. In each tax ward, we have initiated Monthly Performance Monitoring with 14 main KPI points. The Inspector Raj in the Tax Departments have been brought to a halt in

Delhi and only GST Analytics and Intelligence Network (GAIN) tools are being extensively employed for survey and scrutiny. Based on inputs from technical analysis, 156 surveys were conducted from April 2021 to February 2022 and it was ascertained that ₹ 38.76 crore is payable to the Government, out of which ₹ 26.57 crore has been recovered. E-invoicing was also made mandatory for those taxpayers whose total turnover was more than ₹ 50 crore in the financial year beginning April 1, 2021.

141. Sir, due to the increase in the fuel prices by the oil marketing companies, there has been a sharp increase in the rates of petrol and diesel nationwide. The consistent rise in petrol prices is a cause of concern to the common people. Our Government has reduced VAT on sale of petrol from 30 paisa in the Rupee to 19.40 paisa in the Rupee for providing relief to the citizens of Delhi.

142. Our Government has actively raised the issue of public interest in the meeting of the GST Council. The new decisions are as follows-

- i. 6 medicines used in the treatment of COVID-19 have been exempted from GST;
- ii. The GST rate on medicine Keytruda for treatment of cancer has been reduced from 12 percent to 5 percent.

143. Sir, in order to save the traders of Delhi from unnecessary legal cases related to taxation, to minimise the number of cases and to recover the pending demands which includes outstanding tax, interest and penalty amount, we are proposing to implement the Tax Amnesty scheme.
144. The Government has attempted to bring about a massive change in the experience of the consumers through the new Excise Policy 2021-22. The old system has been completely replaced by the new system of excise revenue collection. With this, the Government will get at least 4500 crore of additional revenue every year.
145. The objective of the new Excise Policy is to generate maximum revenue for the Government and eliminate illegal practices and eradicate non duty paid liquor in Delhi to simplify the highly complex and heavily regulated excise system in order to ensure ease of doing business in liquor trade.
146. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi offered a relaxation of 20% in the existing Circle Rates to boost revenue collection during the COVID-19 pandemic period, resulting in registration of higher number of properties and increase in revenue collection.

147. The total number of documents registered as on 16.03.2022 during the financial year 2021-22 is 2,67,689 and the total revenue collection is ₹ 4680.49 crore. The total revenue collection in the financial year 2021-22 has increased by 27.97 per cent over the previous financial year 2020-21.

148. An extensive process of revision of circle rates is being undertaken in the National Capital Territory of Delhi through the Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor to review the circle rates.

149. Speaker Sir, at the end, I would like to say that the plan and budget proposals that I have placed before this House for the next financial year, have immense potential for both the Government and the private sector of Delhi. The Government will ensure the progress of Delhi through its efforts and partnership with the private sector which will set new records of employment generation for the people of Delhi.

150. Just as in the last 7 years, the people of Delhi have benefited from the work of education, health, electricity, water, etc., under the Kejriwal Model of Governance in Delhi, State Governments all over the country, even the opposition ruled State Governments, have tried to learn something from Delhi. Be it Mohalla clinics, free electricity and water, transformation of Government schools , Happiness Curriculum,

Doorstep Delivery Scheme are many such initiatives which the Delhi Government has taken in the last 7 years and many State Governments have tried to replicate or implemented with minor modifications.

151. I am sure that the people of Delhi will get the maximum benefit of the Rozgar Budget presented in the House today, who will get new employment opportunities. I am also very sure that within the next 1 or 2 years, all the State Governments will try to understand this model of Delhi where the Government and the private sector will work together for the growth of the State which would result in creation of new employment and job opportunities. The country has learned from the Kejriwal Model of Governance - how Government schools can be transformed, how 24 hours free electricity can be provided. In the coming days the whole country will also learn from the Kejriwal Model of Government that how a large population can be given employment by making efficient plans and policies.

दिशा दीस हो उठी प्राप्त कर पुण्य-प्रकाश तुम्हारा,
लिखा जा चुका अनल-अक्षरों में इतिहास तुम्हारा।
जिस मिट्टी ने लहू पिया, वह फूल खिलाएगी ही,
अम्बर पर घन बन छाएगा ही उच्छवास तुम्हारा।
और अधिक ले जांच, देवता इतना क्रूर नहीं है।
वह प्रदीप जो दिख रहा है झिलमिल दूर नहीं है
थक कर बैठ गए क्या भाई मंजिल दूर नहीं है
थककर बैठ गये क्या भाई! मंज़िल दूर नहीं है।

- रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
