



**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI – 110054**

SECOND DELHI YOUTH PARLIAMENT 2023

STATE PROFILE – INDRAPRASTHA

Indraprastha, having a long cherished past and a multifarious culture, presently a cosmopolitan with 15 districts, represents an aesthetic blend of ancient civilization and modernity.

Population: Having population of about 3 crores 20 lakhs, over half the population (52%) is young i.e. below the age of 30 years and, on the other hand an elderly population of over 12 lakhs. The Sex ratio in the state is 913 women per 1,000 men. The density of population is approximated at 11320 persons per sq. kilometer.

Language: English, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Maithili are the languages of the State.

Geography: Bounded by the Indo-Gangetic plain in the North and East, by Thar desert in the West and by Aravalli hill ranges in the South, Indraprastha is situated on the riverbanks of Yamuna. It has a semi-arid climate, with hot summers, average rainfalls and moderate winters. It has an approximate area of 1493 Sq. Kms. of which 124 Sq. kms. is urban and 369 is rural.

Government: The Legislative Assembly of Indraprastha is a unicameral law making body of the state, governed as per the Constitution of India, upholding socialist, secular and democratic principles. The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to its every citizen, which includes right to life, equality, freedom of religion and freedom to form associations. The Assembly has 80 seats. Members of the Assembly are directly elected by simple majority for a fixed term of 5 years. Anti-defection law contained in the Constitution provides that an elected member shall be disqualified for being a member of the House if the member joins any other political party after the election. No-confidence motions are also not allowed in the Assembly.

Head of State: Hon'ble Governor is the constitutional Head of Indraprastha.

Head of Government: The State is led by the Hon'ble Chief Minister who is the leader of the political party holding the maximum seats in the Assembly.

Economy: More than 80% of the state income is from the service sector which includes information technology, telecommunications, hotels, banking, media and tourism. However, trading and small industries are also the key sectors of the economy of Indraprastha. Commendable economic progress has been made in the fields of health, education, transport and civic infrastructure along-with socio-economic welfare of its citizens in general and with special emphasis on senior citizens, women, persons in need.

Gross State Domestic Product (at current prices): Rs.9,23,800 Crore

Average Per Capita Income (at current prices): Rs.4,01,982

Unemployment Rate: 9.5%

Budget: Rs. 68,000 Crore

Health: Indraprastha government is a significant contributor in case of primary healthcare having 822 dispensaries including 170 Allopathic Dispensaries, more than 500 Public Health Centers, 45 Ayurvedic, 20 Unani and 110 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 40 Mobile Medical Help Vans and 90 School Clinics.

Public Health Centers have worked towards transforming the infrastructure of Healthcare in Indraprastha. People can access medicines, treatments, tests and surgeries in Public Health Centers and all Government Hospitals at nominal cost.

Education: Constitution of Indraprastha provides free and compulsory education to all children aged between 6-14 years as a fundamental right, the right to education. Free education includes the provisions of textbooks, uniforms, stationery items, scholarships and special educational material etc. The Government has allocated a quarter of its budget on education alone and has made massive efforts to propagate the idea of quality education in government schools through different innovative programmes.

Challenges: Continuous migration from different regions to Indraprastha puts pressure on the social, economic and physical infrastructure in the state. Migration has also raised concerns for environmental degradation. In addition to large scale construction and vehicular emissions, air pollution is aggravated due to stubble burning in neighbouring states. Although the Government has taken appropriate measures to combat air pollution such as Decomposer for *Parali*, Anti-dust campaign, fine on waste burning, ban on crackers, Smog Tower, Green War Room, Green App, Anti-smog guns, yet the problems of solid waste management, overfilled landfill sites, disposal of biomedical, electronic and hazardous waste are serious concerns that have led to the deterioration of the quality of life within the state. It is the biggest challenge for the state.

Another major challenge for Indraprastha government is the issue of women's safety. The increasing incidents of sexual harassment and violence against women always keep the issue flowing in public discourse. Despite all policies, programmes and schemes by the government to address the issue, the rate of crime against women remains unacceptably high. The desired outcomes have not been achieved. Women's safety is a challenge that has caused an adverse reputation for this state for being unsafe for women.

Thus, the problem of environmental degradation and women safety are the major threats for citizens and government of Indraprastha which require the multi-dimensional approach.