



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI - 110054.

STATE PROFILE - INDRAPRASTHA

Indraprastha is an urban, cosmopolitan, and a multi-ethnic state with 15 districts.

Population: 2.5 Crore. A sizeable population is young with an average age of 30-32 years. By the same vein, senior citizens comprise around 10-15% of the population. Also, the sex ratio in the state is skewed i.e. 868 females for every 1000 males.

Languages: English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu are the languages of the state.

Geography: Indraprastha is a landlocked state with an area of approximately 1000 square kilometres. There is a very high population density and over 95% live in urban areas.

Government: The Legislative Assembly is a unicameral law making body of the state, governed as per the Constitution, which upholds socialist, secular and democratic principles. The Constitution also guarantees fundamental rights to all its citizens, which includes right to life, equality, freedom of religion and freedom to form associations. The Assembly has 86 seats. Each member of the Assembly is directly elected in a single-seat constituency by simple majority vote for a fixed term of 5 years. An anti-defection law is contained in the Constitution where an elected member shall be disqualified for being a member of the House if the member joins any political party after the election. It also does not allow for no-confidence motions in the Assembly.

Head of State: The 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 that holds the most seats in the Assembly.

Economy: The economy of Indraprastha is dominated by the service sector - main sectors being information technology, telecommunications, hotels, banking, media and tourism. Industry and trade are other key drivers of the state's economy. The contribution of the agricultural sector has reduced with rapid urbanisation and the growth of services and trade industry.

GSDP: 6,02,708 Crore INR

GSDP per capita: 402,172 INR

Annual growth in Real GSDP: 8 %

Unemployment Rate: 9.8%

Budget: 60,000 Crore INR

Health: The Government of Indraprastha is committed to providing quality healthcare to its citizens. It aims to make healthcare delivery accessible and affordable to all through a patient-centric approach. However in practice, the private sector caters to a majority of healthcare in the state. While budgetary allocation for healthcare has increased over the last five years, it still remains just over three percent of the state budget. In the last five years, the state has established several community health centres to cater to the needs of citizens in every district.

The Government's policy regulates private health care provisions along with expansion of public health programmes catering to poor income groups. Particular areas of concern include high infant mortality rate, under-nutrition, maternal mortality, shortage of medical personnel, communicable diseases, mental health, poor access to health care in remote areas and among the urban poor.

Education: Right to education has been recognised as a fundamental right in the Constitution which provides free and compulsory education to all children

aged between 6-14 years. Free education also includes the provisions of textbooks, uniforms, stationery items, scholarships and special educational material for children with disabilities in order to reduce the burden of school expenses.

Indraprastha is home to several internationally recognised universities and educational institutes.

Total literacy rate: 86.2%, Male: 90.9%, Female: 80.8%

Women have a lower literacy rate in the state due to various societal constraints.

Environment: The rise in population and economic development has raised concerns for environmental degradation in Indraprastha. Due to the lack of timely and appropriate measures, it has become one of the most polluted states in the country. In addition to large scale construction and vehicular emissions, the problem of air pollution is aggravated due to stubble burning in neighbouring states.

Besides air and water pollution, solid waste management, management of biomedical, electronic and hazardous waste are serious concerns. Landfill sites are overfilled. The lack of enforceable directives has led to the deterioration of the quality of life within the state.

Current Issues: Although there is a steady growth in the state's economy, there is high unemployment and underemployment prevalent in Indraprastha. There is also a huge senior citizen population in the state who do not have adequate social security. The lack of physical and financial security have deprived them of a dignified and respectful life.

The influx of perennial migration is causing a huge strain on the existing infrastructural facilities (like roads, transport, water, sewage etc.), the management of which is also proving to be a herculean task for the government.

Given the skewed sex ratio and patriarchal conceptions in society, women security remains one of the major challenges in Indraprastha. Successive governments have attempted to address the issue of women's safety in the state but have not been successful in providing long-lasting and durable solutions to address this concern.

Climate variability and change continues to pose a major threat for citizens of Indraprastha, affecting its economic activities, food security, health and physical infrastructure. To strike a balance between economic growth and development, and protecting the environment is one of the key challenges, apart from improvements in healthcare, education and social services.