CHAPTER 3
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

3.1. About Delhi

*National Capital Territory of Delhi* (NCT) is the largest metropolis by area and the second-largest metropolis by population in India. It is the eighth largest metropolis in the world by population with 16.7 million inhabitants in the Territory at the 2011 Census.

Delhi being the capital of India holds an eminent position among the great cities of the world. Delhi, a city of delightful contradictions. A treasure full of surprises. A city rooted in history. An architectural collage of forts and palace, flyovers and skyscrapers. A unique blend of tradition and modernity. Old Delhi appearing as a perceptual carnival with buntline crowds and buzzing traffic amid colorful bazaars. And New Delhi with its elegant boulevards and busy thoroughfares becoming an international metropolis. A harmony of contrasts with a unique mark of distinction. Delhites insist that the city has only two seasons, Good and Bad. The winter is pure champagne and the thermometer can drop to 5degree Celsius. The summer is furnaces with savage hot breathe of the “LOO” lashing you awake or asleep. But Delhi, under the soft archery of summer showers is something else again. It is strange and unique city, daringly western and yet completely eastern. Therefore, it is often said that, “Dilli Dilwaloki”.

The metropolis, apart from being a symbol of ancient values and present aspirations, is the focus of the socio-economic and political life of India. Delhi is the only metropolitan city, which is landlocked, surrounded by many states. The massive concentration of migrant population from the impoverished countryside of these come to Delhi to earn a livelihood in the poverty included informal sector of the urban economy which subsequently leads to slums and squatters settlements. This abnormal growth rate of urban population coupled with the unplanned haphazard expansion of city boundaries leads to environmental pollution and ecological degradation at the macro-structure due to lack of adequate infrastructures and service facilities to provide a decent living to the poor in urban areas.

3.1.1. History
Human habitation was probably present in and around Delhi during the second millennium BC and before and continuous inhabitation has been evidenced since at least the 6th century B.C. The city is believed to be the site of Indraprastha, legendary capital of the Pandavas in the Indian epic Mahabharata. Settlements grew from the time of the Mauryan Empire (c. 300 BCE).

Remains of seven major cities have been discovered in Delhi. Anang Pal of the Tomara dynasty founded the city of Lal Kot in AD 736. The Chauhans conquered Lal Kot in 1180 and renamed it Qila Rai Pithora. The Chauhan king Prithviraj III was defeated in 1192 by the invader Muhammad Ghori.

In 1206, Qutb-ud-din Aybak, the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty established the Delhi Sultanate. Qutb-ud-din started the construction the Qutub Minar and Quwwat-al-Islam (might of Islam), the earliest extant mosque in India. After the fall of the Slave dynasty, a succession of Turkic and Afghan dynasties, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughluq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodhi dynasty held power in the late medieval period, and built a sequence of forts and townships that are part of the seven cities of Delhi. In 1398, Timur Lenk invaded India on the pretext that the Muslim sultans of Delhi were too lenient towards their Hindu subjects. Timur entered Delhi and the city was sacked, destroyed, and left in ruins. Near Delhi, Timur massacred 100,000 captives. Delhi was a major center of Sufism during the Sultanate period. In 1526, Zahiruddin Babur defeated the last Lodhi sultan in the First Battle of Panipat and founded the Mughal Empire that ruled from Delhi, Agra and Lahore.

The Mughal Empire ruled Delhi for more than three centuries, with a sixteen-year hiatus during the reign of Sher Shah Suri, from 1540 to 1556. During 1553–1556, the Hindu king, Hemu Vikramaditya acceded to the throne of Delhi by defeating forces of Mughal Emperor Akbar at Agra and Delhi. However, the Mughals reestablished their rule after Akbar's army defeated Hemu during the Second Battle of Panipat. Shah Jahan built the seventh city of Delhi that bears his name (Shahjahanabad), and is more commonly known as the "Old City" or "Old Delhi". The old city served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1638. After 1680, the Mughal Empire's influence declined rapidly as the Hindu Marathas rose to prominence.

A weakened Mughal Empire lost the Battle of Karnal, following which the victorious forces of Nader Shah invaded and looted Delhi, carrying away many treasures, including the Peacock Throne. A treaty signed in 1752 made Marathas the protector of the Mughal throne at Delhi. In 1761, after the Marathas lost the third battle of Panipat, Delhi was raided by Ahmed Shah Abdali. In 1803, the forces of British East India Companyoverran the Maratha forces near Delhi and ended the Maratha rule over the city.

After the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Delhi came under direct rule of the British crown and was made a district province of the Punjab. In 1911, the capital of British India
was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, following which a team of British architects led by Edwin Lutyens designed a new political and administrative area, known as New Delhi, to house the government buildings. New Delhi, also known as Lutyens' Delhi, was officially declared as the capital of the Union of India after the country gained independence on 15 August 1947.

During the partition of India, thousands of Hindu and Sikh refugees from West Punjab and Sindh fled to Delhi, while many Muslim residents of the city migrated to Pakistan. Starting on 31 October 1984, approximately three thousand Sikhs were killed during the four-day long anti-Sikh riots after the Sikh body guards of then-Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, assassinated her. Migration to Delhi from the rest of India continues, contributing more to the rise of Delhi's population than the birth rate, which is declining.

The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Act gave Delhi its own legislative assembly in Civil lines, though with limited powers. In December 2001, the Parliament of India building in New Delhi was attacked by armed militants resulting in the death of six security personnel. India suspected the hand of Pakistan-based military groups in the attacks resulting in a major diplomatic crisis between the two countries. Delhi again witnessed terrorist attacks in October 2005 and September 2008 resulting in the deaths of 62 and 30 civilians respectively.

### 3.2. Geographical and Geological aspects

The national capital territory of Delhi with an area of 1483sq.km is situated between the Himalayas and Aravalis range in the heart of the Indian sub-continent. It is surrounded on 3 sides by Haryana and to the east, across the river Yamuna by Uttar Pradesh. The major part of the territory lies on the western side of the river Yamuna, only some villages and the urban area of Shahdara lie on the eastern side of the river which is called Trans-Yamuna region. Its greatest length is around 33 miles and the greatest breadth is 30 miles. Delhi’s altitude ranges between 213 to 305 meters above the sea level.

**Geography and physical features**

Physically the national capital territory of Delhi can be divided into 3 segments - the Yamuna flood plain, the Ridge and the Plain. The Yamuna flood plains are somewhat low-lying and sandy and are subject to recurrent floods. This area is also called Khadar. The ridge constitutes the most dominating physiographic features of this territory. It originates from the Aravali hills of Rajasthan and entering the union territory from the south extends in a north eastern direction. It encircles the city on the North West and west. The point near Bhatti has a height of 1045 ft. Tughlaquabad fort is located on one of the highest spurs of the ridge. Leaving aside the Yamuna flood plain (khadar) and the ridge, the entire area of the national capital territory of Delhi is categorized as Bangar or the plain. A major proportion of
the area of Delhi is plain and on this are located Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi cantonment along with a vast stretch of numerous villages. The land of the plain is mostly fertile.

**Rivers, Canals and Waterways**

Yamuna is the main river which passes through the territory. Apart from the flood channels of Yamuna, there are 3 canals i.e., portion of Agra Canal, Hindon Canal and western Yamuna Canal.

**Climate**

Delhi has an extreme climate which is very cold in winter and terribly hot in summer. The cold season begins in November and is at its peak around the time of the New Year and the 1st half of the January. After the middle of March, the weather begins to turn warm and soon it becomes hot so that from April to June one experiences extreme heat when the temperature climbs to 45ºC at times. The monsoon arrives towards the end of June. Delhi has a rainy season in winter also. It is important for the farmers of the village of the union territory because the rabi crops benefits by it. Weather is generally dry except for 2-3 months of humidity.

**Summer Season:** The average temperature of New Delhi during summer ranges from 25º C to 46º C. This goes to show that Delhi summer is very cumbersome and bearing the heat is no child's play. May and June are considered to be the hottest months of the year. Summer in Delhi stays till October before tinges of winter starts to sets in. Summer in Delhi attributes its cause to Rajasthan hot waves called "Loo". These heat waves are immensely hot and one needs to take proper precaution during the season. The arrival of monsoon does bring some relief to Delhi, which comes no earlier than the end of June. Monsoon in Delhi does bring some respite to Delhiites but this has still not been much predictable and has been rare at times.

**Winter Season:** In comparison to summer, winters are short. Winter Season starts from the end of November and continues till February-March. The cold waves from the Himalayan region makes the winters in New Delhi very chilly. Temperatures fall substantially down to as low as 3 to 4º C at the peak of winter. Winters in Delhi get really chilly with bonfires all-round the streets of Delhi to beat the cold waves. Delhi is not aloof to the problems of fog and smog. In January, a dense fog envelopes the city, reducing visibility on the streets. It is advisable to take enough precautions while driving during night and morning because fog reduces the visibility to a great extent. Usually though, winter days are pleasant with bright sunlight in afternoons.

**Monsoon (Rainy Season):** The city does not witness much of rainy season. The monsoon lasts from July to September. October sees the end of the monsoon but it is reasonably pleasant.
Following table gives you an idea of monthly rainfall in Delhi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Monthly Rainfall in Delhi
Best Time to visit Delhi: The best time is during October-November or February-March. During October-November, the atmosphere is little bit cool with sunny weather in mid-day. February-March is the time when the nights are cool and the days filled with bright sunshine. This is the time when you can enjoy the best in Delhi.

3.3. Geological setting of Delhi

Delhi, the capital of India is bounded by the Indo-Gang etic alluvial plains in the North and East, by Thar Desert in the West and by Aravalis hill ranges in the South. The terrain of Delhi is flat in general except for a low NNE-SSW trending ridge which is considered and extension of the Aravalis hills of Rajasthan. A computer image of the surface topography of Delhi is presented in the figure below.

Seismicity around Delhi appears to be associated with a major geological structure, which is known as the Delhi-Hardwar Ridge. It coincides with the extension of the Aravalis Mountain belt beneath the alluvial plains of the Ganga basin to the northeast of Delhi towards the Himalayan Mountain.

Seismic zoning

The country has been classified into different zones indicating the intensity of damage or frequency of earthquake occurrences. These zoning maps indicate broadly the seismic coefficient that could generally be adopted for design of buildings in different parts of the country. These maps are based on subjective estimates of intensity from available information on earthquake occurrence, geology and tectonics of the country. The zoning of a country is a continuous
process which keeps undergoing changes as more and more data on occurrence of earthquakes in that country becomes available.

The region with intensity less than V is designated as Zone 0. Thus, the designation of area as seismic Zone V indicates activity. Delhi is located in zone IV which has fairly high seismicity where the general occurrence of earthquakes is of 5-6 magnitude, a few of magnitude 6-7 and occasionally of 7-8 magnitude. Delhi thus lies among the high-risk areas.

Seismicity in North India, including the Himalayas, is due to collision of the Indian plate with Eurasian plate. This is a continuous process happening for the last 50 million years. These colliding plates flex, storing energy like a spring, and when the plate's margin finally slip to release energy, an earthquake results.

In the past, five earthquakes of Richer Magnitude 5.5 to 6.7 are known to have occurred in the UT of Delhi or close to it since 1720 AD. Two major lineaments namely Delhi-Haridwar ridge and Delhi-Moradabad faults pass through the territory, both having potential of generating earthquakes of magnitude up to MSK VIII will be quite probable in the Delhi territory. Normal depth of 30 km may be assumed for these earthquakes. It will be prudent to consider the effects of such a potential earthquake for developing a prevention-cum-preparedness plan.

3.4. Administrative profile

Delhi covers the geographical area of 1,484 km2 (573 sq. mi), of which 783 km2 (302 sq. mi) is designated rural and 700 km2 (270 sq. mi) urban. Geographically Delhi is divided into three statutory regions with the following area Municipal Corporation of Delhi (area is 1,397.3 km2 or 540 sq. mi), New Delhi Municipal Committee (42.7 km2 or 16 sq. mi) and Delhi Cantonment Board (43 km2 or 17 sq. mi).

At present Delhi owes the pride of recognizing itself as the capital having the largest geographical area with second highest populated capital. The current population of Delhi counts 16.78 lakh in the territory region and 25 lakh in the area including the area of Noida, Gurgaon, Greater Noida, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. The NCT is a federally administered union territory.

The migrants from all over the country in search of bread and shelter have made Delhi a multi-cultural city.

With the formation of New Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) in July 2007 the boundaries of Delhi are expanded and comprise nine districts, 27 tehsils, 59 census towns, 165 villages and three statutory towns – the Municipal Corporation of Delhi
(MCD); the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC); and the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB).

Delhi is divided into nine districts. Each district (division) is headed by a Deputy Commissioner and has three subdivisions. A Subdivision Magistrate heads each
subdivision. All Deputy Commissioners report to the Divisional Commissioner. The
District Administration of Delhi is the enforcing department for all kinds of State
and Central Government policies and exercises supervisory powers over numerous
other functionaries of the Government.

There are nearly 22.2 million residents in the greater National Capital Region urban
area (which also includes the cities **Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and
Faridabad along with other smaller nearby towns**). The name Delhi is often also
used to include urban areas near the NCT, as well as to refer to New Delhi, the
capital of India, which lies within the metropolis. Although technically a federally
administered union territory, the political administration of the NCT of Delhi today
more closely resembles that of a state of India with its own legislature, high court
and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister. New Delhi, jointly
administered by both the federal Government of India and the local Government of
Delhi, is also the capital of the NCT of Delhi.

**List of nine districts of Delhi**

The nine districts came into existence from January 1997. Prior to that, there used
to be only one district for whole of Delhi with district headquarter at Tis-Hazari.

The District Administration of Delhi is the enforcement department for all kinds of
Government of Delhi and Central Government policies and exercises supervisory
powers over numerous other functionaries of the Government. Below is the list of
the districts and subdivisions of Delhi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL OF TERRITORY</th>
<th>SUBDIVISIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>DARYAGANJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>SADAR BAZAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>SAKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST</td>
<td>PREET VIHAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH EAST</td>
<td>SHAHDARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH EAST</td>
<td>VASANT VIHAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>CONNAUGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Municipal Corporations

Apart from these districts exists three municipal corporations within the National Capital Territory:

- Delhi Municipal Corporation - administers the vast majority of land in the NCT.
- New Delhi Municipal Council - administers the New Delhi District.
- Delhi Cantonment - administers some part of land in the NCT.

3.5. Demographic Structure

3.5.1. Total Population

Table 2- District Wise Population in NCT of Delhi 1961 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH WEST</td>
<td>240,973</td>
<td>450,419</td>
<td>991,186</td>
<td>1,777,968</td>
<td>2,860,869</td>
<td>3,651,261</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>611,376</td>
<td>653,224</td>
<td>657,609</td>
<td>686,654</td>
<td>781,525</td>
<td>883,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH EAST</td>
<td>38,155</td>
<td>157,262</td>
<td>487,466</td>
<td>1,085,250</td>
<td>1,768,061</td>
<td>2,240,749</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAST</td>
<td>135,325</td>
<td>306,232</td>
<td>623,850</td>
<td>1,023,078</td>
<td>1,463,583</td>
<td>1,707,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW DELHI</td>
<td>143,846</td>
<td>164,702</td>
<td>144,115</td>
<td>168,669</td>
<td>179,112</td>
<td>133,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>672,063</td>
<td>691,738</td>
<td>691,223</td>
<td>656,533</td>
<td>646,385</td>
<td>578,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST</td>
<td>250,702</td>
<td>572,976</td>
<td>958,931</td>
<td>1,433,038</td>
<td>2,128,908</td>
<td>2,531,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH WEST</td>
<td>251,383</td>
<td>479,186</td>
<td>679,170</td>
<td>1,087,573</td>
<td>1,755,041</td>
<td>2,293,363</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>314,789</td>
<td>589,956</td>
<td>986,856</td>
<td>1,501,881</td>
<td>2,267,023</td>
<td>2,733,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Events influencing demographics changes 2001-2011

A major reason for the fall in the decadal growth rate is the wide-ranging removal of slum (jhuggi-jhonpri) clusters from various parts of the city since 2001. Major clusters removed during the mid-2000s include the Yamuna Pushtta spread along the riverbed in New Delhi, Central, North and East districts, Gautam Nagar and more have been removed in the run up to the Commonwealth Games in the last two years. People living in these clusters, about 32000 families have been shifted to rehabilitation colonies in North west and South districts as per the data from the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, (DUSIB) but the rest were not eligible for rehabilitation and were thus displaced.

Another visible trend is the tendency to commercialization of previously residential areas. This has affected practically all long settled private residential colonies, as is well known to all through the prominent sealing/desealing issues facing the MCD. The tendency is to convert ground floor for commercial/office use and keep the upper floors residential, thus to a great extent using up the extra housing capacity created by the increased FAR norms of the MCD. This trend for commercialization is most visible in the Old Delhi (Chandni Chowk, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar etc.) and Karol Bagh areas of Central Delhi district, which were the oldest residential areas of Delhi. Now people from old Delhi prefer to move out to more modernized housing in other parts of Delhi or NCR.
The maximum decadal growth has taken place in South West district, of about 31%. The new sub city of Dwarka, which has come up in the last ten years, is a major factor leading to high growth here.

North West and **North East districts have both shown high growth**. In North West district, which is the largest district in Delhi both by area and by population, the slums rehabilitation colonies at Narela, Bhalwa, and Savda-Ghevda etc. have been settled in this decade. While both **North East and East districts share similar characteristics of providing affordable housing**, the population growth in East district is less compared to North East mainly because of the effect of removal of Yamuna Pushta and long settled slum clusters which fell in East district, whereas an appreciable number of clusters still exist in North East district.

3.5.2. Distribution of population

The nine districts vary greatly in population. The smallest population is of New Delhi district as here major area is contiguous with NDMC area and having official areas and official residents, embassies and the commercial areas of Connaught place. The largest population is in North West population and largest area too. North West district was till now majorly rural type but now become highly urbanized and thickly populated.

The pie chart shows the distribution of population:

![Pie chart 1 - District Wise Population, Census 2011](image)

3.5.3. Population Density
Bar Graph 3 - District Wise Density of Population in 10005 Per Square KM

The overall population density of Delhi has increased from 9340 persons per square km in 2001 to 11297 persons per square km in 2011. The variation in population density is shown in graph and map. State average is 11297 per sq. km whereas North East has 37346 persons per sq. km and East district showing 26683 per sq. km average.

3.5.4. Overall sex ratio
Bar Graph 4 - Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males), India/NCT of Delhi & It's Districts

There has been an increase in overall sex ratio from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011. It is considered that previously people were migrating in Delhi alone and their wives and kids stay back in village but now it is seem that females are also migrating from villages to Delhi for work. Sex ratio of North East district is also increased from 875 in 2001 to 886 in 2011 whereas in East district it was 865 in 2001 and it increased to 883 in 2011.

Table 3 - Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males), India/NCT of Delhi & It’s Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>SEX RATIO</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FEMALES PER1000MALES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCTOFDELHI</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHWEST</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST</td>
<td>886</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAST</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW DELHI</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST</td>
<td>876</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST</td>
<td>836</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>859</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 - Literacy Rate of Delhi of 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>MALE FEMALE GAP</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>82.14</td>
<td>65.46</td>
<td>16.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCTOFDELHI</td>
<td>91.03</td>
<td>80.93</td>
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<td>89.74</td>
<td>78.76</td>
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<td>91.06</td>
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<td>NORTHEAST</td>
<td>88.39</td>
<td>76.76</td>
<td>11.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAST</td>
<td>92.47</td>
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<td>NEW DELHI</td>
<td>93.04</td>
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<td>CENTRAL</td>
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<td>91.17</td>
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<td>93.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>92.20</td>
<td>80.99</td>
<td>11.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.5. Literacy

On the literacy front, there has been a steady increase over the years with 91% of men and 81% of women being literate an overall 5% improvement from last time.

The graph below shows the district wise male vs female literacy rate as per 2011 data. It may be kept in mind here that literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

As we can see there is still gap between male-female literacy rates but still it is improved by 2.53%. North East district showing highest gap i.e. 11.88% whereas whole state average is 10.10% but East showing gap of 7.92% which is even 2.18% less than state’s average.
3.6. People of Delhi

Delhi is multi-cultured and multi-linguistic city with people from almost every parts of India. Delhi shares its borders with Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The influence of these states can be found in the language and lifestyle of Delhi. People of Delhi are called "Delhi-ites". Delhi-ites are very advanced and open to embracing new customs and changes but at the same time they are very conscious of their culture. People of various caste, creed and culture live here with peace and harmony. This
shows the "Unity in Diversity" among the people of Delhi. Growth of infrastructure, new avenues of business and employment have beckoned people from all parts of the country to migrate to Delhi in search of better livelihood. Today, Delhi holds the burden of additional population from other states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Uttarakhal.

The diversity in culture of Delhi can be seen in festival season where people from different religion come together for a common cause. This diversity is clearly visible on occasions such as Holi (Festival of Hindu) and ID (Festival of Muslims) being celebrated with joy and brotherhood. The flavor of Christmas is made more penetrating by the enthusiasm of Guru Purab (Sikh festival). Same ecstasy can be seen during Diwali and Buddha Purnima. Due to this very factor, Delhi has been proudly abbreviated as "Dilwalon Ki Delhi" and there is no denying the fact that the people here are very open-hearted, lively and they love their life.

Migration from other states has made Delhi over populated and an extremely polluted modern city. There is hardly any residential space left in the city that is not occupied by citizens and dwellers. Delhi’s population has increased manifold in the past few years. If the stats are be believed, Delhi’s population has grown over forty percent in the last ten years and the population now stands close to around fourteen million. This is despite the fact that sixty percent of Delhi-ites are born elsewhere. The increase in population has made it imperative for neighboring states like Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to take advantage of the situation and make inroads towards developing the region. This is quite vivid from the developments we see today in Gurgaon, Noida and Faridabad. These cities have shared the burden of Delhi by accommodating the increasing global demand of business and outsourcing in the city. The infrastructure within NCR makes commuting between Delhi and NCR an easy ride.

We all have seen and witnessed the developments taking place in Delhi but the city has a different side which has not been adhered to by the government. Yes, we are talking of the vast population of Delhi that still lives in Jhuggies and fight for livelihood. We all proudly boast the developments in the city but fail to have a peak into the slums that exist in small clutters in and around the posh societies.

Crime graph of the city has shown increasing trend in the fast few years with unsolved cases of rape, extortion, murders and robberies. This has certainly put a bad mark on Delhi’s reputation and has led to many calling Delhi as the "Crime Capital of India".

Today, very few city residents call themselves as the "Real Delhi Walla" because the majority of population hails from Punjabi Hindu families originated from Lahore, Pakistan. Population of Delhi has increased by 50%, mainly because of the rapid
**economic growth** and immigration. Well, the negative aspect of this very boom can be seen in the surroundings of Delhi which is overcrowded with immense traffic, housing shortage, pollution and hectic **lifestyle**.

### 3.6.1. Food of Delhi

If you enjoy spicy tangy and lip smacking cuisine then it is time you planned a visit to New Delhi. Delhi has no specific food culture. Food culture in Delhi is a mixture of North Indian food, Mughlai Cuisines, Punjabi food and mouthwatering street food. It also includes a variety of cuisines from different parts of India. Delhi is a hot spot for Continental, Thai, Mexican and Chinese food as well. Delhi offers a whole gamut of eating joints in the form of low budget restaurants, elite restaurants and road side Dhabas that satiate your taste buds with authentic Dilli cuisine. The one exclusive feature however about Delhi eating joints is that the capital city has a few streets and lanes that are totally dedicated to food. Some of the popular road side eateries in Delhi include places like Paranthe wali gali, Annapurna, Ghantewala, Bengali Market, Greater Kailash and Sunder Nagar are famous for entertaining their gastronomes with kebabs, rotis chat, bhelpuri and biryani.

Although Delhi is not characteristic of any typical food culture the most popular cuisine that is mostly enjoyed by the locals and tourists is Mughlai cuisine. Since the Mughal dynasty ruled over the capital for centuries the food in New Delhi is very Mughlai. The influence of the Mughal rule can be felt in the food and food habits of the locals of the region. One of the most prominent contributions of the Mughals towards cuisine was the tandoor. The tandoor is an earthen oven which is used to prepare rotis and kababs. Mughlai dishes are almost a rage in the entire county due to their spicy flavor and aromatic nature. The smell of the coal is what imparts a specific flavor to food cooked in a tandoor. Some of the popular tandoori dishes in New Delhi include paneertikka, tandoori chicken and seekh kebab.

### 3.7. Profile of case study area

Out of nine districts I am working on Trans Yamuna region that comprises —**North East and East Delhi**.
CHANGING PATTERNS OF CITY LEADS TO CHANGE IN CRIME PATTERN: A CASE STUDY OF TRANS-YAMUNA REGION
NORTH EAST DISTRICT OF NCT OF DELHI

North East Delhi district is one of the nine districts of NCT of Delhi which came into existence from January 1997 when Delhi was divided into Nine revenue Districts. It is located in DC office complex, NandNagri Delhi-93, opposite Gagan Cinema. The District administration carries out diverse variety of functions including magisterial matters, revenue courts, issue of various statuary documents, registration of property, conduct of elections, relief and rehabilitation, land acquisition and various other areas which are too numerous to be numerated. The name of our **Deputy Commissioner is G L Meena.**

North East Delhi is bounded by the **Yamuna River** on the west, **Ghaziabad District** of Uttar Pradesh state to the north and east, East Delhi to the south, and North Delhi to the west across the Yamuna.

**Administratively, the district is divided into three subdivisions:**

- Seelampur.
- Shahdara.
- Seema Puri.

**Main Residential Colonies and Areas**

- **Shahdara**
  - Jyoti nagar(east)
  - Jyoti nagar(west)
- **Seelampur**
- **Naveen Shahdara**
  - Ram Nagar
- **Seemapuri**
  - Babarpur
- **Dilshad Garden**
  - Shalimar Garden
- **Bhairath Vihar**
  - Yamuna Vihar
- **Ashok Nagar**
  - Khajuri Khas
- **Bhajanpura**
- **Karawal Nagar**

**Demographics**

According to the 2011 census North East Delhi has a population of 2,240,749, roughly equal to the nation of Latvia or the US state of New Mexico. This gives it a
ranking of 202nd in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 37,346 inhabitants per square kilometer (96,730 /sq. mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 26.73 \%. North East Delhi has a sex ratio of 886 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 82.8 \%.

The Majority of population follows Hinduism. But it also has very large Muslim and Jain population, many Christians and few bahai followers also live here. Hindustani language is the principal spoken language while English is the principal written language of the city. Other languages commonly spoken in the area are dialects of Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu.

**Population Trends (According to 2011 census) AT A GLANCE**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2,240,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td>37,346 persons per km².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>82.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population Percentage</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North East District (03)**

**Populations**

Persons: 2,240,749  
Males: 1,188,307  
Females: 1,052,442  
Child population: 2,96,224  
Proportion of child population: 13.22\%  
Growth rate: 26.73 \%(2001-2011)  
Density of Population: 3,7346

**LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

Literate peoples: 1,610,128 \(82.80\%\)  
Males: 9,10,619 \(88.39\%\)  
Females: 6,99,437 \(76.51\%\)  
Gap: 11.88\%  

**Workers**

Total workers: 591386
Main workers : 556,854
Marginal workers: 34532
Non workers : 2,184,525

Pie Chart 3 – Nature of Employment of North East

Scheduled Castes (Largest three)
1) Chamar - 1,72,598
2) Koli - 53,596
3) Chuhra - 37,240

LARGEST THREE SCHEDULED CASTES

Bar Graph 6 – Largest Three Scheduled Casts of North East

Religion (Largest three)
1) Hindus - 1,45,6862
2) Muslims - 5,22,682
3) Jain - 24,530
**LARGEST THREE RELIGION**

Bar Graph 7 - Largest Three Religion of North East

**Educational Level Attained**

Total: 1,546,254
Without level: 15,824
Below primary: 252,012
Primary: 312,922
Middle: 250,146
Matric / Higher Secondary / Diploma: 324,656
Graduate and above: 150,096

**House type**

Type of House (% of household occupying)
Permanent: 95.8
Semi-permanent: 5.6
Temporary: 5.0
Number of households: 410,672
Household size (average person per family): 5
EAST DISTRICT OF NCT OF DELHI

East Delhi (aka Trans Yamuna) is an administrative district of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. It is bounded by the Yamuna River on the west, North East Delhi to the north, Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh state to the east, and Gautam Buddha Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh to the south.

East Delhi has a population of 1,448,770 (2001 census) and an area of 64 km², with a population density of 22,638 persons per km².

Administratively, the district is divided into three subdivisions: Gandhi Nagar, Preet Vihar, and Vivek Vihar.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census East Delhi has a population of 1,707,725, roughly equal to the nation of The Gambia or the US state of Nebraska. This gives it a ranking of 284th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 26,683 inhabitants per square kilometer (69,110 /sq. mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 16.68 % East Delhi has a sex ratio of 883 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 88.75 %.

Places to see

- Akshardham Temple(one of the biggest temple in the world)
- Sanjay Lake
- Uttara Guruvayur Temple
- Gandhi Nagar Market
- Laxmi Nagar Market
EAST DELHI

MAP NO 6

Legend

CHANGING PATTERNS OF CITY LEADS TO CHANGE IN CRIME PATTERN: A CASE STUDY OF TRANS - YAMUNA REGION
cross river mall, v3s mall
- Yamuna Sports Complex
- Lal Quarter market, krishna nagar
- Shiv Mandir (preetvihar)

**Health Institutions**
Guru TeghBahadur Hospital (or GTBH or GTB Hospital) is a 1500 bed government hospital situated at Dilshad Garden and is affiliated to and acts as the teaching hospital of University College of Medical Sciences.
- Delhi State Cancer Institute
- Institute of Human Behaviour& Allied Sciences (IHBAS)

**Major localities**
- Yojana Vihar
- Laxmi Nagar
- Shakarpur
- Mandaoli
- Geeta Colony
- Nirman Vihar
- Jyoti Nagar(east)
- Jyoti Nagar(west)
- Preet Vihar
- Mayur Vihar
- Patparganj
- Gazipur
- Vasundhara Enclave
- Gandhi Nagar
- Anand Vihar
- Saini Enclave
- Surajmal Vihar
- Puspanjali
- Shahdara
- Vishwas Nagar
- Krishna Nagar
- Dilshad Garden
- Vivek Vihar
- New Gobind Pura

**Population Trends (According to 2011 census) AT A GLANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1,707,725</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Density | 2,6683 PERSONS PER SQ KM
---|---
Literacy Rate | 88.75%
Urban Population Percentage | 

East Delhi (04)

Population

Persons: 1,707,725  
Males: 906,721  
Females: 801,004  
Child population: 189,519  
Proportion of child population: 11.10%  
Growth rate: 16.68% (2001-2011)  
Density of population: 2,6683

Literacy and educational level

Literate persons: 1,347,452  
Males: 7,44,715  
Females: 602,737  
Gap: 7.92%

Workers

Total workers: 726,425  
Main workers: 698,546  
Marginal workers: 25,879  
Non-workers: 979,543
Pie Chart 4 – Nature of Employment of East

**Scheduled castes** (Largest three)
1) Chamar - 124,960
2) Khatik - 15,315
3) Chuhrap (Balmiki) - 71,436

Bar Graph 9 – Largest Three Scheduled Cast of East

**Religious** (Largest three)
1) Hindus - 12,67,295
2) Muslims - 190,456
3) Sikhs - 61,125
Bar Graph 10 – Largest Three Religion of East

**Educational level attained**

Total : 1,192,148  
Without level: 9,568  
Below primary: 2, 10,258  
Primary : 322,248  
Middle : 177,781  
Matric / Higher secondary / Diploma: 456,754  
Graduate and above : 170,184

**House Type**

Type of House (% of households occupying)  
Permanent : 93.2  
Semi-permanent: 3.4

![LARGEST THREE SCHEDULED CASTES]

Temporary : 3.0  
Number of households : 287,638  
Household size (per household): 5
3.8. Delhi is facing few urbanization challenges

a) Environmental pollution and Degradation

Pollution and degradation of the environment is one of the most prominent challenges. The increased number of vehicles on the roads and industrial wastes are the main sources of air pollution. Urbanization also leads to a rise in the noise pollution levels. Contamination of river and lake water due to various human activities is also a serious issue resulting out of fast urbanization. Land pollution is also a matter of great concern. These types of pollution can cause adverse effects on the health and well-being of people.

b) Population Explosion

Population explosion means a great rise in the population of a particular area over a time. It has been observed that industrialization and urbanization leads to an increase in the population of the region at a very fast pace. The population growth results in a situation where the facilities provided by the government are to be shared among many people. This can further cause inequitable distribution of wealth and resources. Providing the huge population with essential resources becomes a big challenge due to population explosion. It also puts a tremendous strain on the finances of the country.

c) Sanitation, Water and Transport Problems
The rise in the number of vehicles puts a huge strain on the infrastructure available for transport such as roads and railways. Water problems are quite common in many parts of urban cities. Keeping the cities clean and well maintained is surely one of the biggest challenges that we are facing.

d) **Housing**

Providing shelter to a big population is indeed a big challenge posed by urbanization. The lack of space for construction of houses and buildings results in deforestation which causes several environmental problems. The problem of slums in urban cities is becoming more and more difficult to tackle due to the issue of displacement that the huge population residing in these slums will face.

e) **Rising Cost of Living and Wealth Inequality**

The cost of living in urban cities is quite high compelling many people to live in poverty. An inequality in the distribution of wealth which widens the gap between the rich and the poor is also a serious problem to deal with.

f) **Increase in Crime**

One of the biggest challenges is the increase in the crime rate. Surveys conducted suggest that the crime rate is much higher in urban cities as compared to backward regions. The rise in the number of crimes is due to the need to earn wealth which results in people resorting to unfair means. The average person in the urban areas suffers the most because of the rise in criminal activities.

This was all about the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization. Challenges can be dealt with through efficient government policies and proper implementation. It is important for all nations of the world to come together and discuss ways to solve these problems completely.