

Analysis of AAP's Delhi State Government Performance on Pollution & Green Parameters (2015-20)

S. No.	Promise	Result	Delivered	Not Delivered
1.	<i>Towards pollution-free Delhi</i>	<i>Public health emergency declared every year</i>		<i>No</i>
2.	<i>Delhi to be a Solar City with 14% energy from solar by 2020 & 20% by 2025</i>	<i>3% solar installed capacity till 2019-20 and Renewable Purchase Obligations not met</i>		<i>No</i>
3.	<i>Regular power supply</i>	<i>Penalty on DISCOMs reduced power outages</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
4.	<i>Conduct audit of DISCOMs and enable customers to choose their electricity provider</i>	<i>Audit not performed and choice not provided to consumers for electricity supplier</i>		<i>No</i>
5.	<i>At least 5000 new buses</i>	<i>Total bus fleet reduced to less than 6000</i>		<i>No</i>
6.	<i>Expansion of metro, including to rural areas</i>	<i>Phase III completed, Phase IV that links to rural areas delayed</i>		<i>No</i>
7.	<i>First/last mile connectivity</i>	<i>Feeder bus services delayed, bus routes not rationalized, no official plan for connectivity</i>		<i>No</i>
8.	<i>Unified Transport Authority</i>	<i>Not established</i>		<i>No</i>
9.	<i>Reduction in private cars</i>	<i>Private cars increased</i>		<i>No</i>
10.	<i>Incentives to CNG and electric vehicles</i>	<i>Incentives provided only in 2019</i>		<i>No</i>
11.	<i>Global standard waste management</i>	<i>Court had to give one year timeline in 2019 for compliance with waste management rules</i>		<i>No</i>
12.	<i>Afforestation and forest protection</i>	<i>Green cover static between 20-21% since 2015, dense forests reduced and tree felling permitted</i>		<i>No</i>
13.	<i>Rainwater harvesting and adequate water supply</i>	<i>Not enforced and private tankers flourished</i>		<i>No</i>
14.	<i>Revival of water bodies and clean-up of Yamuna</i>	<i>No clean up or revival achieved</i>		<i>No</i>

CITIZEN DEMANDS	AAP's 2015 PROMISES	DELIVERED	DEFICIT	OUTPUT
<p>Protect Citizens from Pollution and Risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards pollution-free Delhi through afforestation and trees protection, vacuum cleaning vehicles, public transport, low emission fuels, fuel adulteration prevention • 900 primary health centres (PHCs), 30,000 hospital beds and affordable healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odd-even scheme 3 times with vehicle exemptions, vacuum cleaning vehicles, smog towers • 450 PHCs are operational out of which 250 have been opened only since October 2019 • Approximately 10,000 beds have been added out of which less than 500 in public hospitals • Budgetary allocation increased for health sector in 2019-20 to Rs. 7485 crore from Rs 4787 crore in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual PM2.5 levels in 2018 and average of 2016-18 was higher than in 2015 when government took office, as per CPCB report to Rajya Sabha analysed by CSE • Delhi government had to declare public health emergency in November 2019 after announcement of 25% reduction in air pollution, which was disputed even by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) • DPCC did not receive any budget in FY2019-20 and no expenditure has been incurred from CPCB funds received in October 2019, as per RTI filed • NGT has imposed fine on Delhi government for illegal fuel burning in industrial units whereas Supreme Court and Parliamentary Standing Committees have expressed dissatisfaction on actions taken on pollution sources • A total of 2,900 complaints of pollution norm violations were recorded between October 7 and November 21 in 2019 at the peak of winter pollution, as per CPCB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi did not become pollution-free in 5 years • Pollution reached severe levels every year since 2015 • Emergency action plans such as GRAP was implemented every year as pollution became severe • 25% cleaner air is not sufficient to meet national or WHO safety standards, though this claim is disputed by experts and DPCC • No data released by official agencies to indicate effectiveness of action taken leading to reduction in air pollution • Question 1: if the AAP government has ideas to make Delhi pollution-free, why were they not implemented in 5 years? • Question 2: if stubble burning causes rise in pollution, then why there are

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crucial action on pollution sources was not taken, only symptoms were acted upon • 20,000 hospital beds and 450 PHCs remaining. Measures proposed to reduce private healthcare costs remain without implementation 	<p>only a few good air days in rest of the year?</p>
<p>Pathway to 100% Clean and 24x7 Electricity for All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi to be a solar city with 20% energy coming from solar by 2025 (14% by 2020) and incentives will be given for phased shift to renewables • Set-up Delhi's own coal power station at pithead, as well as efficient utilization of Rajghat and Bawana plants • Conduct CAG audit of DISCOMS on operational efficiency and bring them under RTI Act • Enable consumers to choose electricity provider based on tariff and services in order to increase competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi Solar Energy Policy released in 2016 to 'solarize Delhi' setting annual targets till 2020 and mandating solar installations within 5 years on all government-owned rooftops over 500 m² • Mukhyamantri Kisan Aay Badhotri Solar Yojana (Chief Minister's scheme for 3x increase in farmer's income through solar) launched in 2018 for farmers to rent out 1/3rd of their land to solar power companies who in turn can sell electricity to government departments at half the prevalent solar price and meet Delhi Solar Policy targets. • Smooth, consistent power supply with penalty on DISCOMS for outage, and reduction in use of DG sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Mukhyamantri Solar Power Yojana, Delhi achieved only 146 MW installed solar capacity by November 2019 against target of 606 MW by FY2019-20 • Only 3% of Delhi's peak electricity need is coming from solar against Delhi Solar Policy's 14% target for FY2019-20 • Under Mukhyamantri Kisan Aay Badhotri Solar Yojana, only a demo project in Krishi Vigyan Kendra by government has been planned as of December 2019 with no actual installation on a farm. • DERC notified guidelines for Delhi Solar Policy only in July 2019 against stipulated timeline of April 2017 leading to delay in enabling consumers to be beneficial owners of solar generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi did not become a Solar City missing the targets • Regular power supply was ensured through penalty on DISCOMS • Clean electricity procurement prices did not reduce substantially • Consumers did not get to choose electricity provider • Question 1: Why was there delay in issuing guidelines for Solar Policy and net metering? • Question 2: Why did DERC audit of DISCOMS did not happen to reduce prices and increase efficiency of power supply?

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<p>Pathway to 100% Clean and 24x7 Electricity for All</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi clean air plan under NCAP includes increasing capacity of waste-to-energy plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DERC was asked to conduct the audit as Supreme Court denied CAG audit. Audit by DERC is pending DISCOMs have been defaulting on renewable energy purchase obligations and DERC imposed penalties upon receiving petitions related to violation Delay in guidelines that enable consumers to choose electricity provider based on tariff and services Delhi's own coal power station at mine pithead has not been set-up although coal power causes air pollution due to which Badarpur coal power plant was asked to be shut down by EPCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question 3: Why were issues to install solar on land and rooftop not resolved? Question 4: Why were renewable energy purchase goals not met? Question 5: Why did waste to energy plants not shutdown when demanded by citizens living around them? Question 6: Why no efforts were made for coal power plants around Delhi to comply with pollution norms?
<p>Public Transport for 80% Population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5,000 new buses Effective last mile connectivity which would be synced with metro and bus timing. Clear policy and standards for e-rickshaws and auto-rickshaws to increase their service in a fair arrangement Unified Transport Authority will be established for holistic transport policies for all forms of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIMTS inducted over 200 new standard floor non-AC buses in 2019 out of 1000 planned under cluster scheme. These buses will have CCTV and panic buttons Expansion of metro lines under phase III Free bus service for women Common Mobility Card introduced in 2018 for use in buses and metro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi has about 1/3rd of total 15000 buses the city needs to have a public transport modal share of 80%, as indicated in Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) 2021. Total number of buses have reduced since 2015 No new buses added to the DTC fleet since 2011-12. Number of DTC buses reduced to less than 4000 in 2019 from over 6000 in 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi did not receive 5000 new buses when the need is addition of at least 10,000 by 2021 Buses do not have CCTV, Suraksha button Last mile connectivity not provided in all parts of Delhi Unified Transport Authority not established

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<p>Public Transport for 80% Population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps like CCTV in public buses and suraksha button to be implemented for women's security • Collaborate with Indian Railways to develop Ring Rail service in Delhi • Large-scale expansion of metro, especially in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the direction of effective last mile connectivity, the government simplified the registration of e-rickshaws & provided subsidy of Rs. 30,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTC the biggest loss-making state-run transport unit (SRTU) in India due to revenue leakage, no rationalization of routes and operational inefficiencies such as dead mileage to reach far-off parking depots • A single unified Metropolitan Transport Authority, recommended on priority by the National Transport Policy Committee and MPD 2021, is yet to be established in Delhi where 11 agencies work on transport • Phase IV of metro linking rural areas delayed by 2 years to 2024 with delayed approval in 2018, after initially finding few corridors financially unviable • 427 Metro feeder buses procurement required for first/last mile connectivity delayed from January 2018 - October 2019 over incurring running cost while free Metro rides of 7 times greater cost was proposed by state government • Ring Rail service in Delhi not revived for sub-urban rail network linked with metro rail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring Rail service not revived • Metro expansion to rural areas delayed by 2 years • Question 1: Why was the information on delay or non-action on these promises not provided with reason to public annually? • Question 2: Why was there delay in approval to metro expansion and buses procurement? • Question 3: Why was Unified Transport Authority and Ring Rail service not established when recommended by Master Plan of Delhi 2021 and National Transport Policy Committee?

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After repeated announcements to install GPS, CCTV, panic buttons in existing buses, the project has been allocated finally to TCIL in December 2019 	
<p>Decongest Delhi - Make the City Move Again</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport will be improved in order to reduce the number of cars on road 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi ranked 8th globally on congestion in 2019 reducing marginally from 62% to 56% in congestion levels from 2017 • Number of cars registered have increased in Delhi since 2015 • Private motor vehicle trips have increased from 28% to 35% and non-motorized vehicle trips from 9% to 15%, however, the actual share of all public transport has reduced from 64% in 2001 to 42% in 2017 • Parking policy with the aim to reduce congestion was drafted in 2018 and notified by government only in September 2019 after Supreme Court order to do so by September 30th due to rising vehicle population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private vehicles increased • Public transport usage decreased • Question 1: Why did congestion drop only marginally? • Question 2: Why was notification of Parking Policy acted upon only when asked by Supreme Court?
<p>Clean & Smart 21st Century Vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives will be provided for low emission fuels like CNG and electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% concession in registration of CNG cars • Delhi clean air plan under NCAP includes procurement of electric buses in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy approved only in December 2019 • First public e-vehicle charging station established only in December 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action on electric vehicles in 5 years • Question: Why was there delay in forming EV policy and set up of charging stations?

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<p>Roadmap for Zero-waste Delhi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management system in accordance to global standards Encourage recycling by segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste at household level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign by municipal corporations under Chief Secretary's monitoring to encourage segregation of waste at source in order to comply with NGT order in 2019 Delhi clean air plan under NCAP includes increasing capacity of facilities for construction and bio-degradable waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State government's report in 2019 indicated gaps in waste management system leading to National Green Tribunal (NGT) order in March 2019 of setting up at least 3 model wards in 6 months and ensuring compliance with solid waste management bye-laws in all remaining wards within one year 966 complaints of garbage burning and open dumping of waste between October 7 and November 21 in 2019, at the peak of winter pollution, as per CPCB Supreme Court-mandated EPCA identified garbage burning hotspots in Delhi every year with fines imposed on PWD, DDA, and municipal corporations for inaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi did not get waste management system as per global standards Court had to give the Chief Secretary a timeline for compliance with waste management laws in one year from March 2019 Question 1: Why the IEC campaign aimed at public started only in 2019? Question 2: Why there was no concerted effort to comply with laws and achieve 100% waste management?
<p>A Green, Dust-free, Walkable City</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally appropriate afforestation would be carried out in all parts of Delhi in collaboration with local Mohalla Sabhas Delhi Ridge will be protected from encroachment and deforestation Mechanized vacuum cleaning vehicles will be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanized vacuum cleaning vehicles for dust removal have been deployed on PWD streets of width 60 feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State government sanctioned felling of more than 17,000 trees between 2015-17, with most applications for tree-felling approved Permission to cut 16,500 trees in south Delhi that led to Chipko agitation in 2018 was also given by Delhi Tree Authority after taking compensation fee 24 trees cut every day at an average, including in Delhi Ridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and tree plantation announced with no data or reporting of results achieved Green cover increased marginally and remained between 20-21% from 2015 to 2020 Dense forest area decreased through deforestation including in ridge areas

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<p>A Green, Dust-free, Walkable City</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi's tree cover remained static at 20-21% since 2015, against national requirement of 33% of the area, with decrease in dense forests • CAG 2018 report indicated shortfall of over 8 lakh trees from plantation target • Mechanized vacuum cleaning vehicles that fit in narrow streets and lanes are not procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanised vacuum cleaning vehicles acquired though their operational efficiency, area coverage and results in suppression of dust not reported • Question 1: Why was almost every application for felling of trees granted, including 16,500 trees in south Delhi that led to public agitation? • Question 2: Why did green cover not increase to meet national goal of 33%? • Question 3: Why have results of plantation and mechanized sweeping not been reported to public?
<p>Water Security for All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of Delhi Jal Board Act to make clean drinking water a right of the people • Time-bound plan of action for piped water within 5 years to all 50 lakh residents who are without a connection, irrespective of their area's legal status • 20,000 litres of water free every month to households in group housing societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply to 7 JJ clusters till March 2019 • 20,000 litres of water free every month to households in group housing societies • 83.42% households have piped water supply • 405 unauthorised colonies linked to water supply network and new tankers with GPS tracker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 lakh households, 650 JJ clusters and over 100 unauthorised colonies still don't have water connections • Increase in unregistered water tankers without regulation of water source and buyers • Implementation of court order for extra raw water in Munak canal from Haryana, is not in progress as the old canal has not been restored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water not yet a legal right of the people in Delhi • Piped water supply to all residents not completed • Unequal supply of water to residents based on area they live in • Increase in unregulated water tankers

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<p>Water Security for All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push rainwater harvesting in top-down manner, initiate schemes for recharge of wells, watershed development and soil-water conservation • Implementation of court order for extra raw water in Munak canal from Haryana • Transparent tanker water distribution schedule; Private tankers to follow government guidelines, which will control any illegal practices • Construct 2 lakh eco-toilets in slums and public places to save water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% rebate for houses with area more than 500 sqm & have functioning RWH system or waste-water Recycling System & 15% rebate if both the systems are functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 lakh eco-toilets in slums and public places not constructed • Rainwater harvesting not implemented despite being mandatory since 2001 • DJB Act not amended and groundwater extraction not regulated leading to Delhi listed in 21 cities of India likely to run out of groundwater in 2020 as per NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index • Guidelines for private tankers not issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting not enforced due to loophole in the regulation and no check for implementation by building developer • Question 1: Why no legislation passed on clean water right, rainwater harvesting, groundwater extraction and private tankers? • Question 2: Why piped supply not completed for all households and eco-toilets not constructed in all slums and public places?
<p>Humane Approach to Delhi's Water Bodies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revive water bodies like lakes, baolis, ponds, etc by rainwater recharging and maintenance in partnership with Mohalla Sabhas • Discharge of untreated water & industrial effluents will be strictly prohibited • 100% collection and treatment of Delhi's sewage through an extensive sewer network & creation of new functional STPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interceptor sewer along three major drains (Najafgarh, supplementary & Shahdara) to trap 93 MGD sewage • One natural STP pilot completed with plans for 15 more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot project to create natural reservoirs to conserve rainwater in the Yamuna floodplains launched only in 2019 • Only 14% of 1797 unauthorised colonies in Delhi had sewage connections, as per NGT report in 2018 • Most STPs as identified in DJB plan on NGT order not established • Out of 22 drains into Yamuna, sewage of only 11 trapped and that too not 100% as per NGT report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of water bodies not revived and Yamuna still not cleaned up • Discharge of untreated water & industrial effluents not yet stopped • Question 1: Why natural or regular STPs not established as much as needed? • Question 2: Why data on how many water bodies revived and protected from encroachment not reported?

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