

HIGHLIGHTS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2016-17

Delhi Economy

1. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 is likely to attain level of ₹ 622385 crore, which is estimated to grow at 12.76 % over 2015-16.
2. The advance estimate of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi is likely to attain a level of ₹ 565655 crore in 2016-17 which is estimated to grow at 12.88 per cent over 2015-16.
3. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to GSVA at 82.26% during 2016-17 followed by contribution of secondary and primary sectors.
4. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 273618 in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 249004 in 2014-15 and ₹ 229518 in 2013-14. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 estimated at ₹ 303073.
5. Delhi's per capita income was almost three times of the national average, both at current and constant prices.
6. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 20.84 per cent in 2016-17 (BE) as compared to the growth of 13.61 per cent in 2015-16 (Prov.)
7. With the concerted efforts, total tax collection of ₹ 30225.16 crore could be collected during 2015-16 with a growth of 13.61% over 2014-15.
8. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 8656 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6075 crore in 2014-15. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.57 per cent of GSDP in 2015-16 which is reduced to 0.89% in 2016-17 (BE).
9. Due to financial prudence, the fiscal surplus of GNCTD has been enhanced from 0.04% in 2014-15 to 0.24% of GSDP in 2015-16.
10. Expenditure incurred on social service sectors in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 57.12 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan and 66.69 per cent for the first 4 years of 12th FYP.
11. The number of Dealers registered under DVAT / Sales Tax increased from 2.24 lakh in 2009-10 to 3.73 lakh (Tentative) in 2016-17.

Demographic profile

12. As per Census 2011, about 97.50% of the population lives in urban area.
13. Rural area of Delhi reduced from 558.32 Sq. Km in 2001 to 369.35 Sq. Km in 2011. The numbers of villages have declined from 165 in 2001 to 112 in 2011.
14. The density of population has increased from 9340 persons per sq. km. in 2001 to 11320 persons per sq.km. in 2011.
15. Sex ratio as per the birth registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) indicate a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 898 in 2015.
16. The population of Delhi as on March 2011 was 167.88 lakh. The decennial population growth of Delhi during 2001-2011 was 20.96% as compared to around 50% in each decade between 1961-1991 and 47% in 1991-2001.

Forest and Rural Development

17. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 299.77 sq km in 2015 from 297.81 sq km in 2013 which is 20.22% of the total area of Delhi.
18. South Delhi district has the highest forest cover area at 82.14 sq. km, and the lowest forest cover is in East Delhi of 3.28 sq. Km. Plantation has almost doubled over the last decade in Delhi.
19. The gross cropped area reduced from 52816 hectares in 2000-01 to 33454 hectares in 2015-16. The main reasons behind such reduction are fast urbanization and shift in occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
20. There were 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/ research centre in 2015-16 for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi.

Power and Industry

21. The electricity supply in Delhi increased from 23537 million units in 2005-06 to 33615 million units in 2015-16.
22. The total number of electricity consumer in Delhi is 52.62 lakh in 2015-16. Number of electricity consumers in Delhi has grown by 85.43% during the last ten years.
23. Peak demand increased from 3626 MW in 2005-06 to 5846 MW in 2015-16.
24. Power consumption recorded an annual growth of apprx.3.39%.
25. Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era to 12.15% in 2015-16.

26. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas.
27. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over 5th Economic Census conducted during 2005.
28. Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi as the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 45689 crore in 2016-17.
29. Number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8954 in 2015.

Transport

30. The total number of motor vehicles on road in Delhi as on 31st March, 2016 touched the 97.05 lakh, showing an increase of 9.94 per cent over previous year.
31. The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33868 lane km in 2015-16.
32. The existing network of DMRC will be increased to 325 KM approximately after the completion of phase-III work of DMRC.
33. Average Daily Ridership on DMRC is increased from 23.86 lakh during 2014-15 to 26 lakh during 2015-16.
34. 517 mini buses on 93 metro feeder routes are to be inducted out of which 291 buses are operating on 43 routes to help the commuters in having smooth movement / approach to the nearest metro station. All buses are fitted with GPS.
35. 1700 cluster buses are operational in 9 clusters by private sector corporate carriage operators.

Housing and Water Supply

36. Water supply and distribution in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31st March, 2016 with 12 Water Treatment Plants.
37. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100 % subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bills w.e.f 01.03.2015.
38. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2016, whereas, utilization capacity is only 74%.
39. The total number of water connections provided by DJB increased from 17.85 lakhs in 2009-10 to 23.21 lakhs in 2015-16.

40. 98% of total population of Delhi is residing in urban areas. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities.
41. DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa which are likely to be completed by 31.03.2017.
42. The DSIIDC has constructed 13820 EWS houses under JNNURM and 28080 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz., Pooth Khurd, Baprola, Bawana, Narela, Ghoga and Bhorgarh.
43. The DUSIB has setup 266 night shelters to provide shelters to the shelter-less population. The total capacity of these night shelters has enhanced to 21724 during 2016-17.

Education

44. Delhi has a variety of quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education with male female literacy of 90.9% and 80.8% respectively.
45. The literacy rate of Delhi is at around 86%, which is much higher than all India level of 74% as per 2011 Census.
46. Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased more than double from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 10690 Crore in 2016-17. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i-e 23% in 2016-17.
47. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.72 per cent in 2016-17.
48. In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has been increased from ₹ 29641 in 2012-13 to ₹ 44640 in 2015-16.
49. The total number of schools increased from 5073 in 2010-11 to 5796 in 2015-16.
50. The number of students enrolled in schools increased from 39.21 lakh in 2010-11 to 44.30 lakh in 2015-16. Student Teacher Ratio also enhanced to 30 in 2015-16
51. Delhi Govt. has total of 1222 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.86% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2015-16
52. 54 schools have been taken up on pilot basis to be developed as Model Schools.
53. Number of students in technical institutes in Delhi has sharply increased to 32250 in 2015-16 from 27622 in 2014-15. The increase in the number of students in 5 year during 2010-11 to 2015-16 is around 36%.

Health

54. Health sector infrastructure in Delhi comprises of 1507 dispensaries, 1057 nursing homes, 265 maternity homes, 69 polyclinics / special clinics, 94 hospitals and 17 medical colleges.
55. The total number of Hospital Beds increased from 41706 in 2010 to 49969 in 2015-16 thereby bed population ratio (Beds per 1000 persons) increased from 2.54 to 2.76 in the same period.
56. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi for the year 2015 stand at lower levels as 24 (CRS), 15 (CRS), and 24 (SRS) in comparison to All India levels viz 40, 16, 29 respectively.
57. About 84.41% of the total Births were institutional in 2015.
58. The crude death rate in Delhi is also among the lowest in the country and higher life expectancy of around 72 years.
59. Per capita expenditure on health in Delhi has increased to ₹ 2999 in 2015-16 from ₹ 1243 in the year 2009-10.
60. There are 5100 ASHA working in Delhi as on April 2016. One ASHA is being selected on 2000 population.

Social Security and Welfare

61. 95 ICDS Projects with a network of 10897 Anganwadi Centers are covering a population of 11.98 lakh children up to the age of 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers, who are economically deprived.
62. About 3.82 lakh senior citizens is provided monthly old age pension in current FY 2016-17 (till December 2016) and during 2015-16, about 3.88 lakh senior citizens were provided monthly old age pension.
63. About 8.20 lakh girls registered under Ladli Yojana and 132071 girls received the final maturity value upto March 2016.
64. During 2015-16, 1,58,603 beneficiaries were remitted the pension and ₹ 267.58 crore were incurred under the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women.
65. During 2015-16, about 61000 Differently Abled persons were remitted monthly financial assistance under the scheme 'Financial Assistance to Differently Abled Persons'. In 2016-17 (till December 2016) about 70000 persons have been got financial assistance under this scheme.

66. 90 Recreation Centres for Senior Citizens were functioning in 2015-16 for which Delhi Govt. is providing ₹ 75000/- for setting up of a center and ₹ 20000/- for operational expenses.
67. About 5400 households were provided financial support of ₹ 10000/- under National Family Benefit Scheme during the year 2015-16.
68. Delhi Govt. is provided financial assistance for purchase of stationary, scholarship / meritorious scholarship to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in class 1 to 12th. Delhi Govt. is also reimbursed the tuition fee to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in public schools.
69. Delhi Govt. is also provided the merit scholarship for College/ University students belong to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities community.

Public Distribution System

70. Delhi is one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept., 2013.
71. 19.50 lakh National Food Security Smart Cards have been issued to eligible households and almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled.
72. The number of fair price shops in Delhi is 2283 and on an average each fair price shop handles more than 854 ration cards as on March, 2016.