

HIGHLIGHTS OF DELHI ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020-21

DELHI ECONOMY

1. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2020-21 is ₹ 7,98,310 crore which recorded contraction of 3.92 percent over previous year.
2. The GSDP at current prices increased by about 45 percent in the last six years i.e. from ₹ 5,50,804 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 7,98,310 crore during 2020-21.
3. In real terms, the contraction in GSDP in Delhi is 5.68 percent during 2020-21 compared to contraction of 8.0% at national level during 2020-21.
4. GSVA at current prices for the year 2020-21 shows contribution of tertiary sector to GSVA at 84.59% followed by secondary sector at 13.56% and primary sector at 1.85%.
5. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2020-21 estimated at ₹ 3,54,004 against per capita income of ₹ 1,27,768 at national level. Thus Delhi's per capita income is almost three times of the national average.
6. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 7499 crore during 2019-20 as compared to ₹ 6261 crore during 2018-19.
7. There is Fiscal Deficit of 3227.79 Crore during 2019-20 (Prov.) as compared to Fiscal Deficit of 1489.38 crore in 2018-19 which is 0.39% of GSDP as compared to 0.20% during 2018-19.
8. In 2019-20, with outstanding debt of ₹ 34461.83 Crore as on 31/03/2020, the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 4.15 percent as compared to 8.61 percent in 2011-12.
9. Budget allocation of social service sectors in Budget 2020-21 under schemes/projects is 74.77%.
10. During 2020-21, Education Sector remained to be priority sector with maximum share allocation of 23.83 per cent of the budget allocated for schemes/ projects followed by Transport (14.67%), Medical & Public Health (13.39%), Social Security & Welfare (13.11%), Housing & Urban Development (12.62%) and Water Supply & Sanitation (12.62%).

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST AND AGRICULTURE

11. Forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1997. The forest and tree cover area increased to 324.44 sq km in 2019 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 21.88 per cent.
12. Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area among states.
13. Massive tree plantation drive was conducted during 2020 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 30.08 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, 5.57 lakh seedlings have been distributed among public. Government of NCT Delhi has exceeded the target of 15.2 lakh projected by Government of India.
14. The total gross cropped area in Delhi increased to 43500 hectares in 2019-20 which was 36445 hectares during 2011-12.
15. Delhi Government has used the bio-decomposer technology for crop residue decomposition by spraying the solution of Bio-decomposer in 1935 acre area of four districts of Delhi i.e. North, North-West, South-West & West.

TOURISM, POWER AND INDUSTRY

16. Manufacturing sub-sector is the major contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. The income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 32364 Crore as per Advance Estimate 2020-21.
17. Delhi ranked on the top in the country in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-9 i.e. “Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation” as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 2.0.
18. Under the scheme Business Reform Action Plan, Delhi has ranked 12th in 2019 among 36 states/UTs.
19. Approx. 30.74 lakh (28.12%) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) has been recorded in Delhi during 2019
20. During the period 2010-11 to 2019-20, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 61.68 lakh.
21. Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in Delhi reduced from 52% in 2002 (pre-reform era) to 8.37% in 2019-20.
22. Peak demand increased from 5846 MW in 2015-16 to 7409 MW in 2019-20.
23. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed to nearly 193 MW of power in Delhi till January 2021.

24. The total installed capacity of renewable energy in Delhi is 249 MW (Solar 193 MW + Waste to Energy 56 MW) as on 31.01.2021.

TRANSPORT

25. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 33.31 lakh and 17.71 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2019-20.
26. The average daily line utilization in Delhi Metro was 50.64 lakh during the year 2019-20. Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved all six corridors of the metro Phase-IV project.
27. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2020 was 118.92 lakh, showing 4.40 per cent growth from the previous year.
28. There are 87 numbers of flyovers at various places in Delhi. The construction of Flyover at Shastri Park and Seelampur has been completed and opened to traffic in October 2020.
29. DTC with 3762 buses on 448 city routes and 7 NCR routes is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. Besides this, 2910 buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
30. Common Mobility Cards and Automatic fare collection system through ETMs have been implemented in all DTC and Cluster Buses.
31. 8111 marshals in DTC and 2809 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security as on 19.11.2020.
32. "Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy" with the aim to bring about a material improvement in Delhi's air quality has been approved. The policy targets 25% share of Electric vehicles in all new vehicle registrations by 2024.
33. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. During 2019-20, 10.58 crore free trips in DTC and 8.72 crore free trips in cluster buses were made by women passengers.

HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY

34. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 6 lakhs consumers have been benefited under this scheme since its inception.
35. GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered 1571 (87%) unauthorised colonies.

36. About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply.
37. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 916 MGD as on 31st March, 2020 with 12 Water Treatment Plants.
38. Delhi Jal Board has increased sewage treatment capacity of 597 MGD as on 31st March, 2020
39. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation.
40. Solid waste of 10,650 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 55% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants.
41. DUSIB is operating and managing 205 Night Shelters to provide shelter to absolutely shelter less population.

EDUCATION

42. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1230 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.61% of the total schools running in Delhi.
43. The share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools was 37.18% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2019-20.
44. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 120.15 % as compared to 101.25% at all India level in 2018. The Net Enrolment Ratio of Delhi was 100% as compared to 89.14% of National Average at primary level.
45. The gender gap in literacy in Delhi has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011.
46. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation of 23.2 % in the education sector among all states in 2020-21 (BE).
47. Happiness Curriculum has been implemented in all Govt. schools of DoE and approx.7.95 lakh students have been benefitted during 2019-20.
48. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University has been set up to promote quality education in skill education to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth.

HEALTH

49. Delhi Govt. is implementing 4 tier health care infrastructure model having Mohalla clinics and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services.
50. Health Infrastructure in Delhi consists of 88 Hospitals, 7 Primary Health Centers, 1585 Dispensaries, 224 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 56 Polyclinics, 1151 Nursing Homes, 305 Special Clinics and 17 Medical Colleges as on 31st March 2020.
51. Delhi Govt is providing primary health care services through its 995 dispensaries having 496 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 181 Allopathic, 46 Ayurvedic, 22 Unani & 107 Homeopathic Dispensaries and other clinics.
52. Sanctioned bed capacity in medical institutions in Delhi is 54321. About 14000 new beds are planned to be added by way of completion of ongoing/new projects and remodeling/ expansion of existing hospitals.
53. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centre's through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK).
54. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
55. Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 13, 10, and 19 in comparison to All India levels viz 32, 23, 36 respectively in the year 2018.
56. Total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.5 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level - 2.2) which. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 3.3% in Delhi is the lowest in the country.
57. Per capita expenditure on health in Delhi has increased from ₹ 1996 in the year 2014-15 to ₹ 3029 in 2019-20.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

58. Financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month for senior citizens of age 60-69 years and ₹ 2500/- per month for senior citizens of age 70 years & above is being provided in Delhi. The financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- per month to 'persons with special needs' and 'women in distress' is also being provided.
59. About 4.49 lakh senior citizens have been provided monthly financial assistance in current FY 2020-21 (till December 2020) and during 2019-20, about 4.64 lakh senior citizens were given financial assistance.

60. About 2.75 lakh 'Women in Distress' have been remitted monthly financial assistance in current FY 2020-21 (till December 2020) and during 2019-20, it was about 2.50 lakh.
61. About 1.06 lakh persons have been provided financial assistance under the scheme Financial Assistance to Persons with Special Needs in 2020-21 (till December 2020) and in 2019-20 it was 95324.
62. Government is providing coaching to economically disadvantaged SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."
63. 2071 students were enrolled in different coaching institutes under the "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana" in 2019-20. 22 students for Engg. Entrance exams, 56 for Medical Entrance exams, 57 for SSC and 85 students qualified for other exams.
64. 11145 households have been provided financial support under National Family Benefit Scheme during current FY 2020-21 (till December 2020) and in 2019-20 it was 10729.
65. Delhi Commission for Women having 81 Mahila Panchayats is working to provide counseling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
66. 95 ICDS Projects with a network of 10755 operational Anganwadi Centers are providing Nutrition, Health Services, Vaccination, Pre-School activities etc. to children (up to the age of 6 years) and pregnant/ nursing mothers.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

67. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2029 FPS across the Delhi catering to 71.08 lakh population through 17.50 lakh digital food security cards as on 31st March 2020.
68. A special food relief initiative-Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana was launched to provide dry-ration to all persons in need of food and not in possession of ration-card in view of the nationwide lockdown to prevent the spread of (COVID-19).
69. "Essential items kit" comprising eight items were distributed to enable households to prepare decent hygienic meals and to reduce economic hardships during COVID-19 pandemic.