

# **HIGHLIGHTS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2018-19**

## **DELHI ECONOMY**

1. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 is likely to attain level of ₹ 7,79,652 crore, at a growth of 12.98 percent over 2017-18. In real terms, the growth is estimated to 8.61 percent during 2018-19.
2. GSVA at current prices for the year 2018-19 shows contribution of tertiary sector to GSVA at 84.12% followed by secondary sector at 14.00% and primary sector at 1.88%.
3. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 estimated at ₹ 3,65,529 against per capita income of ₹ 1,25,397 at national level. Thus Delhi's per capita income is almost three times of the national average.
4. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 14.70% in 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to the growth of 3.03% in 2016-17.
5. Delhi DBT portal has been made live with 71 schemes (40 CSS + 31 State schemes) being implemented under DBT in NCT of Delhi.
6. Govt. of NCT of Delhi implemented the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.
7. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 4913 crore during 2017-18.
8. Expenditure incurred on social service sectors in Delhi increased from 68.71% in 2014-15 to 74.76% in 2017-18 and Budget allocation of social service sectors in Budget 2018-19 under schemes/projects is 83.60%.
9. The Government of Delhi prepared its first comprehensive Outcome Budget based on output and outcome indicators in 2017-18, moving from traditional budgeting to an "Outcome" based approach of budgeting.
10. During 2018-19, Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 27.36% of the budget allocated for schemes/ projects followed with Social Security & Welfare 16.63%, Medical & Public Health 14.81%, Housing & Urban Development 14.12%, Transport 11.67% and Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 10.68%.

## **ENVIRONMENT & FOREST AND AGRICULTURE**

11. The Government of Delhi has approved the policies to offer an incentive to industries in approved industrial areas of up to ₹ 1 lakh to switch over to piped natural gas from existing polluting fuels and a subsidy of upto ₹ 5,000/- per Tandoor to restaurant to replace coal Tandoor with electricity or gas-based Tandoors.
12. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 305.41 sq km in 2017 from 299.77 sq km in 2015. Delhi's green cover has increased from around 20.2% during 2015 to 20.6% during 2017.
13. South Delhi district has the highest forest cover area of 83.35 sq. km, and the lowest forest cover is in East Delhi of 3.70 sq. Km.
14. A massive tree plantation drive was conducted on 8th September 2018 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 5 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, 13.95 lakh tree sapling and 9.24 lakh shrubs have been planted till December 2018.
15. Number of operational holdings in Delhi increased from 20497 in 2010-11 to 20675 in 2015-16 (Agricultural Census). However, the operational area of Delhi decreased from 29628 hectares during 2010-11 to 28946 hectares during 2015-16.
16. There are 49 Govt. veterinary hospitals, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 1 laboratory/ research centre and 1 veterinary poly clinic for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries increased from 3.68 lakh during 2014-15 to 4.69 lakh during 2017-18.

## **POWER AND INDUSTRY**

17. The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 37484 million units in 2014-15 to 38510 million units in 2017-18.
18. The total number of electricity consumers in Delhi are 57.55 lakh in 2017-18. Number of electricity consumers in Delhi have increase by 71.92% during the last ten years.
19. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 55.38% during the last ten years.
20. Peak demand increased from 5925 MW in 2014-15 to 6526 MW in 2017-18.
21. Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era to 9.41% in 2017-18.

22. A new scheme, namely, “Mukhyamantri Agriculture-cum-Solar Farm Scheme” has been approved to promote and increase solar power generation.
23. The total installed capacity of renewable energy in Delhi is 170.35 MW (Solar 118.35 MW + Waste to Energy 52 MW) as on 31.12.2018.
24. Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. The income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 40557 crore as per Advance Estimate 2018-19.
25. Number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8968 in 2014 to 9059 in 2017. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 416927 in 2014 to 420156 in 2017.

### **TRANSPORT**

26. The total number of motor vehicles on roads in Delhi as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 were 109.86 lakh, showing 5.81 per cent growth from the previous year.
27. Total 252 Km length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III in Delhi by 31/03/2018 and 327 km metro line is operational as on 31/12/2018.
28. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC and cluster Buses.
29. At present there are 85 numbers of flyovers including Barapullah Phase-II and Signature Bridge and RUB/ROB have been completed at various places in Delhi. About 83 FOBs have been completed in various places in Delhi by the end of 2018. The works of 6 FOBs are in progress and likely to be completed by this financial year
30. Bus Depots at Dichaun Kalan, Bawana Sector 1, Rani Khera 1, 2, 3 and Dwarka Sector 22 have been constructed. Bus Depot at Rewla Khanpur and Kharkhri Nahar are at completion stage.
31. Delhi Road Safety Policy has been notified on 13.07.2018 with an objective to ensure road safety for all road users in the NCT of Delhi with priority to pedestrians and cyclists to achieve zero fatalities due to road accidents in the long run.
32. CCTV video surveillance system has been installed in 200 buses of DTC. Government has decided to install CCTV cameras in all DTC & Cluster buses. Gender Sensitization Program for bus crew undertaken by DTC is being conducted on a regular basis for the safety of women passengers.

33. 2153 Marshals were deployed in DTC buses during 2017-18 for the safety & security of women passengers.

### **HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY**

34. The Water tariff is based on the principle of “use more pay more”. Present water tariff policy acts as a deterrent for consumers consuming excessive water or having wastage of water. Delhi Jal Board had collected ₹ 1719.81 crore with collection efficiency of 93.40% during 2017-18
35. About 83.42 per cent households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply.
36. DJB has launched “Seva App” for bill generation, online payments and the resolution of inflated bills to deliver efficient and transparent services and to instil more confidence in the citizens of Delhi.
37. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31st March, 2018 with 12 Water Treatment Plants. The total water resource available to Delhi Jal Board for distribution is 913 MGD, which is, from Yamuna River (375 MGD), Ganga River (240 MGD), Bhakra Storage (218 MGD) and 80 MGD from other sources like ground water and Tube well etc.
38. DJB has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2018.
39. There are 675 JJ Bastis with about 3.06 lakh jhuggis occupying about 799 hectares of land in Delhi.
40. The New Delhi Municipal Council, South DMC and Delhi Cantonment Board have been declared and Certified ODF city. East DMC declared as ODF on 2nd October 2017 and North DMC on 31st December 2017. User charges in all CTs waived w.e.f. 1st January 2018 and all CTs to remain open 24x7.
41. DUSIB has designed an In-Situ Rehabilitation plan for slum dwellers in which more than 12000 flats are proposed to be constructed.
42. 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.

### **EDUCATION**

43. The Delhi Government has a total of 1227 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.30 per cent of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.24 per cent of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2017-18.

44. As per DISE Report 2017, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 109.19 per cent, as compared to 95.12 percent at all India level.
45. Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased more than double from ₹ 6555 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 13997 crore in 2018-19. This is the first priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i.e. 26% of total budget in 2018-19.
46. In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased from ₹ 35,580 in 2014-15 to ₹ 66,038 in 2018-19.
47. 8095 additional classrooms have been made functional in existing govt. schools. Renovation and facelifting work of 52 number of school buildings (model pilot schools) have been completed by DTTDC.
48. Nursery classes have been introduced in 301 govt. schools in 2018.
49. Incubation centers established in 11 institutions. 96 incubates / start-up are at work in these incubation centers.
50. 05 Schools of Excellence have become functional from 2018-19. Happiness curriculum has been implemented in all the 1024 schools of DoE.
51. 556 Special Training Centers (STCs) have been set up to mainstream the out of the school children.
52. The total number of schools in Delhi increased from 5155 in 2012-13 to 5760 in 2017-18. The number of students enrolled in schools increased from 42.68 lakh in 2012-13 to 43.93 lakh in 2017-18.
53. Number of Higher Education Institutes increased from 207 in 2014-15 to 218 in 2018-19 and Technical Institutes in Delhi have increased from 101 in 2014-15 to 110 in 2018-19.

## **HEALTH**

54. Health sector infrastructure in Delhi comprises of 1298 dispensaries, 1160 nursing homes, 230 maternity homes, 178 polyclinics / special clinics, 88 hospitals and 17 medical colleges.
55. The total number of Hospital Beds increased from 48096 in 2014-15 to 57194 in 2017-18 thereby bed population ratio (Beds per 1000 persons) increased from 2.68 to 2.99 in the same period.
56. To provide primary health care services at the doorstep of the citizens of Delhi, 189 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics have already been set up in Delhi.

57. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels i.e. 18, 12, and 22 in comparison to All India levels viz 34, 24, 39 respectively. The total fertility rate (TFR) of Delhi is 1.6 which is lowest among all states in India.
58. Per capita expenditure on health in Delhi has increased from ₹ 2116 in the year 2014-15 to ₹ 2493 in 2017-18.
59. There are 5719 ASHAs working in Delhi. One ASHA is selected for every 1500-2500 population (300 to 500 households).

### **SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

60. 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 'differently abled persons' and 'women in distress' is also being provided.
61. About 4.42 lakh senior citizens have been provided monthly financial assistance in current FY 2018-19 (till December 2018) and during 2017-18, about 4.38 lakh senior citizens were given old age pension.
62. About 2.35 lakh 'Women in Distress' have been remitted monthly financial assistance in current FY 2018-19 (till December 2018) and during 2017-18, it was about 2.05 lakh.
63. About 82339 persons have been provided financial assistance under the scheme Financial Assistance to Differently Abled Persons in 2018-19 (till December 2018) and in 2017-18 it was 76263.
64. Delhi Government is providing coaching to economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."
65. 4305 households have been provided financial support under National Family Benefit Scheme during current FY 2018-19 (till December 2018).
66. 95 ICDS Projects with a network of 10897 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. About 12.49 lakh children and pregnant/ nursing mothers were benefitted in the 2017-18. Number of beneficiaries during 2018-19 (upto December 2018) is 12.69 lakh.