

# HIGHLIGHTS OF DELHI ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023-24

## DELHI ECONOMY

1. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been working with an aim to transform Delhi to a world class city and to fulfill the aspiration of its citizen by making it an inclusive, equitable and livable global city.
2. GSDP of Delhi at current prices during 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹1107746 crore as per Advance Estimate at a growth of 9.17% over 2022-23.
3. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2023-24 is estimated at ₹461910 as per Advance Estimate registering a growth of 7.39% over 2022-23.
4. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 8.76% & 7.85% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy
5. Delhi's economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 85.40% during 2023-24 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (13.02%) and Primary Sector (1.58%)
6. Delhi's Per Capita Income has always been around 2.5 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices.
7. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it increased to ₹ 14457 crore during 2022-23 (Provisional) as compared to ₹ 3270 crore in 2021-22. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.42% of GSDP during 2022-23 and 0.52% during 2023-24 (BE).
8. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 32080.31 crore in 2013-14, which was equal to 6.48% of its GSDP. There is an Outstanding Debt of ₹ 40017.55 crore as on 31.03.2023, resulting Debt GSDP ratio to 3.94%.
9. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts got declined to 5.21 percent in 2022-23 from the high ratio of 11.20 percent in 2012-13 which clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control.
10. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered growth of 18.35% during 2022-23(Prov.) compared to the growth of 36% in 2021-22.
11. 'Grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes' and 'Central Assistance to UTs' have been clubbed in 'Central Assistance to UTs' from BE 2023-24 onwards with a budget provision of ₹951 Crore in FY 2023-24.
12. The Budget of 2023-24 was ₹78,800 Crore out of which ₹43,700 Crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD which was more by ₹100 Crore in comparison to ₹43,600 Crore in 2022-23 (BE).

13. During 2023-24, Transport Sector has been allocated the major share of about 21% of total Budget allocation of Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects, followed by Education (17%), Water Supply & Sanitation (15%) and Housing, Urban Development (12%).
14. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 125.7 in year 2022 to 130.3 in year 2023 registering an increase of 4.6 points (3.7%).

### **ENVIRONMENT & FOREST AND AGRICULTURE**

15. Forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1997. As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area increased to 342 sq km in 2021 thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 23.06 per cent.
16. Government of NCT of Delhi with concerted efforts towards air pollution control, 'Good days' (good/satisfactory/moderate days together) have increased from 158 in 2018 to 206 in 2023 during the months of January to December 2023.
17. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend in agriculture and allied sector. The percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94% in 2011-12 to 0.32% in 2023-24.
18. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 01 laboratory, 01 Farmers Information Centre, and two (2) Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4,15,986 during the year 2011-12 to 5,49,198 during the year 2022-23 and 2,87,792 up to September 2023. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.

### **TOURISM, POWER AND INDUSTRY**

19. Manufacturing sub-sector is the major contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. The income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18,907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 45,959 Crore in 2023-24(AE).
20. Delhi ranked on the top among the UTs 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 3.0.
21. Delhi is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Secured 4th rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2022 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022.
22. The peak demand increased from 5653 MW in 2013-14 to 7695 MW in 2022-23.

23. Total installed capacity of Renewable Energy is 339 MW (255 MW Solar Energy generations + 84 MW Waste to Energy generation) till September, 2023.
24. AT&C losses in Delhi have reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 6.42% in 2022-23 in power sector.

## **TRANSPORT**

25. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport mainly through DTC & Cluster buses and metro rail of DMRC.
26. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC buses was 25.02 lakh, in Cluster buses was 16.39 lakh and 46 lakh passenger in Delhi Metro during the year 2022-23.
27. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi on 31st Mar, 2023 was 79.45 lakh, showing the increase by 0.34% since Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old.
28. There are 63 bus depots (DTC-40, Cluster - 23) in operation out of which 11 bus depots (DTC-8, Cluster-3) are electrified. Also there are 16 bus terminals in operation.
29. DTC with 4346 buses (including 1155 e-bus) on 489 city routes and 8 NCR routes is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. Besides this, 2841 (including 94 e-bus) buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
30. There are 88 numbers of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes.
31. During 2022-23, 8628 marshals in DTC and 2752 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
32. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi.
33. 996 e-buses(DTC-902, Cluster-94) electric buses have been inducted upto Dec, 2023 under phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme to DTC.
34. A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road, total of 95.13 Km, National Highway – 37.50 Km, Arterial Road -298 Km, Road with ROW < 30m is 926 Km, were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi.
35. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. During 2022-23; 22 crore free trips in DTC and 23.41 crore free trips in cluster buses were made by women passengers.

## **HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY**

36. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 24.72 lakhs consumers have been benefited under this scheme since its inception.
37. GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered about 97% of total unauthorised colonies in Delhi.
38. About 93.5% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply.
39. Water production during summer season is being maintained at about 1000 MGD per day consistently. Water is supplied to about 21.5 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 15473 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs).
40. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 16.79% during last 15 years. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 946 MGD during 2023.
41. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 10,000 kms, and a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.
42. The In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects are intended to provide "pucca" houses to people living in slums under the "Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan" scheme. The JNNURM housing projects under construction by DSIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing.
43. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc.
44. Approximately 47% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).

## **EDUCATION**

45. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1240 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.59% of the total schools running in Delhi.
46. The share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.61% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2022-23.
47. As per UDISE+ Report 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level.
48. Delhi Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 91.1% at 10th level and 94.1% at 12th level for academic session 2022-23.
49. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation of 21% in the education sector among all states in 2023-24 (BE).
50. 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. During 2023-24, DSEU has intake capacity of 7910.

## **HEALTH**

51. 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 and Multi Specialty Hospitals and Super Specialty Hospitals at tier-3 and tier 4.
52. Health Infrastructure in Delhi consists of 92 hospitals, 39 Primary Health Centres, 1658 dispensaries, 124 Maternity Homes & Sub Centres, 46 Polyclinics, 1040 Nursing Homes, 405 Special Clinics & Voluntary Organizations and 19 Medical Colleges available in Delhi as on 31st March 2023.
53. The Delhi Govt. alone is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 174 Allopathic Dispensaries, 60 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 521 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 55 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 25 Unani Dispensaries, 117 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 46 School Health Clinics.
54. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centre's through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
55. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate (as per SRS May,2022) in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 12, 9 and 14 in comparison to All India levels viz 28, 20, 32 respectively.
56. Total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.4 in Delhi stand at lower level in compare to All India level of 2.0, which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.
57. Health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission.

## **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 4.05 lakh senior citizens, about 3.75 lakh 'Women in Distress' and about 1.23 lakh Persons with Special Needs have been provided monthly financial assistance in current FY 2023-24 (till December, 2023).
60. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance, Mukhyamantri Vidhyarthi Pratibha Yojana, Reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc.
61. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights is functioning in Delhi to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology and Care of Neglected Children.

### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

62. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 1997 Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh beneficiaries through 17.84 lakh digital food security cards as on 31st March 2023. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
63. Under the schemes of "Public Distribution System in Delhi", AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojana ration card holders per month receives 35 kg food grains ( Rice- 10 kg, Wheat- 25 kg) & 1kg Sugar; and PHH- Priority Household category beneficiaries per month receives 5 kg food grains (Rice- 1 kg, Wheat- 4 kg).

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