

HIGHLIGHTS OF DELHI ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022-23

DELHI ECONOMY

1. The Advance Estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1043759 crore which is at a growth of 15.38% over 2021-22.
2. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 was recorded at ₹ 652649 crore showed a growth of 9.18% over 2021-22.
3. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered more faster compared to national, past the pre-pandemic levels. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a sharp recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 9.14% & 9.18% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.
4. Delhi's economy was a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 84.84% during 2022-23 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (12.53%) and Primary Sector (2.63%).
5. Delhi's Per Capita Income during 2022-23 at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 444768 as against ₹ 389529 during 2021-22 showing a growth of 14.18 percent.
6. Delhi's Per Capita Income has always been around 2.6 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices.
7. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it increased to ₹ 3270 crore during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to ₹ 1450 crore in 2020-21. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.36% of GSDP during 2021-22 and 0.73% during 2022-23 (BE).
8. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 29608.27 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61% of its GSDP. There is an Outstanding Debt of ₹ 41481.50 crore as on 31/03/2022, resulting Debt GSDP ratio to 4.59%.
9. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts got declined to 6.64 percent in 2021-22 from the high ratio of 13.03 percent in 2011-12 which clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control.
10. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a tremendous growth of 36% during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21 (due to COVID Pandemic). All components of Tax revenue were positively increased during 2021-22.
11. The Budget of 2022-23 was ₹ 75,800 crore out of which ₹ 43,600 crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD. This allocation was increased by ₹ 5800 crore in comparison to ₹ 37,800 crore in 2021-22 (BE).

12. 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.
13. During 2022-23, Transport Sector has been allocated the major share of about 20% of total Budget allocation of Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects, followed by Education (17%), Water Supply & Sanitation (15%) and Medical & Public Health (13%).

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST AND AGRICULTURE

14. 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.
15. As per the latest India State of Forest Report, 2021, Delhi has largest forest cover of 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai (110.77 sq km) and Bengaluru (89.02 sq km) among the seven major mega cities.
16. Delhi has the second highest tree cover (9.91%) as percentage of total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).
17. The total gross cropped area in Delhi increased to 47850 hectares in 2021-22 which was 36445 hectares during 2011-12.
18. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend in agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94% in 2011-12 to 0.31% in 2022-23.

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 ₹ 39,897 Crore in 2022-23.
20. Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
21. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Secured 3rd rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022.
22. The peak demand increased from 5028 MW in 2011-12 to 7323 MW in 2021-22.

23. After reforms in power sector, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in Delhi has reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 7.20% in 2021-22.
24. To overcome the problem of disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, 'Waste-to-Energy' Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity which includes setting up of WTE plants at Tehkhand (25 MW), 15 MW WTE plant at Bhalswa and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur is under consideration. Further, MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW WTE Plant.
25. Solar systems with capacity of 244 MW at 6864 locations have been installed (till September, 2022).
26. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 300 MW as on 30/09/2022.

TRANSPORT

27. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport mainly through DTC & Cluster buses and metro rail of DMRC.
28. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 15.62 lakh and 9.87 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2021-22.
29. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi in 2021-22 was 79.18 lakh, showing the decrease by 35.38% since Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old.
30. There are 63 bus depots and 16 bus terminals in operation.
31. DTC with 4010 buses on 461 city routes and 7 NCR routes is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. Besides this, 3319 buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
32. 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.
33. As on 30.09.2022, 7938 marshals in DTC and 3296 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
34. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi.
35. 300 electric buses has been inducted upto Dec, 2022 under phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme to DTC.
36. 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.

37. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. During 2021-22; 13.04 crore free trips in DTC and 12.69 crore free trips in cluster buses were made by women passengers.
38. Currently, 47 services of Transport department have been completely switched to faceless delivery mode and more than 26 lakh applicants have been benefitted from this programme till December, 2022.
39. The operational route of Delhi Metro (including Airport Line and Rapid Metro) was 360.975 km during 2021-22 and average daily passenger journey in Delhi Metro recorded is 25.16 lakh during the same year.

HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY

40. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 21.39 lakhs consumers have been benefitted under this scheme since its inception.
41. GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered about 96% of total unauthorised colonies in Delhi.
42. About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply.
43. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 956 MGD per day consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 15383 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs).
44. A total of 397 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city.
45. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 943 MGD during 2022.
46. DJB is carrying out rejuvenation of 67 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 42 number of water bodies has been completed.
47. 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 stock of around 52000 dwelling units.

EDUCATION

48. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi.
49. The share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.46% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.

50. 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.
51. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation of 20.5% in the education sector among all states in 2022-23 (BE).
52. The pass percentage at the senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than all India level during the last 8 years. During 2021-22, Delhi performs better than All India at both stages i.e. Secondary and Sr. Secondary.
53. 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.
54. 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 2022-23, DSEU has increased its intake capacity to 7933.

HEALTH

55. 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.
56. Health Infrastructure in Delhi consists of 89 Hospitals, 48 Primary Health Centers, 1621 Dispensaries, 128 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 44 Polyclinics, 1050 Nursing Homes, 508 Special Clinics and 19 Medical Colleges as on 31st March 2022.
57. The Delhi Govt. alone is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 167 Allopathic Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 517 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 22 Unani Dispensaries, 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 50 School Health Clinics.
58. 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.
59. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate (as per SRS) in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 12, 9 and 14 in comparison to All India levels viz 28, 20, 32 respectively during the year 2020.
60. Total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi has increased to 58960 beds in 1163 Government and Private Medical Institutions & Hospitals at the end of FY 2021-22 from 58156 beds available as on 31.03.2021. Sanctioned bed capacity in Delhi Government

hospitals/ institutions has increased substantially to 14244 in 2021-22 from 12543 in 2020-21.

61. Total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.4 in Delhi is at par with West Bengal and Telangana (All India level – 2.0) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.
62. 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

63. 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.
64. About 4.24 lakh senior citizens have been provided monthly financial assistance in current FY 2022-23 (till December 2022).
65. About 3.47 lakh ‘Women in Distress’ have been remitted monthly financial assistance in current FY 2022-23 (till December 2022).
66. About 1.11 lakh beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance under the scheme Financial Assistance to Persons with Special Needs in 2022-23 (till December 2022).
67. Delhi Government is providing coaching to 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.”
68. 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

69. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2009 FPS across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh population through 17.80 lakh digital food security cards as on March 2022. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
70. Under the scheme, One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), average number of 5,21,994 migrants received ration in 2022-23.
