

Highlights of Economic Survey of Delhi 2014-15

Delhi Economy

1. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2014-15 was ` 451154 crore, which recorded a growth of 15.35% over previous year.
2. The real growth in GSDP of Delhi i.e. at constant prices during 2014-15 is 8.2% as compared to 7.4% recorded at national level.
3. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in Delhi's economy as its contribution is about 90% in the state income at constant prices followed by 10% contribution of Industry and Agriculture sectors.
4. Delhi's Per Capita Income during 2014-15 at current prices has been worked out at ` 2.41 lakh as against ` 2.12 lakh during 2013-14 showing an annual increase of 13.49 percent. The per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income of ` 87748 at national level.
5. The Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 2.64 per cent in 2014-15 (Prov.) as compared to the growth of 10.61 per cent in 2013-14.
6. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ` 6079.53 crore in 2014-15 as compared to ` 5615.37 crore in 2013-14.
7. Delhi Government had a Fiscal deficit of ₹ 221.25 crore during 2014-15 (Prov.) which is 0.049 per cent of GSDP as compared to all States estimated figure of 2.35 per cent of GDP during 2014-15(BE).
8. 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 65.75 per cent for the first 3 year of 12th FYP.
9. The number of Dealers registered under DVAT / Sales Tax increased from 2.24 lakh in 2009-10 to 2.64 lakh in 2013-14 and receipts increased from ` 9801.09 crore to ` 16176.69 crore in the same period.

Demographic profile

10. As per Census 2011, about 97.50% of the population lives in urban area.
11. Rural area of Delhi reduced from 558.32 Sq.Mtr. in 2001 to 369.35 Sq. Mtr. in 2011. The numbers of villages have declined from 165 in 2001 to 112 in 2011.
12. The density of population has increased from 9340 persons per sq. km. in 2001 to 11320 persons per sq.km. in 2011.
13. Sex Ratio has improved from 821 in 2001 to 868 in 2011.

14. 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

15. Delhi has tree cover area of 297.81 sq km in 2013 which is 20.08% of the total area of Delhi. There were 42 city forests.
16. The number of agricultural operational holdings has reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11.
17. The gross cropped area reduced from 52816 hectares in 2000-01 to 34312 hectares in 2014-15. The main reasons behind such reduction are fast urbanization and shift in occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
18. There were 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/research centre in 2014-15 for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi.

Power

19. The electricity supply in Delhi increased from 23537 million units in 2005-06 to 37484 million units in 2014-15.
20. The total number of electricity consumer in Delhi is 54.05 lakh in 2014-15 and power consumption recorded an annual growth of 3.63%.
21. Peak demand increased from 3626 MW in 2005-06 to 5925 MW in 2014-15.
22. AT & C losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era to 12.83% in 2014-15.
23. To encourage solar energy, a new Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant of 2.14 MWp at Indira Gandhi International Airport has been successfully installed and commissioned.
24. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area will be developed as Solar City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc.

Transport

25. The total number of motor vehicles on road in Delhi as on 31st March, 2015 touched the 88.27 lakh, showing an increase of 6.4 per cent over previous year.
26. The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33198 lane km in 2014-15.
27. Average ridership of Delhi Metro was approximate 24 lakh per day during 2014-15.
28. 238 Metro Feeder Bus Services are available at 41 Metro Stations with different routes to help the commuters in having smooth movement / approach to the nearest metro station.

29. DTC operates 3781 low floor AC and Non-AC CNG buses and 924 standard floor buses to take care of about 39 lakh passengers daily.
30. 1406 cluster buses are operational in 9 clusters by private sector corporate carriage operators.
31. CCTV cameras installed on a pilot basis in 200 DTC buses.

Housing and Water Supply

32. As per 2011 Census, 81% of total households were having piped water supply system.
33. The total number of water connections provided by DJB increased from 17.85 lakhs in 2009-10 to 20.65 lakhs in 2013-14.
34. About 142 MGD of treated waste water is being utilized for cooling of power plants, horticulture, parks, irrigation as well as crops irrigation.
35. 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.
36. 31.76 lakh houses (77.6%) were being used exclusively for residential purposes in 2011.
37. The DUSIB has setup 271 night shelters to provide shelters to the shelter-less population.

Education

38. Delhi has a variety of quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education with male female literacy of 91.03% and 80.93% respectively.
39. The literacy rate of Delhi is at around 86%, which is much higher than all India level of 74% as per 2011 Census.
40. GNCTD has invested massively in Education Sector for improving the education both in qualitative and quantitative terms and around 20% of the total budget of 2014-15 was allocated to the Education Sector.
41. The total number of schools increased from 5043 in 2009-10 to 5798 in 2014-15.
42. The number of students enrolled in schools increased from 37.38 lakh in 2009-10 to 44.13 lakh in 2014-15.
43. About 25000 students got admitted under EWS quota in 1200 recognized private unaided schools.
44. The number of students in ITIs and Polytechnics increased from 22070 in 2009-10 to 28628 in 2013-14, with a growth of 30% in five years.
45. More than 16000 trainees were trained under Skill Development Mission during 2014-15.

Health

46. Delhi has a wide network of health sector infrastructure comprising 95 hospitals, 1389 dispensaries, 267 maternity homes, 973 polyclinics and 16 medical colleges.
47. The total number of Hospital Beds increased from 41706 in 2010 to 48096 in 2014 simultaneously bed population ratio increased from 2.54 to 2.71 in the same period.
48. About 82% of the total Births were institutional in 2013.
49. Delhi enjoys a relatively high life expectancy of 72 years, which is four years more than the national average of 68.

Social Security and Welfare

50. 95 ICDS Projects with a network of 10897 Anganwadi Centers took care of 14.58 lacs pregnant and lactating women and children upto the age of 6 years.
51. About 3.32 lakh senior citizens were provided monthly old age pension during 2014-15.
52. About 7.5 lakh girls registered under Ladli Yojana and 84305 girls received the final maturity value upto March 2015.
53. 101 Recreation Centres for Senior Citizens were functioning in 2014-15 for which Delhi Govt. is providing ` 75000/- for setting up of a center and ` 20000/- for operational expenses.
54. About 3400 households were provided financial support of ` 10000/- under National Family Benefit Scheme during the year 2014-15.
55. Financial assistance is provided by Delhi Government for purchase of stationery, scholarship / meritorious scholarship to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in class 1 to 12th.
56. About 27000 students of SC/ST/OBC/Minority category studying in recognized unaided public schools got reimbursement of tuition fee.

Public Distribution System

57. Delhi is one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept., 2013.
58. 17.68 lakh National Food Security Smart Cards have been issued to eligible households and all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled.
59. The number of persons below Poverty Line in Delhi has reduced from 23.3 lakhs (14.2%) in 2009-10 to 16.96 lakhs (9.91%) in 2011-12.