

CHAPTER 2

STATE ECONOMY

In India, the most highlighted measure of National Income has been the GDP at factor cost. The National Statistical Office [erstwhile Central Statistics Office (CSO)], Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India has been reporting the GDP at factor cost and at market prices. In its revision in January 2015 the CSO replaced GDP at factor cost with the GVA at basic prices, and the GDP at market prices, which is now called only GDP, is now the most highlighted measure. It is the value of total output produced in the economy less the value of intermediate consumption (the output which is used in production of output further, and not used in final consumption). The distinction between factor cost, basic prices and market prices is based on the distinction between net production taxes (production taxes less production subsidies) and net product taxes (product taxes less product subsidies). Production taxes and production subsidies are paid or received in relation to production and are independent of the volume of production such as land revenues, stamp and registration fee. Product taxes and production subsidies, on the other hand, are paid or received per unit or product, e.g., excise tax, service tax, GST, sales tax, export and import duties etc. Factor cost includes only the payment to factors of production, it does not include any tax. In order to arrive at the market prices, we have to add to the factor cost the total indirect taxes less total subsidies. The basic prices lie in between: they include the production taxes (less production subsidies) but not product taxes (less product subsidies). Therefore in order to arrive at market prices we have to add product taxes (less product subsidies) to the basic prices. As stated above, now the NSO releases GVA at basic prices. Thus, it includes the net production taxes but not net product taxes. In order to arrive at the GDP/GSDP (at market prices) we need to add net product taxes to GVA at basic prices. Thus,

GVA at factor costs + Net production taxes = GVA at basic prices + Net product taxes = GVA at market prices

- 1.2 State Domestic Product (SDP), is the total value of goods and services produced during any financial year within the geographical boundaries of a state. Also called the state income, SDP is always calculated or estimated in monetary terms, and is instrumental in the evaluation of Per Capita Income. It serves as an indicator for measuring economic prosperity of the State and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. SDP estimates over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. The Sectoral Composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy, but also facilitates in formulation of the plans for overall economic development.

The major share of income of National Capital Territory of Delhi is from the service sector which is treated as the growth engine for fast developing states in the Indian Union.

2. COVID-19's Impact on Economy

- 2.1 To adopt strict social distancing and isolation measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 in NCT of Delhi, the Government of NCT of Delhi has issued the Delhi Epidemic Diseases, COVID-19 Regulations, 2020 under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 for prevention and containment of COVID-19 and notified a lockdown in the whole of territorial jurisdiction of NCT of Delhi from 0600 hrs on Monday, 23rd March, 2020 to midnight of Tuesday, 31st March, 2020. Thereafter, a nationwide 'stringent' lockdown for 21 days was declared on March 24, 2020 and subsequently extended till May 31, 2020. India imposed a stringent nation-wide lockdown during the initial phase of the pandemic in March-April, 2020, followed by gradual unlocking and phasing out of the containment measures.
- 2.2 The year 2020 witnessed unrivalled turmoil with the novel COVID-19 virus and the resultant pandemic emerging as the biggest threat to economic growth in a century. The pandemic has been unique in its wide-ranging effects on almost every section of the economy and the society. The pandemic impacts both supply and demand in the economy.
- 2.3 The public health measures, adopted to contain the spread, engendered sizeable immediate economic costs as they led to almost full suspension of economic activity, curbed consumption and investment, as well as restricted labor supply and production. COVID-19, therefore led the world to the predicament of saving 'lives' or 'livelihoods' as the steps taken to flatten the infection curve, steepened the macroeconomic recession curve.
- 2.4 The pandemic has been a unique economic shock that has triggered both supply and demand side shocks simultaneously across economies around the world. Increased uncertainty, lower confidence, loss of incomes, weaker growth prospects, fear of contagion, curtailment of spending options due to closure of all contact-sensitive activities, the triggering of precautionary savings, risk aversion among businesses and resultant fall in consumption and investment – leading to the first order demand shock. The supply chain disruptions caused by closure of economic activity and restricted movement of labour lead to the first order supply shocks. The first order supply side disruptions potentially created second round effects on both demand and supply. The initial supply shock, resulting in wage and income loss, could impact aggregate demand and impair productive capacity leading to supply shocks.
- 2.5 Delhi's GSDP (at Current Prices) contraction of 3.92 per cent during 2020-21 reflect the unparalleled effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and the containment measures that were taken to control the pandemic. With the economy's returning

to normalcy brought closer by the initiation of a mega vaccination drive, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption, and investment have been rekindled. In the year 2021-22, a sharp recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with double digit growth is expected based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.

3. Estimates at Current Prices

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices estimated at ₹ 750962 crore, during 2018-19 showed a growth of 10.78 per cent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 830872 crore during 2019-20 indicating a growth of 10.64 per cent. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi during 2020-21 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 798310 crore which is at a contraction of 3.92 per cent over 2019-20. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 was estimated at ₹ 676855 crore, recorded a growth of 10.30 per cent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 753759 crore during 2019-20 which is at a growth of 11.36 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi during 2020-21 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 722663 crore which is estimated to show a contraction of 4.13 per cent over 2019-20.

4. Estimates at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

4.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (GSDP) at constant prices recorded at ₹ 573135 crore, during 2018-19 showed a growth of 5.74 per cent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 613843 crore during 2019-20 indicating a growth of 7.10 per cent. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2020-21 was recorded at ₹ 578971 crore showed a contraction of 5.68 per cent over 2019-20. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at constant prices during 2018-19 was estimated at ₹ 512957 crore, recorded a growth of 5.19 per cent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 550303 crore during 2019-20 at a growth of 7.28 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi during 2020-21 at constant prices calculated at ₹ 518518 crore which is estimated to show a contraction of 5.78 per cent over 2019-20.

4.2 As a general phenomenon observed in most of the urban economies, Delhi is also showing same trend of higher share in Service Sector. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector (upward trend in secondary sector), and decrease in tertiary sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices reduced from 3.49 per cent in 2011-12 to 3.44 per cent in 2020-21. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi at constant prices increased from 13.09 per

cent to 13.78 per cent. The percentage contribution of service sector to the GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices decreased from 83.42 per cent in 2011-12 to 82.78 per cent in 2020-21.

- 4.3 The information regarding the Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last ten years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 2.1.

Statement 2.1

GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND 2011-12 PRICES

(₹ Crore)

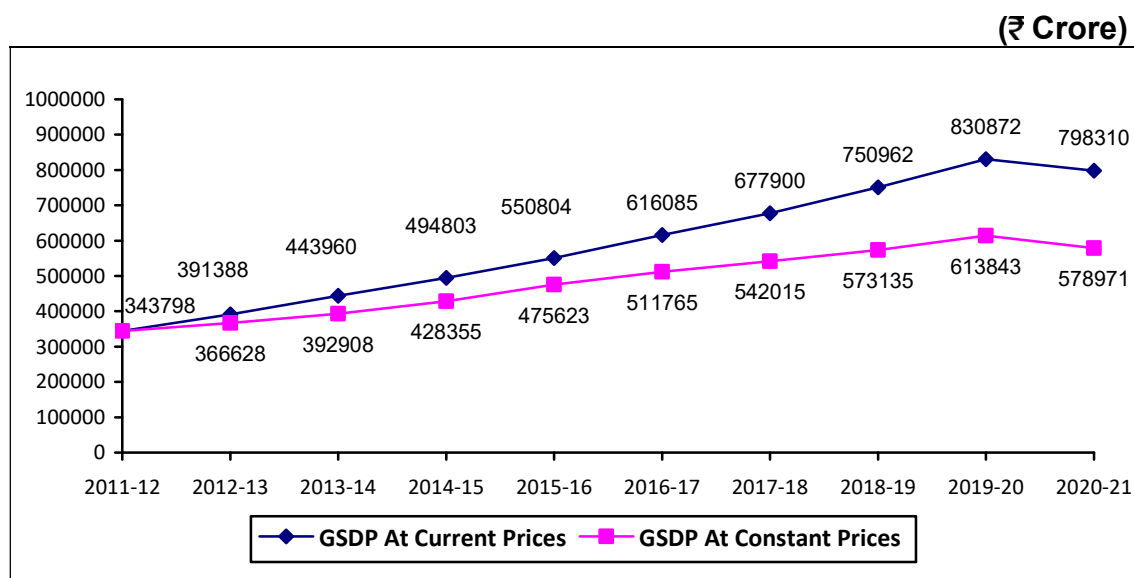
S. No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2011-12	343798	343798	314650	314650
2.	2012-13	391388	366628	357400	334193
3.	2013-14	443960	392908	404841	356528
4.	2014-15	494803	428355	448487	387639
5.	2015-16	550804	475623	500524	431730
6.	2016-17	616085	511765	558546	461592
7.	2017-18 (3 rd RE)	677900	542015	613631	487631
8.	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	750962	573135	676855	512957
9.	2019-20 (1 st RE)	830872	613843	753759	550303
10.	2020-21 (AE)	798310	578971	722663	518518

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note:- (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE) - Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE) - 1st Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

- 4.4 GSDP of Delhi, both at current and constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 2.1

Chart 2.1
GSDP OF DELHI- CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES



4.5 The percentage growth of GSDP and NSDP of Delhi during the last nine years both at current and 2011-12 prices is presented in Statement 2.2.

Statement 2.2

GROWTH OF GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

(In %)

S.No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	13.84	6.64	13.59	6.21
2.	2013-14	13.43	7.17	13.27	6.68
3.	2014-15	11.45	9.02	10.78	8.73
4.	2015-16	11.32	11.03	11.60	11.37
5.	2016-17	11.85	7.60	11.59	6.92
6.	2017-18	10.03	5.91	9.86	5.64
7.	2018-19	10.78	5.74	10.30	5.19
8.	2019-20	10.64	7.10	11.36	7.28
9.	2020-21	-3.92	-5.68	-4.13	-5.78

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

4.6 Brief Methodology to Estimate State Domestic Product

- 4.6.1. **The Primary Sector** of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes the production of raw materials and basic foods. Activities associated with the primary sector include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing and mining & quarrying. The packaging and processing of the raw materials associated with this sector is also considered to be part of this sector. The estimates of GSVA for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing are compiled by the production method except for the operation of government irrigation system, for which the income method is followed. Estimates of GSVA in Mining & Quarrying industry are compiled from the annual financial statement of the companies for non-departmental enterprises and private corporate enterprises, extracted from MCA21 database.
- 4.6.2. **The Secondary Sector** of the economy includes those economic sectors that create a finished, usable product: manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers. For the purposes of estimation of GSVA, the entire manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments, namely, Manufacturing-‘Organised Manufacturing’ and ‘Unorganised Manufacturing’. Estimates for Organised Manufacturing have been derived using the annual accounts of Non-Departmental Enterprises (NDE), Private corporate sector from MCA data base and quasi-corporations as covered by ASI. The unorganised manufacturing consists of the household enterprises. The effective labour input method has been used for compilation category wise estimation of GVA of unincorporated manufacturing enterprises from the NSS 67th round Survey on Unincorporated Enterprises, 2010-11 and NSS 68th round Employment Unemployment Survey, 2011-12. The GSVA estimates in Electricity sub-sector are prepared using the income method. The estimates are based on the analysis of annual accounts of State Electricity Boards and other electricity undertakings located in the State. The estimates of GSVA in respect of Gas are compiled through the enterprise approach. The estimates of GSVA for Water Supply are compiled for the public and private sectors separately following the income method. The estimates of GSVA for Remediation and Other Utility Services have been compiled by aggregating the estimates for recycling, remediation, sewerage and other waste management services. The estimates of accounted construction for the entire economy are compiled first through the commodity flow approach. The estimates for private corporations are prepared using information on financial parameters of non-government companies from MCA21 database provided by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

4.6.3 **The Tertiary Sector** has a pivotal role in the Delhi's economic development and constitutes a major part of the economy of the State both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to the State Income. The sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by the unorganized/informal sector workers, such as, vegetable sellers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, etc. In terms of industrial categories, this sector inter-alia includes sub-sectors like Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport; Storage; Communication; Financial Services; Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services; Public Administration; and Other Services including Education, Medical and Health. The GSVA for Public Sector segment are obtained through economic analysis of budget documents and annual reports/accounts. The estimates of Private corporate estimates have been compiled using MCA21 database and NSS Surveys results.

5. Per Capita Income

- 5.1 The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 376221 in 2019-20 as compared to ₹ 344350 in 2018-19 and ₹ 318323 in 2017-18. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2020-21 estimated at ₹ 354004. The annual growth rate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during the last nine years (2013-21) was worked out at 11.12 per cent, 10.86 per cent, 8.47 per cent, 9.32 per cent, 9.36 per cent, 7.70 per cent, 8.18 per cent, 9.26 per cent and (-) 5.91 percent over the previous year's respectively.
- 5.2 The per capita income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 274671 in 2019-20 as compared to ₹ 260967 in 2018-19, registering a growth at 5.25 per cent. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at constant prices during 2020-21 is estimated to reach at ₹ 254001, registering a contraction of 7.53 per cent over the previous year.
- 5.3 Delhi's per capita income was almost three times of the national average, both at current and constant prices. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last ten years is presented in Statement 2.3.

Statement 2.3

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI & INDIA DURING 2011-12 TO 2020-21

(In ₹)

YEAR	CURRENT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)		CONSTANT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)	
	DELHI*	ALL INDIA	DELHI*	ALL INDIA
2011-12	185001	63462	185001	63462
2012-13	205568	70983	192220	65538
2013-14	227900	79118	200702	68572
2014-15	247209	86647	213669	72805
2015-16	270261	94797	233115	77659
2016-17	295558	104880	244255	83003
2017-18 (3 rd RE)	318323	115224	252960	87586
2018-19 (2 nd RE)	344350	125883	260967	92241
2019-20 (1 st RE)	376221	134186	274671	94566
2020-21 (AE)	354004	127768	254001	85929

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note:- (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE) - Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE) - First Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

* Latest Population Projections prepared by National Commission on Population have been used.

- 5.4 It may be inferred from Statement 2.3 that the per capita income of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹ 185001 in 2011-12 to ₹ 354004 in 2020-21 recorded an annual average growth rate at 7.60 per cent. During the same period the per capita income of Delhi at constant prices increased at 3.68 per cent per annum. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last ten years both at current and constant prices is depicted in Chart 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 respectively.

Chart 2.2.1

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES

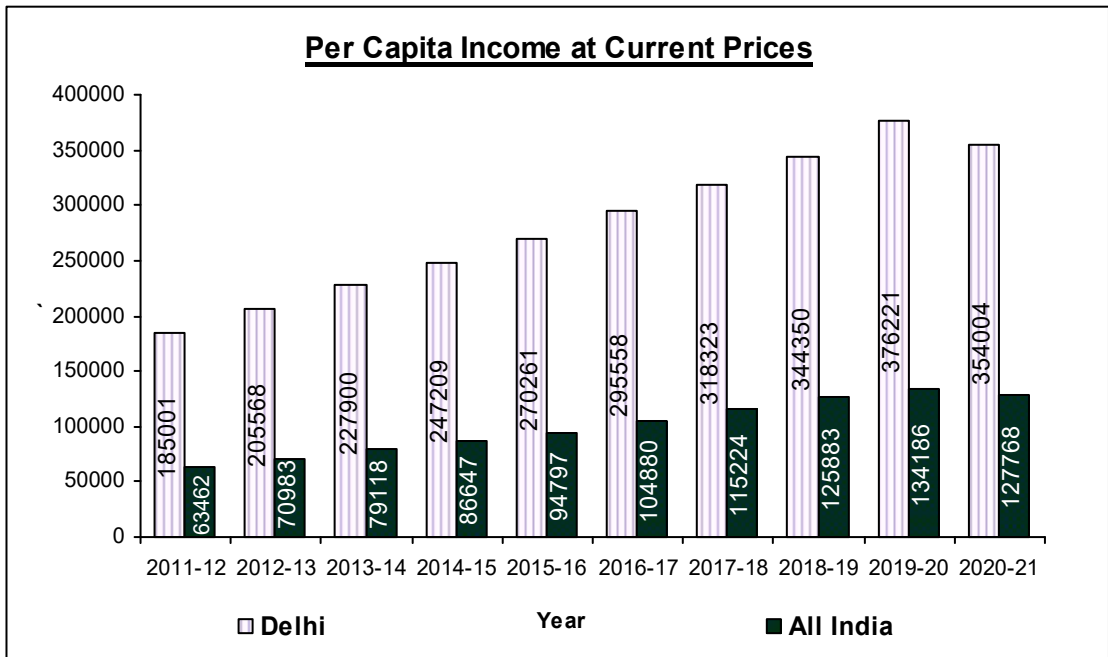
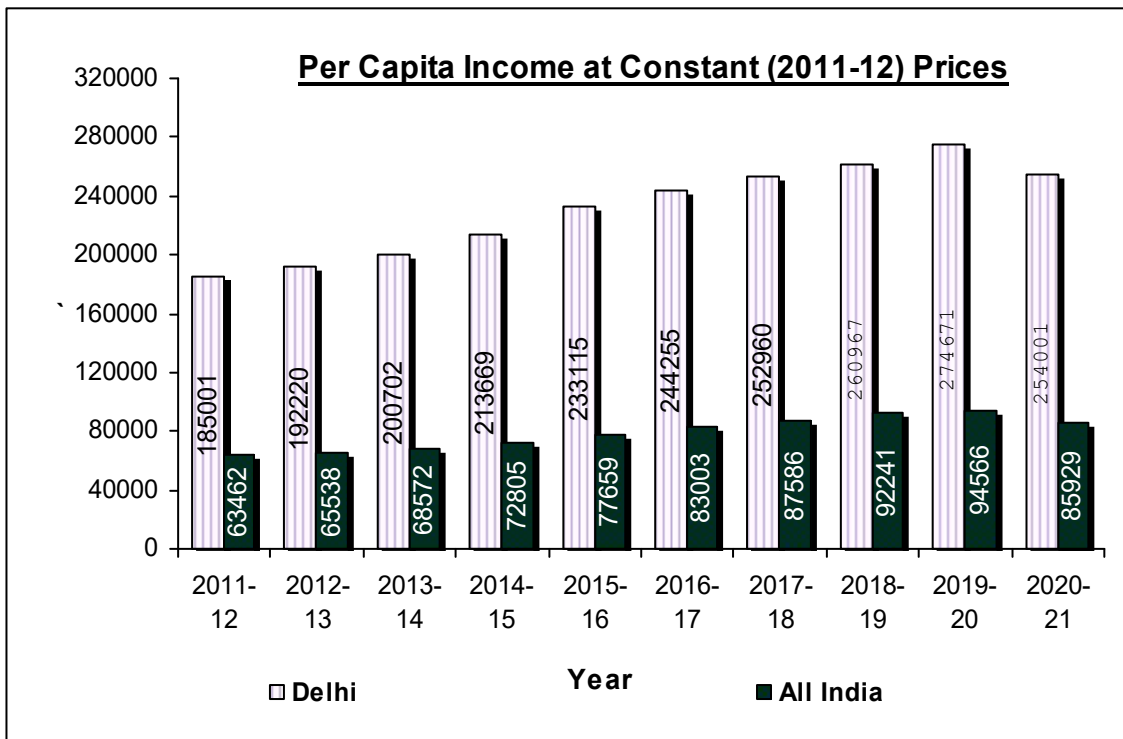


Chart 2.2.2

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CONSTANT PRICES



- 5.5 The growth rate of per capita income of Delhi and national level both at current and constant prices is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4

**GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA
FROM 2012-13 TO 2020-21**

(Per cent)

S. No.	Years	Delhi		India	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	11.12	3.90	11.9	3.3
2.	2013-14	10.86	4.41	11.5	4.6
3.	2014-15	8.47	6.46	9.5	6.2
4.	2015-16	9.32	9.10	9.4	6.7
5.	2016-17	9.36	4.78	10.6	6.9
6.	2017-18	7.70	3.56	9.9	5.5
7.	2018-19	8.18	3.17	9.3	5.3
8.	2019-20	9.26	5.25	6.6	2.5
9.	2020-21	-5.91	-7.53	-4.8	-9.1

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

6. Sectoral Composition of GSVA

- 6.1 As a general phenomenon what is observed in most of urbanized cities in the world, Delhi is also showing the same result, that is the major contribution of income is from the service sector. The analysis of sector-wise contribution in the Gross State Value Added also clearly reveals this fact. The contribution of primary sector (comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying) to the total GSVA is continuously showing a deteriorating trend during the last ten years with some minor deviations. The contribution from secondary sector showed a mixed trend. The composition of GSVA at current and constant prices (2011-12) in three different sectors viz, primary, secondary and service sectors of Delhi during 2011-12 to 2020-21 is presented in Statement 2.5.

Statement 2.5

**SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GSDVA (at Basic Prices) IN DELHI-
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Years	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
		₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%
2011-12									
1	a. Current	10585.42	3.49	39682.08	13.09	252964.99	83.42	303232.49	100.00
	b. Constant	10585.42	3.49	39682.08	13.09	252964.99	83.42	303232.49	100.00
2012-13									
2	a. Current	10048.44	2.93	48498.08	14.17	284041.02	82.90	342587.54	100.00
	b. Constant	9061.01	2.82	45118.64	14.06	266752.79	83.12	320932.43	100.00
2013-14									
3	a. Current	12741.36	3.29	54262.39	14.07	318927.16	82.64	385930.91	100.00
	b. Constant	10621.54	3.10	47802.34	13.99	283200.89	82.91	341624.77	100.00
2014-15									
4	a. Current	12115.29	2.79	53246.72	12.26	368879.09	84.95	434241.10	100.00
	b. Constant	11129.20	2.96	45154.35	12.01	319564.22	85.03	375847.77	100.00
2015-16									
5	a. Current	9987.11	2.09	65194.32	13.62	403600.12	84.29	478781.54	100.00
	b. Constant	11534.36	2.80	55107.47	13.41	344275.62	83.79	410917.45	100.00
2016-17									
6	a. Current	9008.82	1.70	71615.66	13.48	450550.91	84.82	531175.39	100.00
	b. Constant	10611.73	2.42	58147.77	13.28	369230.31	84.30	437989.81	100.00
2017-18									
7	a. Current	9776.09	1.67	80986.80	13.80	496136.82	84.53	586899.72	100.00
	b. Constant	11269.34	2.43	63186.70	13.65	388876.89	83.92	463332.93	100.00
2018-19									
8	a. Current	13484.20	2.06	91227.54	13.87	552758.04	84.07	657469.78	100.00
	b. Constant	13220.30	2.67	68912.08	13.92	412978.13	83.41	495110.50	100.00
2019-20									
9	a. Current	17023.34	2.31	100691.77	13.67	619002.04	84.02	736717.15	100.00
	b. Constant	18217.48	3.40	74472.33	13.90	443126.28	82.70	535816.10	100.00
2020-21									
10	a. Current	13115.99	1.85	96083.21	13.56	599626.35	84.59	708825.55	100.00
	b. Constant	17382.13	3.44	69761.61	13.78	418830.40	82.78	505974.14	100.00

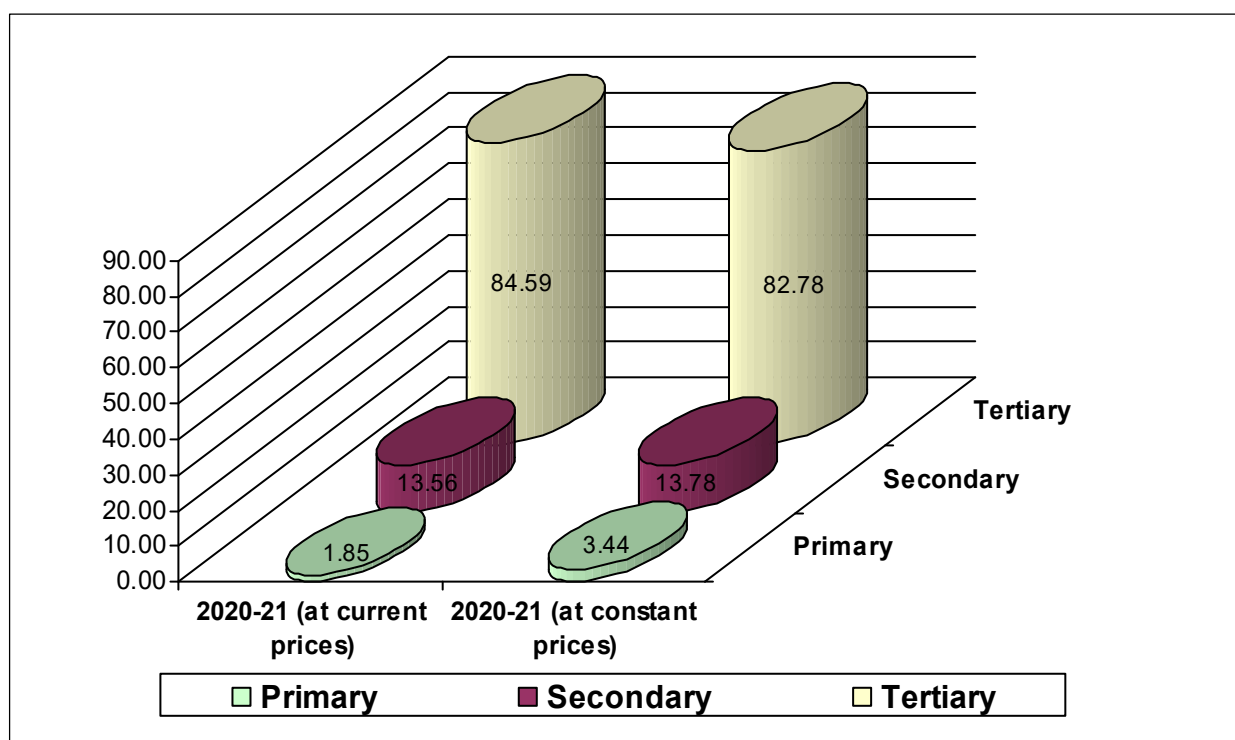
Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

6.2 As evident from Statement 2.5 that more than 82 per cent of income of Delhi was from service sector, less than 15 per cent from secondary sector and less than 4 per cent from the primary sector during 2011-12. More clearly, the contribution of primary sector which was 3.49 per cent during 2011-12 has come down to 1.85 per cent in 2020-21 at current prices. Contrary to this, the contribution of tertiary sector recorded at 83.42 per cent in 2011-12 increased to 84.59 per cent in 2020-21 at current prices. The contribution of secondary sector to income of Delhi increased from 13.09 per cent in 2011-12 to 13.56 per cent in 2020-21.

6.3 The sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added of Delhi during 2020-21 at current and constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in Chart 2.3.

Chart 2.3
SECTOR-WISE COMPOSITION OF GSDVA OF DELHI AT
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(In %)



6.4 Other statistical information pertaining to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is presented in table 2.1 to table 2.4.