

CHAPTER – 7

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural activity is continuously declining in NCT of Delhi due to rapid urbanization and growth in other economic activities of trade & industry. The number of rural villages got reduced from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011.

- 1.2 The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and the allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.38 per cent in 2020-21.

2. Land Holding Pattern

The latest Agriculture Census 2020-21, which is 11th in the series, shall be launched during the Current Financial Year 2020-21 in Delhi State. The information on the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi is available as per last Census 2015-16. As compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11, the total number of operational holdings in Delhi showed an increase of 1.68% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16. The maximum increase in number of operational holdings of 20.35% was for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 21.65% is for Medium Size Group. However, the total operated area in Delhi showed a decrease of 2.21% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11. The maximum increase in area of operational holdings of 27.95% is for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 19.39% is for Medium Size Group.

3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 43500 hectares in 2019-20 which was at 36445 hectares during 2011-12. Similarly, the estimated gross cropped area in 2020-21 is increased to 43569 hectares (Estimate). The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades. This results in the reduction of the share of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information on land use pattern of Delhi is available at Table 7.1.

4. Crop Intensity

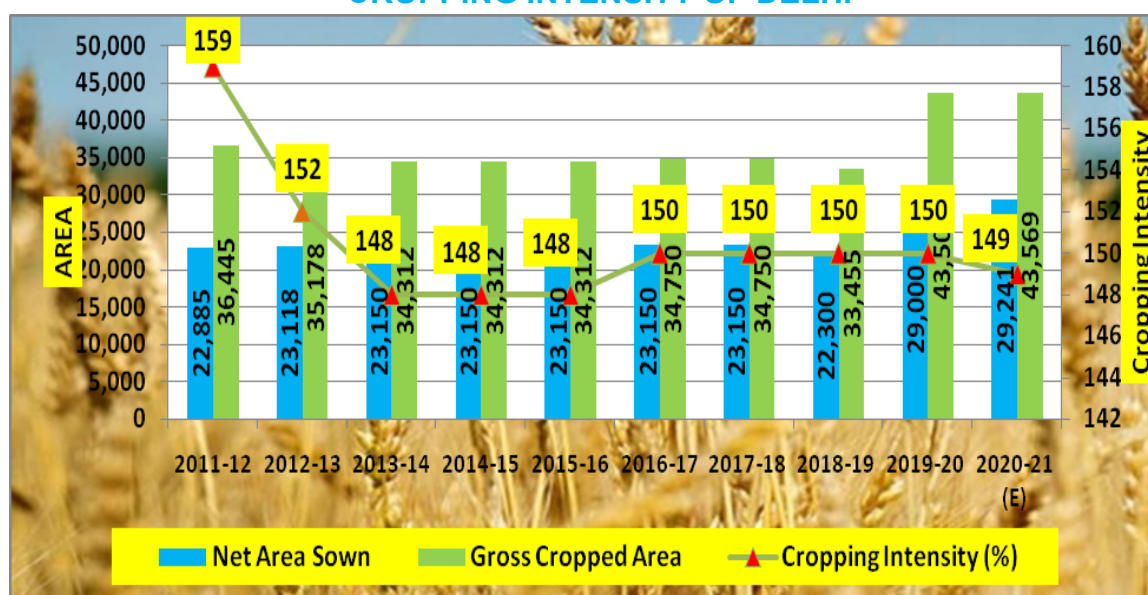
4.1 Crop intensity is an index of agriculture development and is directly related to irrigation facilities. It is the percentage ratio of gross cropped area to net area sown. Crop intensity, therefore, refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. The index of crop intensity is 100 if one crop has been grown in a year and it is 200 if two crops are raised. Higher the index, greater is the efficiency of land use. The crop intensity has a direct correlation with assured irrigation which enables farmers to go in for multiple cropping and use a higher dose of fertilizers and HYV seeds. The information regarding the crop intensity of Delhi during the last 10 years is presented in Statement 7.1.

Statement 7.1
CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2011-12 TO 2020-21
(in Hectares)

S.No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1	2011-12	22,885	36,445	159
2	2012-13	23,118	35,178	152
3	2013-14	23,150	34,312	148
4	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
5	2015-16	23,150	34,312	148
6	2016-17	23,150	34,750	150
7	2017-18	23,150	34,750	150
8	2018-19	22,300	33,455	150
9	2019-20	29,000	43,500	150
10	2020-21 (Estimated)	29,241	43,569	149

Source: Development Department, GNCTD and Delhi Statistical Handbook

Chart 7.1
CROPPING INTENSITY OF DELHI



- 4.2 It may be observed from Statement 7.1 that the cropping intensity got reduced from 159% in 2011-12 to 149% in 2020-21 (Est). In addition, the area under the food-grain crops have been decreased during this period but the same in vegetables increase being one of the fast growing mega cities in India, showing the importance of agriculture activity with the limited available land.

5. Cropping Pattern

- 5.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops of Paddy, Jowar and Bajra during Kharif and Wheat & Mustard crops during the Rabi seasons are the major crops in Delhi. The cultivation of vegetables is a continuous process throughout the year. The information regarding the area, production and yields of some of the selected crops in Delhi during 2020-21 is presented in Statement 7.2.

Statement 7.2
AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2020-21

S. N.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	19,220	82,870	4,311
2.	Barley	60	180	3,000
3.	Bajra	1,075	2,361	2,196
4.	Maize	20	102	5,100
5.	Paddy	5,840	25,200	4,315
6.	Gram	02	04	2,000
7.	Mustard	3,094	3,902	1,261

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

- 5.2 It may be observed from Statement 7.2 that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2020-21. Area, Production and Yield of Wheat were recorded at 19220 hectares, 82870 MT and 4311 Kg/ Hectare respectively. During 2020-21, the yield of Barley, Bajra, Maize, Paddy, Gram and Mustard was at 3000, 2196, 5110, 4315, 2000 and 1261 kg per hectare respectively.
- 5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value-added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is, therefore, encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc.

6. Farmers Training

- 6.1. 390 Farmers and technical staff were imparted training in 15 number of training held in 2019-20 under the scheme of Integrated Agriculture Development including Extn. Education Programme a component of Vermi Compost.
- 6.2. Under the programme of Framers Training and Education Centre, 775 farmers provided training in 62 number of training & demonstration camps held during 2019-20.

7. Horticulture/ Floriculture

- 7.1. Horticulture is the major diversified activity involving production of fruits, vegetables, spices, mushroom & flowers. Directorate of Horticulture is running schemes with mandate to create awareness and demonstrate growing techniques about flowers & vegetables cultivation, vermi-composting, organic farming etc. 2800 farmers were imparted trainings on latest techniques in horticulture/ floriculture in 100 Kissan Gosthies organized in 2019-20. Nurseries at Dwarka, Patparganj, Hauzrani, Libaspur, Masoodabad, Chilla and KharKhari Nahar are mainly concerned for development / production of Vegetables seeds & seedlings, Mushroom production, Vermi Compost, Ornamental Flower plants, Medicinal Plants etc. Details of achievements made in respect of these items in 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Upto Dec., 2020) in Delhi is available at statements 7.3 & 7.4.

Statement 7.3

AREA & PRODUCTION UNDER HORTICULTURE/ FLORICULTURE CROPS

S. No.	Description of items	2019-20		2020-21	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Dec'2020
1.	Area brought under Floriculture (in Hac.)	6525	6229	6530	6291
2.	Area brought under Vegetables (in Hac.)	23470	24297	23500	21832
3.	Production of Fruits/ Vegetables (in MT)	370476	352972	370500	317537
4.	Plantation on Gaon Sabha / Community/ Govt. lands (in Nos)	2000	2430	1500	400

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Horticulture Unit, Environment Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Statement 7.4

PRODUCTION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, SEEDLINGS & WORMY COMPOST

S. No.	Description of items	2019-20		2020-21	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Dec'2020
1	Ornamental plants (in Nos)	37000	38988	37000	15530
2	Bulbs of bulbus plants (in Nos)	74000	16600	74000	4400
3	Flower Seedling (in Nos)	500000	505175	300000	270000
4	Flower seeds (in Kg.)	60	21	60	40
5	Vegetable seedlings (in No's)	550000	592740	600000	370000
6	Vegetable seeds (in Kg.)	700	998	700	670
7	Wormy Compost (Kg.)	30000	53575	30000	23740
8	Medicinal saplings (in Nos)	30000	16840	27800	10435

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Horticulture Unit, Environment Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

7.2 Due to continuous decline in area for crops in Delhi, modern techniques of Hydroponics will be popularized with the aim to ensure the soil less cultivation of vegetables and herbal crops. Similarly, National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM-CSS) is planned to be introduced in NCT of Delhi.

7.3 To facilitate income & employment of farmers and the demands of the public at large in a cost effective manner, the Project "Creation of Integrated Supply Chain for fruits and vegetables in Delhi" is to be integrated with the "Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture (MIDH)"- CSS, already in operation in Delhi. The aim is to do away with middle- man and to make available the vegetables and fruits to the consumers, on their easy reach on cheap price.

8. Soil Testing & Soil Reclamation

Services are being provided for testing of Soil & Water Samples of the farmers of NCT of Delhi. The following activities / parameters achieved during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Upto Dec., 2020) against the targets as mentioned in the Statement 7.5:

Statement 7.5
SOIL TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS

S.No	Activity (in No's)	2019-20		2020-21	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Dec, 2020
1	Testing of Soil samples	800	2210	400	408
2	Testing of Water samples	50	27	45	28
3	Soil Health cards issued	800	410	400	Nil

9. Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana

“Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana” is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in Delhi with focus on Soil Health Management (SHM) of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. It aims to motivate farmers for natural resources mobilization for input production and thus will raise farmer's income and create market for traders.

10. Irrigation in Delhi

- 10.1 Irrigation in Delhi mainly depends upon groundwater and partly upon surface water. Irrigation from the groundwater is provided through the shallow cavity and the deep cavity state tube-wells, whereas surface irrigation provided by way of utilizing treated effluent available from existing sewage treatment plants located at coronation pillar, Okhla and Keshopur. Water from the Western Yamuna Canal system under the control of Haryana Govt. is also utilized for irrigation purpose.
- 10.2 Due to fast urbanization taking place in the rural areas of Delhi, cultivable command data under irrigation is getting reduced day by day. In Master Plan of 2021 for Delhi, Delhi Development Authority has also proposed complete urbanization of Delhi. Hence any increase in the command area in future is not possible. The information regarding the source-wise irrigation and irrigated area in Delhi during the last nine years is presented in Statement 7.6

Statement 7.6

SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATION & IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI 2011-12 TO 2019-20

(Area in hectares)

S. No	Sources	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Canals	2225	2225	2225	2225	2218	2240	2246	2236	2235
2.	Wells	19561	19561	19561	19561	19533	19727	19777	19635	19635
3.	Area Irrigated	18581	21786	21786	21786	21751	21967	22023	21871	21870
4.	Area Irrigated under more than one crop	7875	7875	7875	7900	7678	7756	7775	7762	7760
5.	Gross Area Irrigated	29661	29661	29661	29661	29429	29723	29798	29633	29630

Source: Revenue & Development Department, GNCTD
Delhi Statistical Handbook, DES, GNCTD

- 10.3 It may be inferred from the statement 7.6 that gross area irrigated reduced marginally with decline from 29661 hectares during 2011-12 to 29630 hectare during 2019-20. However, area irrigated through wells, which was the main source of irrigation, increased from 19561 hectares during 2011-12 to 19635 hectare during 2019-20 recording an increase of 0.38% during the same period.
- 10.4 Rainfall is also one of the other main sources of irrigation in Delhi. Generally, rainfall in Delhi is concentrated in three months viz. July, August and September. The detail of rainfall during the last fourteen years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Statement 7.7.

Statement 7.7

RAINFALL IN DELHI (JULY - SEPTEMBER)

(in mm)

S.No.	Details	July	August	September
1.	Normal	210.60	247.70	125.40
2.	2006	313.30	98.00	129.60
3.	2007	163.10	214.30	85.60
4.	2008	146.20	301.70	165.40
5.	2009	161.20	216.60	191.20
6.	2010	239.60	455.10	332.90
7.	2011	111.70	190.30	225.80
8.	2012	94.80	378.80	54.80
9.	2013	340.50	321.40	94.40
10.	2014	103.00	139.10	82.60
11.	2015	235.20	181.60	22.00
12.	2016	292.50	122.70	75.00
13.	2017	170.5	173.00	158.50
14.	2018	313.2	198.5	237.8
15.	2019	199.2	119.8	74.1

Source:- Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi & Delhi Statistical Handbook

10.5 It may be observed from the above statement that the rainfall in Delhi during 2010 was higher than the normal rainfall in Delhi during all three months. However, rainfall was lower than the normal rainfall during all these three months in 2007, 2014 and 2019. Normal rainfall relates to the norms of the Metrological Department of Govt. of India.

11. Animal Husbandry

11.1 Raising livestock is an important source of livelihood of people all over the world. It is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. Animal husbandry is the occupation which takes care of domestic animals that are used primarily as food or product source. The Animal Husbandry Unit has started 24X7 emergency Animal Healthcare services at Tis Hazari Hospital and 8X8 Animal Healthcare services at Veterinary Hospital at Palam and Veterinary Hospital at Gazipur.

11.2 The information regarding the livestock Census in Delhi during 2012 and 2019 is presented in Statement 7.8.

Statement 7.8
LIVESTOCK IN DELHI AND ITS GROWTH: 2012 AND 2019

S. No	Livestock	Livestock Census (Number) Livestock Census (Number)		Growth (%)	
		2012	2019	% (during 2012-2019)	Per annum
1	Cow	86433	124638	44.2	6.31
2	Buffalo	162142	157675	-2.75	-0.39
3	Sheep	932	2003	115	16.42
4	Goat	30470	17085	-44	-6.28
5	Others	86420	5866	-93	-13.28
	Total	366397	307267	-16.13	-2.30

11.3 It may be inferred from statement 7.8 that the livestock in Delhi has decreased from 3.66 lakh in 2012 to 3.07 lakh in 2019 recording a negative growth at -16.13 per cent. The highest growth of livestock was reported at 16.42% per annum in case of sheep category of the livestock. Similarly, growth of 6.31% per annum was recorded in case of cows. On the other hand, the highest negative growth also reported at -6.28% per annum in goats, -0.39% per annum in buffaloes and -13.28% in others. The main reason for decline in number of livestock may be attributed to decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

12. Veterinary Facilities

There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 laboratory, 01 Farmers Information Centre, and two (2) Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The main objective is to control contagious/infectious diseases like Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Galgotu) and Foot and Mouth Disease (Muh-Khur), Rinder-Pest, Rabies etc. Free Artificial insemination with frozen semen in cows and buffalos are provided for genetic up gradation of livestock. Training camps are organized for live stock farmers. Training to SC/ST candidates is also conducted on modern poultry farming. Animal disease diagnostic facility is available at disease diagnostic laboratory at Palam. Testing of samples is done free of cost. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4.16 lakh during 2011-12 to 5.82 lakh during 2019-20 and 3.60 lakh up to December 2020. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers and animal owners. The information regarding Veterinary services being provided in Delhi is presented in statement 7.9 & 7.10.

Statement 7.9

VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2011-12 TO 2020-21

S. No.	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)			Animal treated
		Hospitals (inc. one Vety. Poly. Clinic)	Dispensaries	Labs	
1	2011-12	46	28	2	415986
2	2012-13	47	28	1	391152
3	2013-14	47	28	-	378359
4	2014-15	47	28	-	367518
5	2015-16	47	28	2	412363
6	2016-17	47	28	2	438504
7	2017-18	49	26	2*	469474
8	2018-19	49	26	2*	460769
9	2019-20	48	29	2*	582242
10	2020-21 (up to Dec. 2020)	48	29	2*	359971

* 01 Lab & 01 Farmers Information Centre

Source: Development Department, GNCTD.

Statement 7.10**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 2019-20 & 2020-21**

S. No	Activity	Target 2019-20	Achievement 2019-20	Target 2020-21	Achievement 2020-21(up to Dec. 2020)
1.	Treatment of Sick Animals (In lakh)	5.50	5.82	6.00	3.60
2.	Vaccination against Hemorrhagic Septicemias and FMD Disease	1.0 Lakh	92732	HS-2.5 lakh	27048
		1.5 Lakh	1250	FMD- 2.5 lakh	153094
3.	Anti-Rabies Vaccination of dogs DHLPPI	100000	36928	100000	23491
		--	--	--	11070
4.	Animal to be benefited in Go- Sadans	22000	17382	22000	6283
5.	Treatment of Sterility Cases	25000	15428	25000	13494
6.	Laboratory Test Conducted	4500	4661	5000	3467

Source : Dte of Animal Husbandry, GNCTD

13. Autonomous/ Grant in Aid Institutions**13.1. State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare (SABAW)**

State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare (SABAW) is an advisory body for Govt. of NCT of Delhi concerning various animal welfare activities including release of grant in aid to NGOs/AWOs engaged in such activities in NCT of Delhi. The Board recognizes NGOs /Institutions including DSPCAs and provides Grant-in-Aid to them for maintenance, health care, treatment of unproductive/ abandoned / distressed animals and other related welfare activities. The Board is also regulatory/monitoring body for implementation of different rules framed under the PCA Act, 1960 particularly the PCA (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017/PCA (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017/PCA (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018.

13.2 Delhi Society Prevention of Cruelty To Animals (SPCA)

SPCA is implementing the provisions of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Veterinary Hospital under DSPCA at Tis Hazari provides shelter, feeding and healthcare to sick / injured and abandoned animals. The DSPCA also keeps case property animals. It also promotes awareness in public for love and compassion towards animals. Around 9189 Animals rescued and 122 vehicles seized in Delhi under PCA Act, 1960 during April to December, 2020.

13.3 Gausadans

In pursuance of section 10 of the Delhi Agriculture Cattle Preservation Act 1994, 05 gaushalas/ gausadans were established in year 1995. Presently, four Gausadans namely (1) Shri Krishana Gausadan, Sultanpur Dabas (2) Gopal Gausadan, Harewali (3) Dabur Hare Krishna Gausadan, Surhera (4) Manav Gausadan, Rewla Khanpur are operational and nearly 17382 cows & its progeny are being maintained therein. Due care is taken by the NGOs for proper feeding, watering, shelter, treatment etc. of the animals. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi passed an order on 01.03.2006 in CWP No. 14175/05 and Civil Misc. Petition No. 2623 and 2634/2006 and directed to make payment of ₹ 25/- per day per cattle to for the purpose of maintenance of the health of the cattle in the Gaushalas. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has to pay ₹ 5/-per day per cattle and rest of ₹ 20/-per day per cattle is to be paid by MCD. The Govt. of Delhi has increased the amount of ₹ 5/- per day per cattle to ₹ 20/- per day per cattle w.e.f. 01.01.2011 for running the Gausadans. Grant in Aid of Rs 11.67 crore was provided to these 4 Gausadans in 2019-20.

14. Fisheries

- 14.1 The Fisheries Unit regulates fishing in public water under the Punjab fisheries Act 1914, and the Indian fisheries Act 1897, to prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. The year wise information regarding the production of fish seed and fish is presented in Statement 7.11

Statement 7.11

FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI 2011-12 TO 2020-21

S.No	Years	Fish Seed Production (lakh)	Fish Production (Tons)
1.	2011-12	13.00	740
2.	2012-13	15.25	690
3.	2013-14	18.25	680
4.	2014-15	16.20	675
5.	2015-16	16.20	710
6.	2016-17	16.15	740
7.	2017-18	20.00	801
8.	2018-19	2.02	785
9.	2019-20	15.00	860
10.	2020-21	-	505*

* till December, 2020

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

- 14.2 Fishery activities have been decreased sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization. There is ample scope of high-tech fishery like Biofloc culture, Recirculatory Aquaculture System, (RAS), ornamental fish breeding/farming, &

Shrimp Culture. These activities will enhance the farmers income significantly. This will also help in employment generation for local educated youth, fisherman, SC/ST communities and entrepreneurs in Delhi. Accordingly, the department has introduced projects worth 38 lakh for White Legged Shrimp farming in Delhi under 'Blue Revaluation' Scheme during the year 2019-20 for sustainable growth of the sector and open avenues for employment generation. However, the scheme has been subsumed in the scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna (PMMSY).

- 14.3 During current financial year the Deptt. has proposed 5 projects each of Backyard ornamental fisheries & Medium scale ornamental fisheries along with two projects for Development of Recreational & ornamental fisheries in water bodies of NCT of Delhi. Total project cost will be ₹ 155 Lakh under Central Sponsored Scheme PMMSY.

15. Rural Development

As per Population Census 2011, the total area of Delhi was 1483 Sq. Km out of which rural area of Delhi was 369.35 Sq. Km (24.91%). 2.5% population of Delhi was residing in a rural area. As an economy moves towards a progressive state, rural area automatically converted into an urban area, consequently reduces the number of villages and the rural population. The number of villages in Delhi reduced from 304 in 1951 to 112 in 2011. The information regarding the villages, rural population during the last seven decades is presented in Statement 7.12

Statement 7.12
RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

S. No	Years	Villages (Number)	Population		
			Rural	Total	% of Rural to total
1	1951	304	306938	1744072	17.60
2.	1961	276	299204	2658612	11.25
3.	1971	243	418675	4065698	10.30
4.	1981	214	452206	6220406	7.27
5.	1991	199	949019	9420644	10.07
6.	2001	165	944727	13850507	6.82
7.	2011	112	419042	16787941	2.50

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2020

16. Delhi Village Development Board

- 16.1 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' constituted in place of Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) vide Order dated 20.12.2017 as per cabinet decision no. 2520 dated 13.11.2017 for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi.
- 16.2 Delhi Village Development Board considers requests of infrastructure development of the area of the residents of all rural and urban villages of Delhi in consultation with elected representatives (MPs/MLAs). It recommended and prioritize the projects and ensure time-bound implementation. Following are the functions of DVDB:
- (a) To study the deficiencies in the existing infrastructure in Delhi rural areas.
 - (b) To consider and recommend the prioritization of projects and schemes for implementation.
 - (c) To examine the nature and extent of overlapping functions, if any, so as to secure an improvement in the provision of services and quicker redressal of public grievances.
 - (d) To review, from time to time, the implementation of the projects and the schemes and recommend measures for effecting coordination amongst the organizations and Departments of the Government in the matter of implementation of such projects and schemes.
 - (f) The following nature of works are being recommended by the DVDB in the rural and urban villages of NCT of Delhi in Lal Dora areas, sizar roads and public utilities on Govt. land, except in unauthorized colonies of any status and resettlement colonies and JJ bastis falling under the jurisdiction of DUSIB:
 - i) Construction of approach roads/ link roads/ village roads.
 - ii) Construction of drainage facilities.
 - iii) Development of Cremation Grounds, Parks, Playgrounds, Vyamshalas, Village Libraries etc.
 - iv) Development of Ponds/ Water Bodies.
 - v) Construction/ repair/ maintenance of Chaupals, Barat Ghars, Community Centres.
 - vi) Other need-based works like drinking water facility, street lights etc.
- 16.3 The works will be executed by the land/asset owning agency as far as possible. Works will be carried out by the Executing Agency which had done it earlier or by any other agency only after obtaining the NOC from land/asset owning agency/ previous Executing Agency, as the case may be.
- 16.4 So far, nine meetings of the DVDB have been held and the details of project proposals of Hon'ble MPs/MLAs, approved by the Board are given as under:

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Numbers of approved project proposals	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	29.12.2017	104	120.26
2	19.01.2018	349	434.17
3	12.02.2018	380	309.72
4	13.04.2018	132	126.71
5	23.05.2018	104	143.59
6	23.08.2018	278	211.58
7	14.12.2018	127	174.97
8	11.01.2019	95	105.31
9	09.10.2019	Nil	Nil
	Total	1569	1626.31

- 16.5 These works, proposed by the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs in Rural and Urban villages of NCT of Delhi and approved by the DVDB in various meetings, have been recommended in Lal Dora areas, sizar roads, public utilities on Govt. land including the Gram Sabha land.

Agency Wise Summary of Projects approved in 8 DVDB Meetings

S. No	Name of Agencies	No. of Projects proposal approved	Amount (₹ In Crore)	No. of A/A & E/S issued by the Development Department	Amount of Sanctions (₹ In Crore)
1	I&FC	1055	1279.79	455	483.65
2	EDMC	157	57.27	7	1.10
3	NDMC	157	75.77	72	41.52
4	SDMC	187	196.37	60	69.61
5	Delhi Cantonment Board	3	9.09	1	5.15
6	DJB	9	7.39	1	2.71
7	DUSIB	1	0.63	-	-
	TOTAL	1569	1626.31	596	603.74

- 16.6 Out of total 1569 project proposal approved by the DVDB in 8 meetings, 344 projects were not considered for issue of A/A & E/S due to various reasons viz. (i) Not found as per DVDB mandate; (ii) recommended on Private land etc.; (iii) work got executed by Hon'ble MLAs from the funds of other departments/ Executing agencies; (iv) works rejected/ dropped/ cancelled/ duplicate/ rescinded etc. by the competent authority. Therefore, 1225 number of projects have been considered for issuance of A/A & E/S.

16.7 For the financial year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹ 400 crore was allotted to RD unit for IDRUV scheme. RD unit sanctioned 266 projects/schemes amounting to ₹ 289 crores during 2019-20. An amount of ₹ 277.85 crore released to the Executing Agencies in 2019-20 (up to 31.03.2020). Due to the outbreak of pandemic disease COVID-19 in Delhi since March, 2020 no project/ schemes has been sanctioned and nil amount has been released to the Executing Agencies up to 31.12.2020.

17. **Village Development Committees (VDCs)**

To assist the DVDB in carrying out a baseline survey of the villages to assess the facilities available, facilities required and identifying the priority areas in the villages where holistic development of the rural/ urban villages is required, the DVDB may constitute a Village Development Committees (VDCs) for each rural and urban villages of Delhi. After the approval of DVDB, constitution order of 312 numbers of VDCs, duly recommended by Hon'ble MLAs, have been issued by the RD Unit so far.