

## CHAPTER – 10

# AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The contribution of the agriculture sector has been reduced in the NCT of Delhi due to rapid urbanisation and the growth of trade and industry sector in Delhi. Around 25% of the total area of NCT of Delhi, as per 2011 census, was in rural and the remaining 75% in urban. The number of rural villages in Delhi 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 0.45 per cent in 2019-20.

## 2. Land Holding Pattern

- 2.1 The information regarding the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi, during the last two agricultural censuses is presented in Statement 10.1.

### Statement 10.1

#### Number and Area of Operational Holdings – Delhi For All Social Groups (2015-16 & 2010-11)

(Number in '000 and Area in '000 ha.)

Group	2015-16		2010-11		% Variation	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
All Size Classes	21	29	20	30	1.68	-2.21
Marginal Size Group (Area <1.0 ha.)	11	5	11	5	1.6	8.49
Small Size Group (Area 1.0 ha.<2.0 ha.)	5	8	5	6	20.35	27.95
Semi Medium Size Group (Area 2.0 ha.<4.0 ha.)	3	7	3	8	-13.16	-9.32
Medium Size Group (Area 4.0 ha.<10.0 ha.)	1	7	2	9	-21.65	-19.39
Large Size Group (Area above 10.0 ha.)	Negligible	2	Negligible	2	-19.33	-14.01

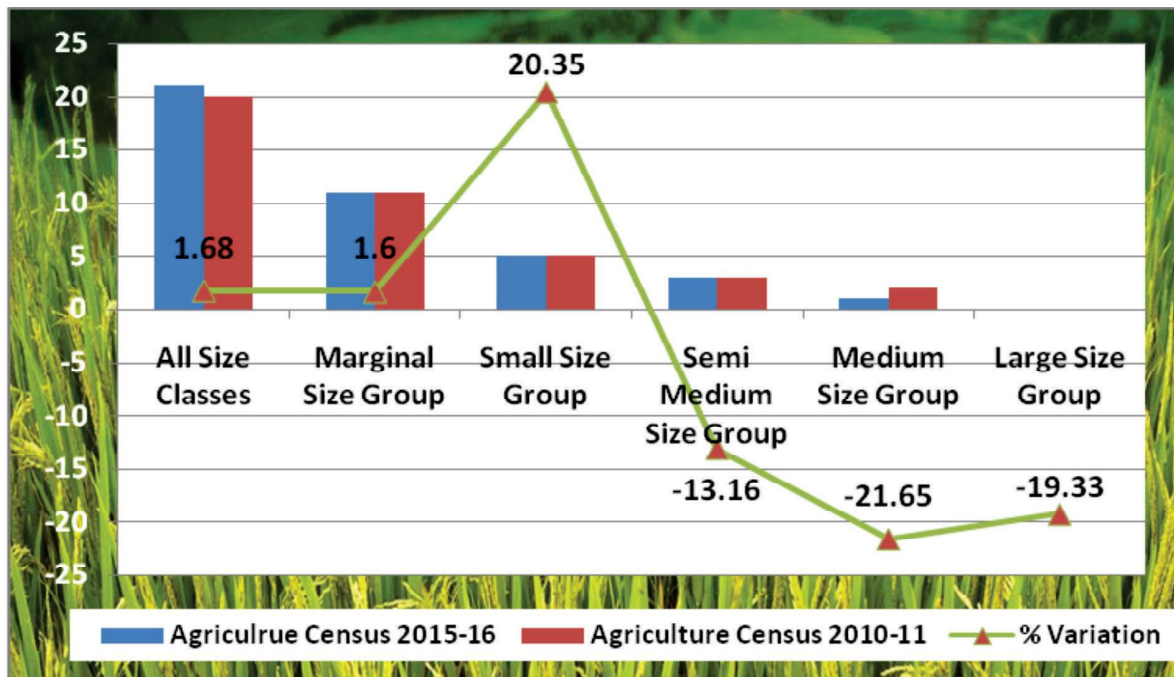
Note: (1) % variation is based on absolute figures. (2) Neg. = Negligible (i.e., less than 500 units/hectare).

Source All India Report on Number and Area of Operational Holdings (Agriculture Census 2015-16, Phase – I) of Ministry Of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI, 2019

- 2.2. All India Report on Number and Area of Operational Holdings (Agriculture Census 2015-16, Phase – I) of Ministry Of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI, 2019 is based on data collected on number and area of operational holdings for different size classes/social groups and gender during Phase-I of Agriculture Census 2015-16.
- 2.3 The total number of operational holdings in Delhi shows an increase of 1.68% as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11. The maximum increase in number of operational holdings of 20.35% is for Small Size Group and maximum decrease of 21.65% is for Medium Size Group. The same is also depicted in chart 10.1.

**Chart 10.1**

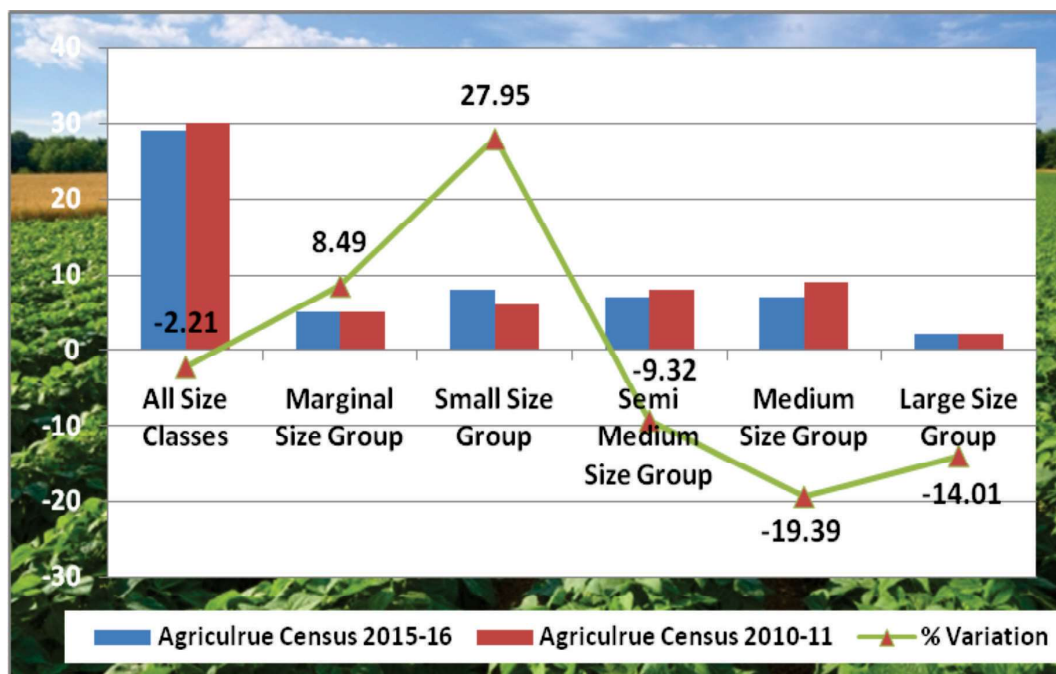
**% Variation in Number of Operational Holdings – Delhi  
(Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11)**



- 2.4 The total operated area in Delhi shows 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. The same is also depicted in chart 10.2.

**Chart 10.2**

**% Variation in Area of Operational Holdings – Delhi  
(Agriculture Census 2015-16 as compared to Agriculture Census 2010-11)**



### 3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

3.1 The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52817 hectares which reduced to 34750 hectares in 2019-20. The reduction of the cropped area during this period was worked out at 1.80 per cent per annum. Simultaneously, the percentage of the cropped area from the total area (Excluding Forest Area) was also reduced during this period. 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 such a reduction in the agriculture area in Delhi are due to 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 regarding the land use pattern of Delhi during the last Nineteen years is presented in Table 10.1.

### 4 Farmers Training

4.1 During 2018-19; 390 farmers and technical staff trained in 15 number of trainings while during 2019-20 (Till September, 2019); 100 farmers and technical staff trained in 2 number of trainings under the scheme Integrated Agriculture Development Scheme including Extn. Education Programme a component of vermi compost

4.2 Under the programme, Farmers Training and Education Centre, during 2018-19; 593 number of farmers provided training in 10 number of training & demonstration camps and during 2019-20 (Till September, 2019); 302 farmers provided training in 13 number of training & demonstration camps.

## 5. Crop Intensity

5.1 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. It may be measured by the formula-gross cropped area/net sown area x 100. 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. Hence, besides irrigation fertilisers, early maturing high yielding variety of seeds, selective mechanization such as the use of tractors, pumping sets and seed drills, etc., plant, protection measures through the use of insecticides, pesticides etc. do have a role in affecting crop intensity. The information regarding the crop intensity of Delhi during the last 20 years is presented in Statement 10.2.

### Statement 10.2

#### CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2019-20

(in hectares)

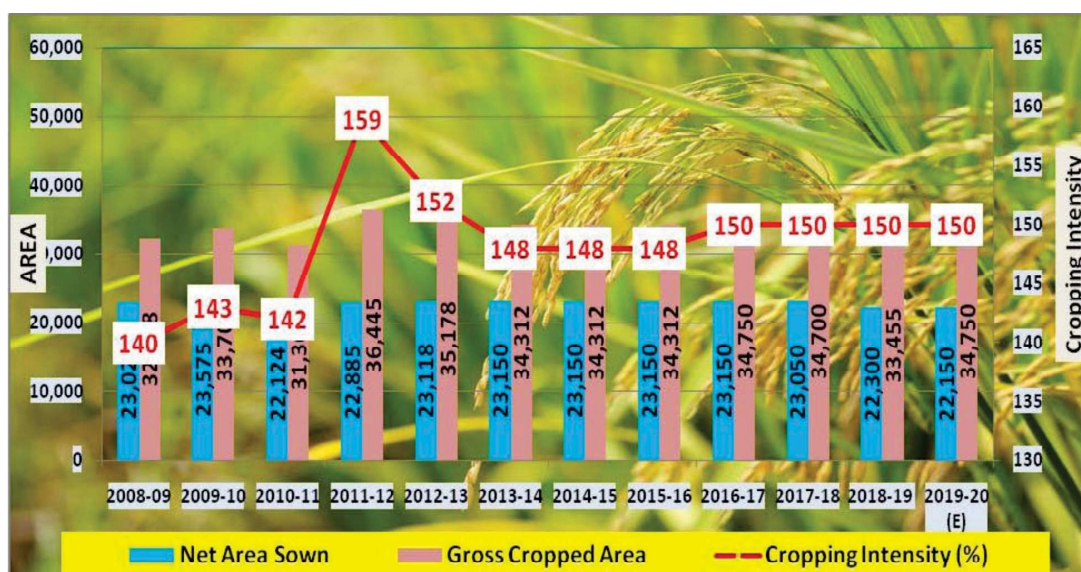
S.No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2000-01	34,034	52,816	155
2.	2001-02	29,116	48,445	166
3.	2002-03	29,477	43,391	147
4.	2003-04	26,971	41,509	154
5.	2004-05	24,214	36,957	134
6.	2005-06	23,809	36,041	161
7.	2006-07	23,109	34,981	151
8.	2007-08	23,056	33,078	143
9.	2008-09	23,025	32,288	140
10	2009-10	23,575	33,700	143

S.No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
11	2010-11	22,124	31,366	142
12	2011-12	22,885	36,445	159
13	2012-13	23,118	35,178	152
14	2013-14	23,150	34,312	148
15	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
16	2015-16	23,150	34,312	148
17	2016-17	23,150	34,750	150
18	2017-18	23,050	34,700	150
19	2018-19	22,300	33,455	150
19	2019-20 (Estimated)	23,150	34,750	150

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Statistical Handbook

5.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.2 that the cropping intensity was highest at 166% during 2001-02 and lowest at 134% during 2004-05. The crop intensity of Delhi during 2019-20 is estimated at 150%. 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. The same is also shown in chart 10.3.

**Chart 10.3**  
**CROPPING INTENSITY OF DELHI**



## 6. Cropping Pattern

- 6.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops on a piece of land. Paddy, Jowar and Bajra during Kharif and Wheat and 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 2018-19 is presented in Statement 10.3.

### Statement 10.3

#### AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2018-19

S. N.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	19,220	82,876	4,312
2.	Barley	59	172	2,915
3.	Bajra	1,478	3,249	2,198
4.	Maize	20	102	5110
5.	Jowar	3,155	3,032	961
6.	Paddy	5,848	25,240	4,316
7.	Gram	02	04	2,000
8.	Mustard	3,585	4,524	1,262

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

- 6.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.3 that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2018-19. Area, Production and Yield of Wheat were recorded at 19220 hectares, 82876 MT and 4312 Kg/ Hect. respectively. During 2018-19, the yield of Barley, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Paddy, Gram and Mustard was at 2915, 2198, 5110, 961, 4316, 2000 and 1262 kg per hectare respectively. The information regarding the production and yield of food-grain in Delhi from 2006-07 to 2018-19 is presented in Table 10.2.
- 6.3 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.

## 7. Irrigation in Delhi

- 7.1 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.

- 7.2 Due to fast urbanization taking place in the rural areas of Delhi, cultivable command area 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 eight years is presented in Statement 10.4

### Statement 10.4

#### SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATION & IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI 2010-11 TO 2018-19

(Area in hectares)

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

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

\* Estimated

- 7.3 It may be inferred from the statement 10.4 that gross area irrigated reduced from 29661 hectares during 2011-12 to 29633 hectare during 2018-19 indicating a nominal decline of 0.09% during the last eight years. However, area irrigated through wells, which was the main source of irrigation, increased from 19561 hectares during 2011-12 to 19635 hectare during 2018-19 recording a increase of 0.38% during the same period.
- 7.4 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 thirteen years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Statement 10.5.

### Statement 10.5

#### 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

Source:- Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi

7.5 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, during the year 2018, rainfall was higher than the normal rainfall in two months i.e. July and September. Normal rainfall relates to the norms of the Metrological Department of Govt. of India.

## 8. Animal Husbandry

8.1 Animal husbandry is the occupation which takes care of domestic animals that are used primarily as food or product source. The word "Livestock" is an umbrella term used for domesticated animals raised in an agricultural environment, with the intent of providing food, textiles, labour, or fertilizer to their owners. Common examples of livestock are horses, pigs, goats, buffaloes cows etc. 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. The Animal Husbandry Unit has started 24X7 emergency Animal Healthcare services at Tis Hazari Hospital and Animal Healthcare services at Veterinary Hospital at Palam and Veterinary Hospital at Gazipur.

8.2 The information regarding the livestock Census in Delhi during 2003, 2007 and 2012 is presented in Statement 10.6.



### Statement 10.6

#### LIVESTOCK IN DELHI AND ITS GROWTH: 2003, 2007 AND 2012

S. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census (Number)			Growth (%)	
		2003	2007	2012	Per cent (during 2007-2012)	Per annum
1.	<b>Cow</b>	91589	107730	86433	- 19.77	- 3.95
2	<b>Buffalo</b>	230552	266626	162142	- 39.19	- 7.84
3	<b>Sheep</b>	3377	5896	932	- 84.19	-16.84
4	<b>Goat</b>	16779	21176	30470	43.89	8.79
5	<b>Others</b>	32481	21891	86420	294.77	58.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>374778</b>	<b>423319</b>	<b>360397</b>	<b>- 14.86</b>	<b>-2.97</b>

8.3 It may be inferred from statement 10.6 that the livestock in Delhi decreased from 4.23 lakh in 2007 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -2.97 per cent. The highest growth of livestock was reported at 58.95% per annum in case of 'Others' Category of livestock. Similarly, the growth of 8.79% per annum was recorded in the case of goats. On the other hand, the highest negative growth was recorded at -16.84% per annum in the case of sheep. The negative growth also reported at -7.84% per annum and -3.95% per annum in buffaloes and cows respectively. The main reason for the decline in livestock number may be attributed to the decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

## 9. Veterinary Facilities

9.1 There are 49 govt. veterinary hospitals, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 1 laboratory/ research centre and 1 veterinary polyclinic for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries increased from 3.64 lakh during 2000-01 to 4.61 lakh during 2018-19. However, it has been slightly reduced in comparison to the year 2017-18. During 2019-20, upto January, 2020 about 3.98 lakh animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries. It may be due to the enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers. The information regarding veterinary services in Delhi is presented in Statement 10.7

**Statement 10.7**

**VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2019-20**

S. No.	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)			Animal treated
		Hospitals (inc. one Vety. Poly. Clinic)	Dispensaries	Labs	
1	2000-01	48	27	2	363555
2	2001-02	48	27	2	364592
3	2002-03	48	27	2	376734
4	2003-04	48	27	2	390023
5	2004-05	48	27	2	405009
6	2005-06	48	27	2	506017
7	2006-07	48	27	2	470879
8	2007-08	47	27	2	485501
9	2008-09	48	29	2	462778
10	2009-10	45	29	2	406878
11	2010-11	46	27	2	483709
12	2011-12	46	28	2	415986
13	2012-13	47	28	1	391152
14	2013-14	47	28	2	378359
15	2014-15	47	28	2	367518
16	2015-16	47	28	2	412363
17	2016-17	47	28	2	438504
18	2017-18	49	26	2 (1 Lab & 1 Vet. Polyclinic)	469474
19	2018-19	49	26	2 (1 Lab & 1 Vet. Polyclinic)	460769
20	2019-20	49	26	2 (1 Lab & 1 Vet. Polyclinic)	398492 (Upto January. 2020)

### Statement 10.8

#### Physical Achievements 2018-19 and 2019-20

S. No.	Activity	Target 2018-19	Achievement 2018-19	Target 2019-20	Achievement 2019-20 (Upto January – 2020)
i	Treatment of Sick animals cases	5.00 Lakh	460769	5.50 Lakh	398492
ii	Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (H.S.)	1.5 Lakh	175867	1.0 Lakh	48273
iii	Vaccination against FMD Disease	1.5 Lakh	185747	1.5 Lakh	250
iv	A-I with Frozen Semen in cow	15000 Nos.	7243	Nil	--
v	Animal husbandry training-cum-treatment camps for farmer village level	50 Nos.	53	50 Nos.	0
vi	Anti Rabies Vaccination of Dogs	50000 Nos.	15630	100000 Nos.	27485
vii	Animals to be benefited in Gosadans/ Goshalas.	20000 Nos.	10874	22000 Nos.	9511
viii	Treatment of Sterility Cases	25000 Nos.	16185	25000 Nos.	12870

## 10. Fisheries

10.1 Fishery activities have been decreased sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization but still, there is a good scope for fish farming in available water bodies. The Fisheries Unit surveyed/identified 24 water bodies in rural areas of North-west district for leasing out to the fish farmers. Another 34 and 93 water bodies are being developed by I&FC department and Delhi Jal Board respectively. All these water bodies will also be utilized for fishery activities. The Government has also stressed upon fish culture which will help in harvesting Delhi waters for increasing fish production. Besides, there is ample scope for high-tech fishery like Cage Culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) Pearl Culture, ornamental fish breeding/farming, Shrimp Culture, Aquarium making etc. These activities will enhance the farmers' income significantly through the high production of high-value fishes and allied items in the defined land area. 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 ₹ 195 lakh Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) and 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/ entrepreneurship development.

10.2 The Fisheries Unit regulates fishing under the Punjab fisheries Act 1914, and the

Indian fisheries Act 1897, and prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. The Fisheries unit performs the dual function of producing fish seed as well as fish for consumption purpose. The year wise information regarding the production of fish seed and fish is presented in Statement 10.9

### Statement 10.9

#### FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI 2002-03 TO 2018-19

S. No	Years	Fish Seed Production (lakh)	Fish Production (Tons)
1.	2002-03	23.3	2300
2.	2003-04	20.0	2100
3.	2004-05	17.2	1400
4.	2005-06	13.50	800
5.	2006-07	12.00	700
6.	2007-08	12.40	700
7.	2008-09	13.30	700
8.	2009-10	13.90	720
9.	2010-11	12.95	820
10.	2011-12	13.00	740
11.	2012-13	15.25	690
12.	2013-14	18.25	680
13.	2014-15	16.20	675
14.	2015-16	16.20	710
15.	2016-17	16.15	740
16.	2017-18	20.00	801
17.	2018-19	2.02	785

## 11. Rural Development

11.1 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 10.10

### Statement 10.10

#### 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	1658612	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, 2019

## 12 Delhi Village Development Board

12.1 A new advisory board namely 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' has been 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. The DVDB has been set up for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi. Earlier, Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) was reconstituted in the month of May 2015.

12.2 Delhi Village Development Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development works in all rural and urban villages of Delhi. Its function would be to consider requests for infrastructure development of the area of the residents in consultation with elected representatives (MPs/MLAs), recommend and prioritize the projects and ensure time-bound implementation etc. and also to meet at regular intervals for evaluation of developmental projects recommended by the board. The functions of the Board would be as under:

- (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.

- (e) To review the progress of the implementation of the schemes and to recommend to the government of Delhi the quantum of financial assistance required for the execution or implementation of any project or scheme in the area plan, or to be included, for the subsequent fiscal year.
- (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, sizra 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.

12.3 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.

12.4 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	21.12.2017	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>1626.31</b>

12.5 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, sizra 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	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>1626.31</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>603.74</b>

12.6 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.

12.7 For the financial year 2018-19, a budget of ₹ 200 crore was allotted to the RD unit for IDRUV scheme. 360 number of sanctions amounting to ₹ 346.69 Crore were issued by the RD unit in favour of Executing Engineering Agency i.r.o. project schemes approved by DVDB. An amount of ₹ 135.90 Crore was spent by the Executing Agencies during 2018-19. For the financial year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹ 400 crore was allotted to RD unit for IDRUV scheme. RD unit has sanctioned 247 projects/schemes amounting to ₹ 274.82 crores (up to 08.11.2019) during 2019-20. An amount of ₹ 213.12 crore (up to 31.01.2020) has been spent by the Executing Agencies in 2019-20.

### **13 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.