

## CHAPTER 7

### AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The 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 is also reducing and the number came down from 214 in 1981 to 35 in 2019 notification.

- 1.1 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% in 2011-12 to 0.32% in 2023-24.

#### 2. Land Holding Pattern

The information on the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi is available as per last Agriculture 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 reduced to 33069 (estimated) hectares in 2023-24 which was at 35178 hectares during 2012-13. 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 which 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. 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 High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds. The information regarding the crop intensity of Delhi during the last 12 years is presented in statement 7.1.

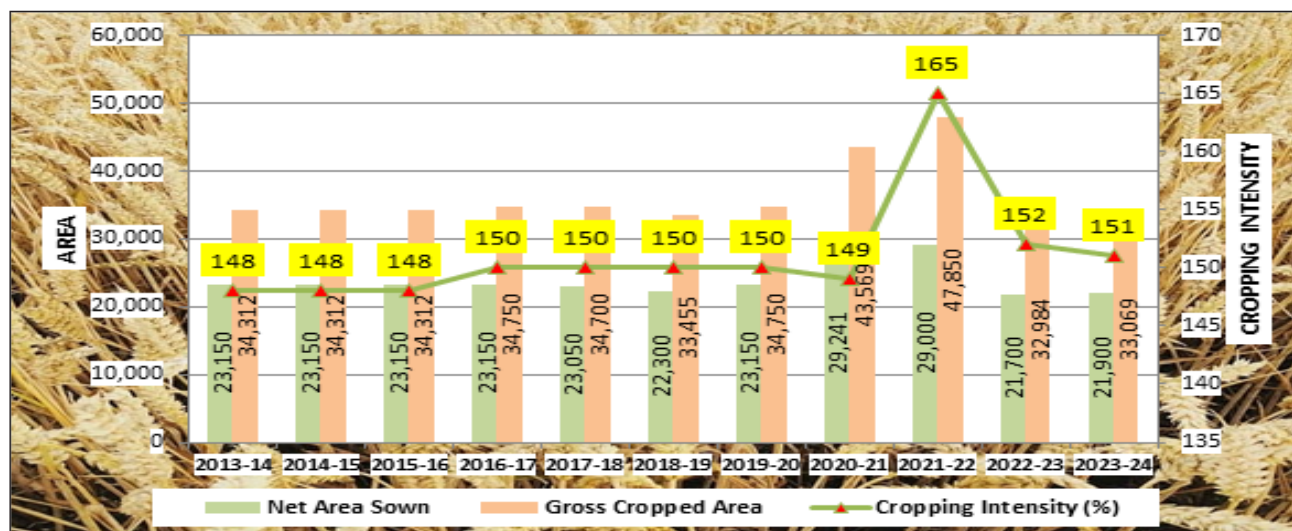
**STATEMENT 7.1**  
**CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2012-13 TO 2023-24**

(In Hectares)

S. No	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2012-13	23,118	35,178	152
2.	2013-14	23,150	34,312	148
3.	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
4.	2015-16	23,150	34,312	148
5.	2016-17	23,150	34,750	150
6.	2017-18	23,050	34,700	150
7.	2018-19	22,300	33,455	150
8.	2019-20	23,150	34,750	150
9.	2020-21	29,241	43,569	149
10.	2021-22	29,000	47,850	165
11.	2022-23	21,700	32,984	152
12.	2023-24	21,900	33,069	151

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 remains constant around 150% except in the year 2021-22 in which cropping intensity was 165%

## 5. Cropping Pattern

- 5.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops of Paddy, Jowar (Fodder) Bajra and Maize during Kharif season and Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Gram crops during the Rabi season 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 2022-23 is presented in Statement 7.2

### STATEMENT 7.2

#### AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2022-23

S. No.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	17,350	80,678	4,650
2.	Barley	50	200	4,000
3.	Bajra	1,430	4,648	3,250
4.	Paddy	5,622	25,861	4,600
5.	Jowar	3,000	2,850	950

Source: 1. Development, Department, GNCTD  
2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book, DES, GNCTD

- 5.2 It may be observed from Statement 7.2 that wheat was the main food crop of production in Delhi during 2022-23.
- 5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to 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

Under the programmers of Farmers Training & Education Centre, and Parali Training under Crop residue management, 675 farmers provided training in 41 number of training & demonstration camps held during 2022-23.

## 7. Horticulture/ Floriculture

- 7.1 Horticulture is the major diversified activities involving production of fruits, vegetables, spices, mushroom & flowers by the farmers of Delhi. Directorate of Horticulture is running schemes with mandate to create awareness amongst the farmers and demonstrate growing techniques about flowers, fruits, vegetables cultivation, vermi-composting, organic farming etc. 1975 farmers were imparted trainings on latest techniques in horticulture/ floriculture in 79 Kisan Gosthies organized in 2022-23. Nurseries at Dwarka, Patparganj, Hauzrani, Libaspur, Masoodabad, Chilla and Khar-Khari 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 2022-23 and 2023-24 (Up to November, 2023) in Delhi are as below:-

### STATEMENT 7.3

#### AREA & PRODUCTION UNDER HORTICULTURE/ FLORICULTURE CROPS

S. No.	Description of items	2022-23		2023-24	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to Nov. 2023)
1.	Area brought under Floriculture (in Ha.)	6530	6054	6530	4292
2.	Area brought under Vegetables (in Ha.)	23500	23757	23500	18882
3.	Production of Fruits/ Vegetables (in MT)	370500	371941	370500	209716
4.	Plantation on Gaon Sabha / Community/ Govt. lands (in Nos)	1000	1060	-	-

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

### STATEMENT 7.4

#### PRODUCTION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, SEEDLINGS & WORMY COMPOST

S. No.	Description of items	2022-23		2023-24	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Nov. 2023)
1.	Ornamental plants (in Nos)	37000	32162	37000	20180
2.	Bulbs of bulbus plants (in Nos)	4000	6600	4000	-
3.	Flower Seedling (in Nos)	300000	231550	300000	179200
4.	Flower seeds (in Kg.)	40	85800	40	20
5.	Vegetable seedlings (in No's)	600000	313046	600000	159220
6.	Vegetable seeds (in Kg.)	700	-	700	15
7.	Wormy Compost (Kg.)	40000	50380	400000	30525
8.	Medicinal Saplings (in Nos)	20000	11680	20000	13630

- 7.2 Due to continuous decline in the 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) was introduced in NCT of Delhi. A District level Seminar on Bee-Keeping was organised through KVK Ujwa, in the month of December-2022.
- 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 integrated with the “Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture”- 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 2022-23 and 2023-24 (Up to Oct, 2023) against the targets as mentioned in the Statement 7.5

### STATEMENT 7.5

#### SOIL TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS

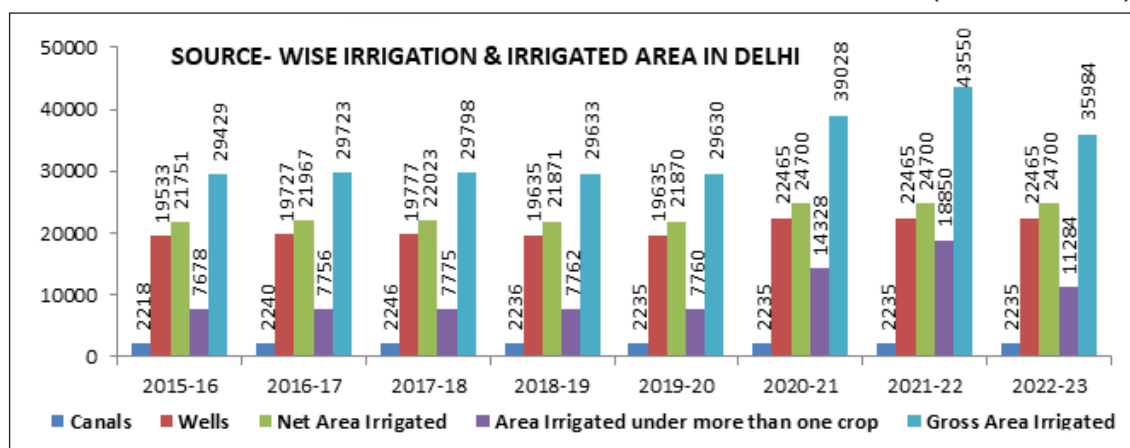
S. No.	Activity (in No's)	2022-23		2023-24	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Oct, 2023)
1.	Testing of Soil samples	400	674	400	510
2.	Testing of Water samples	45	30	45	58
3.	Soil Health cards issued	400	615	400	1370

## 9. Irrigation in Delhi

- 9.1 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 is also utilized for irrigation purpose.
- 9.2 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 2022 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 ten years is presented in Table 7.3.

**CHART 7.2****SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI**

(Area in Hectare)

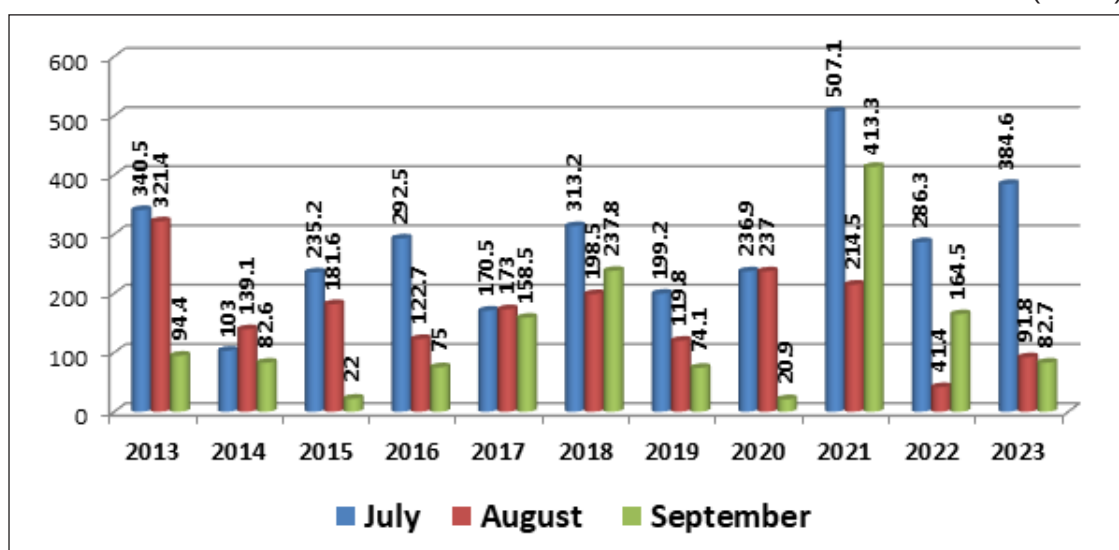


Source : Development Department, GNCTD and Delhi Statistical Handbook, DES

- 9.3 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 Table 7.4.

**CHART 7.3****RAINFALL IN DELHI (JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER)**

(In mm)



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

- 9.4 It may be observed from the above graph that the rainfall in Delhi during 2021 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 2014 and 2019.



## 10. Animal Husbandry

- 10.1 Livestock 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 and food products for protein source. Due to rapid urbanization and limited availability of food /faddy/posture land in NCT of Delhi, scope of Animal Husbandry is being reduced continuously. Delhi has become a consumer state wherein Livestock and livestock products are being supplied from other states. As per 20th Livestock Census, number of livestock has been reduced to 3,07,267 from 3,66,397 in 19th Livestock Census (2012). Presently Animal Husbandry Unit is providing Veterinary Healthcare services to the Livestock and companion animals through a network of 78 Veterinary Hospital, Dispensaries and Laboratory.
- 10.2 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

Sl. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census(Number)		Growth (%)/ Decline (%)	
		2012	2019	% (During 2012-2019)	Per annum
1.	Cow	86,433	1,24,638	44.20	6.31
2.	Buffalo	1,62,142	1,57,675	-2.75	-0.39
3.	Sheep	932	2,003	115.00	16.42
4.	Goat	30,470	17,085	-44.00	-6.28
5.	Others	86,420	5,866	-93.00	-13.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,66,397</b>	<b>3,07,267</b>	<b>-16.13</b>	<b>-2.30</b>

- 10.3 It may be inferred from statement 7.8 that the livestock in Delhi has decreased recording a negative growth at -16.13%. 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 other animals. The main reason for decline in number of livestock may be attributed to decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

## 11. Veterinary Facilities

- 11.1 There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 01 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), Rabies etc. Training camps are organized for livestock farmers. 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 4,15,986 during the year 2011-12 to 5,49,198 during the year 2022-23 and 2,87,792 up to September 2023. 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 2023-24

S. No	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)				Animals treated
		Hospitals (inc. one vety. Poly clinic)	Dispensaries	Private Clinics	Lab Research Centres	
1.	2011-12	46	28	250	2	4,15,986
2.	2012-13	47	28	250	1	3,91,152
3.	2013-14	47	28	---	-	3,78,359
4.	2014-15	47	28	---	-	3,67,518
5.	2015-16	47	28	---	2	4,12,363
6.	2016-17	47	28	---	2	4,38,504
7.	2017-18	49	26	---	2*	4,69,474
8.	2018-19	49	26	---	2*	4,60,769
9.	2019-20	48	29	---	2*	5,82,242
10.	2020-21	48	29	---	2*	5,11,562
11.	2021-22	48	29	---	2*	5,10,999
12.	2022-23	48	29	---	2*	5,49,198
13.	2023-24	48	29	---	2*	2,87,792 (upto Sept., 2023)

\* 01 Lab & 01 Farmers Information Centre

Source: Development Department, GNCTD.



- 11.2 To facilitate treatment of animals in remote areas two (02) mobile veterinary clinics is functioning in South West and North West District. One 24x7 emergency services at Veterinary Hospital Tis Hazari and two 08:00 AM to 08:00 PM services at VH Ghazipur and VH Palam are being operated by the department.

### STATEMENT 7.10

#### PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 2022-23 & 2023-24

S. No.	Activity	Target 2022-23	Achievement 2022-23	Target 2023-24	Achievement 2023-24 (upto Sep.'23)
1.	Treatment of Sick Animals (in lakh)	6.00	5.49	6.00	2.88
2.	Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septicaemias and FMD Disease	HS-1.3 lakh (1 times) FMD-2.5 lakh (2 times on six months intervals) Brucellosis-0.10 lakh	80,380 2,744 6,156	HS-1.3 lakh (1 times) FMD-2.5 lakh (2 times on six months intervals) Brucellosis-0.10 lakh	6,610 1,07,841 5,118
3.	Anti-Rabies Vaccination	1,00,000	70,453	1,00,000	34,206
	DHLPPi Vaccination	N.A	21364		11,177
4.	Animal to be benefited in Go- sadans	22,000	16,650	22,000	18,031
5.	Treatment of Sterility Cases	10,000	13,692	25,000	7,557
6.	Laboratory Test Conducted	3,000	1,915	5,000	1,291

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry, GNCTD

## 12. Autonomous/ Grant in Aid Institutions

### 12.1. Delhi Animal Welfare Board (DAWB)

DAWB being the supervisory body for 11 district SPCAs, it will extend the financial support to them including the finances for the capital works (Construction of district SPCAs office buildings and infirmaries). The DAWB is also responsible for registration of Pet Shops and Dog breeding & marketing centres throughout NCT of Delhi. Further, there is also provision for extending the financial support to the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)/DAWB recognized NGO/Animal Welfare Organizations who are genuine and practically involved in animal welfare activities.

## 12.2 Delhi Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)

SPCA is implementing the provisions of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Infirmary under DSPCA at Tis Hazari provides shelter, feeding and healthcare to animals. The DSPCA also keeps case property animals confiscated under the PCA Act, 1960. It also promotes awareness in public for love and compassion towards animals. 12,419 Animals rescued, 122 vehicles seized and ₹10,72,060 has been collected during 2022-23. Further, 2,389 Animals rescued, 48 vehicles seized and ₹2,95,200 has been collected upto September 2023 under PCA Act, 1960.

## 12.3 Gaushalas/ 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 Kahnpur are operational and nearly 18,031 cows & its progeny are being maintained therein. Payment of Grant in aid @ ₹20/- per day per cattle is paid to NGOs for the purpose of maintenance of the health of the cattle and for proper feeding, watering, shelter etc. of the animals in the Gaushalas/ Gausadans by NCT of Delhi.

## 13. Fisheries

- 13.1 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 2022-23

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	--	758
11.	2021-22	--	725
12.	2022-23	--	339

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

- 13.2 Fishery activities have been decreased sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization. There is ample scope of high-tech fishery activities like Bio-floc culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), Ornamental fish breeding & shrimp culture. These activities will enhance the farmers' income significantly. This will also help in employment generation for local youth, fisherman, SC/ST communities and entrepreneurs in Delhi. Accordingly, the department is implementing beneficiary oriented projects of pond Bio-floc (04). Bio-floc culture system 25 tank (01) & Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) (01), 382 fishermen have been insured in the current year 2023-24 for ₹5 Lakh under the Group Accidental Insurance Scheme (GAIS) under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna (PMMSY) being implemented by National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). Upto September, 2023 there are 29 beneficiaries implementing various projects at different stages.

## 14. 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	3,06,938	17,44,072	17.60
2.	1961	276	2,99,204	26,58,612	11.25
3.	1971	243	4,18,675	40,65,698	10.30
4.	1981	214	4,52,206	62,20,406	7.27
5.	1991	199	9,49,019	94,20,644	10.07
6.	2001	165	9,44,727	138,50,507	6.82
7.	2011	112	4,19,042	167,87,941	2.50

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, DES, GNCTD

## 15. Delhi Village Development Board

- 15.1 '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.
- 15.2 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 recommends and prioritizes the projects and ensures 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, schemes and recommend measures for effective coordination amongst the organizations and Departments of the Government in the matter of implementation of such projects and schemes.
  - E. 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 Government 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, Vyayamshalas, Village Libraries etc.
    - iv. Development of Ponds/ Water Bodies.
    - v. Construction/ repair/ maintenance of Chaupals, Barat Ghars, Community Centers.
    - vi. Other need-based works like drinking water facility, street lights etc.

- 15.3 The works are executed by the land/asset owning agency. 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 Executive Agency, as the case may be.
- 15.4 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
10.	28.06.2021	Nil	Nil
11.	21.12.2021	644	793.30
12.	07.07.2022	49	70.74
13.	25.01.2023	273	392.84
14.	25.05.2023	242	443.58
15.	28.08.2023	284	245.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>3,571.90</b>

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

- 15.5 For the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹127 crore was allotted to RD Unit for IDRUV scheme. Under Major Head 4515 and under Major Head 2515, RD Unit sanctioned 364 projects/schemes amounting to ₹412.92 crores during 2023-24 (upto 31.10.2023). A total amount of ₹103.28 crore for 355 projects and budget of ₹16 crore for previous year project released to the Executing Agencies in 2023-24 (up to 31.10.2023).

## 16. 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 349 numbers of VDCs, duly recommended by Hon'ble MLAs, have been issued by the RD unit so far.

## CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.32% in 2023-24.
➤	The total gross cropped area in Delhi reduced to 33069 (estimated) hectares in 2023-24 which was at 35178 hectares during 2012-13. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc.
➤	Under the programmers of Farmers Training & Education Centre, and Parali Training under Crop residue management, 675 farmers provided training in 41 number of training & demonstration camps held during 2022-23.
➤	1975 farmers were imparted trainings on latest techniques in horticulture/ floriculture in 79 Kisan Gosthies organized in 2022-23.
➤	The number of villages in Delhi reduced from 304 in 1951 to 112 in 2011.