



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

OF

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

2011- 12

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Executive Summary

The Outcome Budget broadly indicates physical dimensions of the financial budget indicating the actual physical performance in 2009-10, performance for 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) and the targeted performance for 2011-12. This document is a tool to track not just the intermediate physical 'outputs' that are more readily measurable but also the 'outcomes', which are the end objectives of State intervention.

2. The Outcome Budget 2011-12 broadly consists of the following Chapters:

Chapter-1 gives a brief introduction of the functions, organizational set up , list of major programmes / schemes implemented by the department, its mandate, goals and policy frame work.

Chapter-II contains a tabular format (Statement) indicating the details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budget outcomes for 2011-12.

Chapter-III gives the details of reforms measures and policy initiatives, if any, taken by the Department during the course of the year.

Chapter-IV covers the review of past performance during 2009-10 and performance of the year 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) of individual programmes/schemes in terms of targets already set.

Chapter-V gives the financial review covering trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/ Revised Estimate in recent years, including the current year. It also gives the position of outstanding utilization certificates, unspent balances and foreclosed projects.

Chapter-VI covers the performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of the Department.

Monitoring Mechanism

3. The Department of Land Resources places special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes being implemented all over the country. A comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes have been evolved. The salient features are as under:

- (i) The Guidelines of each scheme of the Department provide for an in-built monitoring mechanism so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation.
- (ii) Dedicated institutions with professional support at state level, district level and project level have been set up under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
- (iii) At Central level, Steering Committee has been constituted for administering IWMP with members from line departments of Central Government, National Rainfed Area Authority, technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, and State Governments.
- (iv) At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up.
- (v) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP.
- (vi) Periodical monitoring: The Department monitors the progress of works under pre-IWMP projects through the instruments of quarterly progress reports, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts, etc. Any further installment in a project is released only when the unspent balance is less than 50% of last installment released and satisfactory physical progress. The pre-IWMP projects are also monitored through the quarterly progress reports furnished by the States in the online Management Information System (MIS) operational on the departmental website www.dolr.nic.in. For IWMP projects, a new MIS is being developed with the help of National Informatics Centre.
- (vii) Mid-term evaluation: All the projects in which 45 % of project cost has been released by DoLR are required to be evaluated by an independent agency before release of further central assistance. Thus Mid-Term Evaluation Report (MTER) and Action Taken Report on the findings of the MTER are mandatory for release of next installment of central assistance.
- (viii) Regional Review meetings with State Government officers are held under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States.
- (ix) Officers, dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Head quarters & district, visit project areas to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.
- (x) With a view to monitor the quality in implementation of programmes of the Ministry including watershed programme, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted with Members of

Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(xi) Evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of Watershed Programmes at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.

(xii) GIS based monitoring: The Department has awarded a pilot project for technology support for developing GIS based monitoring system for the Department of Land Resources in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh Forest Department during July 2010. This will enable the Department to monitor the watershed programmes through GIS systems, on near-real time basis through map based visualization of the works undertaken in the field.

Information, Education & Communication

4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) has a vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making the development participatory through advocacy and by transferring requisite knowledge, expertise and techniques to the people.

5. The following five-pronged strategy that has been adopted by the Department would be continued to ensure maximum benefits of the programmes:

- Creating awareness about the programmes of the Department among all the stakeholders.
- Ensuring transparency in implementation of the programmes at the field level.
- Encouraging participation of the people in the development process.
- Ensuring strict vigilance and monitoring of the programmes of the Department.
- Promoting the concept of social audit and accountability.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three Area Development Programmes viz. Drought Prone areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96, based on the recommendations of a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Professor C.H.Hanumantha Rao, appointed in 1994 to appraise the impact of DPAP / DDP and suggest measures for improvement. Accordingly, the Guidelines were framed and made effective from 1st April 1995.

2. The Ministry of Rural Development set up another Technical Committee on DPAP, DDP and IWDP chaired by Shri S. Parthasarathy in 2005 to address major issues in watershed programmes and recommend viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. The Parthasarathy Committee Report-2006 analysed a wide range of statistics to show that the dry land farming has suffered neglect, even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau. The report concluded that the productivity of dry land agriculture needs to be developed if food security demands of the year 2020 are to be met. The report recommended that a greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas might hold the key to meet the challenge of food security in years to come.

3. Under the aegis of the Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in consultation with the concerned Ministries framed Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report, other Committee's observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** and launched in 2009-10. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning.

4. The Department also monitors implementation of land reforms measures and implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP) with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country. It also administers the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and is the nodal agency for National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

5. The following functions have been assigned to the Department of Land Resources as per the Allocation of Business Rules:

- Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.
- Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
- Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
- Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
- Land revenue, including assessment and collection of revenue, survey for revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
- Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
- National Wastelands Development Board.
- National Land Use and Wasteland Board Development Council
- Promotion of rural employment through wasteland development
- Promotion and production of fuel-wood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
- Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
- Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
- Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and Voluntary and non-Government agencies for waste land development.
- Drought Prone Area Programmes.
- Desert Development Programmes.

- The Registration Act (16 of 1908)
 - (i) National Mission on Bio-Diesel;
 - (ii) Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
 - (iii) Identification of non-forest wastelands in consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for Bio-fuel plant production”.
6. With a view to carrying out the above functions, the Department of Land Resources implements the following schemes:-
- Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
 - Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
 - Desert Development Programme (DDP)
 - Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
 - Computerization of Land Records
 - Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
 - Technology, Development, Extension & Training
 - Bio-fuels
 - National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
7. During 2011-12, the above functions are dealt with under following Heads:-
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional Support.
 - National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP)
 - Bio-fuels
 - National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

CHAPTER – II

Outcome Budget for 2011-12

The Outcome Budget is a mechanism to measure the development outcomes of all major programmes. The exercise is primarily meant at converting financial outlays into measurable and monitorable outcomes. It is a performance measurement tool that helps in better service delivery, decision making, evaluating programme performance and result and improving programme effectiveness. The Outcome Budget also aims at changing the outlook of the Department entrusted with the responsibilities of programmes execution by shifting the focus from `outlays' to measurable and monitorable `outcomes'.

2. The Scheme-wise details, wherever necessary, of Outcome Budget for 2011-12 are indicated in the attached **Statement**.

**Annual Plan (2011-12)
Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2011-12)**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Annual Plan 2011-12 (proposed)	Quantifiable Deliverables (Proposed)	Process/ Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional support, Capacity building, M&E, IEC, etc.	To increase productivity of the rainfed/degraded land through the process of IWMP.	2549.20	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 8.74 m ha. 2) Completion of 6800 projects. (DPAP : 3500, DDP : 3000 & IWDP : 300) 3) Complete covering of 4.75 m.ha. by the 6800 ongoing projects which will be completed during the year. (4) An area of about 1.678 M. ha. * will be treated.	Minimum One year	Achievement may be affected due to (i) Releasing funds to new projects is subject to sanction of projects by State Level Nodal Agencies. (ii) Delay in release of State Share (iii) Delay in preparation of DPRs with scientific inputs by the states. (iv) Delay in appointment and submission of evaluation reports.
		Total	2549.20			

* This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund to be released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2011-12.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2011-12)

Statement- (Contd.)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	150.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by survey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data on land records • Computerization of the registration process • Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration • Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography ➤ Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps ➤ Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps • Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials • Consultancies, workshops and studies • Changes in the legal framework • Creation of a "Society for Land Records Modernization and Titling: in the DoLR • Creation of Project Management Unit (PMU) in the States/UTs in the form of a Society under the NLRMP • Setting up of the National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) 	<p>(a) Citizen Services -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of land titles with maps to scale, • Issuing of land based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates, information for eligibility for development programmes, • Speedy and efficient property registration • Last mile connectivity to Tehsil • LAN & Citizen Service centre at Tehsil level <p>(b) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc, • Disaster management, • Civic amenities planning, • Wasteland Management, • Requisition and acquisition of land, and resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, • Development of roads, bridges, highways, rail lines, airports, telecommunication networks, and other utility mapping; • Land resources management; • Rural Development programmes such as PMGSY, NREGS, SGSY, etc. <p>(c) Input to private enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining location of new projects; • planning and managing transport and tourism circuits; laying pipelines, fibre-optic channels, mobile phone towers, etc.; • banking (location of branches/ field offices); etc. <p>(d) Preparedness towards title guarantee</p> <p>(e) Country/Land Use Planning</p>	Ongoing	Major portion of funds has been released under the programme for survey/resurvey operations. However, the States/UTs are taking time to finalize the strategy for carrying out survey/resurvey operations which is likely to affect the overall implementation of the programme.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2011-12)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/ Timeline s	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Monitoring the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	0.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell and the National Rehabilitation Commission under the Policy. • IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the policy.	One Year	

Annual Plan (2011-12)
Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2011-12)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Annual Plan (2011-12) (Proposed)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bio-fuel	(1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation. (2) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	0.30	The Cabinet has directed that further steps to carry out Impact Assessment Study of plantation work already undertaken, may be taken. Accordingly, the study is being undertaken.		

CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

I. WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

Completion of on-going projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP, proper funds utilization, monitoring of physical and financial performance have been the cause of concern for the Department of Land Resources. The Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Department have also expressed these concerns and recommended to the department to take effective measures with regard to performance monitoring of the projects.

2. Accordingly, the Department has taken various measures such as fixing timelines for completion of ongoing DPAP, DDP & IWDP projects, regional review meetings, visit of area officers & close monitoring of ongoing projects which are due for completion by concerned States. The details are as below:-

(i) The programmes of DPAP, DDP & IWDP have been consolidated into single modified programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10.

(ii) Dedicated institutions with professional support at state level, district level and project level have been set up under IWMP.

(iii) At Central level, Steering Committee has been constituted for administering IWMP with members from line departments of Central Government, National Rainfed Area Authority, technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations and State Governments.

(iv) At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up in all 28 States.

- (v) Regional Review meetings with State Government officers are held under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States.
- (vi) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP.
- (vii) A scheme of Area Officers has been implemented in the Department and the officers are visiting States for effective monitoring.
- (viii) Performance of the projects is monitored on quarterly basis by the Department. Mid Term Evaluation of the projects by an independent evaluator is mandatory after release of 45% of project cost. The Mid- term Evaluation Report reveals the physical outputs and outcomes of the project and only after analyzing and ascertaining the positive outputs commensurate with the project objectives, the next installment of funds is released for the project.
- (ix) For evaluation of IWMP projects, specific financial provisions have been made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 i.e. 1% of total project cost.
- (x) A web-based online system has been launched for monitoring of the pre-IWMP projects by direct on-line data entry for the watershed projects at three levels i.e. Department of Land Resources, State and DRDA / ZP. The quarterly physical and financial progress reports are entered by the DRDA / ZP. The on-line application aims at generating periodically performance linked updated data. Training has been imparted to concerned officials in most of these States.
- (xi) In order to give thrust to timely completion of the projects, States are informed to assess the status of projects and ensure timely completion of projects by claiming due instalments and also ensure the mandatory Mid-Term Evaluation of all the due projects conducted in time by independent evaluators and thereafter submit the claim for next installment.
- (xii) GIS based monitoring: The Department has awarded a pilot project for technology support for developing GIS based monitoring system for the Department of Land Resources in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh Forest Department during July 2010. This will enable the Department to monitor the watershed programmes through GIS systems, on near-real time basis through map based visualization of the works undertaken in the field.

(xiii) Monitoring of wastelands in the country: The Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space, has prepared Wastelands Atlas of India in 2000, 2005 and 2010. The extent of wastelands in the country was estimated to be 63.85 m ha, 55.27 m ha and 47.24 m ha respectively. The State-wise extent of wastelands in the country is at

Annexure-I.

II. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is striving for effective management of land records through the use of modern technology. It was administering up to 2007-08 two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR), and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Significant progress has been achieved through these schemes as 24 States/UTs have completed data entry of Record of Rights (RoRs), 13 States/UTs have stopped manual issue of RORs and 20 have accorded legal sanctity to the computerized copies of RoRs. Further, 14 States/UTs have placed the RoR data on websites 16 States/UTs are effecting mutations using computers. In addition, the States/UTs have taken steps for carrying out survey/resurvey operations and upgraded the training infrastructure by upgrading their survey/revenue training institutes.

2. A modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Program (NLRMP) was launched on 21st August, 2008 combining the key components of the aforesaid two schemes, adding new components such as integration of textual and spatial records, computerization of Registration and inter-connectivity between Revenue and Registration systems, firming up modern technology options for survey and core GIS.

3. The activities being supported under the NLRMPP, *inter alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.

4. The funding pattern under the programme is 100% Central funding for computerization of land records and training & capacity building, 90:10 between the Centre and the NE States and 50:50 for other States for survey/resurvey and modern record rooms and 90:10 between the Centre and the NE States and 25:75 for other States for computerization of registration. However, UTs are provided 100% Central assistance.

5. A major focus of the programme is on citizen services, such as providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes etc. Property owners would get access to their land records, as records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic and automated mutations and single-window service can be achieved under the programme. Further, the programme will be of immense usefulness to the governments – both Central and State Governments – in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as offering a comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information.

6. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. The activities to be undertaken under the programme are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.

7. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, DoLR with representatives from the Ministries/Departments of Home Affairs, Development of North-

Eastern Region, Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (SoI) on the Committee. The State/UT proposals received for release of funds under the programme are placed before the Committee for its consideration and funds are released to the States/UTs as per recommendations made by the Committee.

8. A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted to advise the DoLR and the States/UTs on issues related to implementation as well as on the technological aspects of the programme.

9. An “Advisory Committee on Legal Changes for Conclusive Titling in India” has been constituted under the Programme to, inter-alia, examine and suggest the changes required in the Registration Act and other land related laws to reach the untimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles.

10. Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the programme. Further, formats for Management Information System (MIS), Annual Action Plan/Detailed Project Report and State Perspective Plan have also been prepared and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned for monitoring and effective management of the programme. The National Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICSI) was entrusted the task for development of requisite software for making the MIS on-line. Accordingly, they have developed the base modules of the MIS for the NLRMP and hosted on the website.

11. As the NLRMP is a technology based hi tech program, training and capacity building on a large scale is required. So, to provide comprehensive training on all the components on the program, the NLRMP Centers/Cells are being established at Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Schools in each State/UT. So far 13 NLRMP Cells

have been sanctioned in various States. Further, funds are being provided to the Survey Training Institute of Survey of India at Hyderabad for organizing training for the staff of the States/UTs on survey/resurvey using modern equipments.

12. A National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) is also proposed at the central level. It will provide short term courses on the issues related to the NLRMP, land administration and land management to the senior and middle level officers of the States/UTs. Training of Trainers of the personnel from Administrative Training Institutes and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Schools will also be conducted by the NILAM. These personnel will provide further training in their respective Institutes to the lower level officers of the States/UTs. Diploma and Degree Courses on land administration and land management will also be conducted by the NILAM.

III. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007):

Provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people. Involuntary displacement of people may be caused by natural calamities also. Acquisition of land not only affects the people whose land has been acquired but those who are dependent for their livelihood on the acquired land. This has traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population, which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society.

2. For ensuring adequate rehabilitation, with the active participation of the affected families, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been formulated by the Department, which came into force with effect from 31st October, 2007. The objective of the Policy is minimizing displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives, to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of displaced persons.

The Policy provides for basic minimum requirements that must be addressed in respect of all projects leading to involuntary displacement. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or Agencies and other bodies shall have flexibility to put in place mechanisms for achieving greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the Policy. The Policy also applies to rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced on permanent basis due to other reasons.

3. For reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which the NRRP-2007 applies, the monitoring mechanism envisages constitution of a National Monitoring Committee to be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Land Resources, National Monitoring Cell to be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Oversight Committee for each major project in the Ministry/Department concerned of the appropriate Govt. and a National Rehabilitation Commission.

4. The salient features of the Policy are the following:

- Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for projects involving displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc;
- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabhas or public hearings made compulsory;
- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;

- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R&R Committee for each Project, to be headed by Administrator for R&R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal;
- National Rehabilitation Commission for external oversight.

IV. National Mission on Bio-Diesel (Demonstration phase)

In April 2003, a Committee of the Planning Commission recommended for setting up of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel and implementing the Programme in two phase, a demonstration phase followed by a self-sustaining Programme. Planning Commission accorded in principle approval for both activities.

As far as launching the Demonstration Phase of the National mission on Bio-Diesel is concerned, the proposal has since been processed through the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) at its meeting held on 9th October 2006. Subsequently, the proposal was considered by the CCEA at its meeting on 8th March 2007. The proposal was referred to the Group of Ministers (GoM) for further examination and recommendation.

Group of Ministers(GoM) recommended the demonstration phase of Bio-Diesel Programme in its meeting held on 24th February 2009 with following three conditions:-

- The demonstration phased can be taken up only after an assessment is carried out of the plantation work already undertaken in the country and positive feed back received and availability of budget.
- Research and Development work to be coordinated as proposed under the National Policy on Bio-fuels with allocations for R&D to be made under the budgets of the respective Ministries/ Departments and Agencies.
- The Policy Coordination Committee, as proposed in the proposal of MoRD, need not be setup in view of the policy coordination mechanisms already proposed in the National Policy on Bio-fuels.

The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave “in principle” approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. plantations of bio-diesel producing non-edible oilseeds species (Jatropha and Pongamia) on degraded forest land and waste land. As per the Cabinet decision, the Bio-diesel Mission has been given only “in principle” approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation and reduce country’s dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel. Now the Department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to Cabinet with clear finding about taking up demonstration phase of the programme. In this regard Expression of Interest (EoI) was called for from the various reputed agencies for assessment of Jatropha/pongamia plantation work already carried out in the country. Selection of agency has been done.

CHAPTER – IV

Past Performance of the Major Programmes/Schemes

I. Watershed Programme

The projects under the three Area Development Programmes viz. DDP, DPAP and IWDP were sanctioned by the Department on watershed basis since 1995-96 till 2006-07. While DPAP and DDP are implemented in the identified Blocks of identified Districts, based on moisture index and availability of irrigation, IWDP is implemented in Blocks not covered under DPAP and DDP. To give emphasis on completion of ongoing projects under these programmes, no new projects were sanctioned from 2007-08 onwards.

2. The programmes of DPAP, DDP & IWDP have been consolidated into single modified programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10. IWMP is being implemented following Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The ongoing projects of DPAP, DDP & IWDP sanctioned up to 10th Five Year Plan continue to be implemented in accordance with earlier guidelines. An allocation of Rs.2458 crore has been made for the programme for 2010-11.

3. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are at **Annexure-II** and **Annexure-III** respectively.

4 The details of the funds released during 2009-10 under DPAP, DDP & IWDP and IWMP are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Releases
DPAP	404.47
DDP	304.17
IWDP	465.90
IWMP	562.85

5. During 2010-11, an allocation of Rs.2458 crore has been made for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. Under IWMP, an amount of Rs. 1981.96 crore has been released to

various States upto 31.12.2010. Details of the funds released to various States/UTs during 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are given at **Annexure-IV**.

6. An outlay of Rs.2549.20 crore has been allocated for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' for 2011-12.

Statewise area of total wastelands in the country as per 'Wastelands Atlas of India, 2000, 2005 and 2010'

S. No.	State	Total wasteland area (million ha)		
		Wastelands Atlas, 2000	Wastelands Atlas, 2005	Wastelands Atlas, 2010
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.17	4.53	3.88
2	Bihar	0.59	0.54	0.68
3	Chhattisgarh	1.02	0.76	1.18
4	Goa	0.06	0.05	0.05
5	Gujarat	4.3	2.04	2.14
6	Haryana	0.37	0.32	0.24
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.16	2.83	2.25
8	Jammu & Kashmir	6.54	7.02	7.38
9	Jharkhand	1.59	1.12	1.17
10	Karnataka	2.08	1.35	1.44
11	Kerala	0.14	0.18	0.25
12	Madhya Pradesh	5.95	5.71	4.00
13	Maharashtra	5.34	4.93	3.83
14	Orissa	2.13	1.9	1.67
15	Punjab	0.22	0.12	0.1
16	Rajasthan	10.56	10.15	9.37
17	Tamil Nadu	2.3	1.73	0.91
18	Uttar Pradesh	2.27	1.7	1.1
19	Uttarakhand	1.61	1.61	1.28
20	West Bengal	0.57	0.44	0.2
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.83	1.82	0.57
22	Assam	2	1.4	0.88
23	Manipur	1.29	1.32	0.70
24	Meghalaya	0.99	0.34	0.39
25	Mizoram	0.40	0.45	0.60
26	Nagaland	0.84	0.37	0.48
27	Sikkim	0.35	0.38	0.33
28	Tripura	0.12	0.13	0.13
29	Union Territories	0.06	0.03	0.042
	Grand Total	63.85	55.27	47.242

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2009-10 (Full Year) (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional support, Capacity building, M&E, IEC, etc.	1) Increase in productivity of rainfed/degraded land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	1762.80#	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of 5.41 M. ha. 2) Completion of 2250 projects (50 IWDP, 1200 DPAP and 1000 DDP) 3) An area of about 2.71 M.ha will be covered.	Minimum One year	(1) An amount of Rs. 1762.64 Crore released for on-going projects under DPAP, DDP, IWDP, for sanction of new IWMP projects covering 6.31 million ha. and for professional support. (2) 4431 projects (2532 DPAP, 1703 DDP & 196 IWDP) have been completed. An area of 3.10 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects. (3) An area of about 2.81 M.ha. \$ has been covered under ongoing projects during the year.	
2	Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods projects (WORLP)	1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through people's participation in local decision making progress relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	57.00	Completion of 290 ongoing projects.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs. 57.00 crore released for the ongoing projects. (ii) 290 projects completed.	
		Grand Total					

Against the BE of Rs.1911 crore, RE of Rs. 1762.80 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2009-10

\$This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.12.2010	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional support, Capacity building, M&E, IEC, etc.	1) Increase in productivity of rainfed/degraded land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	2458	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 8.5 million ha. 2) Completion of 5250 projects. (DPAP : 2800, DDP : 2200 & IWDP : 250) 3) Closing of 2015 non performing projects. 4) Complete covering of 3.75 m.ha. by the 5250 ongoing projects which will be completed during the year. 5) An area of about 1.817 M. ha.* will be treated.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs.1981.96 crore released. (ii) New projects covering an area of 5.521 m.ha. have been sanctioned under IWMP. (iii) 4836 projects (2739 DPAP, 1961 DDP and 136 IWDP) have been completed. (iv) 318 non-performing projects have been formally closed.. In addition information about closing of 1080 projects has been received from states. However, complete documents for formal closing of these projects is awaited from States. (v) Complete covering of 3.136 m.ha. by completion of 4836 ongoing project. (vi) An area of about 1.316 m.ha. * has been treated under ongoing projects.	Achievement may be affected due to (i) Delay in submission of State Perspective & Strategic Plan (SPSP) & Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) by the States. (ii) Delay in preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) (iii) Delay in release of State Share (iv) Delay in appointment of evaluators and submission of Mid-Term evaluation reports.
		Grand Total	2458				

* This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2010-11 (as on 31.12.10).

Annexure-IV**STATE-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP) DURING 2010-11 (as on
31.12.2010)****(Rs. in crores)**

STATES	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWMP	Dedicat ed Institut ions	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5.76	19.06	12.53	119.81	0	157.16
Arunachal Pradesh	14.96	0	0	20.08	0	35.04
Assam	7.58	0	0	16.85	0	24.43
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.74	0.74
Chhattisgarh	5.98	11.34	0	50.38	0	67.70
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	13.25	10.96	28.63	149.19	0	202.03
Haryana	2.30	0	18.26	0	0.85	21.41
Himachal Pradesh	12.70	12.20	13.73	34.74	0	73.37
Jammu & Kashmir	1.60	7.02	19.98	0	0	28.60
Jharkhand	1.30	0	0	17.81	0	19.11
Karnataka	13.86	27.61	20.99	70.96	0	133.42
Kerala	5.07	0	0	4.22	0	9.29
Maharashtra	27.18	45.73	0	158.14	0	231.05
Madhya Pradesh	8.94	25.49	0	101.46	0	135.89
Manipur	8.82	0	0	8.30	0.89	18.01
Meghalaya	21.48	0	0	9.88	0	31.36
Mizoram	16.94	0	0	0	0	16.94
Nagaland	0	0	0	26.71	0	26.71
Orissa	9.97	20.89	0	73.47	0	104.33
Punjab	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.70
Rajasthan	4.17	15.99	86.70	254.61	0	361.47
Sikkim	0.84	0	0	1.14	0	1.98
Tamilnadu	6.70	8.97	0	60.15	0	75.82
Tripura	0	0	0	8.16	0	8.16
Uttar Pradesh	4.60	10.15	0	132.13	1.61	148.49
Uttarakhand	8.66	6.43	0	15.97	0	31.06
West Bengal	3.52	0	0	0	0	3.52
Total	206.88	221.84	200.82	1334.16	4.09	1967.79
Professional Support & Others						14.17
Grand Total	206.88	221.84	200.82	1334.16	4.09	1981.96

(a) INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Development of rainfed /degraded areas through participatory watershed approach is the focal area of the Government. Planning Commission and National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) framed Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report, other Committee's observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources.

2. Accordingly, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** and launched in 2009-10.

Objective:

3. The programme aims at fulfillment of the following objectives:

- Restoring the ecological balance
- Harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water
- Prevention of soil run-off
- Regeneration of natural vegetation
- Rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table
- Introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities, and
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods

Salient features of IWMP:

4. The salient features of IWMP in comparison with Hariyali Guidelines are as below:

S. No.	Contents	Existing provisions (Hariyali 2003)	Provisions under IWMP
1	Programmes	Three programmes IWDP, DPAP, DDP	Single Programme IWMP
2	Project Area	One micro-watershed (500 ha average size)	A cluster of micro-watersheds (1000 ha to 5000 ha)
3	Selection of watershed	Project area did not exclude assured irrigation area	Assured irrigation area excluded from project area
4	Cost per ha.	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 12,000 for plains and Rs.15,000 for difficult and hilly areas.
5	Central Share and State Share	75 : 25 for DPAP and DDP 92:8 for IWDP	90 : 10 for IWMP
6	Project Period	5 years	4 to 7 years
7	Number of Installments	5 (15%, 30%, 30%, 15%, 10%)	3 (20%, 50%, 30%)
8	Fund Allocation	Training & Community Mobilization 5% Admn. 10% Works 85%	Institution & Capacity building 5% Monitoring & Evaluation 2% Admn. 10% Works & Entry Point Activities 78% Consolidation 5%
9	Institutional Support	Weak Institutional arrangements	Dedicated Institutional Structures at Central, State, District, Project and Village level
11	Planning	No separate component	1% for DPR Preparation with scientific inputs
12	Monitoring & Evaluation	No separate budget provision for mid term & final evaluation	2% of project cost earmarked for Monitoring & Evaluation. Provision for evaluation after every phase of the project.
13	Sustainability	Weak mechanism with WDF as a tool	Consolidation Phase with WDF and livelihood component as a tool
14.	Livelihood	Not included	Included as a component

Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

5. Keeping in view the mandate of the Department of Land Resources and its watershed schemes, the following criteria are adopted for the allocation of target area among the States.

(i) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.

(ii) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.

(iii) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.

(iv) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.

(v) 10% mandatory allocation of North-Eastern States.

6. The IWMP is a Demand Driven programme. However, to cover all the States a minimum tentative allocation of area by following the above criteria is been made.

Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

7. Institutional set up under IWMP at different levels are as below:

(i) Ministry Level: A Steering Committee has been constituted at National Level under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) with members from Planning Commission, NRAA/ related Ministries/ Departments/ organizations including NGOs to administer the IWMP.

(ii) State Level: A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has been constituted with professional support. SLNA with professional support is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.

(iii) District Level: Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre at DRDA/ZP/nodal department has been created in all programme districts to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the district.

(iv) Project Level: Project would be supervised by Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Under Common Guidelines, 2008 both Government and Non-Government agencies may act as PIAs for providing technical back up for IWMP projects. Each PIA will have Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

(v) Village Level: Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. WC comprises of at least 10 members, half of which would be representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/ST community, women and landless. One member from WDT would also represent WC.

Achievements under IWMP

8. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. A total assistance of Rs. 61.37 crores has been released under Professional Support to 23 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions during 2009-10. During 2010-11, central assistance to a tune of Rs. 4.09 crore has been released (as on 31.12.10). State-wise details of assistance provided under institutional support during 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given at **Annexure-V**.

9. Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha has been set for XIth Five Year Plan. Against the target of 5.41 million ha for the year 2009-10, a total of 1324 projects covering an area of 6.310 million ha. has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 20 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2010-11 is 8.50 million ha. A total of 1155 projects covering an area of 5.521 million ha have been sanctioned by SLNAs. A total amount of Rs. 501.48 crores and Rs. 1334.16 crore have been released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.12.10), respectively, towards the central funds for the projects sanctioned under IWMP. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given at **Annexure-VI & VII** respectively.

Annexure-V

**INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT UNDER
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)
Details of funds released during 2009-10 and 2010-11
(as on 31.12.2010)**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.44	0
2	BIHAR	0	0.74
3	CHHATTISGARH	2.63	0
4	GOA	0	0
5	GUJARAT	3.87	0
6	HARYANA	0	0.85
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.20	0
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2.29	0
9	JHARKHAND	2.18	0
10	KARNATAKA	3.87	0
11	KERALA	0.76	0
12	MADHYA PRADESH	4.41	0
13	MAHARASHTRA	4.62	0
14	ORISSA	3.14	0
15	PUNJAB	1.04	0
16	RAJASTHAN	4.52	0
17	TAMIL NADU	3.66	0
18	UTTAR PRADESH	5.27	1.61
19	UTTARAKHAND	1.68	0
20	WEST BENGAL	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL for NNE	49.58	3.20
	NORTHEASTERN STATES		
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.54	0
22	ASSAM	3.71	0
23	MANIPUR	0	0.89
24	MEGHALAYA	1.31	0
25	MIZORAM	1.30	0
26	NAGALAND	1.65	0
27	SIKKIM	1.14	0
28	TRIPURA	1.14	0
	SUB-TOTAL for NE	11.79	0.89
	GRAND TOTAL	61.37	4.09

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)
Details of no. of projects, area, sanctioned and central funds
released during 2009-10

S.No	State	No. of projects	Area (in million ha)	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	110	0.473	30.68
2	BIHAR	0	0	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	41	0.209	13.69
4	GOA	0	0	0
5	GUJARAT	151	0.708	50.23
6	HARYANA	0	0	0
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	36	0.204	16.51
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	0
9	JHARKHAND	20	0.118	7.64
10	KARNATAKA	119	0.492	81.00
11	KERALA	0	0	0
12	MADHYA PRADESH	116	0.671	43.48
13	MAHARASHTRA	243	0.996	67.77
14	ORISSA	65	0.336	21.77
15	PUNJAB	6	0.035	2.29
16	RAJASTHAN	162	0.926	69.92
17	TAMIL NADU	50	0.260	16.17
18	UTTAR PRADESH	66	0.350	22.68
19	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0
20	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0
	Sub Total	1185	5.778	443.83
	NE STATES			
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13	0.068	5.45
22	ASSAM	57	0.221	32.53
23	MANIPUR	0	0	0
24	MEGHALAYA	18	0.030	2.43
25	MIZORAM	16	0.062	5.06
26	NAGALAND	22	0.106	8.56
27	SIKKIM	3	0.015	1.17
28	TRIPURA	10	0.030	2.45
	Sub Total	139	0.532	57.65
	Grand Total	1324	6.310	501.48

* New Projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10.

Annexure-VII

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP) Details of no. of projects, area, sanctioned and central funds released during 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

S.No	State	No. of projects	Area (Million ha)	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	171	0.741	119.81
2	BIHAR	0	0	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	71	0.284	50.38
4	GOA	0	0	0
5	GUJARAT	103	0.515	149.19
6	HARYANA	0	0	0
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	34.74
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	0
9	JHARKHAND	0	0	17.81
10	KARNATAKA	127	0.547	70.96
11	KERALA	10	0.052	4.22
12	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	101.46
13	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	158.14
14	ORISSA	62	0.35	73.47
15	PUNJAB	0	0	0
16	RAJASTHAN	207	1.222	254.61
17	TAMIL NADU	62	0.311	60.15
18	UTTAR PRADESH	183	0.897	132.13
19	UTTARAKHAND	39	0.204	15.97
20	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0
	Sub Total	1035	5.123	1243.04
	STATE			
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32	0.091	20.08
22	ASSAM	0	0	16.85
23	MANIPUR	27	0.128	8.30
24	MEGHALAYA	29	0.052	9.88
25	MIZORAM	0	0	0
26	NAGALAND	19	0.083	26.71
27	SIKKIM	3	0.014	1.14
28	TRIPURA	10	0.03	8.16
	Sub Total	120	0.398	91.12
	Grand Total	1155	5.521	1334.16

(b.) INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

Background

IWDP has been under implementation since 1989-90 and was transferred to Department of Land Resources (erstwhile Department of Waste Land Development) along with National Wasteland Development Board in July 1992. From 1st April 1995, the scheme is being implemented on watershed basis in accordance with the guidelines for watershed development.

2. Hariyali Guidelines launched w.e.f. 1.04.2003 aimed at empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), both administratively and financially, in implementation of watershed programmes. From 2007-08 onwards, no new projects are sanctioned under this scheme.

Objectives

3. The programme has the objectives of developing wastelands and degraded lands on watershed basis; improving socio-economic conditions of resource poor inhabiting the programme areas; restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources - land, water and vegetative cover; and encouraging the village community for sustained community action for operation and maintenance of assets created.

Coverage

4. The projects under the programme are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. The projects under the Programme are being implemented in 470 districts in all 28 States of the country.

Funding Pattern

5. Prior to 31.3.2000, watershed development projects under the programme were sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs.4000 per hectare. These were funded entirely by the Central Government. The cost norm has since been revised to Rs.6000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned after 1.4.2000. The funding of the projects is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of Rs.5500 per ha. and Rs.500 per ha. respectively. However, the old projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2000 continue to be funded entirely by the Central Government.

Achievement/Outputs during 2009-10 & 2010-11

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed for 2009-10 & 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are at **Annexure - VIII & IX** respectively.

Physical Performance

7. Under IWDP, 1877 watershed projects covering an area of 10.722 M. ha. with a total cost of about Rs. 6067.58 crores were sanctioned upto 31.12.2010. Out of these, the final installment of central share for 607 projects has been released.

8. The State-wise details regarding the number of IWDP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are given in **Annexure-X**.

Financial Performance

9. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2010) are given in **Annexure-XI**.

10. During the year 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010), the details of state-wise funds released is given at **Annexure-IV** above.

11. As IWDP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs. 2458 crores was approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2010-11.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2009-10

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	1762.80*	(i) Completion of 50 projects. (ii) Area of completed projects is 0.25 M.Ha.	Minimum one year	(i) An amount of Rs.465.90 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 196 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.98 M.ha. by completion of 196 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.856** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.1762.80 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2009-10.

** This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements (As on 31.12.2010)	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	2458.00*	(i) Completion of 250 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.25 M.ha. by completion of 250 ongoing projects (iii) An area of about 0.598** M.ha. covered during the year.	Minimum one year	(i) An amount of Rs.200.82 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 136 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.786 M.ha. by completion of 136 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.365** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.2458 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2010-11.

** This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2010-11.

Annexure-X

PROJECTS SANCTIONED (IN NO.S) UNDER IWDP PROGRAMME DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2010-11 (AS ON 31.12.2010)														
NO NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING FROM 2007 TO 2010)														
S. No.	Name of the States	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	Total projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	5	6	4	7	10	2	10	10	24	20	102
2	Bihar	1						1		9	9	22	23	65
3	Chattisgarh	1					4	6		8	9	21	21	70
4	Goa									2		2		4
5	Gujarat		1	1	6	6	7	6		11	9	21	16	84
6	Haryana	1		2			1	3		4	4	7	4	26
7	Himachal Pradesh			2	2	5	8	7		8	2	21	8	63
8	Jammu & Kashmir			1	2			4		1	4	16	9	37
9	Jharkhand					1	2	1		6	4	6	5	25
10	Karnataka			4	5	5		8	1	9	10	22	22	86
11	Kerala	1					2			3		18	5	29
12	Maharashtra			1	3	5	7	4		9	10	14	31	84
13	Madhya Pradesh		1	5	2	11	9	10	1	16	14	29	26	124
14	Orissa		2	6	6	1	6	9		7	9	22	21	89
15	Punjab		1					3			4	8	1	17
16	Rajasthan	1	1	2	1	8	9	7		9	9	21	22	90
17	Tamil Nadu		1	1	1	8	9	4		11	10	27	10	82
18	Uttar Pradesh		8	7	7	9	3	7		13	13	25	38	130
19	Uttaranchal			1			4	6	4	3	6	17	10	51
20	West Bengal							1		2	4	11	11	29
	Total	7	17	38	41	63	78	97	8	141	140	354	303	1287
NORTH - EASTERN STATES														
1	Arunachal Pradesh				1			1	8	10	11	35	79	145
2	Assam			1		3	11	10	15	14	35	23	37	149
3	Manipur			3	3	1		1	6	5	7	8	9	43
4	Meghalaya					2	5			7	7	45	46	112
5	Mizoram						7	5	5	5	5	17	8	52
6	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	7	5	5	5	3	42
7	Sikkim		1	2	1	2	1	2		3	4	5	4	25
8	Tripura							4			7	5	6	22
	Total	1	2	7	7	10	29	28	41	49	81	143	192	590
	G. Total	8	19	45	48	73	107	125	49	190	221	497	495	1877

**Year-wise release of funds under IWDP scheme
since 1995-96 till 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010)**

Year	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
1995-96	1.77
1996-97	8.52
1997-98	36.23
1998-99	50.33
1999-00	75.91
2000-01	121.22
2001-02	167.87
2002-03	207.97
2003-04	306.18
2004-05	334.42
2005-06	486.32
2006-07	484.27
2007-08	516.52
2008-09	670.83
2009-10	465.90
2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)	206.88
TOTAL	4141.14

(c) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

India predominantly characterized by a tropical monsoon climate, has a large variability in rainfall both in space and time scale. Consequently, India has been experiencing frequent droughts or floods in the country. Droughts in India are mainly the result of failure of rains from South-West monsoon. The drought prone areas of the country are characterized by large human and cattle populations living in rural areas, putting heavy pressure on the already degraded natural resources for food, fodder and fuel. The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in ground water levels due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers.

2. In order to address specific problems of drought prone areas, DPAP is being implemented on watershed basis from 1995 onwards. No new projects have been sanctioned under this programme w.e.f. 2007-08.

Objective

3. The objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse impact of drought on the production of crops, productivity of land, availability of water, livestock and human resources thereby ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas.

Coverage

4. At present DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States, as detailed below:

Sl.No.	States	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	Identified Area in M. Ha.	Project area in M. Ha.
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218	2.121
2	Bihar	6	30	0.9533	0.2715
3	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801	0.580
4	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938	1.222
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	0.3319	0.206
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6	22	1.4705	0.280
7	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843	0.7975
8	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332	1.185
9	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101	1.6335
10	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473	1.808
11	Orissa	8	47	2.6178	0.6595
12	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968	0.5535
13	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416	0.811
14	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698	0.8885
15	Uttaranchal	7	30	1.5796	0.423
16	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594	0.2795
	Total	195	972	74.5913	13.7195

Funding Pattern

5. Till March 1999, the funds were shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Governments. However, with effect from 1st April 1999, the funding is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and State Government. The projects of 500 ha. are sanctioned under the programme. With effect from 1.4.2000, uniform cost norms @ Rs.6,000/- per ha. have been introduced. These norms are applicable to projects sanctioned during and after 2000-2001. In respect of earlier projects sanctioned up to 1999-2000, the pre-revised cost norms are applicable.

Achievement/Outputs during 2009-10 and 2010-11

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed 2009-10 & 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are at **Annexure - XII & XIII** respectively.

Physical Performance

7. Under DPAP, 27,439 watershed projects covering an area of 13.72 M. ha. with a total cost of about 7,364 crores were sanctioned upto 2006-07. Out of these, 14,498 projects have been completed / closed (as on 31.12.2010).

8. From 2007 onwards, no new projects have been sanctioned under DPAP. Earlier sanctioned projects are being implemented in accordance with the earlier Guidelines. The State-wise details regarding the number of DPAP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2006-07 are given in **Annexure-XIV**

Financial Performance

9. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are given at **Annexure-XV**.

10. During the year 2010-11, the details of State-wise release of central funds are given at **Annexure-IV** above.

11. As DPAP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs. 2458 crores had been approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2010-11.

Annexure-XII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2009-10

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, if any Achievements / Outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of rainfed/degraded areas (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources	1762.80*	Completion of 1200 projects (500 ha. each) sanctioned in earlier years.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs 404.47 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 2532 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.266 M.ha. by completion of 2532 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.905** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.1762.80 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2009-10.

** This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10.

Annexure-XIII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.2010)	Reasons for shortfall, if any Achievements / Outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of rainfed/degraded areas (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources	2458*	(i) Completion of 2800 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.4 M.ha. by completion of 2800 ongoing projects (iii) An area of about 0.731** M.ha. covered during the year.	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs 221.84 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 2739 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.3695 M.ha. by completion of 2739 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.493** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.2458 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2010-11

** This includes area covered under projects for which last installment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2010-11 (as on 31.12.10).

Details of State-wise and year-wise projects sanctioned under DPAP during the period 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

State	Year												
	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Batch →	1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Har-I	Har-II	Har-III	Har-IV	
A.P	527	60	321	700	587	314	166	291	287	287	342	360	4242
Bihar	101	0	0	0	0	28	46	60	60	68	90	90	543
Chh.garh	234	0	0	0	0	197	106	116	116	116	135	140	1160
Gujarat	275	100	19	55	230	329	110	241	250	250	290	295	2444
H.P.	33	21	0	0	17	77	40	50	40	40	47	47	412
J & K	-	0	10	22	0	132	44	66	66	66	77	77	560
Jharkhand	263	0	0	0	19	200	173	164	200	200	234	142	1595
Karnataka	406	0	0	0	248	266	245	221	227	227	265	265	2370
M.P.	661	0	0	0	265	657	238	265	269	269	310	333	3267
M.rashtra	818	0	0	0	219	588	296	300	296	303	360	436	3616
Orissa	192	0	0	0	0	111	221	160	146	146	170	173	1319
Rajasthan	182	0	0	0	18	271	96	113	96	96	115	120	1107
T.N.	297	0	0	103	299	0	61	144	160	160	190	208	1622
U.P.	282	99	56	0	286	93	92	158	160	160	190	201	1777
Utt.chal	117	0	0	0	90	58	90	97	90	90	105	109	846
W.B.	135	0	0	0	0	60	28	32	72	72	80	80	559
Total	4523	280	406	880	2278	3381	2052	2478	2535	2550	3000	3076	27439

Note: No new projects were sanctioned under DPAP from 2007-08 onwards.

Annexure-XV

Year-wise release of funds under DPAP since 1995-96 till 2010-11

Year	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)
1995-96	118.92
1996-97	109.95
1997-98	100.77
1998-99	72.99
1999-2000	95.00
2000-2001	190.00
2001-2002	209.52
2002-2003	250.02
2003-2004	294.99
2004-2005	299.99
2005-2006	353.18
2006-2007	359.00
2007-2008	383.48
2008-09	448.30
2009-10	404.47
2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)	221.84
Total	3912.42

(c) Desert Development Programme

Due to increase in human and livestock population in desert areas, the natural resources of the region are under great stress. The major problems of desert areas are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in ground water table. All these factors account for diminishing productivity of land and loss of natural resources. On the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, the Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started in the year 1977-78 both in the hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. From 1995-96 onwards DDP has been implemented on watershed basis and the coverage of programme extended to another six districts of Karnataka and one district in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Under "HARIYALI" Guidelines, 2003, some amendments have been carried out giving more powers to Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayats. These Guidelines are applicable to projects sanctioned from 1.04.2003.

Objectives

3. The objectives of the programme are to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification; to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity; and to implement development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

4. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks are as below:

S. No.	Name of the State	District	Blocks	Identified Area in M. Ha.	Project area in M.Ha.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	1.9136	0.527
2	Gujarat	6	52	5.5424	1.531
3	Haryana	7	45	2.0542	0.5945
4	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	3.5107	0.276
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	9.6701	0.3645
6	Karnataka	6	22	3.2295	0.791
7	Rajasthan	16	85	19.8744	3.789
	Total	40	235	45.7949	7.873

Funding Pattern

5. The DDP is a Centrally Sponsored Programme and funds are directly released to DRDAs/ZPs for implementation of the programme both by the Central and State Governments. With effect from 1.4.1999, the total costs of watershed projects sanctioned to the State is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. However, the projects sanctioned before 1.4.1999 continued to be funded on the old pattern as per the following details:

SI. No.	Type of Areas	Central Share	State Share
1.	Hot Arid (Non-Sandy) Areas	75%	25%
2.	Hot Arid (Sandy) Areas	100%	-
3.	Cold Arid Areas	100%	-

6. Upto 31.3.2000, the cost norm for watershed projects under the programme in Hot Arid (Sandy) Areas and Cold Arid Areas was Rs. 5,000 per hectare. For Hot Arid (Non-Sandy) Areas, the norm was Rs.4,500 per hectare. However, the cost norm has been revised to Rs. 6,000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned during 2000-2001 and thereafter. The old projects will continue to be implemented on the old cost norms.

Achievement / Outputs during 2009-10 & 2010-11

7. The position regarding achievements / outputs with reference to outlays / targets fixed for 2008-09 & 2009-10 are at **Annexure-XVI** and **Annexure-XVII** respectively.

Programme Performance

8. Under DDP, 15,746 watershed projects covering an area of 7.873 million hectares with a total cost of Rs.4487.12 crores were sanctioned up to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010). Out of these 8977 projects have been completed/closed.

9. During 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010), no new projects have been sanctioned under DDP. Earlier sanctioned projects will be implemented in accordance with the earlier Guidelines. The State-wise details of watershed projects sanctioned during the period 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) are given in **Annexure-XVIII**.

Financial Performance

10. The Central funds released (Year-wise) under the programme are given in **Annexure-XIX**.

11. During the year 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009), Rs. 224.33 crores has been released to programme States. Details of State-wise releases are given at **Annexure-IV** above.

12. DDP stands merged with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). An outlay of Rs.2458 crore has been approved for 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' including professional support for 2010-11.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2009-10

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, If any Achievements/ Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in productivity of degraded land identified under DDP • Increase in income of rural household • Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes. 	1762.80*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 1000 projects (500 ha each) sanctioned in earlier years. 	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs.304.17 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 1703 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.852 M.ha. by completion of 1703 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.68** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.1762.80 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2009-10

** This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timeline	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.10)	Reasons for shortfall, If any Achievements/ Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in productivity of degraded land identified under DDP • Increase in income of rural household • Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes. 	2458*	(i)2200 projects have been completed. (ii)Complete covering of 1.10 M.ha. by completion of 2200 ongoing projects. (iii) An area of about 0.487**m.ha covered during the year.	Minimum one year.	(i)An amount of Rs.200.82 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii)1961 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.98 M.ha. by completion of 1961 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.459** M.ha. covered during the year.	

*An outlay of Rs.2458 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2010-11

** This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2010-11 (as on 31.12.10).

Annexure -XVIII

State wise details of Watershed project sanctioned under DDP during the period 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)

S. No	Name of the State	Year												Total
		95-96 I	96-97 II	97-98 III	98-99 IV	99-00 V	00-01 VI	01-02 VII	02-03 VIII	03-04 Har-I	04-05 Har-II	05-06 Har-III	06-07 Har-IV	
1	Andhara Pradesh	96	10	00	100	96	60	80	110	110	110	134	148	1,054
2	Gujarat	345	00	00	100	250	400	304	277	298	298	370	420	3,062
3	Haryana	107	6	00	100	76	144	100	121	118	118	140	159	1,189
4	Himachal Pradesh	80	00	00	00	48	75	95	73	49 A	38	46	48	552
5	Jammu & Kashmir	94	49	36	00	96	73	111	77	41	40	50	62	729
6	Karnataka	130	00	00	100	51	226	160	165	166	166	198	220	1,582
7	Rajasthan	841	00	00	00	883*	681#	509\$	779^	780**	830AA	1062@	1213\$\$	7,578
TOTAL		1,693	65	36	400	1,500	1,659	1,359	1,602	1,562	1,600	2,000	2,270	15,746

Note: No new projects were sanctioned under DDP from 2007-08 onwards.

Note: A project under DDP generally covers an area of 500 hectares.

- * Includes 614 special projects for sand dune stabilization , shelterbelt plantations etc. during 1999-2000.
- # Includes 293 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2001.
- \$ Include 264 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2002.
- ^ Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2001.
- ** Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2003-2004.
- A Includes 11 special projects sanctioned to the cold desert areas of Lahaul & Spiti districts.
- AA Includes 387special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2004-2005.
- @ Includes 498 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2005-2006.
- \$\$ Includes 572 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2006-2007

Annexure – XIX

Year- wise release of funds under DDP Since 1995-96 to 2010-11

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1995-96	101.00
1996-97	65.37
1997-98	70.01
1998-99	79.80
1999-00	84.99
2000-01	134.98
2001-02	149.88
2002-03	184.99
2003-04	214.80
2004-05	214.99
2005-06	267.98
2006-07	269.00
2007-08	265.44
2008-09	395.96
2009-10	304.17
2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010)	200.82
Total	3004.18

II. Centrally sponsored scheme for Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

With the aim of removing inherent flaws in the existing land records system and bringing efficiency, transparency and easy accessibility to the system of land records, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was launched in 1988-89. Pilot projects were initiated in 8 districts, one each in 8 States, and the scheme was subsequently extended to the rest of the country.

2. Upto 2007-08, 583 districts in the country were covered under the programme. Also funds were provided to the States/UTs for setting up data centres at tehsils/taluk, sub-division and districts. Since inception of the scheme, the Ministry released Rs. 586.60 crore as on 31.03.2008. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs.431.35 crore which is approximately 74% of the total funds released.

3. The scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) has been merged with the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) during 2008-2009.

III. Centrally sponsored scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR)

The Centrally sponsored scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) was started in 1987-88 with the objective of helping the States in updating & maintenance of land records, strengthening & modernizing revenue machinery, carrying out survey & settlement operations and strengthening training infrastructure. Funding under the scheme was on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The Union Territories were provided full Central assistance.

2. Funds were provided under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. As on 31.3.2008, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore were released to the States/UTs as Central Share. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 349.30 crore which is about 73% of the total funds released.

3. The scheme of SRA&ULR has also been merged with the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) during 2008-2009.

IV. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

The Department was administering two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) up to 2007-08. During 2008-09, a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Program (NLRMP) was launched combining the key components of the aforesaid two schemes, adding new components such as integration of textual and spatial records, computerization of Registration and inter-connectivity between Revenue and Registration systems, firming up modern technology options for survey and core GIS.

2. The activities being supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.
3. The activities to be undertaken under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.
4. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country.
5. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources and the State/UT proposals received for release of funds are placed before the Committee.

Achievement/Outputs during 2009-10 and 2010-11:

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlay/target fixed for 2009-10 & 2010-11 are at **Annexure-XX** and **Annexure-XXI** respectively.
7. During 2009-10, the allocation under the NLRMP was Rs.400 crores which was reduced to Rs.199.99 crore at the Revised Estimates State. The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and recommended release of Rs.298.09 crore to the States/UTs . Against the recommended amount, Rs.195.44 crore was released to 18 States/UTs for covering 72 more districts and for creation of six NLRMP Centres/Cells in the Revenue/Survey Training Institutes of States/UTs of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Lakshdweep for continuous training of the staff/officers involved in implementation of the programme. The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released under the programme are given in **Annexure-XXII**.
8. During the current financial year, as on 15.2.2011, funds to the tune of Rs.96.19 crore have been released to the States/UTs towards balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2009-10, creation of seven NLRMP Cells in the Administrative/Revenue/Survey Training Institutes of the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh (2 Nos.) and for covering 26 more districts in the States of Assam (7 Nos.), Bihar (5 Nos.), Chhattisgarh (3 Nos.), Gujarat (5 Nos.), Mizoram (1 Nos.), Nagaland (2 Nos.) and Punjab (3 Nos.) under the programme. A statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee towards central share and funds released to the States/UTs is at **Annexure-XXIII**.

9. Since 2008-09, funds to the tune of Rs.480.39 crore have been released to 27 States/UTs for coverage of 167 Districts and for creation of 13 NLRMP Cells/Centres under the NLRMP.

10. Keeping in view the nature of the activities undertaken under the scheme, earmarking budget exclusively for women has not been possible. However, provision for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan has been made under the programme during 2011-12.

11. An outlay of Rs.150.00 crore has been approved for 2011-12 for the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) which **includes** Rs.15.00 crore for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs.24.75 crore for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

V. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007):

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 was published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The NRRP- 2007 has been formulated with the objective of minimizing displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives, ensure adequate rehabilitation packages and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of displaced persons and also to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of and ensuring affirmative State action for weaker segments of society, specially members of SCs and STs and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity.

2. The provisions of the NRRP- 2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP- 2007. The Principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason.

3. For reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which the NRRP-2007 applies, the monitoring mechanism, inter-alia, envisages constitution of a National Monitoring Committee to be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Land Resources, National Monitoring Cell to be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India. Accordingly, the National Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources. Further, orders for creation of 9 (nine) posts for setting up the National Monitoring Cell have been issued on 6th January, 2011. However, the Cell is not yet functional.

4. A provision of Rs.2.00 crore was made for the year 2009-10 under the NRRP, 2007. During the current financial year the provision is Rs.1.00 crore. The Statement of Outlays and Outcomes may be seen at **Annexure-XXIV** and **Annexure-XXV**.

5. A provision of Rs.0.50 crore has been provided for the year 2011-12 for monitoring of the R & R Policy, 2007.

Miscellaneous Activities not having financial implications:

In addition to the implementation of the aforesaid Schemes, the Department of Land Resources also monitors the progress of various land reform measures like distribution of ceiling surplus land and Bhoodan land alienation and restoration of tribal land, etc. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received on distribution of ceiling surplus land from States/UTs are examined and published. On implementation of the land ceiling laws, since inception of the programme till September, 2010, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 72.66 lakh acre, out of which about 64.08 lakh acre have been taken possession, 50.92 lakh acre have been distributed to 56.47 lakh beneficiaries of whom 39 per cent. belong to Scheduled Castes and 15 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes. An area of 6.68 lakh acre is involved in litigation.

Renewed focus on Land Reforms:

Land reforms related issues have been considered by Govt. of India at the highest level. In order to evolve a comprehensive policy on the matter, two very high level bodies have been formed as below:

i) “Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms” under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development, and

ii) “National Council for Land Reforms” under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

The Committee has submitted its report for consideration of the National Council. As recommendations made by the Committee relate to the State Governments/UT Administrations and also the concerned Central Ministries, the Report was sent to the State Governments and the concerned Central Govt. Ministries for their views/comments on such issues as they are concerned with.

In the mean time, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before they are placed for consideration of the “National Council for Land Reforms”. Accordingly, the recommendations of the Committee are being considered by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) and five meetings of the CoS have been held so far. However, all the recommendations have not been considered by the CoS so far.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2010 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2010:

With a view to give a statutory backing to the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP- 2007), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 were developed on the lines of the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and were introduced in the Parliament during Winter Session of 2007. The Bills were referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination. Accordingly, the Bills were examined and reports on them were submitted by the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The official amendments to these Bills were developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. The Bills were considered and passed by Lok Sabha in its sitting held on 25th February, 2009 and referred to Rajya Sabha for consideration. However, the bills lapsed due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.

2. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 were drafted by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. These were considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.7.2009 and approved for their introduction in the Lok Sabha. Accordingly, introduction of the Bills in the Parliament is consideration of the Government.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2009-10)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col.5	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, as is the case with Australia, New Zealand, the UK, etc., and also developing countries like Kenya, Thailand, etc. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	400.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by survey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data on land records • Computerization of the registration process • Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration • Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography ➤ Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps ➤ Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps • Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials • Consultancies, workshops and studies • Changes in the legal framework 	<p>(a) Citizen Services -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of rights with maps to scale, • Issuing of land based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates, information for eligibility for development programmes, • Speedy and efficient property registration • Last mile connectivity to Tehsils • LAN & Citizen Service centres at Tehsil level <p>(c) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc, • Disaster management, • Civic amenities planning, • Wasteland Management, • Requisition and acquisition of land, and resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, • Development of roads, bridges, highways, rail lines, airports, telecommunication networks, and other utility mapping; • Land resources management; • Rural Development programmes such as PMGSY, NREGS, SGSY, etc. <p>c) Input to private enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining location of new projects; • planning and managing transport and tourism circuits; laying pipelines, fibre-optic channels, mobile phone towers, etc.; • banking (location of branches/ field offices); etc. <p>(d) Preparedness towards title guarantee</p>	Ongoing	Proposals received from States/UTs were considered by the Committee, constituted under the NLRMP to consider proposals for release of funds, and funds to the tune of Rs. 298.09 crores were recommended for release towards Central share to 15 States/UTs covering 72 districts and 6 NLRMP Cells/Centres Against the sanctioned amount, Rs.195.44 crores was released as the first installment (75% of total Central share) and balance funds of first instalment released during 2008-09.	The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the programme, formats for MIS, State Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan/DPR were prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Program me	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements with reference to Col. 5 (As on 15.2.2011)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)"	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, as is the case with Australia, New Zealand, the UK, etc., and also developing countries like Kenya, Thailand, etc. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	200.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by survey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data on land records • Computerization of the registration process • Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration • Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography ➤ Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps ➤ Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps • Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials • Consultancies, workshops and studies • Changes in the legal framework 	<p>(a) Citizen Services -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of rights with maps to scale, • Issuing of land based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates, information for eligibility for development programmes, • Speedy and efficient property registration • Last mile connectivity to Tehsils • LAN & Citizen Service centres at Tehsil level <p>(b) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc, • Disaster management, • Civic amenities planning, • Wasteland Management, • Requisition and acquisition of land, and resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, • Development of roads, bridges, highways, rail lines, airports, telecommunication networks, and other utility mapping; • Land resources management; • Rural Development programmes such as PMGSY, NREGS, SGSY, etc. <p>(c) Input to private enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining location of new projects; • planning and managing transport and tourism circuits; laying pipelines, fibre-optic channels, mobile phone towers, etc.; • banking (location of branches/ field offices); etc. <p>(d) Preparedness towards title guarantee</p>	Ongoing	<p>i) Proposals received from States/UTs have been placed before the Committee, constituted under the NLRMP, to consider proposals for release of funds. Funds to the tune of Rs. 128.36 crore have been recommended by the Committee for release towards Central share in respect of 13 States/UTs. Against the sanctioned amount, Rs.96.19 crore has been released as first installment for covering 26 more districts under the programme, creating 7 NLRMP Cells in Revenue/Survey/Administrative Training Institutes of the States for providing continuous training to staff/officers of the States/UTs on the components of the NLRMP and balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2009-10.</p> <p>ii) Rs.0.53 crore has been released to the Survey Training Institute (STI) of Survey of India at Hyderabad for organizing training for staff of States/UTs on survey/resurvey using modern technology.</p> <p>iii) The draft Land Titling Bill, 2010 was circulated to the Central Ministries/Depts., States/UTs and other agencies concerned for obtaining their comments.</p> <p>iv) The EFC Memo on the setting up of the National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) has been finalized and is being circulated for obtaining comments.</p>	

ANNEXURE - XXII

State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount towards Central share	Funds released towards Central share as 1st instalment (75% of the total sanctioned amount)
1	Assam	2408.07	1806.12
2	Bihar	961.063	720.80
3	Chhattisgarh	738.486	553.86
4	Haryana	1833.255	1374.94
5	Himachal Pradesh	196.07	326.82*
6	Kerala	934.388	700.79
7	Madhya Pradesh	9463.641	4168.04
8	Maharashtra	1051.705	788.78
9	Meghalaya	256.43	192.32
10	Orissa	1956.305	1467.22
11	Rajasthan	5202.584	3901.94
12	Uttar Pradesh	94.50	70.86
13	West Bengal	4352.713	3264.54
14	A & Nicobar Islands		28.39@
15	D & N Haveli		33.68
16	Daman & Diu	138.295	103.72
17	Lakshadweep	221.88	4.21**
18	Puducherry		36.93@
Grand Total		29809.385	19543.96

* includes Rs.229.38 lakh towards balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2008-09.

** Part payment of 1st instalment

@ Balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2008-09.

ANNEXURE - XXIII

State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released during 2010-11

As on 15.02.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount towards Central share	Funds released towards Central share as 1st instalment
1	Assam	439.50	329.625
2	Bihar	1797.112	387.98
3	Chhattisgarh	1614.275	414.705
4	Gujarat	5719.27	3431.56
5	Haryana	264.10	198.08
6	Madhya Pradesh	170.25	3031.83*
7	Mizoram	539.526	323.72
8	Nagaland	466.48	181.625
9	Orissa	196.07	147.05
10	Punjab	976.025	585.613
11	Tripura	258.37	155.02
12	Uttar Pradesh	374.28	224.568
13	A & N Islands	20.25	12.15
14	D & N Haveli		33.68@
15	Lakshadweep		162.20*
Grand		12835.500	9619.406

* Includes balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2009-10.

@ Against the amount of Rs.44.90 lakh sanctioned during 2008-09.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. col. 5	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Monitoring the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	2.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. • IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the Scheme.	One Year	Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the NRRP, 2007 could not be finalized. Further, as the R & R Bill & the LA (Amendment) Bill are yet to be passed by the Parliament, IEC activities could not be initiated.	

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2010-11)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5) as on 15.2.2011	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Monitoring the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. • IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the scheme.	One Year	Orders for creation of 9 (nine) posts for setting up the National Monitoring Cell under the NRRP, 2007 have been issued on 6 th January, 2011. However, the Cell is not yet functional. Accordingly, expenditure has not been incurred. Further, as the R&R Bill and LA (Amendment) Bill are yet to be passed by the Parliament, IEC activities have not been initiated.	

VI. National Mission on Bio-Diesel (Demonstration phase)

In April 2003, a Committee of the Planning Commission recommended for setting up of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel and implementing the Programme in two phase, a demonstration phase followed by a self-sustaining Programme. Planning Commission accorded in principle approval for both activities.

As far as launching the Demonstration Phase of the National mission on Bio-Diesel is concerned, the proposal has since been processed through the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) at its meeting held on 9th October 2006. Subsequently, the proposal was considered by the CCEA at its meeting on 8th March 2007. The proposal was referred to the Group of Ministers (GoM) for further examination and recommendation.

Group of Ministers(GoM) recommended the demonstration phase of Bio-Diesel Programme in its meeting held on 24th February 2009 with following three conditions:-

- The demonstration phased can be taken up only after an assessment is carried out of the plantation work already undertaken in the country and positive feed back received and availability of budget.
- Research and Development work to be coordinated as proposed under the National Policy on Bio-fuels with allocations for R&D to be made under the budgets of the respective Ministries/ Departments and Agencies.
- The Policy Coordination Committee, as proposed in the proposal of MoRD, need not be setup in view of the policy coordination mechanisms already proposed in the National Policy on Bio-fuels.

The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave “in principle” approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. plantations of bio-diesel producing non-edible oilseeds species (Jatropha and Pongamia) on degraded forest land and waste land. As per the Cabinet decision, the Bio-diesel Mission has been given only “in principle” approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation and reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel. Now the Department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to Cabinet with clear finding about taking up demonstration phase of the programme. In this regard Expression of Interest (EoI) was called for from the various reputed agencies for assessment of Jatropha/pongamia plantation work already carried out in the country. Selection of agency has been done.

Achievement/ output during 2009-10& 2010-11

The position regarding achievements/ outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed for 2009-10 & 2010-11 are at Annexure-XXVI & XXVII.

During 2009-10, a budgetary provision of Rs. 30.00 crore was made for the Bio-fuels programme. However no funds were released to states because of the pending of approval of the Cabinet on the establishment of National Mission on Bio-fuel.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been allocated for 2010-11. However, no funds are released so far because project has not yet been launched.

Annexure-XXVI

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for (2009-10)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay (2009-10)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/Timelines	Achievement w.e.t. Col. (5)	Reasons for shortfall, if any achievements / outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bio-fuel	(1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation. (2) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	30.00 (BE) & 0.20 (RE)				No funds were released because mission could not be approved.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for (2010-11)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Annual Plan (2010-11)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bio-fuel	(1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation. (2) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	1.00	The project has not yet been launched finally.		

VII. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION & TRAINING (TDET)

This scheme was launched in 1993-94 to promote the development of cost effective and proven technologies for reclamation of various categories of wasteland. Objectives of the scheme include:-

- Development of database for wastelands.
- Operationalization of appropriate, cost effective and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland and
- Dissemination of research finding and appropriate technologies for promoting wasteland development.

2. The scheme is being implemented through ICAR Institutes, State Agriculture Universities, District Rural Development Agencies and Government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organization backup. Successful implementation of the scheme is expected to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.

3. Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wasteland owned by government, public sector undertakings, universities, Panchayats etc. in case projects include the development of wastelands of private farmers and corporate bodies, the project cost is to be shared 60:40 between government and beneficiaries.

4. Till December, 2010, 211 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme of these 143 have been completed or foreclosed. Now 68 projects are at various stages of implementation.

5. Some of innovative and important activities undertaken under TDET scheme are :-

- Development of data base on wastelands
- Promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the country.
- Cost effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils.
- Promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands.
- Composite technologies for water harvesting.
- Treatment of degraded lands through bio-fertilizers (Vermin-culture, Mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides).
- Food stock modes techniques and development of technology for jojoba plantation in arid and semiarid areas.
- Low cost technology to convert domestic and farm waste into bio-fertilizer for use to grow fruit trees.

6.The TDET guidelines revised in October, 2010. New guidelines of Scheme have following salient features:-

- i) Focus on Development of technology for Watershed Development using latest science tools like GIS, ICT and using innovative technology/ approaches.
- ii) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprising of technical experts to scrutinize and recommend the proposals.
- iii) Steering Committee of IWMP has been made as the Project Approval Authority.
- iv) Release of funds in three installments in the ratio of 1st installment 50%, 2nd installment 30%, and last instalment is 20%. Last instalment to be released after completion of the project.
- v) Repetition of similar projects is debarred.
- vi) MOU with suitable penalty clauses for defaulting terms of reference between DoLR and PIA.
- vii) Provision for fore-closure of the project.

7. Wasteland Atlas of India 2010 brought out by NRSC, Hyderabad was released by Dr. C.P. Joshi, Hon,ble Minister (RD & PR) on 27th July 2010. Wasteland Atlas provides category-wise and District-wise information on wasteland in various states in the country. 23 category of wasteland were delineated in the entire country using 3 seasonal crops (Kharif,Rabi and Zaid). At the national level, an estimated 47.23 M ha (14.91% of the total geographical area) land has been delineated as wastelands. The land with dense scrub with an area of 9.3 M ha is the major category of wastelands followed by land with open scrub (9.16 M ha) and underutilized/ degraded forest-scrub dominated (8.58 M ha).

8. Funds allocation and expenditure under TDET scheme during the last five years is as under:-

Year	Funds allocated	Actual expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	17.00	17.00
2006-07	20.00	20.00
2007-08	20.00	26.84*
2008-09	20.00	20.41
2009-10	15.00	15.55
2010-11	08.00	8.26 (upto Jan., 2011)

*Merged with professional support head from the year 2007-08.

Information on outlays and outcomes/target and achievement for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given at Annexure XXVIII & XXIX

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION& TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME
Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(TDET)	<p>1. Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development.</p> <p>2. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects.</p> <p>3. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale.</p>	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 15 crore	<p>Under TDET TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons:</p> <p>1.Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed Development.</p> <p>2.The objective methodology content and technical input of each project area different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not possible.</p>	4 new projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme and total Release for implementation of new and ongoing projects was Rs. 15.55 crore.	

ANNEXURE – XXIX**TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION& TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME
Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2010-11**

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(TDET)	1. Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development. 2. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects. 3. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale.	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 8 crore.	Under TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons: 1.Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed Development. 2.The objective methodology content and technical input of each project area different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not possible.	TDET guidelines revised in Oct., 2010 and no new project has been sanctioned. However, Rs. 8.26 crore have been released upto Jan., 2011 for implementation of ongoing projects.	

CHAPTER - V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial achievements covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates in recent years, including the current year, under various schemes of the Department and the position of outstanding Utilization Certificates with the States and implementing agencies is brought out below :-

1. The position regarding scheme-wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 (as on 31.12.2010) and Budget Estimates proposed 2011-12 is indicated in **Statement – I**.

2. The summary of the Detailed Demands for Grants indicating scheme-wise and major head-wise details of the provision made for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-12 is indicated in **Statement – II**.

3. Scheme-wise Utilization Certificates pending with the States as on 31.12.2010 is indicated in **Statement – III**.

4. Scheme wise unspent balance of funds with states as on 31.12.2010 is indicated in **Statement – IV**.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2009-10	Revised Estimates 2009-10	Actual Expenditure 2009-10	Budget Estimates 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2010-11	Releases 2010-11 (as on 31.12.10)	Budget Estimates 2011-12
1.	<u>Plan</u> Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1911.00	1762.80	1764.54	2458.00	2458.00	1974.37	2549.20
2.	Externally Aided Projects	57.00	57.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resources Management (NPCLRM)	400.00	199.99	198.72	200.00	200.00	89.87	150.00
4.	Bio-fuel	30.00	0.20	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.30
5.	R & R Policy/others	02.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50
	Total plan	2400.00	2020.00	2018.36	2660.00	2660.00	2064.24	2700.00
	<u>Non-plan</u> Sectt. Economic Services	5.64	6.69	6.70	5.80	5.80	5.09	6.20
	Grant Total (Plan and Non-Plan)	2405.64	2026.69	2025.06	2665.80	2665.80	2069.33	2706.20

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Major Head	Budget Estimates 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2010-11	Budget Estimates 2011-12
1	Plan				
	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2501 3601	2209.10 3.10	2209.10 3.10	2293.18 1.10
	TOTAL (IWMP)		2212.20	2212.20	2294.28
2.	Externally Aided Project (EAP)	2501	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	2506	12.00	12.00	68.00
		3601	167.50	167.50	65.00
		3602	0.50	0.50	2.00
	TOTAL (NPCLRM)		180.00	180.00	135.00
4.	Bio-fuel	2501	0.90	0.90	0.30
5.	R&R Policy	2501	1.00	1.00	0.50
	Total –		1.90	1.90	0.80
6.	Lumpsum Provision for the N.E Region and Sikkim				
	1. Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2552	245.80	245.80	254.92
	2. National Land records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	2552	20.00	20.00	15.00
	3. Bio-fuel	2552	0.10	0.10	0.00
	TOTAL : NE Region		265.90	265.90	269.92
	TOTAL PLAN : (Land Resources)		2660.00	2660.00	2700.00
1.	NON-PLAN				
	Sectt.-Economic Services	3451	5.80	5.80	6.20
	GRAND TOTAL – PLAN & NON PLAN		2665.80	2665.80	2706.20

Statement – III

**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF
GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH, 2009**

Name of the Ministry/Department of Land Resources

(Rs. in Crore)

TYPE OF GRANTEE/LOANS	TOTAL UCs OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.12.2010	TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED
I. Programmes funded by Department of Land Resources		
1. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)	456 Nos.	252.26
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	88 Nos.	49.50
3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)	2 Nos.	1.88
4. Computerization of Land Records (CLR)*	30 Nos.	155.25
5. Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)	28 Nos.	126.07
6. National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	16 Nos.	178.30
7. Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDET)	7 nos	3.16
Grand Total:	627 Nos.	766.42

* The Schemes of CLR and SRA & ULR stand merged in the NLRMP during 2008-09. Accordingly, the position of outstanding UCs is against releases made as on 31.3.2008.

Statement-IV

Programme-wise and State-wise unspent balance of funds as on (31.12.2010)

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	State	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWMP	SRA&ULR	CLR	NLRMP
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.59	34.26	16.11	148.27	8.07	3.30	33.38
2	Bihar	13.92	7.17	-	0.73	0.97	4.17	6.09
3	Chhattisgarh	11.69	31.38	-	36.10	7.85	0.00	9.69
4	Goa	0	0	-	0	0.13	0.03	0.00
5	Gujarat	21.66	52.92	89.93	157.88	11.02	11.08	40.07
6	Haryana	8.10	0	32.31	0.85	0.00	1.75	18.58
7	Himachal Pradesh	21.12	9.98	14.15	20.32	2.15	4.16	8.16
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	NA*	3.67	2.29	1.96	15.42	0.66
9	Jharkhand	5.13	11.91		4.82	2.50	9.76	0.00
10	Karnataka	13.32	34.23	15.92	103.28	15.09	11.81	0.00
11	Kerala	13.52	0	-	5.00	5.11	1.83	7.01
12	Madhya Pradesh	7.59	24.69	-	153.62	3.88	7.96	84.66
13	Maharashtra	33.33	18.62	-	162.01	1.67	2.90	44.52
14	Orissa	26.83	28.04	-	88.86	7.61	7.30	25.39
15	Punjab	2.89	0	-	0.34	3.66	3.39	14.00
16	Rajasthan	6.97	13.88	117.09	306.96	5.93	4.79	39.02
17	Tamil Nadu	18.22	16.81	-	68.22	3.46	8.86	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.12	25.13	-	133.85	19.70	14.23	16.42
19	Uttaranchal	7.44	4.94	-	1.69	2.51	12.14	0.00
20	West Bengal	4.19	11.51	-	0	12.33	8.30	72.56
21	Assam	15.51	-	-	42.85	5.31	15.30	21.36
22	Arunachal Pradesh	13.52	-	-	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Manipur	0.91	-	-	8.31	0.60	2.00	1.69
24	Meghalaya	2.61	-	-	0.83	0.00	0.00	6.24
25	Mizoram	0	-	-	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Nagaland	0	-	-	11.196	0.50	0.45	1.82
27	Sikkim	1.16	-	-	0.509	0.00	0.04	0.09
28	Tripura	0.45	-	-	7.73	2.65	0.99	4.27
29	A & N Island	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.00	0.19
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.15	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.12	0.67
32	Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.97	0.00
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.43	1.04
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.50	1.66
35	Punducherry	-	-	-	-	0.91	1.12	2.27
Total		278.79	325.47	289.18	1551.90	126.07	155.25	461.51
	*Unspent balance in respect of Jammu & Kashmir State not reported.							

CHAPTER - VI

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

The Department of Land Resources does not have any autonomous bodies, which could figure in this chapter.