



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

OF

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

2009-2010

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Executive Summary

This document broadly indicates physical dimensions of the financial budget indicating the actual physical performance in 2007-2008, performance for 2008-2009 and the targeted performance for 2009-2010. The Outcome Budget will be 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 2009-2010 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 2009-2010.

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 2007-2008 and performance of the year 2008-09 of individual programmes/schemes in terms of targets already set.

Chapter-V gives the financial review covering trends in expenditure viz-a-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, Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of its programmes being implemented in rural areas all over the country and evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi tool

system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes. The salient features are as under:

- i) There is already an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each scheme of the Department so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation.
- ii) Besides visiting States/UTs, the Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development review the performance of programmes with the Chief Ministers, Ministers and Officials of the State Government concerned with the implementation of the programmes.
- iii) Apart from continuous monitoring through periodical progress reports received from the State Governments depicting both the financial and physical progress of the programmes, the Ministry emphasizes on e-governance.
- iv) All the States/DRDAs have, therefore, been requested to take action to ensure that Monthly Progress Reports compiled by the DRDAs and implementing agencies are submitted On-line.
- v) Furnishing of Utilization Certificates, Audited Accounts and other desired reports thereon are a pre-condition for the release of the second and the subsequent installments.
- vi) The officers dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Headquarters should visit the Districts regularly to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.
- vii) The 'Area Officers Scheme' introduced by the Department aims at monitoring the programmes of the Department with special reference to quality, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper utilization of funds and achievement of physical and financial targets etc., through field visits.
- viii) A Performance Review Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) reviews the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States and recommends corrective action wherever found necessary.

ix) In order to minimize time lag in receiving progress reports of all rural development programmes, and improve the quality of reporting, one Nodal Officer from each State co-ordinates with all the concerned Departments implementing rural development programmes in the respective State and attend the monthly review meetings.

x) With a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring quality in implementation, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent under all the programmes of the Ministry, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted for providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development Programs.

xi) A panel of National Level Monitors (NLMs) by involving ex-servicemen and retired civil servants has also been constituted to ensure effective implementation of rural development programmes.

xii) Concurrent Evaluation studies are undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of various Rural Development Programmes at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.

Public Information System

4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays a vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making the development participatory through advocacy and by transferring knowledge, skills and techniques to the people. Moreover, IEC plays two most important roles – informative and persuasive and as such is crucial for bringing about requisite social mobilization and facilitating participatory development.

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

- Creating awareness about the programmes of the Ministry 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 Ministry.
- Promoting the concept of social audit and accountability.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Land Resources implements three area development programmes on watershed basis, namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, and Drought Prone Areas Programme. The objectives of area development programmes are to improve productivity of non-forest wasteland by checking land degradation and conserving soil moisture, to mitigate and combat adverse effects of desertification on crops, human and livestock populations and drought proofing of the affected areas, to restore ecological balance and strengthen natural resource management through community participation and improving socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.

2. A National Mission on Bio-Diesel is being set up to promote cultivation of non-edible oilseed yielding diesel substitute on wastelands. The Department also monitors implementation of land reforms measures and implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, 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.

3. The National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB) was set up in May, 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, with the objective of bringing wasteland in the country to productive use through a massive programme of afforestation and tree-planting. At that time, it was also decided that NWDB would guide and oversee the wasteland development programme and adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's

participation, harnessing scientific and technological inputs and achieving inter-disciplinary coordination, programme planning and implementation.

4. In July 1992, a new Department called the Department of Wastelands Development was set up in the Ministry of Rural Development. NWDB was transferred to the newly created Department for development of non-forest wastelands. The nomenclature of the Department was changed to Department of Land Resources in April, 1999 and the area development programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development viz. DPAP & DDP were also brought under it. In addition, subject of 'land reforms' was also entrusted to it.

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)
- 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 2009-10, the above functions are dealt with under following Heads:-

- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional Support.

- National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) including Professional Support.
- Bio-fuels
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

CHAPTER – II

Outcome Budget for 2009-2010

The Outcome Budget has been introduced as a mechanism to measure the development outcomes of all major programmes. The exercise is primarily meant at converting financial outlays into measurable and monitorable out comes. 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 is also aimed at changing the outlook of the agencies entrusted with the responsibility of programme execution and implementing agencies more result oriented by shifting the focus from `outlays' to `outcomes'.

2. The Scheme-wise details, wherever necessary, of Outcome Budget for 2009-2010 are indicated in the attached **Statement**.

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Annual Plan 2009 -10 (Proposed)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	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.	1911	(i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approximately 5.41 M. ha. (ii) Completion of 2250 projects. (DPAP : 1200, DDP : 1000, IWDP : 50) (iii) An area of about 2.71 M.ha. will be treated.	Minimum One year	Achievement may be affected due to (i) Delay in release of State Share (ii) Delay in approval of work plans of projects. (iii) Delay in appointment and submission of evaluation reports.
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	Completion of 290 ongoing projects	Minimum One year	
3	Bio-fuel	(1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongmia plantation (2) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	30	The proposal is still pending for approval of the Cabinet.		

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

Statement (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	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	<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"> • 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) Progress towards title guarantee</p>	Ongoing	

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

Statement (Contd...)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	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 and National Rehabilitation Commission under the Policy. • IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the Scheme.	One Year	

CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

A. REFORM MEASURES UNDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The main concerns of the Department in implementing the Area Development Programmes are timely completion of projects under Area Development Programmes (ADPs), proper funds utilization, monitoring of physical and financial performance, foreclosure of projects and appropriate delivery of benefits to the community 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. The Department has taken various measures to monitor the performance of the projects and has involved the state Rural Development Departments. The concerns expressed by the Committee regarding foreclosure of the projects are valid and Department is now monitoring this aspect as well under the revamped monitoring mechanism, which is elaborated below:-

(i) The concerns expressed by the Committee have been incorporated in the new Common Guidelines. These Guidelines have been approved by the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) and have come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2008.

(ii) The Department monitors performance of the projects on the basis of quarterly progress reports. 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 objective, the next installment of funds is released for the project. Yet in pursuance to the concern expressed by the Standing Committee for effective monitoring mechanism and performance grading of the projects, the Department has taken more initiatives to monitor performance at the three stages viz. preparatory stage, implementing /

execution stage and the completion stage. Adequate provisions have been made in the new common guidelines to this effect. The evaluation at preparatory stage shall also include an evaluation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). 1% of the total project cost shall be specifically earmarked for the evaluations.

(iii) As, the project funds are released to the DRDAs / ZPs, the role of Rural Development Departments (RDDs) of the States was hitherto limited. In the new common guidelines, a provision has been made for setting up a dedicated institution at State level i.e. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with funding support from the centre. The power to sanction the projects has been delegated to the States in the new Guidelines.

(iv) A web-based online system has been launched for monitoring of the projects by direct on-line data entry for the watershed projects at three levels i.e. DoLR, State and DRDA / ZP. The quarterly physical and financial progress reports are entered by the DRDA / ZP and entry for release of central share and state share is done by DoLR and State Governments respectively. The on-line application aims at generating periodically performance linked updated data. Training has been imparted to concerned officials in most of these States. The reports are being received from many districts.

(v) In order to give thrust to timely completion of the projects, Quarterly Performance Review Meetings have been chaired by Minister/Secretary. Department has taken steps to periodically inform through notices to the states for assessment of the project delayed in claiming the installment to ensure timely completion of preparatory stages of the project and the projects delayed for Mid Term Evaluation to ensure timely completion of execution stage. In addition, Zonal Review Meetings under chairpersonship of Secretary(LR) have been organized at Chennai, Shillong, Dehradun & Udaipur during May to August 2008-09.

(vi) The Department has modified the proforma of Utilization Certificate, which has necessitated the implementing agency to furnish the details of outputs and outcomes as incorporated in the outcome budget along with the usual details of fund utilization. This will ensure that fund expenditure is commensurate with the physical achievements and indicate the performance of the project while releasing the next installment.

B. POLICY INITIATIVES

The new Common Guidelines for watershed development projects have been finalized on the basis of recommendations of the Technical Committee (2005) headed by Shri S.Parthasarthy, The Department of Land Resources has also taken the following new policy initiatives.

I. INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Integration

- For integrated planning, sustainable outcomes, and clear conceptualization of rural livelihoods of the communities, a revised concept with the title "Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)" has been formulated. In order to bring about broad based conceptualization and integration of all the area development programmes, it has been integrated the related schemes within the Ministry of Rural Development for strong synergy and coordination among the programmes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP.

Livelihood Orientation

- The livelihoods perspective is to be incorporated at the planning stage itself rather than as an add-on after the physical works have been completed. The new approach would systematically integrate livestock management as a central intervention and encourage dairying and marketing of dairy products.

Cluster Approach

- The conventional concept of geo-hydrological boundaries of a micro-watershed is being followed in watershed planning at present. The concept of developing a fixed area of 500 ha under a specific project excludes many important areas within the watershed from treatment. Particularly, the areas situated at the higher reaches and forestlands are ignored while prioritizing the treatment plan through participatory rural appraisal techniques. As a result, the task of full treatment of the watershed remains unaccomplished and whatever treatments are taken up,

their sustainability remains threatened. The approach of 500-hectare projects is also not viable for agricultural production and market linkages and also not conducive for efficient management, planning etc. due to a multiplicity of small size projects. The IWMP envisages a broader vision of natural hydro-geographical units of average size of 1,000 to 5,000 hectares comprising of clusters of micro-watersheds.

Scientific Planning

- The area development programmes suffer from the serious lacuna of the absence of detailed scientific planning, at present. There has hardly been any attempt to harness available technologies or to coordinate with organizations such as National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). The IWMP will look at the incorporation of scientific planning methodologies.
- GIS based data regarding watershed programmes would be consolidated at different levels and placed in the public domain.
- Remote sensing inputs with a judicious mix of Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) would help in resource characterization, prioritization of areas for treatment, detailed project and regional planning, preparation of DPRs, and monitoring of targets and outcomes.

Coordination and Synergy

- Activities undertaken in the Watershed Development Programmes for soil and water conservation pertain to wage employment. Thus, implementation of these activities will be coordinated with NREGS and SGRY (so long as it is operational) for wage employment purposes for sustainable livelihood opportunities. The IWMP will also be closely linked to the related initiatives of other Ministries and Departments such as the National Horticulture Mission, National Bamboo Mission etc.

Institutional Framework

- The lack of dedicated institutional structures and adequate professional support has been a major weakness in the implementation of the area development programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to bring in suitable institutional mechanisms, which will ensure both professional support and dedicated implementation agencies at the national, state and district level.

- At the central level, there will be monitoring cell with 4 technical experts in the DoLR to support the programme.
- At the State level there will be a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with requisite professional support.
- At the District level, a cell in the DRDA will be provided to look after watershed programmes.

Delegation

- The State Level Nodal Agency would be empowered to scrutinize and sanction projects within the State. A representative of the Department of Land Resources, MoRD will be a member of this Committee. The day-to-day management will be done by the State Level Nodal Agency with district level interaction.

Cost Norms

- The cost norm will be Rs.12,000/Ha for the plains and Rs. 15,000/Ha. for the hilly and difficult areas. The cost will be shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States

Capacity Building

- Capacity building has been identified as a key area of weakness of watershed programmes so far. Capacity building is a crucial component for achieving the desired result of livelihood enhancement through natural resource management. This is a continuous process that enables functionaries to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes, thereby becoming more effective in performing their roles and responsibilities. The IWMP functionaries and stake holders will be trained at all levels starting from State level, District level to the Project level.
- A Distance learning "Diploma Programme in Watershed Management" sponsored by the Department of Land Resources has been prepared by IGNOU. The pass outs of the Programme shall be engaged in Watershed Projects implemented in rural areas.

Evaluation

- There will be both a concurrent evaluation, mid-term evaluation as well as a post project evaluation for every project.
- Each evaluation will include physical and financial achievement.

II. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

1. It has been decided in the Cabinet meeting held on 21st August, 2008 to merge the two Centrally-sponsored schemes, namely, Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-09. The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive tool for development planning wherever location-specific information is required. Three layers of data: (a) spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography, (b) topographic maps and other data from the Survey of India and Forest Survey of India, and (c) land records data – both records of rights (RoRs) and maps will be integrated and harmonized on a geographic information system (GIS) platform. The primary focus of the programme will be on (i) providing citizen services, such as providing records of rights (RoRs) with maps to scale; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc, and (ii) developing a comprehensive tool for supporting and planning developmental, regulatory, and disaster management activities, wherever land-based information is required .

2. The NLRMP was formally rolled out in a Technical Workshop held in New Delhi on 24-25 September, 2008, which was inaugurated by the Minister of Rural Development and attended by the Secretaries of the Revenue and Registration departments and their heads of departments from the States and UTs, and

heads/representatives of the technical agencies such as the NIC, Survey of India, Forest Survey of India, Soil & Land Use Survey of India, NRSA, ISRO and C-DAC.

3. A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the above mentioned technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted for providing technical guidance. The two meeting of the Core Technical Advisory Group have been held on 18th December, 2008 and 9th January, 2009.

4. An Advisory Committee on legal changes necessary in the context of the NLRMP including the changes necessary for conclusive titling in India, has been formally constituted with representatives from the legal field, some States and UT, Law Ministry etc. and three meetings of the Committee had been held. The last meeting was held on 29th January, 2009 and the meetings of a smaller group within this Committee were held on 2nd March, 2009, 21st March, 2009 and 27th march, 2009 to discuss titling laws-related issues.

5. The guidelines and Technical Manuals for the NLRMP have been finalized and circulated among the States and UTs and also placed in the public domain on the DoLR website for further necessary action.

6. A Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the NLRMP to, *inter-alia*, sanction the projects and proposals for implementation of the Programme.

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

A National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families was formulated in 2003, which came into force with effect from February, 2004. Experience of implementation of this policy indicated that many issues addressed by the policy need to be reviewed.

1. The Department formulated a revised National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy – 2007, after wide ranging consultations with the concerned Ministries of Govt. of

India, State Govts., members of Civil Societies and all interested citizens. with the following objectives:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to promote, ' as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

2. The Policy was published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 31.10.2007 and was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament during November, 2007. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. 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 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. Key features of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 are the following:

- Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for 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 Sabha 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; and a
- National Rehabilitation Commission.

IV. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007:

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 has been developed on the lines of the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, so as to give a statutory backing to them.

2. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2007 during the Winter Session of Parliament and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination. The Committee has presented its Fortieth Report, covering the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007, to the Lok Sabha on 21.10.08 and laid the same in Rajya Sabha on the same date.

3. In this Report, the Committee has made detailed observations on the Bill and has made a number of recommendations. These recommendations have been examined and views of the Department firmed up. The official amendment to the Bill has been developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law. These official amendments were considered by the Cabinet and the revised Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009 and sent to Rajya Sabha for consideration. The above bill has lapsed due to dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha.

V. National Mission on Bio-diesel

The committee set up by the Planning Commission on "Development of Bio-fuel" had submitted its report in April 2003. The main recommendations in the Report include launching of a National Mission on Bio- diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas*. The proposed National Mission is proposed to be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase I as Demonstration Project and Phase II a self sustaining expansion of Bio-diesel programme. For launching of the demonstration project of the National Mission on Bio-diesel, the Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as the nodal Ministry.

2. One of the primary objectives of the National Mission is to make it an effective means of bringing unutilized wastelands into productive use and make it a major pro-poor initiative for generating rural employment and income. Besides the Mission would lend itself as an effective instrument for meeting the national energy/ecological needs. The ultimate out-put of the Mission would be to reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel to the extent of 20%, by the end of Phase-II of the programme.

3. The Demonstration Phase under the National Mission on Bio-diesel will be taken up in a "Mission Mode" and will be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented by State governments. After detailed discussions with the States and considering the preference shown by the southern States for pongamia plantation also, the scheme, as now proposed, envisages promotion of jatropha (Ratanjot) and pongamia (Karanj) plantations on 3 lakh hectares in forest and non-forest areas over a period of 5 years. The plantations would be taken up essentially on degraded forestlands and wastelands belonging to the village communities / panchayats / government as well as on unutilized marginal lands belonging to the marginal and small farmers as a means of providing them supplementary livelihood opportunities.

4. Since there is no reliable and tested database on various aspects of cultivating bio-diesel plants and costs and returns involved, R & D (applicable to planting and processing, training, awareness building etc) would also be an important and significant component of the Demonstration Phase.

5. 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 has been referred to the Group of Ministers (GOM) for further examination and recommendation. The meeting of the GoM was held on 24th February, 2009 wherein the establishment of proposed mission on Bio-diesel was agreed in principle. Now, the proposal is pending for approval of the Cabinet.

6. A detailed note on National Mission on Bio-diesel is given in Chapter-IV.

VI. Professional Support including Institutional Support, Capacity Building, M&E, IEC, TDET etc.

The Department has decided to strengthen the `professional support' by taking up measures relating to setting up/ strengthening of institutions, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Technology, Development, Extension and Training (TDET) etc. for successful implementation of the schemes at a large scale. A detailed note on TDET is given in Chapter-IV.

Until 2007-08, the IEC activities of all the three Departments of Rural Development Ministry were undertaken in a centralized manner by the IEC Division of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry. Since the last year (2008-09), Department of Land Resources has started implementing its own IEC activities.

CHAPTER – IV

Past Performance of the Major Programmes/Schemes

Area Development Programmes

Three area development programmes i.e. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are being implemented by the Department of Land Resources. 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.

2. It has been decided to have a single 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) from 2007-08 by consolidating IWDP, DPAP and DDP. An allocation of Rs.1595 crore (RE), which includes Rs.50.00 crore for Externally Aided Projects (EAP) was made for the programme for 2008-09. The ongoing projects sanctioned up to 10th Plan continue to be implemented in accordance with earlier guidelines. No new projects have been sanctioned during 2008-09.

3. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

4 The details of the funds released during 2007-08 under the three Area Development Programmes and EAP are as under: **(Rs. in crore)**

Scheme	R.E	Releases
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1114.54	1164.54
Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Programme (APRLP)	13.76	13.75
Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP)	37.70	37.71

5. During 2008-09, an allocation of Rs.1595 crore (R.E.) had been made for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. This includes Rs.50.00 crore for EAP being implemented in Orissa. Under IWMP, an amount of Rs.1594.40 crore was released to various States during 2008-2009. This includes Rs. 157.40 crore released to North Eastern States. During 2008-2009, an amount of Rs.50.00 crore was released to Externally Aided Projects. Details of the funds released to various States/UTs during 2008-09 are given at Annexure-III.

6. An outlay of Rs. 1968 crore has been proposed for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' for 2009-2010 which includes Rs. 57.00 crore for Externally Aided Projects.

Annexure-I

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2007-08 (Full Year)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timeline	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.3.2008	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	(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	1114.54	(i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approximately 2.10 M. ha. (ii) An area of 0.742 M. ha to be treated due to completion of 966 projects.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs.1164.54 Crore released for on-going projects with inputs from other schemes. (ii) 1221 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 2.39 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.	
2	Externally Aided Projects (a) Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (APRLP)	1) Increase in productivity of wasteland (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making process relating to degraded land and other natural resources	36.46	Completion of 500 ongoing projects.	APRLP projects to be completed by 31.12.2007.	An amount of Rs.13.75 Crore released for on-going projects. The projects have been completed.	
3	(b) Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP)	1) Increase in productivity of wasteland (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making process relating to degraded land and other natural resources	50.00	Completion of 290 ongoing projects.	Minimum 1 year	An amount of Rs. 37.71 crore released for the ongoing projects.	
		Grand Total :	1201				

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2008-09

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.3.2009	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 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.	1825.00	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of 13 to 14 lakh ha. 2) Area of 1 M.Ha. will be fully treated as a result of completed projects (40 IWDP, 800 DPAP and 800 DDP)	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs.1544.40 crore released for the ongoing projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP. (ii) No new projects sanctioned as the proposal of IWMP was approved by the Cabinet on 26.2.2009 by when the revised budget of the programme was almost exhausted. (iii) 2465 projects (1044 DPAP, 1323 DDP and 98 IWDP) have been completed. (iv) An area of about 3.11 M.ha. has been treated under ongoing projects.	Achievement of timelines may be affected due to • Inadequate capacity of PRIs for ongoing projects • Delay in release of State share • Delay in preparation of work plans of projects. • Delay in mid-term evaluation of projects by States; and • Delay in appointment of evaluators and delay in submission of evaluation reports.
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.	50.00	Completion of 290 ongoing projects.	Minimum One year	An amount of Rs 50.00 crore released for the ongoing projects.	
		Grand Total* :	1875.00				

Annexure-III**STATE-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP) DURING 2008-09****(Rs. in crores)**

STATES	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	EAP	Total
Andhra Pradesh	44.43	55.87	35.02		135.32
Arunachal Pradesh	32.27	0	0		32.27
Assam	38.93	0	0		38.93
Bihar	7.32	0	0		7.32
Chhattisgarh	30.44	24.38	0		54.82
Goa	0	0	0		0
Gujarat	31.87	39.33	75.13		146.33
Haryana	4.28	0	10.26		14.54
Himachal Pradesh	23.48	8.59	6.45		38.52
Jammu & Kashmir	4.55	6.40	2.76		13.71
Jharkhand	8.41	2.90	0		11.31
Karnataka	46.02	57.76	49.47		153.25
Kerala	11.46	0	0		11.46
Maharashtra	28.76	64.03	0		92.79
Madhya Pradesh	60.44	56.97	0		117.41
Manipur	11.18	0	0		11.18
Meghalaya	9.42	0	0		9.42
Mizoram	26.50	0	0		26.50
Nagaland	27.53	0	0		27.53
Orissa	33.54	25.13	0	50.00	108.67
Punjab	3.60	0	0		3.60
Rajasthan	45.26	18.10	216.87		280.23
Sikkim	2.60	0	0		2.60
Tamilnadu	34.60	35.49	0		70.09
Tripura	1.58	0	0		1.58
Uttar Pradesh	70.58	39.72	0		110.30
Uttarakhand	24.64	7.07	0		31.71
West Bengal	7.14	6.57	0		13.71
Total	670.83	448.31	395.96	50.00	1565.10
Professional Support & Others					29.30
Grand Total					1594.40

(a.) INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

Background

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is a Centrally Sponsored Programme for the development of wastelands including private wastelands in the country. The basic approach in implementation of the programme was modified from 1.4.1995 when the Guidelines for Watershed Development came into force.

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.

Objectives

3. The programme has the following objectives:-

(i) Developing wastelands and degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view potential of the land, site conditions and local needs.

(ii) Promoting overall economic development and improving Socio-economic conditions of resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.

(iii) Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources – land, water and vegetative cover.

Coverage

4. The projects under the programme are generally sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. At present, the projects under the Programme are being implemented in 470 districts 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 2007-08 & 2008-09

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed for 2007-08 & 2008-09 are at **Annexure - IV & V** 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 31.3.2009. Out of these, the final installment of central share for 274 projects has been released.

8. During 2007-08 and 2008-09 no new projects have been sanctioned. Earlier sanctioned projects will be implemented in accordance with the earlier Guidelines. The State-wise details regarding the number of IWDP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2008-09 are given in **Annexure-VI**.

Financial Performance

9. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2008-09 are given in **Annexure-VII**.

10. During the year 2008-09, the detail of state-wise funds released is given at **Annexure-III** above.

11. As IWDP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs.1545 crores (RE) was approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2008-09.

Annexure-IV

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2007-08

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements /Outcome	Reasons for shortfall, in Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Integrated Wasteland Dev. Programme (IWDP)	(1)Increase in productivity of wasteland (2)Increase in income of rural household	1114.54*	Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of 15.00 lakh ha.	Minimum 1 Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amount of Rs.516.53 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 40 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 0.94 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects. 	

***An outlay of Rs.1114.54 crore had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP & IWDP) during 2007-08.**

Annexure-V

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2008-09

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	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.	1545*	Completion of 41 projects.	Minimum one year	An amount of Rs.670.83 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 98 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 1.22 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.	

*An outlay of Rs.1545 crore (RE) had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2008 -09.

Annexure-VI

PROJECTS SANCTIONED (in Nos.) UNDER IWDP PROGRAMME DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2008-09														
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

Note: No new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Annexure - VII***Year-wise release of funds under IWDP scheme
since 1995-96 till 2008-09***

Year	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
1995-96	1.77
1996-97	8.52
1997-98	36.24
1998-99	50.33
1999-00	75.90
2000-01	121.23
2001-02	167.87
2002-03	207.96
2003-04	306.18
2004-05	334.42
2005-06	486.33
2006-07	484.27
2007-08	516.53
2008-09	670.83
TOTAL	3468.38

(b) Drought Prone Areas Programme

The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. These areas are characterized by large human and cattle populations, which are continuously putting heavy pressure on the already fragile natural resource base for food, fodder and fuel. This biotic pressure is leading to fast depletion of vegetative cover, increasing soil erosion and receding ground water levels.

Objectives

2. The basic objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims to promote overall economic development and improve the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantage sections inhabiting the programme areas.

Coverage

3. On the basis of the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, 947 blocks of 155 districts in 13 States were identified for coverage under DPAP. With the bifurcation of several programme States, districts and blocks, the programme at present, is in operation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The area identified under the programme is 74.5913 Million ha.

The State-wise details are given in the Table 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

4. 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 2007-08 & 2008-09

5. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed 2007-08 & 2008-09 are at **Annexure - VIII & IX** respectively.

Physical Performance

6. Under DPAP, 27,439 watershed projects covering an area of 13.72 M. ha. with a total cost of about Rs.7,364 crores were sanctioned upto 2008-09. Out of these, the final installment of central share for 7463 projects has been released.

7. During 2008-09 no new projects have been sanctioned. Earlier sanctioned projects will be implemented in accordance with the earlier Guidelines. The State-wise details regarding the number of DPAP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2008-09 are given in **Annexure-X**

Financial Performance

8. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2008-09 are given at **Annexure-XI**.

9. During the year 2008-09, the details of state-wise release are given at **Annexure-III** above.

10. As DPAP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs.1545 crores (RE) had been approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2008-09.

Annexure-VIII**Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2007-08****(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	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
1	Drought Prone Areas Programme	(1) Increase in Productivity of wasteland (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	1114.54*	Completion of 546 projects.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs.383.48 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 336 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 0.85 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.	The reasons for shortfall in achievements due to (i) Weak institutional structures in programme execution (ii) Delay in release of State share (iii) Delay in approval of work plans of projects by ZPs and DRDAs (iv) Delay in mid-term evaluation of projects by States. (v) Delay in appointment of evaluators and delay in submission of evaluation report.

*An outlay of Rs.1114.54 crore had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP & IWDP) during 2007-08.

Annexure-IX**Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2008-09****(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	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 wasteland (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	1545*	Completion of 800 projects (500 ha. each) sanctioned in earlier years.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs.448.31 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 1044 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 1.00 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.	

***An outlay of Rs.1545 crore (RE) had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP & Professional Support) during 2008-09.**

Annexure-X**Details of State-wise and year-wise projects sanctioned under DPAP**

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: During 2007-08 and 2008-09, no new projects have been sanctioned.

Annexure-XI**Year-wise release of funds under DPAP Schemes since 1995-96 till 2008-09**

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	448.31
Total	3286.12

(c) Desert Development Programme

Over the years, the increase in human and livestock population in desert areas has placed the natural resources of the region under great stress. The major problems 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 Hariyana and the cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal 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. The execution of watershed projects is to be carried out by Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat. The block level or zilla panchayat will act as the Project Implementing Agency. In case it does not have the expertise to implement the project, a line department of government can be appointed as PIA.

Objectives

3. DDP has been envisaged as an essentially land based activity with the following objectives:-

- I. Combating drought and desertification.
- II. Mitigating the adverse effects of drought.
- III. Encouraging restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources.
- IV. Promoting economic development of village community.
- V. Improving socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged section of village community viz. assetless and women through creation and equitable distribution of resources and increased employment opportunities.

Coverage

4. Under DDP, 235 blocks of 40 districts having an area of 45.7949 Million ha. in 7 States are identified. The states where DDP is under implementation are Andhra

Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The coverage of the programme is given in Table below:

Table : Number of districts and blocks covered under DDP.

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 Eco-system	Central Share	State Share
1.	Hot Arid (Non-Sandy) Areas	75%	25%
2.	Hot Arid (Sandy)	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 2007-08 & 2008-09

7. The position regarding achievements / outputs with reference to outlays / targets fixed for 2007-2008 & 2008-2009 are at **Annexure-XII** and **Annexure-XIII** 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 31.3.2009. Out of these 4872 projects have been completed.

9. During 2008-09, 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 2008-09 are given in **Annexure-XIV**.

Financial Performance

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

11. During the year 2008-09, Rs.395.96 crores has been released to programme States. Details of State-wise releases are given at **Annexure-III** above.

12. DDP stands merged with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). An outlay of Rs.1545 crore (RE) has been approved for 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' including professional support for the year 2008-09.

Annexure-XII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes / Targets and Achievements for 2007-08

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, Achievements /Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of wasteland (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	1114.54 *	Completion of 379 projects (500 ha each) sanctioned in earlier years.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs.265.44 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 845 projects have been completed. (iii) An area of 0.59 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.	

*An outlay of Rs.1114.54 crore had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP & IWDP) during 2007-08.

Annexure-XIII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2008-09

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	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 relating to land and other natural resources. 	1545*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 800 projects (500 ha each) sanctioned in earlier years. 	Minimum one year.	<p>An amount of Rs.395.96 Crore released for on-going projects.</p> <p>(ii) 1323 projects have been completed.</p> <p>(iii) An area of 0.88 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.</p>	

*An outlay of Rs.1545 crore (RE) had been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2008-09

Annexure -XIV**State wise details of Watershed project sanctioned under DDP during the period 1995-96 to 2008-09**

S. No	Name of the State	Year												Total
		Batch No	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	
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	49A	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**	830 AA	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 have been sanctioned during 2007-08 & 2008-09.

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 2000-2001.
- \$ 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 2002-2003.
- ** 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 – XV

**Year- wise release of funds under DDP Scheme
Since 1995-96 to 2008-09**

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
Total	2499.19

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

The Centrally sponsored scheme on Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was started in 1988-89 on pilot basis in eight States. The scheme was approved as a separate Centrally-sponsored scheme on Computerization of Land Records during the 8th Plan. The Scheme envisages computerization of ownership and plot-wise details for ensuring that landowners get computerized copies of records of right (RoRs) on demand. By the end of the 8th Plan, 323 districts in the country were brought under the Scheme with an expenditure of Rs.64.44 crore.

2. During the first year of the Ninth Five Year Plan i.e. 1997-98, it was decided that fund should be provided for operationalization of the scheme at Tehsil/Taluka level. Accordingly, during the 9th Five Year Plan, Rs. 169.13 crore was released to various States under the scheme by covering 259 more districts and 2787 tehsils. At present, the scheme is being implemented in 583 districts of the country, leaving only those districts where there are no land records. Also 4882 tehsils/taluks and 1045 subdivisions have been covered under the CLR programme till 31.03.2008. Since inception of the scheme, the Ministry has released Rs. 586.60 crore as on 31.03.2008. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 348.40 crore which is approximately 59% of the total funds released. The scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) has been merged with the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-2009.

Achievement / Outputs during 2007-2008 & 2008-09

3. The position regarding achievements / outputs with reference to outlays / target fixed for 2007-2008 is at **Annexure-XVI**.

4. The allocation for 2007-08 under the scheme of National Programme for Comprehensive Land Information Management was Rs. 145.00 crore against which Rs. 144.96 crore had been released to states/UTs for the items which are common under NLRMP & CLR and NLRMP & SRA&ULR.

5. Keeping in view the distinctive nature of activities undertaken under the Scheme separate earmarking of budget exclusively for women and SCs/STs had not been possible.

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

Updated Land Records are crucial for almost all the development activities involving land and for effective implementation of the Land Reforms policy. With a view to assisting the State/UTs in the task of updating of Land Records, a new scheme was started in 1987-88 namely "Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records" (SRA&ULR) as a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this Scheme, financial assistance was provided to the States on a 50:50 sharing basic between the Center and the States. However, Union Territories were given 100% financial assistance under the scheme. The funds were provided for early completion of survey and settlement operations by induction of new technology, strengthening of training infrastructure for pre-services and in-service training of revenue/survey and settlement staff, creation of facilities for maintenance and storage of land records, selective strengthening of revenue machinery at various levels etc. The scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records" (SRA&ULR) has been merged with the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-09

Achievement / Outputs during 2007-2008 & 2008-09

2. The position regarding achievements / outputs with reference to outlay / target fixed for 2007-2008 is at **Annexure- XVI**.

3. All the States/UTs had been covered under the Scheme and funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore have been provided to the States/UTs as Central Share upto 31.03.2008. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 283.13 crore which is about 60% of the total funds released.

4. The allocation for 2007-08 under the scheme of National Programme for Comprehensive Land Information Management was Rs.145.00 crore, against which Rs. 144.96 crore had been released to states/UTs for the items which are common under NLRMP and SRA & ULR & NLRMP and CLR.

5. Keeping in view the nature of activities undertaken under the scheme, separate earmarking of budget exclusively for women and SCs/STs had not been possible.

IV. National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 21st August, 2008, approved the proposal of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development to merge the two schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR), and to replace them with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country.

2. The NLRMP envisages thorough modernization of the land records management system with the help of modern technology, combined with the necessary changes in the legal framework. Under this programme, funds will be provided to the States/UTs for taking up computerization of all land records including the mutation records, digitization of maps, updating of records by survey/resurvey using modern technology such as aerial photogrammetry and ETS & GPS, integration of textual and map data, computerization of registration and integrating the entire system using information technology. The primary focus of the programme will be on providing citizen services and developing a comprehensive tool based on GIS for supporting and planning developmental, regulatory, and disaster management activities. The citizen services, *inter-alia*, would include providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates

(particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc. The property owners would get access to their land records, as the records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Less interface between the citizen and the Govt. functionaries would reduce rent-seeking and harassment, abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, etc. will also reduce interface with the Registration machinery; E-linkages to credit facilities, and automatic and automated mutations would be possible, and single-window service or the web-enabled access will save time and effort in obtaining RoRs, etc. Also, there will be a significant reduction in land-related litigation, disputes, etc.

3. It has been decided to undertake all the activities under the NLRMP in a systematic, ladder-like manner, with a primary ladder for reaching the stage of conclusive titling and a secondary ladder for archival activities and strengthening of revenue administration. All the primary activities will be converged in the district, taking the district as the unit of implementation, beginning the work with 1-2 district in each State and UT, and later scaling up to cover all the districts by the end of the 12th Plan. States/UTs that want to follow a faster pace, can do so, and they can also use the PPP mode in the non-sensitive districts.

4. The NLRMP was formally rolled out in a Technical Workshop held in New Delhi on 24-25 September, 2008, which was inaugurated by the Minister of Rural Development and attended by the Secretaries of the Revenue and Registration departments and their heads of departments from the States and UTs, and heads/representatives of the technical agencies such as the NIC, Survey of India, Forest Survey of India, Soil & Land Use Survey of India, NRSA, ISRO and C-DAC.

5. The guidelines and Technical Manuals for the NLRMP have been finalized and circulated among the States and UTs and also placed in the public domain on the DoLR website for further necessary action.

6. A Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the NLRMP to, *inter-alia*, sanction the projects and proposals for implementation of the

Programme. All the States and UTs have been advised to send their perspective plan and proposal for examination and further necessary action. Accordingly States/UTs have send their proposal. Seven meetings of the Committee have so far been held to discuss the proposals received from States/UTs and funds to the tune of Rs. 255.73 crores have been recommended for release towards Central share to 20 States/UTs covering 69 districts. Against the sanctioned amount, Rs.188.76 crores have been released as the first installment (75% of total Central share) to the 20 States/UTs, covering 69 districts, during the financial year 2008-09.

Achievement/Outputs during 2007-08 & 2008-09

7. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlay/target fixed for 2007-08 & 2008-09 are at Annexure XVI and **Annexure XVII**, respectively.

8. The allocation for 2007-08 under the Scheme of National Programme for Comprehensive Land Information Management (renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme) was 145.00 crore. The Scheme could not been finalized during financial year and it was decided to release the funds for the items which are common under NLRMP and SRA&ULR and NLRMP and CLR. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs. 144.96 crore was released.

9. The allocation for 2008-09 under the scheme of National Land Records Modernisation Programme was Rs. 473.00 crore, against which Rs. 188.76 crores were released to States/UTs. State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released during 2008-09 are at **Annexure XVIII**.

10. Keeping in view the nature of the activities undertaken under the scheme, separate earmarked budget exclusively for women and SCs/STs has not been possible.

11. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 crore for 2009-10 has been approved for the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP).

Annexure-XVI

Department of Land Resources

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2007-08) and Actual Achievement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	*National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management (NPCLIM) *Renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	The National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management (NPCLIM) 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.	Rs. 145.00 crore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by surevey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data of 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 	On-going	The NLRMP could not be finalized during 2007-08. However, it was decided to utilize the funds of Rs. 145.00 crores under the existing Schemes of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) for common items of NLRMP and CLR and NLRMP and SRA & ULR. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs.41.24 crore and Rs.103.22 crore (total Rs.144.46 crore) were released under the Schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR respectively.	

Annexure-XVII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets and achievement for 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09 (Proposed)	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
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.	Rs. 473. crore	<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 of 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 	On-going	Proposals received from States/UTs have been considered by the Committee, constituted under the NLRMP to consider proposals for release of funds, and funds to the tune of Rs. 255.73 crores have been recommended for release towards Central share to 20 States/UTs covering 69 districts. Against the sanctioned amount, Rs.188.76 crores have been released as the first installment (75% of total Central share)	NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.8.2008. The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the Programme have been prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action

Annexure-XVIII**State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released****As on 31.03.2009****(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	Andhra Pradesh	4475.465	3356.60
2	Bihar	997.965	748.48
3	Gujarat	953.925	715.445
4	Haryana	380.075	285.06
5	Himachal Pradesh	957.78	488.95
6	Jammu & Kashmir	87.50	65.625
7	Madhya Pradesh	1688.445	1266.33
8	Maharashtra	4924.025	3693.01
9	Manipur	224.705	168.53
10	Meghalaya	575.238	431.43
11	Nagaland	78.63	58.97
12	Orissa	1232.363	924.27225
13	Punjab	1085.5505	814.17
14	Sikkim	12.48	9.36
15	Tripura	362.2345	271.68
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1795.33	1346.50
17	West Bengal	5322.0595	3991.55
18	A & Nicobar Islands	72.13	25.71
19	D & N Haveli		24.29
20	D & N Haveli	44.90	
21	Puducherry	302.57	190.00
Grand Total		25573.3705	18875.96225

IV. National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007

The Policy was published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 31.10.2007 and was laid on the table of Both Houses of Parliament during November, 2007. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason.

2. 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.

3. A provision of Rs.1.00 and Rs.2.00 crore were made for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively and the Statement of Outlays and Outcomes may be seen at **Annexure-XIX** and **Annexure-XX**.

4. A provision of Rs.2.00 crore has been provided for the year 2009-2010 for monitoring of the R & R Policy, 2007.

Annexure-XIX

Department of Land Resources

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2007-08) and Actual Achievement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5) as on 31.03.2008	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy	Monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Rs. 1.00 crore	Salary and other expenses for the National Monitoring Cell, National Rehabilitation Commission, etc.		The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 11.10.2007. Accordingly, it has been published in the Gazette of India dated 31.10.2007. Further action to constitute a National Monitoring Cell has been initiated.	

Annexure-XX

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2008-09) and Actual Achievement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5) as on 31.03.2009	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy	Monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Rs. 2.00 crore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell and National Rehabilitation Commission under the Policy. • IEC activities. 	One year	The Salient features of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been published in the National and regional news papers.	

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

This Central Sector Scheme (CSS) was launched in 1993-94 to promote the development of cost effective and proven technologies for reclamation of various categories of wasteland land. Basic aim of this programme has been to provide technological support to watershed development under the schemes of the Department, particularly in problematical wastelands and difficult areas. Objectives of the scheme include:

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

The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, state agricultural universities, District Rural Development Agencies and government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. 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 programmes.

Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wastelands 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.

Till March 2009, 208 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme and of these, 92 have been completed or foreclosed. Now 116 projects are at various stages of implementation. The details of on going projects showing number of projects, total cost, central share and releases made are given in annexure-XXI & XXII.

Some of the 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-fertilisers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides),
- Food stock models techniques and development of technology for jojoba plantation in arid and semiarid areas.
- Low cost technology to convert domestic and farm waste into Bio-fertilizers for use to grow fruit trees.

Funds allocation and expenditure under TDET Scheme during the last five years is as under:

Year	Funds allocated	Release (Rs. in Crore)
2004-05	15.00	14.99
2005-06	17.00	17.00
2006-07	20.00	20.00
2007-08	20.00	26.84
2008-09	20.00	20.41

During the current Financial Year 2009-10 Rs. 15 Crore has been allocated under the scheme for the year 2009-10.

Annexure-XXI**TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION & TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME**

Statement of Outlays & outcomes/ targets & achievements for 2007-08

Sl. No.	Scheme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	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 wastelands through pilot projects.</p> <p>(3) Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies on wider scale.</p>	TDET merged under the Professional Support head with an overall outlay of Rs.99 crore.	<p>Under TDET, quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reason:</p> <p>(i) Pilot projects sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed development.</p> <p>(ii) 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>	Rs.26.84 crore were released for implementation of 33 projects.	

Annexure-XXII**TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION & TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME**

Statement of Outlays & outcomes/ targets & achievements for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Scheme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	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 wastelands through pilot projects. (3) Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies on wider scale.	TDET merged under the Professional Support head with an overall outlay of Rs.20 crore.	Under TDET, quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reason: (i) Pilot projects sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed development. (ii) 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.	Seven new pilot projects have been sanctioned. Total release under the scheme is Rs.20.41 crore.	

VII. NATIONAL MISSION ON BIO-DIESEL

There are several factors in the global scenario as well as country specific factors for India that account for the shift in focus for energy supply options from non-renewable to renewable sources during the last three decades. Bio-fuels offer a sustainable renewable energy alternative to conventional petroleum fuels. The primary justification for greater use of bio-fuels is that they have been proved to be superior fuels from the environmental point of view.

2. Bio-diesel is a fatty acid ethyl or methyl ester and has properties similar to petroleum diesel fuels. Sulphur content in bio-diesel is typically less than 15 ppm. Studies conducted with biodiesel indicate that it has the lowest greenhouse emissions with substantial reduction in particulate matter. Bio-diesel is reported to have superior lubricity. By blending bio-diesel with diesel, the flash point of diesel can be increased particularly in India where the flash point is 35 degrees C, which is well below the world average of 55 degrees C. This is important from the safety point of view. Existing engines can use a 20% bio-diesel blend without modification or reduction in torque output. In USA, a 20% bio-diesel blend is being used, while in European countries 5 - 15% blends have been adopted.

3. Different plant species and animal fats have been found suitable for producing biodiesel across the world. Sunflower and rapeseed are the raw material for the manufacture of bio-diesel used in Europe, whereas soybean is used in the USA. Thailand uses palm oil and Ireland uses frying oil and animal fats.

4. In India, due to the scarcity of edible oil, non-edible oils have immense potential for producing bio-diesel. These are basically tree borne oil seeds which can be used for fuel extraction as a viable alternative to petroleum fuels. The most promising of these are *Jatropha curcas* (Ratanjot) and *Pongamia pinnata* (karanj) which appear suitable for our conditions. To build up an authentic and scientific data base, ensure quality seed material, seed yield and oil content, obtain data regarding agronomic practices including irrigation requirements, establish economic viability in terms of attractive margins to all the stake holders in the supply chain and promote widespread cultivation of jatropha

and pongamia for adoption for eventual commercial cultivation, initially, it is necessary to undertake a demonstration project. Keeping in view the food security concerns in the country, it is appropriate to launch the demonstration programme on waste and degraded lands, essentially under the public domain. This can also contribute substantially to rehabilitating degraded wastelands by providing soil nutrients, checking erosion and degradation through green cover. These activities will generate much needed rural employment opportunities as well.

5. In the light of the above background, the Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as the nodal Ministry to operationalize the recommendations of the Planning Commission's Report on "Development of Biofuel". The main recommendations in the Report include launching of a national Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas*. The National Mission is proposed to be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase I as Demonstration Project and Phase II a self sustaining expansion of Bio-diesel programme. For launching of the demonstration project of the National mission on Bio-diesel, the Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as the nodal Ministry.

6. The ultimate out-put of the Mission would be to reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel to the extent of 20%, by the end of Phase-II of the programme. This would be made possible by effectively bringing unutilized wastelands into productive use and supplementing rural employment and income opportunities as a pro-poor initiative.

7. The Demonstration Phase under the National Mission on Bio-diesel will be taken up in a "Mission Mode" and will be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented by State governments. After detailed discussions with the States and considering the preference shown by the southern States for *pongamia* plantation also, the scheme, as now proposed, envisages promotion of *jatropha* (Ratanjot) and *pongamia* (Karanj) plantations on 3 lakh hectares in forest and non-forest areas over a period of 5 years. The plantations would be taken up essentially on degraded forestlands and wastelands belonging to the village communities / panchayats / government as well as on

unutilized marginal lands belonging to the marginal and small farmers as a means of providing them supplementary livelihood opportunities.

8. Since there is no reliable and tested database on various aspects of cultivating bio-diesel plants and costs and returns involved, R & D (applicable to both planting and processing, training, awareness building etc) would also be an important and significant component of the Demonstration Phase.

9. 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. With the approval of EFC, proposal was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs (CCEA) for establishment of National Mission on Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development. CCEA referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Union Agriculture Minister. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) was made the Nodal Ministry for GoM.

10. The GoM met on 16.05.07, 13.06.08 & 09.07.08. Thereafter, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy placed the recommendation as GOM before the Cabinet on 1.9.08, wherein the creation of National Mission on Bio-Diesel was not recommended. The Cabinet considered the MNRE note and decided that GoM may meet again to sort out the outstanding issues. GoM was reconstituted vide Cabinet Secretariat's memo dated 24.12.08. The next GoM meeting was held on 24.2.2009 and it approved the establishment of National Commission on Bio-Diesel in principle, with the following conditions:-

i) The demonstration phase 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.

ii) 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.

iii) The Policy Coordination Committee, as proposed in the proposal of MoRD, need not be set up in view of the policy coordination mechanisms already proposed in the National Policy on bio-fuels.

11. GoM also directed MNRE to inform the Cabinet about its recommendations. Now the matter is pending for approval of Cabinet on creation of National Bio-Diesel Mission.

Achievement/output during 2007-08 & 2008-2009

12. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2007-08, 2008-09) are at ***Annexure-XXIII & Annexure -XXIV*** respectively.

13. During 2007-08, a budgetary provision of Rs.50.00 crore was made for the Bio-fuels programme. However no funds were released to the states because of the pending of approval of the Cabinet on the establishment of National Mission on Bio-diesel.

14. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore was approved for the scheme for 2008-09. However no funds were released to the states for want of the approval of the Cabinet.

15. An outlay of Rs.30.00 crore has been proposed for 2009-10. However, no funds are released so far because approval of the Cabinet is pending on the proposal.

Annexure-XXIII**Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2007-08****(Rs. in Crores)**

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	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	National Mission on Bio-Fuel	1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongmia plantation (2)Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	50.00				No funds were released because the Mission could not be approved by the Cabinet

Annexure-XXIV**Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2008-09****(Rs. in Crores)**

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	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	National Mission on Bio-Fuel	1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongmia plantation (2)Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	50.00				No funds were released because mission could not be approved by the Cabinet

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, Bhoodan land & Government wastelands, alienation and restoration of tribal land, etc. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received on distribution of ceiling surplus land from States/UTs are evaluated and published. Since inception of the programme till December, 2008, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 69.04 lakh acre, out of which about 60.48 lakh acre have been taken possession, 51.00 lakh acre have been distributed to 55.74 lakh beneficiaries of whom 39.64 per cent. belong to Scheduled Castes and 15.35 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes. An area of 8.77 lakh acre is involved in litigation.

Amendment of Land Acquisition Act

The Department has taken steps for amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to align it with the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. Accordingly, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 has been introduced in the Parliament and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination. The Committee has presented its Thirty-ninth Report, covering the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007, to the Lok Sabha on 21.10.08 and laid the same in Rajya Sabha on the same date.

In this Report, the Committee has made detailed observations on the Bill and has made a number of recommendations. These recommendations have been examined and views of the Department firmed up. The official amendment to the Bill has been developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law. These official amendments were considered by the Cabinet and the revised Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009 and sent to Rajya Sabha for consideration. The bill has lapsed due to dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha.

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 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and Budget Estimates proposed 2009-2010 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 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is indicated in **Statement – II**.
3. Scheme-wise Utilization Certificates pending with the States as on 31.3.2009 is indicated in **Statement – III**.
4. Scheme wise unspent balance of funds with states as on 31.3.2009 is indicated in **Statement – IV**.
5. List of scheme-wise projects proposed to be foreclosed are indicated at **Statement-V**.

Statement - I

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

S No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2007-08	Revised Estimates 2007-08	Actual Expendi- ture 2007-08 (Tentative)	Budget Estimates 2008-09	Revised Estimates 2008-09	Releases 2008-09	Budget Estimate s 2009- 10
1.	Plan Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1114.54	1114.54	1164.54	1825.00	1545.00	1544.40	1911.0 0
	(a) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) * (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)* (c) Desert Development Programme (DDP)*							
2	Externally Aided Projects	86.46	51.46	51.46	50.00	50.00	50.00	57.00
3	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resources Management (NPCLRM) **	145.00	145.00	144.96	473.00	202.90	191.47	400.00
	(a) Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)***	0.00	0.00		***	***		
	(b) Strengthening of Revenue Admn. & Upgradation of Land of Land Records (SRA&ULR)***	0.00	0.00		***	***		
	(c) Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records (CMLR)***							
4	Professional support & Other Activities	99.00	38.00	37.65	#	#	#	#
5	Bio-fuel	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	0.10	0.00	30.00
6	R & R Policy/others	5.00	01.00	0.90	02.00	02.00	02.00	02.00
	Total plan	1500.00	1400.00	1399.51	2400.00	1800.00	1787.87	2400.00
	Non-plan Sectt. Economic-Services	3.78	3.86	4.12	3.90	4.69	5.31	5.64
	Grand Total (plan and non plan)	1503.78	1403.86	1403.63	2403.90	1804.69	1793.18	2405.64

* The provision for IWDP, DPAP and DDP stands merged with the provision for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

** Renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-09.

*** The schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR have been merged with the revised scheme of NLRMP.

The provision for Professional support & Other Activities stands merged with the respective schemes.

Statement - II

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Major Head	Budget Estimates 2008-09	Revised Estimates 2008-09	Budget Estimates 2009-10
1	Plan				
	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2501 3601	1642.40 0.10	1390.40 0.10	1716.80 3.10
	TOTAL (IWMP)		1642.50	1390.50	1719.90
2.	Externally Aided Project (EAP)	2501	50.00	50.00	57.00
3.	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	2506 3601 3602	5.00 415.50 5.00	3.54 176.96 1.90	50.80 307.00 2.00
	TOTAL (NLRMP)		425.50	182.40	359.80
4.	Bio-fuel	2501	45.00	0.10	27.00
5.	R&R Policy	2501	2.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Lumpsum Provision for the N.E Region and Sikkim				
	1. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2552	182.50	154.50	191.10
	2. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	2552	47.50	20.50	40.20
	3. Bio-fuel	2552	5.00	0.00	3.00
	TOTAL : NE Region		235.00	175.00	234.30
	TOTAL PLAN : (Land Resources)				
1.	NON-PLAN Sectt.-Economic Services	3451	3.90	4.69	5.64
	GRAND TOTAL – PLAN & NON PLAN		2403.90	1804.69	2405.64

Statement – III**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF GRANTS/
LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH, 2007****(Rs. in Crore)**

TYPE OF GRANTEE/LOANS	TOTAL UCs OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.3.2009	TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED
I. Programmes funded by Department of Land Resources		
1. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)	156	83.39
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	107	50.11
3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)	6	5.80
4. Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	31	196.70
5. Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)	31	89.00
6. Assistance to Agrarian Studies	1	0.28
7. Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDET)	11	3.46
Grand Total:	343	428.74

Statement-IV**Programme-wise and State-wise unspent balance of funds as on (31.3.2009)****(Rs. In crore)**

S. No.	State	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	CLR	SRA&ULR
1	Andhra Pradesh	42.69	37.113	24.73	20.56	8.37
2	Bihar	13.81	8.404		30.69	11.64
3	Chhattisgarh	26.24	31.378		1.80	13.05
4	Goa	0	0		0.90	1.92
5	Gujarat	30.38	48.201	89.73	11.22	11.98
6	Haryana	6.95	0	26.52	5.64	3.78
7	Himachal	31.10	15.617	12.26	4.16	2.15
8	Jammu &	0	4.76	6.11	15.63	3.56
9	Jharkhand	5.86	19.862		7.58	2.50
10	Karnataka	30.86	37.728	29.89	11.81	15.09
11	Kerala	8.27	0		3.08	1.46
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.78	53.272		10.88	13.66
13	Maharashtra	28.29	68.864		2.90	7.90
14	Orissa	24.29	36.987		14.31	12.72
15	Punjab	3.71	0		3.39	3.66
16	Rajasthan	23.11	13.433	201.35	9.34	12.25
17	Tamil Nadu	22.56	22.115		14.35	4.96
18	Uttar Pradesh	23.52	22.454		14.23	19.70
19	Uttaranchal	22.04	12.502		15.40	4.10
20	West Bengal	10.61	11.76		14.00	17.15
21	Assam	21.80			16.60	4.94
22	Arunachal	16.23			0.02	0.23
23	Manipur	0			2.00	0.60
24	Meghalaya	0			0.00	0.24
25	Mizoram	21.30			1.27	0.00
26	Nagaland	2.44			0.45	0.50
27	Sikkim	0			0.04	1.23
28	Tripura	1.83			2.57	6.81
29	A&N islands	-			0.00	0.15
30	D&N Haveli	-			0.12	0.76
31	Daman & Diu	--			0.50	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	-			0.25	0.10
33	Pondicherry	-			1.12	0.91
34	Chandigarh	-			0.15	0.00
35	Delhi	-			0.97	0.18
Total		471.67	444.45	390.59	237.94	192.23

Statement-V**Programme-wise and State-wise projects proposed for foreclosure
(31.03.2009)****Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP):****(Rs. in lakh)**

S. No	Name of the District	Year of Sanction	Total Area (in ha.)	Total cost	Total releases	Remarks
1	Kutch-II	2000	8066	483.96	50.20	Project could not take-off.
2.	Gurgaon-I	1995	5473	218.92	141.56	Case for misappropriation/ mis-utilisation of funds by NGO as PIA
3.	Sonebadra-II	1999	12500	500.00	324.59	Case for misappropriation/ mis-utilisation of funds by PIA
4.	Lakhimpurkheri-II	1999	12104	484.16	386.21	Case for misappropriation/ mis-utilisation of funds by PIA
5.	Etava-Auraiya-I	1996	10150	406.00	361.54	Foreclosed by a court order
6.	Keonjhar-III	2000	6164	369.84	50.85	Case for misappropriation/ mis-utilisation of funds by NGO as PIA
7.	Lowersubansiri-I	2002	5000	300.00	41.25	Project could not take-off.
	TOTAL		59457	2762.88	1356.2	

CHAPTER - VI

REVIEW OF PERFORMNCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES OF THE DPEARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

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

