



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

OF

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

2010-2011

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Executive Summary

The Outcome Budget is a tool to track not just the intermediate physical 'outputs' that are more readily measurable but also the 'outcomes', which are the end objectives of State intervention. This document broadly specifies physical dimensions of the financial budget indicating the actual physical performance in 2008-09, performance for 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) and the targeted performance for 2010-11.

2. The Outcome Budget 2010-11 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 framework.

Chapter-II contains a tabular format (Statement) indicating the details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budget outcomes for 2010-11.

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 2008-09 and performance of the year 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) of individual programmes/schemes in terms of targets already set.

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

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

Monitoring Mechanism

3. Special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes has been given all over the country by the Department. A comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes have been evolved. The salient features are as under:

(i) The Guidelines of each scheme of the Department provide for an in-built monitoring mechanism so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation.

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

- (iii) At Central level, Steering Committee has been constituted for administering IWMP with members from Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority, technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, related departments of the Central and State Governments.
- (iv) At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up.
- (v) Regional Review meetings with State Government officers under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) reviews the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States and recommends corrective action wherever found necessary.
- (vi) In the Regional Review Meetings held with the State Officials, it was pointed out by a majority of them that delay in receipt of Central funds is due to circuitous fund-flow from the DRDA to the PIA. They, therefore, suggested that the fund flow be routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The matter was taken up with National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) for change in Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008, which was agreed by the Executive Body and accordingly the fund flow is now being routed through the SLNAs.
- (vii) A scheme of Area Officers has been implemented in the Department and the officers are visiting States for effective monitoring.
- (viii) Standardized formats have been developed for preparation of State Perspective Plan and circulated to the States.
- (ix) Monitoring through periodical progress reports received from the State Governments depicting both the financial and physical progress of the programmes.
- (x) On-line submission of Progress Reports compiled by the DRDAs/ZPs and implementing agencies.
- (xi) Furnishing of Audited Statement of Accounts, Utilization Certificates, and other required reports like Mid-Term Evaluation Report (MTER), Action Taken Report etc. which are mandatory for the release of instalments.
- (xii) Officers, dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Head quarters & district, visit project areas to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.

(xiii) 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 Programmes.

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

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

Information, Education & Communication

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

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

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

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three area Development Programmes on watershed basis viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. With effect from 26.2.2009, these three programmes have been consolidated into a single programme called as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Each project under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve the objective of watershed programme through development of underproductive and hitherto unproductive lands in rainfed areas and taking up allied activities for the benefit of landless. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resource management involving all stakeholders within the watershed, who together as a group, co-operatively identify the resource issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

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

3. With the objective of bringing wastelands in the country to productive use through a massive programme of afforestation and tree-planting, the National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB) was constituted in May, 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. 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 Department of wasteland was renamed as Department of Land Resources in April, 1999 and the area development programmes of the Department of Rural Development viz. DPAP & DDP were also brought under it. In addition, subject of 'Land Reforms' was also entrusted to Department of Land Resources.

4. The following are the functions of the Department of Land Resources:
- (i) Guide and facilitate States to modernize land record management & build up a land information system.
 - (ii) Facilitate States efforts to usher in conclusive titling system.
 - (iii) Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
 - (iv) To facilitate adoption of policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement of displaced people.
 - (v) Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.
 - (vi) Implementation of watershed programme for development of rainfed / degraded areas.
 - (vii) Promotion of rural livelihoods through watershed programme.
 - (viii) Evaluation of the existing bio-fuel cultivation in the country and launching of demonstration phase of Bio-fuel Mission based on the evaluation result.

5. With a view to carrying out the above functions, the Department of Land Resources implements the following schemes:-

- Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
- Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
- Desert Development Programme (DDP)
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- Computerization of Land Records
- Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
- Technology, Development, Extension & Training
- Bio-fuels
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

6. During 2010-11, the above functions are dealt with under following Heads:-

- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional Support.
- National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP)
- Bio-fuels
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

CHAPTER – II

Outcome Budget for 2010-11

Outcome Budget is a performance measurement tool that helps in better service delivery, decision making, evaluating programme performance and result and improving programme effectiveness. It aims at bringing change in the outlook of the Departments entrusted with the responsibilities of programmes execution by shifting the focus from `outlays' to measurable & monitorable `outcomes'.

2. The Scheme-wise details, wherever necessary, of Outcome Budget for 2010-2011 are indicated in the attached **Statement-I**.

Statement

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

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Annual Plan 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1) Increase in productivity of rainfed areas/degraded land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to rainfed area/ degraded land and other natural resources.	2458	(i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approximately 8.5 M. ha. (ii) Completion of 5250 projects. (DPAP : 2800, DDP : 2200, IWDP : 250) by releasing last instalment. (iii) closing of 2015 non performing projects. (iv) Complete covering of 3.75 M.Ha. by the 5250 ongoing projects which will be completed during the year. (v) An area of about 2.485 * M.ha. will be covered during the year.	Minimum One year	Achievement may be affected due to (i) Delay in submission of State Perspective & Strategic Plan (SPSP) & Preliminary Project Reports(PPRs) by the States. (ii) Delay in preparation of Detailed Project Reports(DPRs) (iii) Delay in release of State Share (iv) Delay in appointment of evaluators and submission of Mid-term evaluation reports.
		Total	2458			

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

Statement (Contd..)

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

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	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, but program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	200.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of land records by survey/resurvey Updating of mutation records Computerization of land records textual data Digitization of cadastral maps Integration of textual and spatial data on land records Computerization of the registration process Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials Consultancies, workshops and studies Changes in the legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of rights with maps to scale, Issuing of land based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates, information for eligibility for development programmes. Speedy and efficient property registration Last mile connectivity to Tehsils LAN & Citizen Service centres at Tehsil level <p>(b) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc, Disaster management, Civic amenities planning, Wasteland Management, Requisition and acquisition of land, and resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Development of roads, bridges, highways, rail lines, airports, telecommunication networks, and other utility mapping; Land resources management; Rural Development programmes such as PMGSY, NREGS, SGSY, etc. <p>c) Input to private enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determining location of new projects; planning and managing transport and tourism circuits; laying pipelines, fibre-optic channels, mobile phone towers, etc.; banking (location of branches/ field offices); etc. <p>(d) Preparedness towards title guarantee</p>	Ongoing	

Statement (Contd.....)

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables / Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Monitoring the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the Scheme.	One Year	

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Bio-fuels	(i) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropa and Pongamia plantation (ii) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet has directed further steps to carryout impact assessment study are plantation work already undertaken, may be taken. Accordingly, the study is being undertaken. 			

CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

I. REFORM MEASURES UNDER WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

The focus of the Department is implementation of watershed programme by effective monitoring, timely implementation of projects, proper utilization of funds and appropriate delivery of benefits to the community. The Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Department have also recommended to the department to take effective measures with regard to performance monitoring of the projects.

2. Accordingly, the Department has taken various measures such as regional review meetings, visit of area officers & close monitoring of ongoing projects which are due for completion by concerned States. 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 Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. 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 programmes of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) & Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) have been consolidated into single programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Government approved this programme on 26.2.2009.

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

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

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

(vi) Regional Review meetings with State Government officers are held under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States.

(vii) In the Regional Review Meetings held with the State Officials, it was pointed out by a majority of them that delay in receipt of Central funds is due to circuitous fund-flow from the DRDA to the PIA. They, therefore, suggested that the fund flow be routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The matter was taken up with National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) for change in Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008, which was agreed by the Executive Body and accordingly the fund flow is now being routed through the SLNAs.

(viii) A scheme of Area Officers has been implemented in the Department and the officers are visiting States for effective monitoring.

(ix) Standardized formats have been developed for preparation of State Perspective Plan and circulated to the States.

(x) Performance of the projects is monitored on quarterly basis by the Department. Mid Term Evaluation of the projects by an independent evaluator is mandatory after release of 45% of project cost. The Mid-term Evaluation Report reveals the physical outputs and outcomes of the project and only after analyzing and ascertaining the positive outputs commensurate with the project objectives, the next installment of funds is released for the project. Yet in pursuance to the concern expressed by the Standing Committee for effective monitoring mechanism, the Department has taken more initiatives to monitor performance at the three phases viz. preparatory phase, works phase and the completion phase. Adequate provisions have been made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to this effect. The evaluation at preparatory phase also includes an evaluation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). 1% of total project cost is earmarked for the evaluation of project.

(xi) 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.

(xii) In order to give thrust to timely completion of the projects, States are informed to assess the status of projects and ensure timely completion of projects by claiming due instalments and also ensure the mandatory Mid-Term Evaluation of all the due projects conducted in time by independent evaluators and thereafter submit the claim for next instalment.

II. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). **The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008.**

2. The activities being supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps and updating of land records, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level are also being supported.

3. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. It is expected that by the end of the 11th Plan, computerization of land records including digital documentation of legacy data relating to registration and existing maps will be completed throughout the country. Besides, a system for concurrent and continuous updating of land records based on current changes will be in operation in all the tehsils, taluks, revenue circles, etc. Simultaneously, steps are being taken for comprehensive survey/re-survey of land using modern technology like aerial photography, total stations, DGPS, etc.

4. The Programme is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with various components with the following assistance:

- i) Computerisation of land records including digitization of cadastral maps, integration of textual and spatial data, data centres at Tehsil, Sub-division, District and State level, inter-connectivity among revenue offices. (100% by Govt. of India)
- ii) Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using modern technology options. (50% by Govt. of India)
- iii) Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (25% by Govt. of India)
- iv) Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (50% by Govt. of India)
- v) Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)
- vi) Core GIS (100% by Govt. of India)

5. The NLRMP is being implemented in a methodical manner and all the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan. Further, the activities are to be undertaken in a systematic manner, which are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation.

6. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources and the State/UT proposals received for release of funds are placed before the Committee.

7. Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manual for implementation of the programme have been prepared after obtaining inputs from the leading technical agencies as well as from the field experience of States which have done commendable work in specific areas of the programme and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned.

8. Formats for Management Information System (MIS) have been developed under the programme and sent to the States and UTs which envisages receipt of on-line information on progress made in implementation of the programme from the States/UTs. Further, the templates for the State Perspective Plan (SPP) and the Annual Action Plan(AAP)/Detailed Project Report (DPR) have also been developed and circulated to the States/UTs, which will help in proper planning and implementation of the programme.

9. A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted to advise the Department of Land Resources and the States/UTs on the technological aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

10. An "Advisory Committee on Legal Changes for Conclusive Titling in India" has been constituted under the Programme to, *inter-alia*, examine and suggest the changes required in the Registration Act and other land related laws to reach the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee.

11. The NLRMP is a high-tech and complex project, involving application of diverse sets of technology for the three major components, i.e., (a) computerization of land records including digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, (b) survey/re-survey using modern technology such as Total Stations (TSs), Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), Aerial Photography, High-Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI), etc. and (c) computerization of the registration system and inter-connectivity between the registration and land records maintenance systems as well as inter-connectivity amongst the revenue offices. Accordingly, training and capacity building activities are being attached significance under the Programme. During 2008-09, funds were released to the NIC, the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Centre for conducting training programmes for the State revenue functionaries, supervisory and head of departments and policy-level officials.

The NLRMP Technical Fair-2009:

The Department has initiated a number of measures to speed up the coverage of NLRMP in various States/UTs. One of the important initiatives has been to bring the stakeholders from both the Govt. side as well as the private sector together on one platform for a free and meaningful interaction and transfer of technology, in the form of the NLRMP Technical Fair-2009, organized from 15th to 17th December, 2009 at the Indian Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The private sector organizations active in the relevant field, the apex level technical agencies of the Government of India (GoI) and all the State and UTs were invited to participate in the Fair.

2. There were 62 stalls including 6 stalls by the Govt. agencies: (1) NIC HQ, (2) Survey of India, (3) NRSC/ISRO, (4) Government of West Bengal, (5) NIC Andhra Pradesh State Unit, and (6) the Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL). Prominent among the private sector participants included the Infosys Technologies Ltd., the Tata Consultancy Services Ltd., the WIPRO Ltd., the IL&FS Technologies Ltd., the HCL Infosystems Ltd., the Genesys International Corp. Ltd., the HTC Global Services, the NIIT GIS Ltd., the Leica Geosystems, Pitney Bowes (from the UK), SALMAT (from Northern Territory, Australia), FENO (from France), CADASTEC from Australia, among others.

3. In addition to the stalls, the Fair had an interaction area, which facilitated exchange of ideas and information on the requirements of the States and UTs vis-à-vis the offerings of the vendors, contact information, etc. Also, concurrently, presentations were arranged in two halls, where 64 presentations were made by 47 private sector organizations, 3 technical agencies of the GoI as well as the State Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. All the participating organizations from abroad made presentations.

4. From the feedback received so far from the States/UTs as well as the technology and services providers, the Fair has met its objective of bringing the stakeholders together and facilitating transfer of technology. A number of States and UTs, who were not able to locate and contact the relevant vendors, have been able to establish such contacts. On the other hand, the private sector organizations, which needed to know the programme and its target audience, have been able to garner useful business leads and have gone away with a better understanding of what the NLRMP entails and how they can play an effective role in the programme in the true spirit of PPP.

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

The Department has formulated the 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. National Mission on Bio-fuel (Demonstration phase)

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

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

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

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

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

The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation and reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel. Now the Department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the Cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

Achievement/output during 2008-09 & 2009-10

The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2008-09 , 2009-10 are at **Annexure-I,II,III.**

During 2008-09 , a budgetary provision of Rs. 50.00 crore was made for the Bio-fuels programme. However no funds were released to states because of the pending of approval of the Cabinet on the establishment of National Mission on Bio-fuel.

An outlay of Rs. 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.

CHAPTER – IV

Past Performance of the Major Programmes/ Schemes

I. Watershed Programme

The Watershed Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are implemented on a project mode with watershed approach. 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. The programmes of DPAP, DDP & IWDP have been consolidated into single programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Government approved this programme on 26.2.2009. IWMP is being implemented following Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The ongoing projects of DPAP, DDP & IWDP sanctioned up to 10th Plan continue to be implemented in accordance with earlier guidelines. An allocation of Rs.1819.80 crore (RE), which includes Rs.57.00 crore for Externally Aided Projects (EAP) has been made for the programme for 2009-10.

3. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively.

4 The details of the funds released during 2008-09 under the three Area Development Programmes and EAP are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	RE	Releases
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1545	1544.40
Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP)	50	50

5. During 2009-10, an allocation of Rs.1819.80 crore (R.E.) has been made for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. This includes Rs.57.00 crore for EAP being implemented in Orissa. Under IWMP, an amount of Rs. 1351.34 crore has been released to various States upto 31.12.2009 including an amount of Rs.39.08 crore to Externally Aided Projects. Details of the funds released to various States/UTs during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are given at **Annexure-III**.

6. An outlay of Rs.2458 crore has been provided for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' for 2010-11.

Annexure-I

Department of Land Resources

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2008-09 (Full Year) (Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional support, Capacity building, M&E, IEC, etc.	1) Increase in productivity of 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.1594.40 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 covered.	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-II

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement for 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.12.2009	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 rainfed/degraded land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	1911	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of 5.41 M. ha. 2) Completion of 2250 projects (50 IWDP, 1200 DPAP and 1000 DDP) 3) An area of about 2.71 M.ha will be covered.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs.1312.26 crore released for the ongoing projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP & sanction of new projects covering an area of 5.6 M. ha. (ii) 2822 projects (1662 DPAP, 1044 DDP and 116 IWDP) have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.933 M.ha. by completion of 2822 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 1.759 * M.ha. covered during the year.	
2	Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods projects (WORLP)	1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through people's participation in local decision making progress relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	57	Completion of 290 ongoing projects.	Minimum One year	An amount of Rs 39.08 crore released for the ongoing projects.	
Grand Total			1968				

* This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.09).

Annexure-III**STATE-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP) DURING 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)**

(Rs. in crores)

STATES	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	EAP	IWMP	Dedicated Institutions	Total
Andhra Pradesh	21.59	31.11	8.68		30.68	3.44	95.5
Arunachal Pd.	14.73	0	0		5.45	1.54	21.72
Assam	13.33	0	0		14.81	3.71	31.85
Bihar	5.71	0	0		0	0	5.71
Chhattisgarh	8.45	12.10	0		9.83	2.63	33.01
Goa	0	0	0		0	0	0
Gujarat	17.28	44.71	80.59		50.23	3.87	196.68
Haryana	2.63	0	20.36		0	0	22.99
Himachal Pd.	8.44	2.84	0		16.51	2.20	29.99
J&K	5.62	3.87	9.45		0	0	18.94
Jharkhand	3.07	0	0		0	2.17	5.24
Karnataka	21.11	28.09	27.66		34.16	3.87	114.89
Kerala	0	0	0		0	0	0
Maharashtra	34.15	57.55	0		38.98	4.62	135.3
Madhya Pd.	27.49	33.11	0		67.77	4.41	132.78
Manipur	9.82	0	0		0	0	9.82
Meghalaya	14.20	0	0		2.43	0.71	17.34
Mizoram	22.34	0	0		0	0.62	22.96
Nagaland	5.52	0	0		8.56	0.71	14.79
Orissa	19.78	31.91	0	39.08	19.09	3.14	113
Punjab	2.30	0	0		2.29	1.04	5.63
Rajasthan	17.29	17.53	77.59		69.92	4.52	186.85
Sikkim	7.37	0	0		1.17	1.15	9.69
Tamilnadu	4.40	12.15	0		16.17	3.66	36.38
Tripura	0.39	0	0		2.45	1.14	3.98
Uttar Pradesh	31.54	17.26	0		0	5.27	54.07
Uttarakhand	4.68	4.11	0		0	1.68	10.47
West Bengal	5.46	0	0		0	0	5.46
Total	328.69	296.34	224.33	39.08	390.5	56.10	1335.04
Professional Support & Others							16.30
Grand Total							1351.34

(a) **INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

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

2. Accordingly, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**. The scheme has been approved by the Government on 26.2.2009.

Objective:

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

Salient features of IWMP:

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

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

12	Monitoring & Evaluation	No separate budget provision for mid term & final evaluation	2% of project cost earmarked for Monitoring & Evaluation. Provision for evaluation after every phase of the project.
13	Sustainability	Weak mechanism with WDF as a tool	Consolidation Phase with WDF and livelihood component as a tool
14.	Livelihood	Not included	Included as a component

Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

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

- (i) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.
- (ii) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.
- (iii) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.
- (iv) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.
- (v) 10% mandatory allocation of North-Eastern States.

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

Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

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

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

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

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

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

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

Achievements under IWMP

8. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in 26 out of 28 States so far (as on 31.12.2009). A total assistance of Rs. 56.10 crores has been released under Professional Support to 21 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions. State-wise details of assistance provided to SLNAs during 2009-10 (as on 31.1.2.2009) are given at **Annexure-IV.**

9. Against the target of 5.41 million ha. for the year 2009-10, a total of 1191 projects covering an area of 5.6 million ha. has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 17 States and central funds of Rs. 390.50 crores has been released as on 31.12.2009. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released are given at **Annexure-V.**

**INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT UNDER
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME(IWMP)
Details of funds released during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)**

S.No.	State	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.44
2	BIHAR	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	2.63
4	GOA	0
5	GUJARAT	3.87
6	HARYANA	0
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.20
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0
9	JHARKHAND	2.17
10	KARNATAKA	3.87
11	KERALA	0
12	MADHYA PRADESH	4.41
13	MAHARASHTRA	4.62
14	ORISSA	3.14
15	PUNJAB	1.04
16	RAJASTHAN	4.52
17	TAMIL NADU	3.66
18	UTTAR PRADESH	5.27
19	UTTARAKHAND	1.68
20	WEST BENGAL	0
	SUB-TOTAL for NNE	46.52
	NORTHEASTERN STATES	
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.54
22	ASSAM	3.71
23	MANIPUR	0
24	MEGHALAYA	0.71
25	MIZORAM	0.62
26	NAGALAND	0.71
27	SIKKIM	1.15
28	TRIPURA	1.14
	SUB-TOTAL for NE	9.58
	GRAND TOTAL	56.10

Annexure-V

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)
Details of no. of projects, area, sanctioned and central funds released
during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)

S.No	State	No. of projects	Area (lakh ha)	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	110	4.73	30.68
2	BIHAR	-	-	-
3	CHHATTISGARH	29	1.52	9.83
4	GOA	-	-	-
5	GUJARAT	153	7.08	50.23
6	HARYANA	-	-	-
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	36	2.04	16.51
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	-	-	-
9	JHARKHAND	-	-	-
10	KARNATAKA	119	4.91	34.16
11	KERALA			
12	MADHYA PRADESH	103	6.01	38.98
13	MAHARASHTRA	243	9.96	67.77
14	ORISSA	57	2.95	19.09
15	PUNJAB	6	0.35	2.29
16	RAJASTHAN	162	9.26	69.92
17	TAMIL NADU	50	2.50	16.17
18	UTTAR PRADESH	-	-	-
19	UTTARAKHAND	-	-	-
20	WEST BENGAL	-	-	-
	Sub Total	1068	51.31	355.62
	STATE			
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13	0.68	5.45
22	ASSAM	57	2.21	14.81
23	MANIPUR	-	-	-
24	MEGHALAYA	18	0.30	2.43
25	MIZORAM	-	-	-
26	NAGALAND	22	1.06	8.56
27	SIKKIM	3	0.15	1.17
28	TRIPURA	10	0.30	2.45
	Sub Total	123	4.69	34.88
	Grand Total	1191	56.00	390.50

(b) INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

Background

This programme has been under implementation since 1989-90 & was transferred to Department of Land Resources (erstwhile Department of Waste Land Development) along with National Wasteland Development Board in July 1992. From 1st April 1995, the scheme is being implemented on watershed basis in accordance with the guidelines for watershed development. Since 2007-08, no new projects are sanctioned under this scheme.

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 2008-09 & 2009-10

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed for 2008-09 & 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are at **Annexure - VI & VII** respectively.

Physical Performance

7. Under IWDP, 1877 watershed projects covering an area of 10.722 M. ha. with a total cost of about Rs. 6067.58 crores were sanctioned upto 31.12.2009. Out of these, the final installment of central share for 390 projects has been released.

8. The State-wise details regarding the number of IWDP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are given in **Annexure-VIII**.

Financial Performance

9. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are given in **Annexure-IX**.

10. During the year 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009), the details 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. 1762.80 crores (RE) was approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2009-10.

Annexure-VI

Department of Land Resources 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	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of land waste (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 covered.	

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

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements (As on 31.12.2009)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of land waste (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	1762.80*	(i) Completion of 50 projects. (ii) Area of completed projects is 0.25 M.Ha.	Minimum one year	(i) An amount of Rs.328.69 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 116 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.58 M.ha. by completion of 116 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.603** M.ha. covered during the year.	

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

** This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.09).

Annexure-VIII

PROJECTS SANCTIONED (IN NO.S) UNDER IWDP PROGRAMME DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2009-10 (NO NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING FROM 2007 TO 2009)														
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					4	1		9	9	22	23	65
3	Chattisgarh	1						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				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	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	Tripora							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

Annexure - IX

Year-wise release of funds under IWDP scheme
since 1995-96 till 2009-10

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
2009-10 (As on 31.12.2009)	328.69
TOTAL	3797.07

(c) Drought Prone Areas Programme

On the basis of a Technical Committee chaired by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex. Member, Planning Commission recommendations, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented on watershed basis since 1995-96 with the approach of local people's participation and community empowerment. The basic objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse impacts of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The objectives of the programme are being addressed in general by taking up development works through watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The States covered under DPAP are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

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 2008-09 & 2009-10

5. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed 2008-09 & 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are at **Annexure - X & XI** respectively.

Physical Performance

6. Under DPAP, 27,439 watershed projects covering an area of 13.72 M. ha. with a total cost of about 7,364 crores were sanctioned upto 2006-07. Out of these, 10889 projects have been completed / closed (as on 31.12.2009).

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

Financial Performance

8. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are given at **Annexure-XIII**.
9. During the year 2009-10, the details of State-wise release of central funds are given at **Annexure-III** above.
10. As DPAP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs. 1762.80 crores (RE) had been approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2009-10.

Annexure-X

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 covered.	

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

Annexure-XI

**Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)
(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.2009)	Reasons for shortfall, if any Achievements / Outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of rainfed/degraded areas (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources	1762.80*	Completion of 1200 projects (500 ha. each) sanctioned in earlier years.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs 296.34 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 1662 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.83 M.ha. by completion of 1662 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.658** M.ha. covered during the year.	

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

**** This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.09).**

Annexure-XII

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, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009), no new projects have been sanctioned.

Annexure-XIII**Year-wise release of funds under DPAP
since 1995-96 till 2009-10**

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
2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)	296.34
Total	3582.46

(d) 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.

Sl. 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

7. 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:

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

8. 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 2008-09 & 2009-10

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

Programme Performance

10. 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 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009). Out of these 6216 projects have been completed/closed.

11. During 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009), 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 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are given in **Annexure-XVI**.

Financial Performance

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

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

14. DDP stands merged with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). An outlay of Rs.1762.80 crore (RE) has been approved for 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' including professional support for 2009-10.

Annexure-XIV

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievement s/ w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, If any Achievement s/ 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 ongoing projects.</p> <p>(i) 1323 projects have been completed.</p> <p>(ii) An area of 0.88 M.ha. has been treated under the ongoing projects.</p>	

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

Annexure-XV

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.09)	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 productivity of degraded land identified under DDP • Increase in income of rural household • Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes. 	1762.80*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 1000 projects (500 ha each) sanctioned in earlier years. 	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs.224.33 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 1044 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.52 M.ha. by completion of 1044 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.498** M.ha. covered during the year.	

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

** This includes area covered under projects for which last instalment of fund has been released for completion and other ongoing projects during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.09).

Annexure -XVI

State wise details of Watershed project sanctioned under DDP during the period 1995-96 to 2009-10

S. No	Name of the State	Year												Total
		95-96 I	96-97 II	97-98 II	98-99 IV	99-00 V	00-01 VI	01-02 VII	02-03 VII I	03-04 Har-I	04-05 Har- - II	05-06 Har- III	06-07 Har- IV	
1	Andhara Pradesh	96	10	00	100	96	60	80	110	110	110	134	148	1,054
2	Gujarat	345	00	00	100	250	400	304	277	298	298	370	420	3,062
3	Haryana	107	6	00	100	76	144	100	121	118	118	140	159	1,189
4	Himachal Pradesh	80	00	00	00	48	75	95	73	49 A	38	46	48	552
5	Jammu & Kashmir	94	49	36	00	96	73	111	77	41	40	50	62	729
6	Karnataka	130	00	00	100	51	226	160	165	166	166	198	220	1,582
7	Rajasthan	841	00	00	00	883*	681#	509\$	779^	780**	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 & 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009).

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

- * Includes 614 special projects for sand dune stabilization , shelterbelt plantations etc. during 1999-2000.
- # Includes 293 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2001.
- \$ Include 264 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2002.
- ^ Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2001.
- ** Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2003-2004.
- A Includes 11 special projects sanctioned to the cold desert areas of Lahaul & Spiti districts.
- AA Includes 387 special 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 – XVII**Year- wise release of funds under DDP
Since 1995-96 to 2009-10**

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1995-96	101.00
1996-97	65.37
1997-98	70.01
1998-99	79.80
1999-00	84.99
2000-01	134.98
2001-02	149.88
2002-03	184.99
2003-04	214.80
2004-05	214.99
2005-06	267.98
2006-07	269.00
2007-08	265.44
2008-09	395.96
2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)	224.33
Total	2723.52

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

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

2. The scheme is being implemented in 583 districts of the country. Also 4434 tehsils/taluks and 1045 sub-divisions have been covered under the 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.427.41 crore which is approximately 73% of the total funds released.

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

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

To assist the States and UTs in the task of updating land records & strengthening their revenue administration, the Centrally sponsored scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) was started in 1987-88. The scheme aimed at helping the States in updating and maintaining land records and strengthening and modernization of the revenue machinery, survey and settlement, and training infrastructure. Funding under the scheme was on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The Union Territories were provided full Central assistance.

2. Funds were provided under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. As on 31.3.2008, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore have been provided to the States/UTs as Central Share. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 326.46 crore which is about 69% of the total funds released.

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

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 activities being supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps and updating of land records, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level are also being supported.

3. The NLRMP is being implemented in a methodical manner and all the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan. Further, the activities are to be undertaken in a systematic manner, which are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation.

4. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources and the State/UT proposals received for release of funds are placed before the Committee.

Achievement/Outputs during 2008-09 and 2009-10:

5. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlay/target fixed for 2008-09 & 2009-10 are at **Annexure-XVIII** and **Annexure-XIX** respectively.

6. The allocation for 2008-09 under the NLRMP was Rs. 473.00 crore. Proposals received from 20 States/UTs were considered by the National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, and Rs.255.73 crore was sanctioned for release towards Central share. As per policy, 75% of the total sanctioned amount of Central share was released as the 1st instalment. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs.188.75 crore were released as 1st instalment to 20 States/UTs as on 31.3.2009 and 69 districts were covered. The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released under the programme are given in **Annexure-XX**.

7. During the current financial year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.156.52 crore have been released as on 17.02.2010 and 43 more districts have been covered under the NLRMP. A statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee towards central share and funds released to the States/UTs is at **Annexure-XXI**. Thus, total 112 districts have been covered under the programme in 24 States/UTs so far.

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

9. An outlay of Rs.200.00 crore has been approved for 2010-11 for the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP).

V National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) 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.2.00 crores each was made for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the Statement of Outlays and Outcomes may be seen at **Annexure-XXII** and **Annexure-XXIII**.

4. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been provided for the year 2009-2010 for monitoring of the R & R Policy, 2007.

Miscellaneous Activities not having financial implications:

In addition to the implementation of the aforesaid Schemes, the Department of Land Resources also monitors the progress of various land reform measures like distribution of ceiling surplus land and Bhoodan land alienation and restoration of tribal land, etc. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received on distribution of ceiling surplus land from States/UTs are evaluated and published. On implementation of the land ceiling laws, since inception of the programme till June, 2009, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 69.81 lakh acre, out of which about 61.40 lakh acre have been taken

possession, 49.99 lakh acre have been distributed to 56.18 lakh beneficiaries of whom 39 per cent. belong to Scheduled Castes and 15 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes. An area of 8.70 lakh acre is involved in litigation.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009:

With a view to giving a statutory basis to the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 and to align the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provisions with the policy, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007, were introduced in Lok Sabha in December, 2007 and referred for examination to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Bills were examined and reports on them were submitted by the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The official amendments to these Bills were developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Bills were considered and passed by Lok Sabha in its sitting held on 25th February, 2009 and referred to Rajya Sabha for consideration. However, due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bills have lapsed.

2. The President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament in May, 2009, *inter alia*, stated that it would be the endeavour of the Government to introduce the above two Bills in the Budget Session of Parliament. Accordingly, the approval of the Cabinet for introducing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha, was obtained on 23rd July, 2009 and printed copies of the Bills were submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat by the Ministry of Law and Justice on 5th August, 2009.

Annexure-XVIII

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

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

@ Funds released to AG, Gujarat towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Govt. of Gujarat for resurvey work in D & N Haveli during earlier years.

+ Funds under the relevant head stand released. Hence, 75% of the sanctioned amount i.e. Rs.33.68 lakh released during 2009-10.

* Keeping in view the availability of funds under the relevant heads, Rs.488.95 lakh, Rs.25.71 lakh and Rs.190.00 lakh have been released to Himachal Pradesh, A & N Administration and Puducherry respectively. Balance funds released during 2009-10.

Annexure-XIX

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

As on 17.2.2010

(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.	Bihar	961.063	720.80
2.	Chhattisgarh	738.486	553.86
3.	Haryana	1637.185	1227.89
4.	Himachal Pradesh		229.38*
5.	Kerala	738.318	553.74
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5354.912	4016.18
7.	Maharashtra	1051.705	788.78
8.	Meghalaya	256.43	192.32
9.	Rajasthan	5202.584	3901.94
10.	West Bengal	4352.713	3264.54
11.	A & Nicobar Islands		28.39*
12.	D & N Haveli		33.68
13.	Daman & Diu	138.295	103.72
14.	Puducherry		36.93*
Grand Total		20431.691	15652.15

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

Department of Land Resources

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

Sl No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process s/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col.5 (17.2.2010)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)"	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, as is the case with Australia, New Zealand, the UK, etc., and also developing countries like Kenya, Thailand, etc. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	400.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by survey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data on land records • Computerization of the registration process • Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration • Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography ➤ Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps ➤ Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps • Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials • Consultancies, workshops and studies • Changes in the legal framework 	<p>(a) Citizen Services -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>(c) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc. • Disaster management. • Civic amenities planning, Wasteland Management. • Resettlement and acquisition of land, 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	Proposals received from States/UTs have been considered by the Committee, constituted under the NLRMP to consider the proposals for release of funds, and funds to the tune of Rs. 204.32 crores have been recommended for release towards Central share to States/UTs covering 43 districts. Against the sanctioned amount, Rs.156.52 crores have been released as the first instalment (75% of total Central share) and balance funds of first instalment released during 2008-09	The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the Programme, formats for MIS, State Perspective Plan, Annual Action Plan/DPR have been prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action.

Department of Land Resources

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

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timeliness	Achievements w.r.t. col. 5	Remarks / Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007.	Monitoring the implementation of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.	2.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. IEC activities 	Effective monitoring of the implementation of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 and publicity of the Scheme.	One Year	The Salient features of the NRRP, 2007 are proposed to be published after the R & R Bill, 2009 & LA (Amendment) Bill, 2009 are passed by the Parliament.	

Annexure-XXII

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 Physical Outputs	Processes / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	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 • Int-egration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS Platform ➤ 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-XXIII

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 31.03.2008	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	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 under the Policy.IEC activities.	One year	The Salient features of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 were published in the National and regional newspapers.	

National Mission on Bio-Diesel **(Demonstration phase)**

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

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

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

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

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

The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation and reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel. Now the Department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the Cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

Achievement/output during 2008-09 & 2009-10

The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2008-09 , 2009-10 are at Annexure-I,II,III.

During 2008-09 , a budgetary provision of Rs. 50.00 crore was made for the Bio-fuels programme. However no funds were released to states because of the pending of approval of the Cabinet on the establishment of National Mission on Bio-fuel.

An outlay of Rs. 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-I

Outcome Budget 2010-11, Department of Land Resources

Annual Plan (2010-11)

Department of Land Resources

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

(Rs. in Crores)

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

Annexure-II

Outcome Budget 2010-11, Department of Land Resources

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bio-fuel	(1)Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongmia Plantation. (2)Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.	30 (BE) & 0.2(RE)	The project has not yet been launched finally.		

Annexure-III

Outcome Budget 2010-11, Department of Land Resources

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievement 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/ Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	National Mission on Bio-Fuel	<p>1) Bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Prongamia Plantation</p> <p>(2) Reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel.</p>	50.00				No funds were released because mission could not be approved.

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

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

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 Dec, 2009, 211 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme of these 100 have been completed or foreclosed. Now 111 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Some of innovative and important activities undertaken under TDET scheme are

- Development of a 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 modes techniques and development of technology for jojoba plantation in arid and semiarid areas.
- Low cost technology to convert domestic and farm waste into Bio- fertilizer for use to grow fruit trees.

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

Year	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	17.00	17.00
2006-07	20.00	20.00
2007-08	20.00	26.84*
2008-09	20.00	20.41
2009-10	15.00	12.77 (upto dec,09)

Merged with professional support head from the year 2007-08. Information given in the annexure attached.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION & TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col. (5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Technology Development Extension & Training (TDET)	(1) Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development (2) Standardisation 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 for wastelands development on a 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 reasons : (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.	

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION & TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col. (5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Technology Development Extension & Training (TDET)	(1) Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development (2) Standardisation 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 for wastelands development on a wider scale.	TDET merged under the Professional Support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 15 crore.	Under TDET, quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons : (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.	3 new pilot project have been sanctioned. Upto December, 2009. Rs. 12.77 crore has been released for implementation of 24 new and ongoing projects.	

CHAPTER - V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

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

1. The position regarding scheme-wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure for the years 2008-2009, 2009-2010 (as on 31.12.2009) and Budget Estimates proposed 2010-2011 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 2009-2010 and 2010-11 is indicated in **Statement – II**.
3. Scheme-wise Utilization Certificates pending with the States as on 31.12.2009 is indicated in **Statement – III**.
4. Scheme wise unspent balance of funds with states as on 31.12.2009 is indicated in **Statement – IV**.

Statement - I

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2008-09	Revised Estimates 2008-09	Actual Expenditure 2008-09 (Tentative)	Budget Estimates 2009-10	Revised Estimates 2009-10	Releases 2009-10 (as on 31.12.09)	Budget Estimates 2010-11
1.	Plan Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*	1825	1545	1544.40	1911	1762.80	1312.28	2458
2.	Externally Aided Projects	50	50	50.00	57	57	39.08	0
3.	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resources Management (NPCLRM) **							
	(a) Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)	473.00	202.90	190.93	400.00	199.99	136.58	200.00
	(b) Strengthening of Revenue Admn. & Upgradation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)							
	(c) Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records (CMLR)							
4.	Bio-fuel	50.00	0.10	0.00	30.00	0.20	0.00	1.00
5.	R & R Policy/others	02.00	02.00	2.00	02.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
	Total plan	2400.00	1800.00	1787.48	2400.00	2020.00	1487.05	2660.00
	Non-plan Sectt. Economic Services	3.90	4.69	5.27	5.64	6.69	5.53	5.80
	Grant Total (Plan and Non-Plan)	2403.90	1804.69	1792.75	2405.64	2026.69	1492.58	2665.80

* 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.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Major Head	Budget Estimates 2009-10	Revised Estimates 2009-10	Budget Estimates 2010-11
1	Plan Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2501	1716.80	1583.42	2209.20
		3601	3.10	3.10	3.10
	TOTAL (IWMP)		1719.90	1586.52	2212.30
2.	Externally Aided Project (EAP)	2501	57.00	57.00	0
3.	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resources Management (NPCLRM)**	2506	50.80	11.59	12.00
		3601	307.00	168.00	167.50
		3602	2.00	0.40	0.50
	TOTAL (NPCLRM)		359.80	179.99	180.00
4.	Bio-fuel	2501	27.00	0.18	0.90
5.	R&R Policy	2501	2.00	0.01	1.00
	Total –		29.00	0.19	1.90
6.	Lumpsum Provision for the N.E Region and Sikkim				
	1. Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2552	191.10	176.28	245.80
	2. National Land records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	2552	40.20	20.00	20.00
	3. Bio-fuel	2552	3.00	0.02	0.10
	TOTAL : NE Region		234.30	196.30	265.90
	TOTAL PLAN : (Land Resources)		2400.00	2020.00	2660.00
1.	NON-PLAN		5.64	6.69	5.80
	Sectt.-Economic Services	3451			
	GRAND TOTAL – PLAN & NON PLAN		2405.64	2026.69	2665.80

Provision merged with the provision for IWMP.

**Renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

Statement – III

**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF
GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH, 2008**

Name of the Ministry/Department of Land Resources

(Rs. in Crore)

TYPE OF GRANTEE/LOANS	TOTAL UCs OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.12.2009	TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED
I. Programmes funded by Department of Land Resources		
1. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)	211 Nos.	115.14
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	108 Nos.	68.45
3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)	10 Nos.	10.74
4. Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	30 Nos.	159.19
5. Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)	31 Nos.	148.90
6. Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDET)	13 Nos.	12.76
Grand Total:	403	515.18

Statement-IV

Programme-wise and State-wise unspent balance of funds (as on 31.12.2009) Name of the Ministry/Department of Land Resources

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	NLRMP	SRA&ULR	CLR
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.92	34.26	14.15	33.56	807.30	737.51
2	Bihar	18.97	7.17		7.48	829.92	417.49
3	Chhattisgarh	26.24	31.38			784.98	0.00
4	Goa	NA	0			13.15	3.07
5	Gujarat	35.32	52.92	88.70	7.15	1115.12	1108.29
6	Haryana	3.38	0	35.17	2.85	1.36	309.09
7	Himachal Pradesh	25.61	9.98	9.13	4.88	214.50	415.95
8	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	0.65	196.12	1542.00
9	Jharkhand	5.86	11.91			250.00	975.74
10	Karnataka	15.70	34.23	24.74		1508.76	1181.35
11	Kerala	9.33	0			546.44	182.71
12	Madhya Pradesh	35.08	24.69		12.66	687.53	506.85
13	Maharashtra	28.29	18.62		36.93	167.25	290.09
14	Orissa	38.76	28.04		9.24	1189.19	730.25
15	Punjab	3.27	0		8.14	367.08	339.27
16	Rajasthan	16.27	13.88	226.94		854.79	479.00
17	Tamil Nadu	13.48	16.81			371.92	971.77
18	Uttar Pradesh	30.42	25.13		13.46	1969.90	1423.21
19	Uttaranchal	10.49	4.94			250.72	1214.47
20	West Bengal	13.53	11.51		39.91	1232.99	830.20
21	Assam	16.23				531.27	1529.80
22	Arunachal	14.97				1.00	0.00
23	Manipur	NA			1.68	60.03	199.77
24	Meghalaya	7.88			4.31	0.00	0.00
25	Mizoram	5.58				0.00	0.00
26	Nagaland	1.71			0.58	49.91	45.15
27	Sikkim	2.24			0.09	69.46	3.50
28	Tripura	0.07			2.71	680.84	154.09
29	A & N Islands				0.25	14.85	0.00
30	D & N Haveli					6.00	12.16
31	Daman Diu					0.00	43.42
32	Lakshdweep					10.52	50.00
33	Pondicherry				1.90	90.94	111.94
34	Chandigarh					0.00	15.00
34	Delhi					17.74	96.82
Total		419.60	325.47	398.83	188.43	14890.58	15919.96

*Unspent balance in respect of Jammu & Kashmir State not reported.

CHAPTER - VI

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

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