



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2013-14

OF

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Outcome Budget is a mechanism to measure the development outcomes of all major programmes. The exercise is primarily meant at converting financial outlays into measurable and monitorable outcomes. It is a performance measurement tool that helps in better service delivery, decision making, evaluating programme performance and result and improving programme effectiveness. The Outcome Budget also aims at changing the outlook of the Department entrusted with the responsibilities of programmes execution by shifting the focus from 'outlays' to measurable and monitorable 'outcomes'. The Outcome Budget 2013-14 broadly consists of the following Chapters:

Chapter-I : Brief introduction of the functions, organizational set up, list of major programmes / schemes implemented by the department, its mandate, goals and policy frame work.

Chapter-II : Tabular format (Statement) indicating the details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budget outcomes for 2013-14.

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

Chapter-IV : Review of past performance during 2011-12 and performance of the year 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) of individual programmes/schemes in terms of targets already set.

Chapter-V : 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 : Performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of the Department.

Monitoring Mechanism

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

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

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

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

- (iv) At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up in all 28 States.
- (v) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The release mechanism of Central Assistance under IWMP has been revised in June, 2012.
- (vi) Periodical monitoring: The Department monitors the progress of works under pre-IWMP projects through the instruments of quarterly progress reports, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts, etc. Any further installment in a project is released only when the unspent balance is less than 50% of last installment released and satisfactory physical progress. The pre-IWMP projects are also monitored through the quarterly progress reports furnished by the States in the online Management Information System (MIS) operational on the departmental website www.dolr.nic.in. For IWMP projects, a new MIS has been developed by the National Informatics Centre and made online.
- (vii) Mid-term evaluation: All the projects in which 45% of project cost has been released by DoLR are required to be evaluated by an independent agency before release of further central assistance. Thus Mid-Term Evaluation Report (MTER) and Action Taken Report on the findings of the MTER are mandatory for release of next installment of central assistance.
- (viii) Regional Review meetings with State Government officers are held under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States.
- (ix) Officers, dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Headquarters & district, visit project areas to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.
- (x) With a view to monitor the quality in implementation of programmes of the Ministry including watershed programme, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted with Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (xi) Evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of Watershed Programmes at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.
- (xii) GIS based monitoring: The Department has awarded a pilot project for technology support for developing GIS based monitoring system for the Department of Land Resources in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh Forest Department during July 2010. The pilot project has been extended to Jaipur District in Rajasthan, all 13 Districts of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and all 11 Districts of Nagaland. This will enable the Department to monitor the watershed programmes through map based visualization of the works undertaken in the field using GIS technology.

Information, Education & Communication

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

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

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

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

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

2 In 2005, the department constituted a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarthy to address major issues in watershed programmes (DPAP, DDP and IWDP) and recommend viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. The Parthasarthy Committee Report-2006 analysed a wide range of statistics to show that the dry land farming has suffered neglect, even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau. The report concluded that the rainfed areas might hold the key to meet the challenge of food security in years to come and the productivity of dry land agriculture needs to be developed if food security demands of the year 2020 are to be met. The report recommended a greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in the rainfed areas.

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

4. The Department also monitors implementation of land reforms measures and implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP) with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles 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.

5 The following functions have been assigned to the Department of Land Resources as per the Government of India(Allocation of Business)Rules-1961:-

- Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.
- Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.

- Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
 - Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
 - Land revenue, including assessment and collection of revenue, survey for revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
 - Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
 - National Wastelands Development Board.
 - National Land Use and Wasteland Board Development Council
 - Promotion of rural employment through wasteland development
 - Promotion and production of fuel-wood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
 - Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
 - Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
 - Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and Voluntary and non-Government agencies for waste land development.
 - Drought Prone Area Programmes.
 - Desert Development Programmes.
 - The Registration Act (16 of 1908)
 - (i) National Mission on Bio-Diesel;
 - (ii) Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
 - (iii) Identification of non-forest wastelands in consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for Bio-fuel plant production.
6. With a view to carrying out the above functions, the Department of Land Resources implements the following schemes:-
- Integrated Wastelands Development Programme(IWDP)
 - Drought Prone Areas Programme(DPAP)
 - Desert Development Programme(DDP)
 - Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)
 - National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP)
 - Technology, Development, Extension & Training(TDET)
7. During 2013-14, the above functions are dealt with under following Heads:-
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional Support.
 - National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP)
 - National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy(NRRP)

CHAPTER – II

OUTCOME BUDGET FOR 2013-14

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

2. The Scheme-wise details, wherever necessary, of Outcome Budget for 2013-14 are indicated in the attached **Statement**.

Annual Plan (2013-14)
Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2013-14)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Annual Plan 2013-14	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including Professional support, Capacity building, M&E, IEC, etc.	To increase productivity of the Rainfed/Degraded land through the process of IWMP.	5387.00	i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 5.00 m ha. ii) Preparation of DPRs in 1330 IWMP projects. iii) Completion of preparatory phase in 1300 IWMP projects covering an area of 61.78 lakh ha.	Minimum One year	Achievement may be affected as: (i) Releasing funds to new projects is subject to sanction of projects by State Level Nodal Agencies. (ii) Delay in release of State Share (iii) Delay in preparation of DPRs with scientific inputs by the states. (iv) Delay in appointment of evaluating agencies and submission of evaluation reports.
		Total	5387.00			

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2013-14)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	377.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of land records by survey/resurvey • Updating of mutation records • Computerization of land records textual data • Digitization of cadastral maps • Integration of textual and spatial data on land records • Computerization of the registration process • Automatic initiation of mutation notices following registration • Integration of registration, mutation and land records maintenance systems • Integration of three layers of data on a GIS platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography ➤ Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps ➤ Land records data from records of rights and cadastral maps • Training and capacity building of the revenue functionaries and concerned officials • Consultancies, workshops and studies • Changes in the legal framework • Creation of a "Society for Land Records Modernization and Titling: in the DoLR • Creation of Project Management Unit (PMU) in the States/UTs in the form of a Society under the NLRMP • Setting up of the National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) 	<p>(a) Citizen Services -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of land titles with maps to scale, • Issuing of land based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates, information for eligibility for development programmes, • Speedy and efficient property registration • Last mile connectivity to Tehsil • LAN & Citizen Service centre at Tehsil level <p>(b) Inputs to users within government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based planning of development activities including location of schools, hospitals, tourism circuits, etc, • Disaster management, • Civic amenities planning, • Wasteland Management, • Requisition and acquisition of land, and resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, • Development of roads, bridges, highways, rail lines, airports, telecommunication networks, and other utility mapping; • Land resources management; • Rural Development programmes such as PMGSY, NREGS, SGSY, etc. <p>(c) Input to private enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining location of new projects; • planning and managing transport and tourism circuits; laying pipelines, fibre-optic channels, mobile phone towers, etc.; • banking (location of branches/ field offices); etc. <p>(d) Preparedness towards title guarantee</p> <p>(e) Country/Land Use Planning</p>	On going	Major portion of funds has been released under the programme for survey/resurvey operations. However, the States/UTs are taking time to finalize the strategy for carrying out survey/resurvey operations which is likely to affect the overall implementation of the programme.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2013-14)

(Rs. in Crore)

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

CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

I. WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

The DPAP, DDP & IWDP have been consolidated into single modified programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10. Effective measures like fixing times lines for completion of the projects, regional review meetings, area visits by officers and close monitoring have been taken for the completion of on-going projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP.

2. The key features of the implementation and monitoring of IWMP are:-

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

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

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

(iv) 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.

(v) The National Level Conference of Chief Executive Officers of SLNAs was organized on 21.05.2012 to review the implementation of the scheme.

(vi) First Conference of State Ministers of IWMP was held on 8.06.2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to review the implementation of Watersheds programmes in the States.

(vii) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The release mechanism of Central Assistance under IWMP has been revised in June, 2012. The salient features of revised release mechanism is as follows:

- (a) Central assistance shall be released in lump-sum to SLNA on the basis of annual plan of fund requirement furnished by SLNA.
- (b) While estimating the annual fund requirement, SLNA should clearly indicate batch-wise and phase wise physical activities to be undertaken and corresponding financial requirement on quarterly basis.
- (c) The funds shall ordinarily be released in two installments every year. The first installment will be equivalent to 60% of the estimated annual fund requirement of SLNA including the unspent balance available with the SLNA as on 1st April of the financial year or fund requirement for six months, whichever is less.

- (d) The next installment in the year will be released after utilization of 60 % of the funds of first installment (including unspent balance) and submission of corresponding physical progress, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts for the preceding financial year by the SLNA.
- (e) For effective utilization of funds already released for ongoing IWMP projects, SLNA is permitted intra and inter transfer of funds from one batch to another.
- (f) For claiming the Central assistance for Works Phase of a batch of projects, SLNA is required to submit evaluation reports of Preparatory Phase of the projects; similarly, for claiming the Central assistance for Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase of a batch of projects, SLNA is required to submit evaluation report of the Works Phase. These evaluation reports (consolidated & batch-wise) along with Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the evaluator should be submitted before claim of balance 40% of annual requirement.
- (viii) A scheme of Area Officers has been implemented in the Department and the officers are visiting States for effective monitoring.
- (ix) 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 under DPAP, DDP & IWDP. The Mid- term Evaluation Report reveals the outcomes of the project in DPAP, DDP and IWDP. Subsequent installment is released on receipt of satisfactory report from the evaluator.
- (x) For evaluation of IWMP projects, specific financial provisions have been made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (revised in 2011) i.e. 1% of total project cost.
- (xi) Management Information System (MIS) for IWMP has been developed by NIC and made online. Data entry is under progress.
- (xii) At the State-level, the SLNAs have been made responsible for monitoring the State-level Watershed Programme.
- (xiii) Periodical Reports and Information from the field is obtained through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs). The QPRs carry information on the financial as well as physical progress under the programme on quarterly basis.
- (xiv) The Department has awarded a pilot project for technology support for developing GIS based monitoring system for the Department of Land Resources in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh Forest Department during July 2010. The pilot project has been extended to Jaipur District in Rajasthan, all 13 Districts of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and all 11 Districts of Nagaland. This will enable the Department to monitor the watershed programmes through map based visualization of the works undertaken in the field using GIS technology.
- (xv) Monitoring of wastelands in the country: The Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space, has prepared Wastelands Atlas of India in 2000, 2005 and 2010. The extent of wastelands in the country was estimated to be 63.85 m ha, 55.64 m ha and 47.23 m ha respectively. The State-wise extent of wastelands in the country is at **Annexure-I**.

3. WORLD BANK ASSISTED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT “NEERANCHAL”

The Department has submitted a proposal to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) to implement World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project (WBWMP) ‘Neeranchal’ in support of IWMP at a total cost of Rs. 2868.75 crores (World Bank Assistance Rs.1350 Crore + GOI contribution Rs.1518.75 crore) for upscaling of IWMP which covers all the States with focus on 8 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. The DEA has approved the proposal of this department and posed the same to the World Bank for assistance. Now, the Department is in the process of preparation of a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) in consultation with World Bank Team.

II. NATIONAL LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME (NLRMP):

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is striving for effective management of land records through the use of modern technology. It was administering up to 2007-08 two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR), and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Significant progress has been achieved through these schemes as 20 States/UTs have completed data entry of Record of Rights (RoRs), 17 States/UTs have stopped manual issue of RoRs and 21 have accorded legal sanctity to the computerized copies of RoRs. Further, 18 States/UTs have placed the RoR data on websites 20 States/UTs are effecting mutations using computers. In addition, the States/UTs have taken steps for carrying out survey/resurvey operations and upgraded the training infrastructure by upgrading their survey/revenue training institutes. The details are at Annexure-II.

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

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

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

5. A major focus of the programme is on citizen services, such as providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes etc. Property owners would get access to their land records, as records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic and automated mutations and single-window service can be achieved under the programme.

Further, the programme will be of immense usefulness to the governments – both Central and State Governments – in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as offering a comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information.

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

7. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, DoLR with representatives from the Ministries/Departments of Home Affairs, Development of North-Eastern Region, Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (SoI) on the Committee. The State/UT proposals received for release of funds under the programme are placed before the Committee for its consideration and funds are released to the States/UTs as per recommendations made by the Committee.

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

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

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

11. As the NLRMP is a technology based hi tech programme, training and capacity building on a large scale is required. So, to provide comprehensive training on all the components on the program, the NLRMP Centers/Cells are being established at Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Schools in each State/UT. So far 31 NLRMP Cells have been sanctioned in various States. Further, funds are being provided to the Survey Training Institute of Survey of India at Hyderabad for organizing training for the staff of the States/UTs on survey/resurvey using modern equipments.

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

II. LAND ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BILL, 2011:

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has formulated a revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 which was approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007. The Policy was published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007.

2. To address various concerns related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement and to give legal backing to the above Policy, this Department has prepared “ The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011” The LARR Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011 and was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon’ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011.

3. The Bill aims to ensure transparent and participative approach in the land acquisition and rehabilitation process. It provides a clear method for calculation of the market value of land along with a comprehensive rehabilitation package for the land losers and the landless families dependent on the land for their primary source of livelihood. It also puts safeguards against indiscriminate acquisition by defining public purpose elaborately and restricting the scope of urgency clause for specific cases only. It also endeavors to protect multi-cropped irrigated lands from land acquisition, so as not to adversely affect food security of the country.

4. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. The recommendations contained in the 31st Report had been examined in the Department. Based on the recommendations or otherwise, note for the Cabinet for the official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was prepared and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet Note for the official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28th August, 2012. As per the decision of the Cabinet, the matter was considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM) in its three meetings held on 27th September, 2012, 8th and 16th October, 2012. Further, based on the Report of the GoM the matter was placed before the Cabinet on 13th December, 2012. The Cabinet has approved the Official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011. The motion to consider the Official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was proposed to be moved on 18th December, 2012 in the Lok Sabha, but it has been deferred to be discussed in the Budget Session of the Parliament.

**State-wise area of total wastelands in the country as per
'Wastelands Atlas of India, 2000, 2005 and 2010'**

Sl. No.	State	Total wasteland area (million ha)		
		Wastelands Atlas, 2000	Wastelands Atlas, 2005	Wastelands Atlas, 2010
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.17	4.53	3.88
2	Bihar	0.59	0.54	0.68
3	Chhattisgarh	1.02	0.76	1.18
4	Goa	0.06	0.05	0.05
5	Gujarat	4.30	2.04	2.14
6	Haryana	0.37	0.32	0.24
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.16	2.83	2.25
8	Jammu & Kashmir	6.54	7.02	7.38
9	Jharkhand	1.59	1.12	1.17
10	Karnataka	2.08	1.35	1.44
11	Kerala	0.14	0.18	0.25
12	Madhya Pradesh	5.95	5.71	4.00
13	Maharashtra	5.34	4.93	3.83
14	Odisha	2.13	1.90	1.66
15	Punjab	0.22	0.12	0.10
16	Rajasthan	10.56	10.15	9.37
17	Tamil Nadu	2.30	1.73	0.91
18	Uttar Pradesh	2.27	1.70	1.10
19	Uttarakhand	1.61	1.61	1.28
20	West Bengal	0.57	0.44	0.20
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.83	1.82	0.57
22	Assam	2.00	1.40	0.88
23	Manipur	1.29	1.32	0.70
24	Meghalaya	0.99	0.34	0.39
25	Mizoram	0.40	0.45	0.60
26	Nagaland	0.84	0.37	0.48
27	Sikkim	0.35	0.38	0.33
28	Tripura	0.12	0.13	0.13
29	Union Territories	0.06	0.03	0.04
	Grand Total	63.85	55.27	47.23

Progress in Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

(As on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RoRs Completed	Stopped manual issue of RoRs	Accorded legal sanctity to computerized copy of RoR	Started mutation using computers	Placed RoR data on website
1	Andhra Pradesh	√	√	√	√	√
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	Under Progress	-	√	√	√
4	Bihar	Under Progress	-	-	√	Under Progress
5	Chhattisgarh	√	√	√	√	√
6	Gujarat	√	√	√	√	√
7	Goa	√	√	√	√	√
8	Haryana	√	√	√	√	√
9	Himachal Pradesh	√	√	√	√	√
10	J & K	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
12	Karnataka	√	√	√	√	√
13	Kerala	Under Progress			Under Progress	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	√	√	√	√	√
15	Maharashtra	√	√	√	√	√
16	Manipur	√	-	-	√	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	√	√	√	√	√
21	Punjab	√	√	√	√	√
22	Rajasthan	√	√	√	√	√
23	Sikkim	√	√	√	√	-
24	Tamil Nadu	√	√	√	√	√
25	Tripura	√	√	√	√	√
26	Uttar Pradesh	√	√	√	√	√
27	Uttarakhand	√	√	√	√	√
28	West Bengal	√	√	√	√	-
29	A & N Islands	Under Progress	√	-	√	-
30	Chandigarh	√	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	√	-	-	-	-
32	Delhi	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
33	Daman & Diu	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshdweep	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	√	√	√	√	√
	Total	20	20	20	22	18

Progress in Computerization of Land Records (CLR).....contd.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Issuance of Records of Right (RoR) from Tehsil Computer Centre	Issuance RoR through Kiosks/Common Service Centers at Town/Village level	Issuance of Digitally Signed RoRs
1	Andhra Pradesh	√	√	√
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6	Gujarat*	√	√	-
7	Goa	√	√	√
8	Haryana*	√	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	√	√	-
10	J & K	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	√	√	√
13	Kerala	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	√	-	-
15	Maharashtra	√	-	√
16	Manipur	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-
20	Orissa	√	-	-
21	Punjab	√	-	-
22	Rajasthan	√	-	√
23	Sikkim	√	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	√	-	-
25	Tripura	√	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	√	-	√
27	Uttarakhand	√	-	-
28	West Bengal	√	-	-
29	A & N Islands	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
32	Delhi	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	√	-	-
	Total	19	5	6

*Gujarat and Haryana are also expected to issue the RoRs with digital signatures soon.

CHAPTER – IV

PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

I. WATERSHED PROGRAMME.

The programmes of DPAP, DDP & IWDP have been consolidated into single modified programme known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10. The programme is extended to all States and UTs. IWMP is being implemented following Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (revised in 2011).

2. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are at **Annexure-III** and **Annexure-IV** respectively.

3. The details of the funds released during 2011-12 under DPAP, DDP, IWDP and IWMP are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Releases
DPAP	166.40
DDP	73.02
IWDP	173.39
IWMP (including professional support)	1899.28

4. During 2012-13, an allocation (RE) of Rs. 2903.50 crore has been made for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. Under IWMP, an amount of Rs. 2382.07 crore has been released to various States upto 31.12.2012. Details of the funds released to various States/UTs during 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given at **Annexure-V**.

5. An outlay of Rs. 5387.00 crore has been allocated for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' in the Annual Action Plan of 2013-14.

Annexure-III

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2011-12 (Full Year)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.03.2012	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including professional support, capacity building, M&E, IEC etc.	To increase productivity of the rainfed/degraded land through the process of IWMP	2314.20 \$	1) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 8.74 million ha. 2) Completion of 6800 projects. (DPAP : 3500, DDP : 3000 & IWDP : 300) 3) Complete covering of 4.75 m.ha. by the 6800 ongoing projects which will be completed during the year. 4) An area of about 1.678 M. ha.* will be treated.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs. 2312.09 Crore released. (ii) New projects covering an area of 9.084 m.ha. have been sanctioned under IWMP. (iii) 6614 projects (DPAP: 3301, DDP: 3022, IWDP: 291) have been completed. (iv) Complete covering of 4.38 m. ha. by completion of 6614 on-going projects. (v) An area of about 0.85 m. ha. *has been treated under ongoing projects.	Due to non-receipt of proposals complete in all respects from States
		Grand Total :	2314.20				

\$ Revised Estimate.

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

**Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2012-13) as on 31.12.2012 and Actual Achievement**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.12.2012	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) including professional support, capacity building, M&E, IEC etc.	To increase productivity of the rainfed/degraded land through the process of IWMP	2903.50#	i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 5.00 m ha. ii) Completion of 3250 projects. (DPAP: 2200, DDP : 620 & IWDP : 430) iii) Complete covering of 3.56 m.ha. by the 3250 ongoing projects which will be completed during the year.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs. 2382.07 Crore released for on-going projects under DPAP, DDP, IWDP & IWMP, for sanction of new IWMP projects covering 36.02 m. ha. and for professional support. (ii) 558 projects have been completed (DPAP: 364, DDP: 67 & IWDP: 127). (iii) Complete covering of 0.71 m.ha. by completion of 558 on-going projects.	Achievement may be affected due to (i) Releasing funds to new projects is subject to sanction of projects by State Level Nodal Agencies. (ii) Delay in release of State Share (iii) Delay in preparation of DPRs with scientific inputs by the States. (iv) Delay in appointment of evaluating agencies and submission of evaluation reports.
		Grand Total :	2903.50				

Against the BE of Rs.3050.00 crore, RE of Rs. 2903.50 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2012-13.

**STATE-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP) DURING 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	STATE	DDP	DPAP	IWDP	IWMP	Institutional Support	Grand Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.64	1.01	1.33	125.14	0.00	129.11
2	BIHAR	0.00	0.00	3.98	9.43	0.00	13.41
3	CHHATTISGARH	0.00	2.78	4.56	0.00	2.39	9.73
4	GOA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	GUJARAT	2.78	7.49	6.70	329.24	0.00	346.20
6	HARYANA	3.85	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	4.41
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	1.47	3.85	8.02	0.08	13.43
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.00	0.20	2.57	14.54	0.00	17.31
9	JHARKHAND	0.00	0.00	0.75	48.17	0.00	48.93
10	KARNATAKA	0.41	2.65	1.48	334.55	3.30	342.38
11	KERALA	0.00	0.00	2.03	4.81	0.00	6.84
12	MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	2.68	1.24	37.80	0.00	41.72
13	MAHARASHTRA	0.00	11.16	6.00	501.60	0.00	518.76
14	ODISHA	0.00	2.36	5.92	89.70	3.28	101.27
15	PUNJAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.38	1.64
16	RAJASTHAN	6.44	0.47	0.23	424.53	1.22	432.89
17	TAMIL NADU	0.00	1.29	5.23	138.73	1.30	146.54
18	UTTAR PRADESH	0.00	1.63	0.27	4.48	0.00	6.38
19	UTTARANCHAL	0.00	8.41	4.39	4.22	0.00	17.01
20	WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00	0.25	6.65	0.00	6.89
	SUB-TOTAL:	15.12	43.58	51.33	2082.85	11.95	2204.84
	NORTH EASTERN STATES						
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	3.98	5.18	0.00	9.17
2	ASSAM	0.00	0.00	8.60	42.97	0.00	51.57
3	MANIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.71	22.48	0.00	23.19
4	MEGHALAYA	0.00	0.00	4.83	7.09	0.00	11.91
5	MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	8.39	0.00	0.00	8.39
6	NAGALAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.82	1.75	51.57
7	SIKKIM	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.62
8	TRIPURA	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.63	0.00	17.63
	SUB-TOTAL for NE	0.00	0.00	28.13	145.18	1.75	175.05
	GRAND TOTAL:	15.12	43.58	79.46	2228.03	13.70	2379.90
	Professional Support						2.17
	Total Release						2382.07

(a) **INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

Out of net cultivated area of 142 million ha., 85 million ha. (60%) is under rainfed in the country. Rainfed areas are the hot-spots of poverty, water scarcity, low productivity, malnutrition and are prone to severe land degradation. Watershed management programme is considered and has been adopted as an effective tool to address problems of rainfed /degraded areas in the country.

2. Based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report, other Committee's observations and past experiences, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) under the aegis of the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries, framed Common Guidelines (2008), for Watershed Development Projects implementation by different Ministries/Departments. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, for the optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning, DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** and launched in 2009-10. The main features of the programme are as below:

- i. The activities to be taken up under IWMP are spread over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) mainly involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production Systems & Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.
- ii. The cost norm for IWMP is Rs. 15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 12000/- per ha for other areas and upto Rs. 15000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/ degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1 % for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5 % for Institution and Capacity Building.
- iii. Livelihood orientation: 9 % of the project cost is earmarked for development of sustainable livelihood options for assetless people whereas, 10 % of the project cost is dedicated for production systems and microenterprises for small & marginal farmers.
- iv. Scientific inputs: The programme emphasizes utilizing the information technology, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities, with spatial & non-spatial data, into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

3. 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.

Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

4. 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/State Government/ organizations including NGOs to administer the IWMP.
- (ii) **State Level:** A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has been constituted with professional support. SLNA with professional support is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.
- (iii) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre at DRDA/ZP/nodal department has been created in all programme districts to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the district.
- (iv) **Project Level:** Project implementation is supervised by Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Under Common Guidelines, 2008 (revised in 2011), Panchayat, Government and Non-Government agencies are functioning as PIAs.
- (v) **Village Level:** Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. WC comprises of at least 10 members, half of which would be representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/ST community, women and landless. One member from WDT would also represent WC.

Achievements under IWMP

5. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. A total assistance of Rs. 97.65 crores has been released under Professional Support to 27 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). During 2012-13, central funds to the tune of Rs. 13.70 crore have been released (as on 31.12.2012). State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under institutional support from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given at **Annexure-VI**.
6. Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha was set for 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, a total area of 24.213 million ha (5087 projects) has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 27 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2012-13 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 743 projects covering an area of 3.60 million ha have been appraised/ sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of Rs. 2228.04 crore has been released during 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). So far, a total amount of Rs. 6092.27 crores has been released towards the central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.
7. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given at **Annexure-VII**.

**INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT UNDER
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)**

**Details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13
(as on 31.12.2012)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44				3.44
2	Bihar		0.74			0.74
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	5.02
4	Goa					
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.20		7.07
6	Haryana		0.85			0.85
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20		0.47	0.08	2.75
8	Jammu And Kashmir	2.29				2.29
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62		4.80
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.30	7.17
11	Kerala	0.76				0.76
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41				4.41
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71		9.33
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28	6.42
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.38	1.96
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	5.74
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.30	5.72
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61			6.88
19	Uttarakhand	1.68				1.68
20	West Bengal			2.15		2.15
	North Eastern States					
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54				1.54
22	Assam	3.71				3.71
23	Manipur		0.90	1.47		2.37
24	Meghalaya	1.31				1.31
25	Mizoram	1.30				1.30
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.30	1.26	1.75	5.96
27	Sikkim	1.14				1.14
28	Tripura	1.14				1.14
	GRAND TOTAL	61.37	5.40	17.18	13.70	97.65

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in core) released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	98	0.406	125.137	552	2.367	436.56
2	Bihar							40	0.192	3			9.43	40	0.192	12.43
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37			0	181	0.792	126.44
4	Goa							0	0	0			0	0	0	0.00
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71	59	0.317	329.24	489	2.451	701.91
6	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63			0	47	0.179	11.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93	21	0.100	8.02	131	0.69	131.23
8	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.179	0			14.54	41	0.179	14.54
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7	30	0.163	48.17	117	0.62	95.61
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	68	0.333	334.55	430	1.92	613.92
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81	5	0.023	4.81	46	0.247	26.63
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6			37.80	326	1.834	303.13
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	120	0.5265	501.60	948	4.0675	1156.20
14	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	39	0.212	89.700	234	1.278	262.47
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	8.44	12	0.046	1.26	45	0.201	15.44
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	145	0.788	424.53	749	4.272	1070.25
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	32	0.171	138.73	200	1.013	232.63
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	64	0.318	4.48	487	2.425	323.75
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34			4.22	57	0.306	22.53
20	West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06			6.65	77	0.323	22.71
	NE STATES															
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09			5.18	86	0.283	52.80
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53			42.97	226	0.951	153.85
23	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	15	0.0691	22.48	75	0.3671	48.18
24	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	12	0.039	7.09	73	0.159	32.27
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84			0	49	0.2	28.04
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	17	0.069	49.82	78	0.344	144.51
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15			0	9	0.043	6.20
28	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	6	0.021	17.63	37	0.111	46.41
	Grand Total	1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.079	1865.92	743	3.60	2228.04	5830	27.815	6092.27

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

(b) INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

1. Background

This programme has been under implementation since 1989-90, and was transferred to DoLR (erstwhile Department of Wasteland Development) along with the 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. It is expected to promote the generation of employment in the rural areas besides enhancing the participation of people at all stages - leading to sustainable development of wasteland and equitable sharing of the benefits.

2. Objectives

- Developing wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.
- Promoting overall economic development and improving socio-economic condition of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water and vegetative cover.
- Encouraging village community for sustainable community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the village.

3. Coverage

The projects under the programme are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. So far, the projects under the Programme have been implemented in 470 districts of the country.

4. Funding Pattern

The IWDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / Zila Parishads for implementation of the programme. Prior to 31.03.2000, watershed development projects under the programme were sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs.4,000 per hectare. These were funded entirely by the Central Government. The cost norms were revised to Rs.6,000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned since 01.04.2000. Funding of the projects is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of Rs.5,500 per ha. and Rs.500 per ha. respectively. However, the old projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2000 continue to be funded entirely by the Central Government.

Achievement/Outputs during 2011-12 & 2012-13

5. The achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed for 2011-12 & 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are at **Annexure - VIII & IX** respectively.

Physical Performance

6. 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 31.12.2012. Out of these, 1431 projects have been completed / closed (as on 31.12.2012)

7. The State-wise details regarding the number of IWDP projects sanctioned from 1995-96 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given in **Annexure-X**.

Financial Performance

8. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given in **Annexure-XI**.

9. During the year 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012), the details of state-wise funds released is given at **Annexure-V** above.

10. As IWDP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), an outlay of Rs. 2903.50 crores (RE) was approved for IWMP for 2012-13.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2011-12 (Full Year)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	2314.20*	(i) Completion of 300 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.5 M. ha by completion of 300 ongoing projects. (iii) An area of about 0.545** M. ha covered during the year.	Minimum one year	(i) An amount of Rs.173.40 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 291 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.22 M.ha. by completion of 291 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.315** M.ha. covered during the year.	Due to non-receipt of proposals complete in all respects from States

* An outlay of Rs. 2314.20 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2011-12.

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

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements (As on 31.12.2012)	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	(1) Increase in productivity of waste land (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources.	2903.50*	(i) Completion of 430 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 2.15 M.ha. by completion of 430 ongoing projects	Minimum one year	(i) An amount of Rs.79.46 Crore released for ongoing projects. (ii) 127 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.635 M.ha. by completion of 127 ongoing projects.	

* An outlay of Rs. 2903.50 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2012-13.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED (in Nos.) UNDER IWDP DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2006-07 #														
S. No.	Name of the States	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	Total projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	5	6	4	7	10	2	10	10	24	20	102
2	Bihar	1						1		9	9	22	23	65
3	Chattisgarh	1					4	6		8	9	21	21	70
4	Goa									2		2		4
5	Gujarat		1	1	6	6	7	6		11	9	21	16	84
6	Haryana	1		2			1	3		4	4	7	4	26
7	Himachal Pradesh			2	2	5	8	7		8	2	21	8	63
8	Jammu & Kashmir			1	2			4		1	4	16	9	37
9	Jharkhand					1	2	1		6	4	6	5	25
10	Karnataka			4	5	5		8	1	9	10	22	22	86
11	Kerala	1					2			3		18	5	29
12	Maharashtra			1	3	5	7	4		9	10	14	31	84
13	Madhya Pradesh		1	5	2	11	9	10	1	16	14	29	26	124
14	Odisha		2	6	6	1	6	9		7	9	22	21	89
15	Punjab		1					3			4	8	1	17
16	Rajasthan	1	1	2	1	8	9	7		9	9	21	22	90
17	Tamil Nadu		1	1	1	8	9	4		11	10	27	10	82
18	Uttar Pradesh		8	7	7	9	3	7		13	13	25	38	130
19	Uttaranchal			1			4	6	4	3	6	17	10	51
20	West Bengal							1		2	4	11	11	29
	Total	7	17	38	41	63	78	97	8	141	140	354	303	1287
NORTH - EASTERN STATES														
1	Arunachal Pradesh				1			1	8	10	11	35	79	145
2	Assam			1		3	11	10	15	14	35	23	37	149
3	Manipur			3	3	1		1	6	5	7	8	9	43
4	Meghalaya					2	5			7	7	45	46	112
5	Mizoram						7	5	5	5	5	17	8	52
6	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	7	5	5	5	3	42
7	Sikkim		1	2	1	2	1	2		3	4	5	4	25
8	Tripura							4			7	5	6	22
	Total	1	2	7	7	10	29	28	41	49	81	143	192	590
	G. Total	8	19	45	48	73	107	125	49	190	221	497	495	1877
# Note : No new projects were sanctioned under IWDP from 2007-08 onwards														

**Year-wise release of funds under IWDP scheme
since 1995-96 till 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)**

Year	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
1995-96	1.77
1996-97	8.52
1997-98	36.23
1998-99	50.33
1999-00	75.91
2000-01	121.22
2001-02	167.87
2002-03	207.97
2003-04	306.18
2004-05	334.42
2005-06	486.32
2006-07	484.27
2007-08	516.52
2008-09	670.83
2009-10	465.90
2010-11	325.74
2011-12	173.40
2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)	79.46
TOTAL	4512.86

(c) **DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME (DPAP)**

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is the area development programme being implemented to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas, which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. These areas are characterized by large human and cattle population which put heavy pressure on the already degraded natural resources for food, fodder and fuel. The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in ground water levels due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers.

Objectives

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

3. The programme aims at promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas through creation, widening and equitable distribution of the resource base and increased employment opportunities. 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

4. At present, DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The States where DPAP is under implementation along with the number of Districts, Blocks and area are indicated in the following table:

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	Odisha	8	47	2.6178	0.6595
12	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968	0.5535
13	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416	0.811
14	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698	0.8885
15	Uttaranchal	7	30	1.5796	0.423
16	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594	0.2795
	Total	195	972	74.5913	13.7195

Funding Pattern

5. The DPAP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / Zila Parishads for implementation of the programme. 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 with size of about 500 ha. were sanctioned under the programme. With effect from 1.4.2000, uniform cost norms @ Rs.6,000/- per ha. have been introduced.

Achievement/Outputs during 2011-12 and 2012-13

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/ targets fixed 2011-12 & 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are at **Annexure - XII& XIII** respectively.

Physical Performance

7. Under DPAP, 27,439 watershed projects covering an area of 13.72 M. ha. with a total cost of about 7,364 crores were sanctioned upto 2006-07. Out of these, 25,091 projects have been completed / closed (as on 31.12.2012).

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

Financial Performance

9. The Central funds released (year-wise) under the programme from 1995-96 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given at **Annexure-XV**.

10. During the year 2012-13, the details of State-wise release of central funds are given at **Annexure-V** above.

11. As DPAP stands consolidated with the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)', an outlay of Rs. 2903.50 crores had been approved for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for 2012-13.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2011-12 (Full Year)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, if any Achievements / Outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of rainfed/degraded areas (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources	2314.20*	(i) Completion of 3500 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.75 M.ha. by completion of 3500 ongoing projects (iii) An area of about 0.777**m.ha. covered during the year.	Minimum one year.	An amount of Rs 166.40 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 3301 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.65 M.ha. by completion of 3301 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.370** M.ha. covered during the year.	Due to non-receipt of proposals complete in all respects from States

* An outlay of Rs.2314.20 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2011-12.

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

Annexure-XIII

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets and Achievements for 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.2012)	Reasons for shortfall, if any Achievements / Outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	(1) Increase in Productivity of rainfed/degraded areas (2) Increase in income of rural household (3) Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes relating to degraded land and other natural resources	2903.50*	(i) Completion of 2200 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.10 M.ha. by completion of 2200 ongoing projects	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs 43.58 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 364 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.182 M.ha. by completion of 364 ongoing projects.	

*An outlay of Rs.2903.50 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2012-13.

Details of State-wise and year-wise projects sanctioned under DPAP during the period
1995-96 to 2006-07#

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
Odisha	192	0	0	0	0	111	221	160	146	146	170	173	1319
Rajasthan	182	0	0	0	18	271	96	113	96	96	115	120	1107
T.N.	297	0	0	103	299	0	61	144	160	160	190	208	1622
U.P.	282	99	56	0	286	93	92	158	160	160	190	201	1777
Utt.chal	117	0	0	0	90	58	90	97	90	90	105	109	846
W.B.	135	0	0	0	0	60	28	32	72	72	80	80	559
Total	4523	280	406	880	2278	3381	2052	2478	2535	2550	3000	3076	27439

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

**Year-wise release of funds under DPAP
since 1995-96 till 2012-13**

Year	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)
1995-96	118.92
1996-97	109.95
1997-98	100.77
1998-99	72.99
1999-2000	95.00
2000-2001	190.00
2001-2002	209.52
2002-2003	250.02
2003-2004	294.99
2004-2005	299.99
2005-2006	353.18
2006-2007	359.00
2007-2008	383.48
2008-09	448.30
2009-10	404.47
2010-11	358.71
2011-12	166.40
2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)	43.58
Total	4259.27

(d) DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(DDP)

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started both in hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold deserts of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in 1977-78. From 1995-96, the coverage has been extended to another six districts of Karnataka and one district in Andhra Pradesh. In hot sandy desert areas, sand dune stabilization and shelterbelt plantations were given greater weightage. On the other hand, in cold desert areas, since rainfall is negligible, crop cultivation and afforestation were taken up only through assured irrigation. In these areas, the main activity was development of water resources through construction of channels for diversion of water flow from glaciers and springs to the fields and lift irrigation works in the valleys.

2. In view of the problem of shifting sands in Rajasthan, special projects for sand dune stabilization in ten districts were taken up under DDP since 1999-2000 by way of shelter belt plantation, sand dune fixation and silvi-pasture development. These ten districts are Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar.

Objectives:

3. The programme has been conceived as a long-term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. It seeks to promote the economic development of the village community and improve the economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections of society in the rural areas. The major objectives of the programme are as under:-

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

Coverage:

4. The DDP is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks and area are indicated in the table below:

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:

5. The DDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / Zila Parishads for implementation of the programme.

6. The central share (up to 31.03.99) for different types of project areas was as under-

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

Subsequently, with effect from 1.4.1999, the programme is being funded on the basis of 75:25 (Central share: State share) for the watershed projects. However, projects sanctioned prior to 31.3.99 continued to be funded on the old pattern.

8. In addition to above, up to the year 1999 - 2000, the project cost was Rs.22.5 lakh per project in respect of hot arid (non-sandy) areas and Rs. 25 lakh in other areas. Subsequently, this project cost was enhanced to a uniform rate of Rs. 30 lakh per project which is applicable for the projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2000. However, the projects sanctioned before 31.3.2000 continued to be implemented on old cost norms.

Achievements / Outputs during 2011-12 & 2012-13

9. The position regarding achievements / outputs with reference to outlays / targets fixed for 2011-12 & 2012-13 are at **Annexure-XVI** and **Annexure-XVII** 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 2006-07. Out of these, 14,007 projects have been completed /closed as on 31.12.2012. No new projects have been sanctioned under DDP w.e.f. 2007-08. The State-wise details of watershed projects sanctioned during the period 1995-96 to 2006-07 are given in **Annexure-XVIII**.

Financial Performance

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

12. During the year 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012), Rs. 15.12 crores has been released to the programme. Details of State-wise releases are given at **Annexure-V** above.

13. DDP stands merged with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). An outlay of Rs. 2903.50 crore has been approved for 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' including professional support for 2012-13.

Annexure-XVI

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2011-12 (Full Year)

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5)	Reasons for shortfall, If any Achievements/ Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in productivity of degraded land identified under DDP • Increase in income of rural household • Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes. 	2314.20*	(i) Completion of 3000 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 1.50 M.ha. by completion of 3000 ongoing projects. (iii) An area of about 0.356**m.ha covered during the year.	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs.73.02 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 3022 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 1.511 M.ha. by completion of 3022 ongoing projects. (iv) An area of about 0.133** M.ha. covered during the year.	Due to non-receipt of proposals complete in all respects from States

*An outlay of Rs. 2314.20 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2011-12

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

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Target and achievement for 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

(Rs. in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process / Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col (5) (as on 31.12.12)	Reasons for shortfall, If any Achievements/ Outcome
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in productivity of degraded land identified under DDP • Increase in income of rural household • Empowerment through increased people's participation in local decision making processes. 	2903.50*	(i) Completion of 620 projects by releasing last installment. (ii) Complete covering of 0.310 M.ha. by completion of 620 ongoing projects.	Minimum one year.	(i) An amount of Rs. 15.12 Crore released for on-going projects. (ii) 67 projects have been completed. (iii) Complete covering of 0.034 M.ha. by completion of 1268 ongoing projects.	

*An outlay of Rs. 2903.50 crore (RE) has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP and Professional Support) during 2011-12

State wise details of Watershed project sanctioned under DDP during the period 1995-96 to 2006-07

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

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

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

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

Year- wise release of funds under DDP Since 1995-96 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1995-96	101.00
1996-97	65.37
1997-98	70.01
1998-99	79.80
1999-00	84.99
2000-01	134.98
2001-02	149.88
2002-03	184.99
2003-04	214.80
2004-05	214.99
2005-06	267.98
2006-07	269.00
2007-08	265.44
2008-09	395.96
2009-10	304.17
2010-11	251.29
2011-12	73.02
2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)	15.12
Total	3142.79

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR COMPUTERIZATION OF LAND RECORDS (CLR)

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

2. Upto 2007-08, 583 districts in the country were covered under the programme. Also funds were provided to the States/UTs for setting up data centres at tehsils/taluk, sub-division and districts. Since inception of the scheme, the Ministry released Rs. 586.60 crore as on 31.03.2008. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs.453.29 crore which is approximately 75% of the total funds released.

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

III. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND UPDATING OF LAND RECORDS (SRA&ULR)

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

2. Funds were provided under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. As on 31.3.2008, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore were released to the States/UTs as Central Share. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 353.05 crore which is about 73% of the total funds released.

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

IV. NATIONAL LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME (NLRMP)

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

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

3. The activities to be undertaken under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.

4. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country.

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

Achievement/outputs during 2011-12 and 2012-13:

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlay/target fixed for 2011-12 & 2012-13 are at **Annexure-XX** and **XXI** respectively.

7. During 2011-12, the allocation under the NLRMP was Rs.110 crores.(RE) The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and released Rs.106.05 crore to the State for covering 63 districts and creation of 8 NLRMP Centres/Cells in the Revenue/Survey Training Institutes. The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released under the programme from 2008-09 to 2011-12 as per **Annexure-XXII**.

8. During the current financial year, as on 31.12.2012, funds to the tune of Rs.46.12 crore have been released to the States/UTs for 12 districts, creation of one NLRMP Cells in the Administrative/Revenue/Survey Training Institutes of the States and establishment of PMUs in two states. A statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee towards central share and funds released to the States/UTs is at **Annexure-XXIII**

9. Keeping in view the nature of the activities undertaken under the scheme, earmarking budget exclusively for women has not been possible. However, provision for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan has been made under the programme during 2012-13

10. An outlay of Rs.150.50 crore was approved for 2012-13 for the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) which includes Rs.15.00 crore for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs.24.75 crore for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. However, at R. E. stage it has been reduced to Rs.96 crore.

V. NATIONAL REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007

A provision of Rs.2.00 crore was made for the year 2009-10 under the NRRP, 2007 and at RE stage it was reduced to Rs.1.00 lakh. However, during 2010-11 the provision was Rs.1.00 crore. A provision of Rs.0.50 crore was provided for the year 2011-12. Statements of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are at Annexures **XXIV & XXV** respectively.

2. A provision of Rs.0.50 crore has been made for the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy for 2012-13 at BE stage.

Miscellaneous Activities not having financial implications:

In addition to the implementation of the aforesaid Schemes, the Department of Land Resources also monitors the progress of various land reform measures like distribution of ceiling surplus land and Bhoodan land alienation and restoration of tribal land, etc. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received on distribution of ceiling surplus land from States/UTs are examined and published. On implementation of the land ceiling laws, since inception of the programme till 30.06.2011, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 69.29 lakh acre, out of which about 61.73 lakh acre have been taken possession, 51.30 lakh acre have been distributed to 56.86 lakh beneficiaries. Out of 51.30 lakh acres distributed 19.23 lakh acres, 7.96 lakh acres and 24.08 lakh acres has been distributed SCs, STs and other beneficiaries respectively. In addition, 153.22 lakh acres of Govt. wasteland and 16.66 lakh acres of Bhoodan land have been distributed to the eligible rural poor.

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col.5	Remarks
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.	150.50 (RE Rs.110)	<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 	Ongoing	During 2011-12, the allocation under the NLRMP was Rs.110 crores.(RE) The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and released Rs.106.05 crore to the State for covering 63 districts and creation of 8 NLRMP Centres/Cells in the Revenue/Survey Training Institutes. The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released under the programme.	The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the programme, formats for MIS, State Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan/DPR were prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2012-13)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements with reference to Col. 5 (As on 31.12.2012)	Remarks
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.	150.50 (RE Rs.96 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 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 	Ongoing	During the current financial year, as on 31.12.2012, funds to the tune of Rs.46.12 crore have been released to the States/UTs for 12 districts, creation of one NLRMP Cells in the Administrative/Revenue /Survey Training Institutes of the States and establishment of PMUs in two states.	

FINANCIAL PROGRESS (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (As on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year								Total		Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Funds Released	Districts covered		
		Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60	5			117.64		900.00	1	4374.24	6	18.75	4355.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh					48.6	1			48.60	1		48.60
3	Assam			1806.12	20	329.625	7			2135.75	27		2135.745
4	Bihar	748.48	2	720.80	3	744.428	5	1623.23	11	3836.94	21	1,347.69	2489.25
5	Chhattisgarh			553.86	2	414.705	3	1500.00	8	2468.57	13	156.625	2311.94
6	Gujarat	715.445	3			5527.24	12			6242.69	15	1,195.53	5047.155
7	Goa									0.00	0		0.00
8	Haryana	285.06	2	1374.94	8	2101.48	11			3761.48	21	1,024.00	2737.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	488.95	3	326.82				500.00	4	1315.77	7	461.23	854.54
10	J & K	65.625	2			235.28			7	300.91	9		300.91
11	Jharkhand					162.25	4	2227.66	16	2389.91	20		2389.91
12	Karnataka									0.00	0		0.00
13	Kerala			700.79	3			225.45	4	926.24	7	348.57	577.67
14	M.P.	1266.33	5	4168.04	15	3031.83		1602.59	7	10068.79	27	2935.49	7133.30
15	Maharashtra	3693.01	6	788.78		117.64	10	117.00		4716.43	16	166.61	4549.82
16	Manipur	168.53	4							168.53	4		168.53
17	Meghalaya	431.43	3	192.32	2					623.75	5		623.75
18	Mizoram					323.72	1	265.24	1	588.96	2	32.00	556.96
19	Nagaland	58.97	2			181.625	2	574.54	2	815.14	6	68.47	746.665
20	Orissa	924.27225	4	1467.22	3	147.05				2538.54	7		2538.54225
21	Punjab	814.17	2			585.613	3			1399.78	5		1399.783
22	Rajasthan			3901.94	4	235.27				4137.21	4		4137.21
23	Sikkim	9.36	3			65.70	1	156.84		231.90	4		75.06
24	Tamil Nadu							281.14	2	281.14	2		281.14
25	Tripura	271.68	4			385.653		117.63		774.96	4	87.96	687.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	5	70.86		435.128	3			1852.49	8	25.99	1826.50
27	Uttarakhand					40.00		77.5		117.50	0		117.50
28	West Bengal*	3991.55	10	3264.54	9			235.28		7491.37	19	436.36	7055.01
29	A & N Islands	25.71	1	28.39		12.15		6.00		72.25	1	51.40	20.85
30	Chandigarh									0.00	0		0.00
31	D & N Haveli	24.29	1	33.68		33.68				91.65	1	24.29	67.36
32	Delhi					40.00		77.50		117.50	0		117.50
33	Daman & Diu			103.72	2					103.72	2		103.72
34	Lakshadweep			4.21	1	162.20				166.41	1	136.66	29.75
35	Puducherry	190.00	2	36.93				117.64		344.57	2		344.57
Total		18875.96225	69	19543.96	72	15478.5070	63	10605.24	63	64503.66925	267	8517.63	55986.04425

FINANCIAL PROGRESS (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP during 2012-13 (As on 31.12.2012)

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total			2012-13					
		Funds released	Districts covered	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Districts covered	Total Released	Districts covered	Utilization reported	Unspent balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	4374.24	6	4355.490	1131.20		5505.440	6	18.750	5486.690
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48.60	1	48.600			48.600	1		48.600
3	Assam	2135.75	27	2135.745			2135.745	27		2135.745
4	Bihar	3836.94	21	2489.248	659.00	5	4495.938	26	2634.570	1861.368
5	Chhattisgarh	2468.57	13	2311.940	877.00		3345.565	13	156.625	3188.940
6	Gujarat	6242.69	15	5047.155	13.00	7	6255.685	22	1646.340	4609.345
7	Goa	0.00	0	0.000			0.000	0		0.000
8	Haryana	3761.48	21	2737.480	124.95		3886.430	21	1024.000	2862.430
9	Himachal Pradesh	1315.77	7	854.540	983.00		2298.770	7	461.230	1837.540
10	J & K	300.91	9	300.910	589.05		889.960	9		889.960
11	Jharkhand	2389.91	20	2389.910			2389.910	20		2389.910
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.000			0.00	0		0.00
13	Kerala	926.24	7	577.670			926.240	7	815.740	110.500
14	M.P.	10068.79	27	7133.300			10068.790	27	2935.490	7133.300
15	Maharashtra	4716.43	16	4549.820	0.720		4717.150	16	412.260	4304.890
16	Manipur	168.53	4	168.530			168.530	4		168.530
17	Meghalaya	623.75	5	623.750			623.750	5		623.750
18	Mizoram	588.96	2	556.960			588.960	2	387.720	201.240
19	Nagaland	815.14	6	746.665			815.135	6	338.260	476.875
20	Odisha	2538.54225	7	2538.54225	41.870		2580.41225	7	851.7027	1728.710
21	Punjab	1399.78	5	1399.783	40.28		1440.063	5		1440.063
22	Rajasthan	4137.21	4	4137.210			4137.210	4		4137.210
23	Sikkim	231.90	4	231.900			231.900	4	61.390	170.510
24	Tamil Nadu	281.14	2	281.140			281.140	2		281.140
25	Tripura	774.96	4	687.003	39.20		814.163	4	539.365	274.798
26	Uttar Pradesh	1852.488	8	1826.498			1852.488	8	25.990	1826.498
27	Uttarakhand	117.50	0	117.500			117.50			117.50
28	West Bengal	7491.37	19	7055.010			7491.37	19	524.020	6967.350
29	A & N Islands	72.25	1	20.850			72.250	1	51.400	20.850
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.000			0.000	0		0.000
31	D & N Haveli	91.65	1	67.360	33.68		125.330	1	24.290	101.040
32	Delhi	117.50	0	117.500			117.500	0		117.500
33	Daman & Diu	103.72	2	103.720			103.720	2		103.720
34	Lakshadweep	166.41	1	29.750			166.410	1	136.660	29.750
35	Puducherry	344.57	2	344.570			344.570	2		344.570
36	Misc. (NIC)				80.00		80.000	0		80.000
Total All States/UTs		64503.67425	267	55986.04925	4612.950	12	69116.62425	279	13,045.803	56070.82155

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5)	Remarks
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.	0.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. • IEC activities 	One Year	Orders for creation of 9 (nine) posts for setting up the National Monitoring Cell under the NRRP, 2007 have been issued on 6 th January, 2011.	

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/ Targets (2012-13)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col. (5)	Remarks
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.	0.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the National Monitoring Cell under the Policy. • IEC activities 	One Year	Orders for creation of 9 (nine) posts for setting up the National Monitoring Cell under the NRRP, 2007 have been issued on 6 th January, 2011.	

VI. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION TRAINING (TDET)

TDET scheme was launched in 1993-94 with its guidelines first framed in 1992-93 and revised in October, 2010 after incorporating the present needs.

2. The main objectives of the scheme include:

- To undertake package of activities which would comprise of the Innovative Technology Development pilot and Action Research Projects, Replicable Demonstration models, Extension & Training and should have the clearly defined objectives to address the contemporary problems in watershed management at the planning, implementation, monitoring and post project utilization stages.
- To use modern technology on crop simulation models as to estimate true potential of rainfed agriculture by integrated watershed management.
- To assess the Productivity/Yield Gap between the laboratory and field conditions coupled with technology development and extension to bridge this gap.
- To contribute immensely in assessing the actual impact of various activities in watershed development programmes in terms of changes in Geo-hydrological potential, soil and crop cover, run off etc. in the project area.

3. The highlights of this scheme are: -

(a) 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.

(b) 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. However in case of the land belonging to small and marginal farmers, the beneficiary share will be 10% and 5% respectively.

(c) Before a project is sanctioned, it is scrutinized by the Technical Advisory Committee & after its recommendation; it is placed before Steering Committee for final approval.

4. Till March 2012, 213 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme. Of these, 167 have been completed or foreclosed. Important activities under taken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the country, test effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils, promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands, composite technologies for water harvesting, treatment of degraded lands through bio-fertilizers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides) food stock modes techniques etc.

5. Wasteland Atlas of India 2011 has been brought out by the DoLR in collaboration with NRSC, Hyderabad which provides Category-wise and District wise information on wasteland in various States in the country.

6. During the current financial year 2012-2013, Rs. 90 lakhs have been released under TDET for implementation of ongoing projects up to December, 2012

7. Funds allocation and expenditure under TDET scheme during the last five years and in the current year is as under:-

Year	Funds allocated	Actual expenditure (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	20.00	26.84*
2008-09	20.00	20.41
2009-10	15.00	15.55
2010-11	10.00	9.95
2011-12	8.00	9.59
2012-13	8.00	0.90 (up to December, 2012)

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

Information on outlays and outcomes/target and achievement for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are at Annexures **XXVI** & **XXVII** respectively.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION& TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME**Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2011-12**

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TDET	Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale.	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 8 crore	Under TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons: 1. Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed Development. 2. The objective Methodology content and technical input of each project area different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not possible.	One new project has been sanctioned under the Scheme and total release of ongoing projects was Rs. 9.59 crore.	

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION& TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME**Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2012-13**

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TDET	Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale.	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 8 crore.	Under TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons: 1.Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for Watershed Development. 2.The objective methodology content and technical input of each project area different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not possible.	TDET guidelines were revised in October, 2010. Rs. 0.90 crore has been released up to December, 2012 for implementation of ongoing projects.	

CHAPTER - V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

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

1. The position regarding scheme-wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) and Budget Estimates proposed for 2013-14 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 2011-12 and 2012-13 is indicated in **Statement – II**.
3. Scheme-wise Utilization Certificates pending with the States as on 31.12.2012 is indicated in **Statement – III**.
4. Scheme wise unspent balance of funds with States as on 31.12.2012 is indicated in **Statement – IV**.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2011-12	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Actual Expenditure 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13	Revised Estimates 2012-13	Release 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)	Budget Estimates 2013-14
1.	Plan Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2549.20	2314.20	2312.25	3050.00	2903.50	2382.08	5362.00
2.	Externally Aided Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
3.	National Land records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	150.00	110.00	106.31	150.50	96.00	46.67	377.50
4.	Bio-fuel	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	National Rehabilitation policy	0.50	0.50	0.04	0.50	0.50	0.04	0.50
	Total Plan	2700.00	2425.00	2418.84	3201.00	3000.00	2428.79	5765.00
1	<u>Non-Plan</u> Sectt. Economic Services	6.20	7.00	6.92	7.20	7.20	5.83	7.85
	Grant Total (Plan and Non-Plan)	2706.20	2432.00	2425.76	3208.20	3007.20	2434.62	5772.85

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Major Head	Budget Estimates 2012-13	Revised Estimates 2012-13	Budget Estimates 2013-14
1	Plan Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2501	2743.90	2612.05	4847.20
		3601	1.10	1.10	1.10
	TOTAL (IWMP)		2745.00	2613.15	4848.30
2.	National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP)	2506	33.00	22.01	115.00
		3601	100.45	63.39	213.91
		3602	2.00	1.00	10.84
	TOTAL (NLRMP)		135.45	86.40	339.75
3.	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy	2501	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Total		2880.95	2700.05	5188.55
4.	Lumpsum Provision for the N.E Region and Sikkim				
	1. Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2552	305.00	290.35	538.70
	2. National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP)	2552	15.05	9.60	37.75
	TOTAL : NE Region		320.05	299.95	576.45
	TOTAL PLAN : (Land Resources)		3201.00	3000.00	5765.00
1.	NON-PLAN Sectt.-Economic Services	3451	7.20	7.20	7.85
	GRAND TOTAL – PLAN & NON PLAN		3208.20	3007.20	5772.85

**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF GRANTS/LOANS
RELEASED UPTO 31st MARCH, 2011**

Department of Land Resources

(Rs. in Crore)

TYPE OF GRANTEE/LOANS	TOTAL UCs OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.12.2012	TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED
I. Programmes funded by Department of Land Resources		
1. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)	422 Nos.	213.34
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	303 Nos.	186.40
3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)	75 Nos.	94.19
4. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	13 Nos.	225.92
5. Computerization of Land Records (CLR)*	30 Nos.	133.32
6. Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)*	28 Nos.	122.30
7. National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP)	30 Nos.	560.74
8. Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDET)	10 Nos.	5.84
Grand Total:	911 Nos.	1542.05

* The Schemes of CLR and SRA & ULR stand merged in the NLRMP during 2008-09. Accordingly, the position of outstanding UCs is against releases made as on 31.03.2008.

Programme-wise and State-wise unspent balance of funds as on (31.12.2012)
Department of Land Resources
(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	STATE	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWMP	CLR	SRA& ULR	NLRMP
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.18	47.81	11.17	241.94	2.51	8.07	54.87
2	Arunchal Prd.	9.43	0.00	0.00	17.71	0.00	0.00	4.86
3	Assam	10.56	0.00	0.00	68.78	15.30	5.31	21.36
4	Bihar	8.71	6.95	0.00	12.06	4.17	7.35	18.61
5	Chhattisgarh	14.45	18.77	0.00	83.69	0.00	7.85	31.89
6	Gujarat	15.80	33.31	28.93	605.57	11.08	11.02	46.09
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.00
8	Haryana	1.64	0.00	12.65*	8.84	1.75	0.05	28.62
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.15	12.15	10.40	90.28	4.16	2.15	18.37
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.24	3.52	3.25	15.12	15.42	1.96	8.90
11	Jharkhand	2.92	3.52	0.00	63.37	9.76	2.50	23.90
12	Karnataka**	1.41	9.60	4.69	270.03	11.81	15.08	0.00
13	Kerala	8.64*	0.00	0.00	28.25*	0.00	0.77	1.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.61*	15.26	0.00	193.03*	7.96	3.88	71.33
15	Maharashtra	24.35	56.25	0.00	992.30	9.18	1.14	43.05
16	Manipur	7.42	0.00	0.00	39.53	2.00	0.60	1.69
17	Meghalaya	1.01	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.00	6.24
18	Mizoram	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	2.01
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.45	0.50	4.77
20	Odisha	26.95*	14.66	0.00	80.07	7.30	7.61	17.29
21	Punjab	1.21	0.00	0.00	4.30	1.33	1.21	14.40
22	Rajasthan	2.53*	6.29*	135.14*	892.98	4.79	7.38	41.37
23	Sikkim	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.35	0.00	1.71
24	Tamil Nadu	9.10	9.06	0.00	154.82	1.25	2.36	2.81
25	Tripura	0.13	0.00	0.00	14.55	0.00	0.17	2.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.52	1.97	0.00	123.74	7.75	19.70	18.27
27	Uttarakhand	4.18	5.64	0.00	19.77	12.14	2.51	1.18
28	West Bengal	2.68	3.08	0.00	27.53	0.00	11.65	69.67
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.21
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	1.01
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.18	1.18
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.04
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.11	0.30
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.91	3.45
	Total	201.65	247.84	206.23	4053.19	133.32	122.30	560.71

*Unspent balances reported as on 30.10.2012.

**Unspent balance in respect of Karnataka reported as on November, 2012.

CHAPTER - VI

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

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