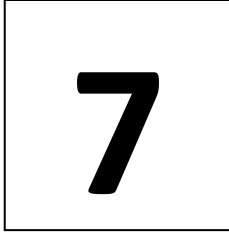


**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2009-2010)**



FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2010-2011)**

SEVENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

SEVENTH REPORT

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(2009-2010)**

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**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2010-2011)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 16 April, 2010

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16 April, 2010



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 2010/Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

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(iii)
**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2009-2010)**

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan - *Chairperson*

**Members
Lok Sabha**

1. Shri Pulin Bihari Baske
2. Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia
3. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
4. Shri Sandeep Dikshit
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Rajya Sabha

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29. Shrimati Maya Singh
30. Miss Anusuiya Uikey

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri P.K. Grover | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri V.R. Ramesh | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri A.K. Shah | - | Additional Director |

* Consequent upon the resignation of Shri Ajay Singh Chautala from the membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 3rd November, 2009 vide Notification No. RS.10/2009-T dated 6 November, 2009.

** Vacant consequent upon the retirement of Shri Silvius Condpan from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 2nd April, 2010 .

(iv)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2009-2010) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development on 19 March, 2010.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 9 April, 2010.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
13 April, 2010
23 Chaitra, 1932(Saka)

(SUMITRA MAHAJAN)
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

ABBREVIATIONS

BE	-	Budget Estimate
CCEA	-	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CLR	-	Computerisation of Land Records
DDP	-	Desert Development Programme
DPAP	-	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	-	District Rural Development Agency
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
EFC	-	Expenditure Finance Committee
ICAR	-	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICRISAT	-	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IWDP	-	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme
IWMP	-	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
NE	-	North Eastern
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIC	-	National Informatics Centre
NIRD	-	National Institute of Rural Development
NNE	-	Non-North Eastern
NPCLRM	-	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resources Management
NRAA	-	National Rain-fed Area Authority
NWDB	-	National Wastelands Development Board
PIA	-	Project Implementation Agency
RE	-	Revised Estimate
RoR	-	Record of Rights
SLNA	-	State Level Nodal Agency
SRA & ULR	-	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
TDET	-	Technology Development Extension and Training
TERI	-	The Energy and Resources Institute
UT	-	Union territory
WA	-	Watershed Association
WC	-	Watershed Committee
ZP	-	Zilla Parishad

REPORT

CHAPTER I

Introductory

Background

The Nation's strength, be it social, economic or political depends mostly on the available resources and their proper utilization land is our basic resource. India is well endowed with cultivable land which has long been a key factor in the country's Socio-Economic Development. In terms of area, India ranks seventh in the world, while in terms of population it ranks second. Land is a critically important national resource. Its sufficient management is vital for economic growth and development of rural areas. The per capita availability of land and its yield is very low in India.

1.2 Over the years the per capita land availability has also declined from 0.89 hectare in 1951 to 0.37 hectare in 1991; and that of agricultural land also declined from 0.48 hectare to 0.16 hectare during the above period. The Parthasarthy Committee Report on watershed programmes in India has shown that irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the dry land farming has suffered neglect. The Report concludes that the productivity of dry land agriculture needs to be developed if food security demands for the years 2020 are to be met. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of land in rain-fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenges of food security in years to come. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectare is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40 per cent) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million hectare (60 per cent) is rain-fed. The rain-fed area is generally subject to wind and water erosion and is in different stages of degradation. As per Parthasarthy Committee Report an estimated 125 million hectare of degraded land in rain-fed areas including 80 million hectares of land under dryland farming needs to be developed in next 15 years with an investment of Rs.1,50,000 crore. Out of 125 million hectare, 75 million hectare is to be covered by the Department of Land Resources.

Responsibility of the Department of Land Resources

1.3 The Department of Land Resources implements schemes to increase the bio-mass production by developing wastelands and degraded lands in the country.

1.4 The different schemes of the Department of Land Resources that are being carried out by the Department are as follows :-

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

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

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

1.6 Since 'Land' is a State subject, Department of Land Resources gives financial support to States for the purpose of watershed development and land development activities in rural areas in the country.

1.7 The Department is administering three Area Development Programmes viz. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of wastelands/degraded lands to check the diminishing productivity and wasteland and loss of natural resources. Based on Parthasarathy Committee recommendations as also based

on persistent recommendations of this Committee over the years the three area development programmes have been consolidated as a comprehensive programme named 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 1st April, 2008, with the intention to achieve optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning.

1.8 In addition the Department has been administering two schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) for land record purposes. Based on Cabinet decision taken on 21st August, 2008 these two programmes were replaced with National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) with the goal of ushering in the Conclusive Titling System with title guarantee to replace the current presumptive title system in the country. Besides, the Department also implements Externally Aided Projects and is working on Bio-fuel scheme also.

1.9 The overall Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Land Resources for the year 2010-11 is Rs.2665.80 crore which consists of IWMP (Rs.2458 crore) and NLRMP (Rs.200 crore) and Rs. 1 crore each for National Rehabilitation & Re-settlement Policy, 2007 on Plan side and Rs. 5.80 crore on Non-Plan side mainly under Secretariat and Economic Services.

1.10 In the present Report the Committee have restricted their examination only to the major issues concerning the overall analysis of the Department with regard to programmes/schemes being implemented by the Department in the context of the Demands for Grants (2010-2011).

CHAPTER II

Status Implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee under direction 73 A of the Direction by the Speaker

In pursuance of direction 73 A of the 'Direction by the Speaker' after presentation of the Report of Departmentally Related Standing Committee Statement by the Hon'ble Minister shall be made in the House within six months showing action taken on various recommendations of the Committee. The Committee had presented five Original Reports (2nd, 10th, 19th, 27th and 36th) on Demands for Grants of the Department of different years and five Action Taken Reports (5th, 16th, 24th, 31st and 42nd) thereon during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. It was found that the Department has in some occasions reproduced the action taken replies in the Hon'ble Minister's Statement under the aforesaid Direction. In this connection during Fifteenth Lok Sabha, the Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to Department of Land Resources has been presented to Parliament on 17th December, 2009.

2.2 The Committee find that in the light of the direction 73 A of the 'Directions by the Speaker' the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has to make the required Statement in Parliament within six months i.e. by 17th June, 2010. In this connection the Committee also observe that the stipulated Statement should contain specific action taken on various recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report and should not reproduce action taken replies to various recommendations contained in the Report that the Department used to furnish within three months from the presentation of the Report as has been done while making such Statement during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. In view of the foregoing the Committee recommend the Department of Land Resources to do the needful in the matter.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Demands for Grants (2010-11) in respect of Department of Land Resources laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 15 March, 2010 have made a provision of Rs.2665.80 crore with Plan component of Rs.2660.00 and non-Plan component of Rs.5.80 crore. The outlay allocated during the year 2010-11 is Rs.260.16 crore higher than previous year BE and Rs.639.11 crore higher than RE of that year.

3.2 The scheme-wise provisions have been as follows :-

A. Plan

	Schemes	Amount (Rs. in crore)
(i)	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2458.00
(ii)	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	200.00
(iii)	National Rehabilitation & Re-settlement Policy, 2007	1.00
(iv)	Bio-fuel	1.00
	Total Plan	----- 2660.00

B. Non-Plan

	Sectt. Economic Services	5.80
	Total Plan and Non-Plan	----- 2665.80

The details of outlay have been given in **Appendix I.**

FIVE YEAR PLANS

(a) Eleventh Plan (2007-12)

(i) Proposed vis-à-vis actual outlay

3.3 The proposed vis-à-vis actual outlay as furnished by Department of Land Resources in its different programmes during the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-2012) has been as detailed below :-

(Rs. in crore)

Programme	Eleventh Plan	
	Proposed	Actual
IWMP	11700	15359.46
EAP	176.34	461.24
TDET/Professional Support	126.5	428.25
Bio Fuels	1304	403.17
NLRMP	3104	513.69
Others/RRpolicy	10	39.67
Total	16420.84	17205.48

3.4 The year-wise break up of proposed vis-à-vis actual outlay from 2007 onwards to 2010-11 is as detailed below :-

(Rs. in crore)

Programme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
IWMP	2000	1114.54	2000	1825	2323	1911	4995	2458
EAP	86.46	86.46	50	50	57	57	nil	nil
TDET/Professional Support	21	99	801.00	Part of respective schemes				
Bio Fuels	250	50	285	50	50	30	30	1
NLRMP	477.50	145	477.50	473	287	400	300	200
Others/RRpolicy	5.50	5	9.0	2	3	2	5	1
Total	2840.46	1500	3622.5	2400	2720	2400	5330	2660

(ii) Allocation vis-à-vis utilization so far

3.5 As against the total allocation of Rs.17205.49 crore the total allocation vis-à-vis releases during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan has been as under:-

Year	Allocation		(Rs. in crore)
	BE	RE	Releases
2007-08	1500	1400	1399.51
2008-09	2400	1800	1787.87
2009-10	2400	2020	2020
2010-11	2660		
Total	8960	5220	5207.38

(iii) Requirement of funds and strategy for remaining period of Eleventh Plan

3.6 During the course of evidence, the Committee also wanted to know that how the Department planned to get huge allocation from Planning Commission, the representative of the Department explained as under (19.3.2010) :-

“Our total budgetary provision for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 17,205.48 crore. In the first year of the Plan period, 2007-08, Our RE was Rs. 1400 crore against which we could finally spend Rs. 1399.51 crore. It was only Rs. 49 lakhs less. In 2008-09 our RE was Rs. 1800 crore and we spent Rs. 1787.87 crore, which is about 97 per cent. A little less than Rs. 12 crore could not be spent. In 2009-10, out of an RE of Rs. 2020 crore, we have already spent 99 per cent as on this morning. Another one per cent is left and I think it will be over by Monday or Tuesday. If you see the total scenario, we will be releasing almost Rs. 5220 crore during the first three years of the Plan period.”

3.7 The witness also added:-

“We have five years of Plan where our total budget is Rs. 17,000 crore as against that, Rs. 5,220 crore will be spent. Keeping this in view, we worked out what our requirement will be in the next two years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12. The fund that remains balance, that we are supposed to get during the Plan period, we distributed in two years-first year, 2010-11, we projected a requirement of Rs. 5,330 crore to the Planning Commission and had in mind a balance of about Rs. 6,600 crore to ask for the last year of 2011-12 of the Plan period”

3.8 The witness further added:-

“Planning Commission called us for a discussion at the level of Member, Planning Commission. The entire strategy was put forward. Obvious question was this. If you spend only at the level of Rs.2,000 or Rs.2,200 crore, how do you expect to spend Rs. 5,000 crore in the next year. Keeping that in view, we explained the whole position to the Planning Commission and they were convinced also. Approximately 50 per cent would go for covering old on-going projects, along with a little higher provision for NLRMP as it is also picking up gradually. Member, Planning Commission was also convinced and he recommended also but what was finally communicated was Rs.2,660 crore with, of-course observation in the letter that if the things improve, then, in the supplementary, they would be provided additional funds. What we are targeting now is to see that funds are utilised in the first six or seven months, as quickly as possible, so that we again can go back to the Planning Commission asking at the supplementary stage additional funds. That is what the strategy we have now”

3.9 The Committee was further informed:-

“.....We were concentrating on completion of ongoing projects, burden of which was very high. That was the very strategy-let us consolidate and see the quality of programme improves instead of only releasing money. So, this has paid dividend. Large number of projects have now been completed. In the meanwhile, now, we have been able to get the approval of the Government for a new scheme; we started sanctioning new projects.....Alongwith that, we have planned in consultation with the IFD-Internal Finance Division, that we will complete ongoing Pre-IWMP projects by 2012-13. After 2012-13, the first year of the 12th Plan, there will be no old project of 10th Plan and all will be completed.”

3.10 In a Post Evidence Reply, the Department explaining the total requirement of funds in the last year of the Eleventh Plan for IWMP and NLRMP has stated that in order to cover 22.65 million ha. in the IWMP and districts to be covered under NLRMP a sum of amount of Rs.8831.72 crore and Rs.200 crore will be required

3.11 Explaining fund requirement for another major programme (NLRMP), the witness informed:-

“For NLRMP, in the Plan document, they have given only Rs. 581 crore. When the Plan was made in 2006-07, NLRMP was not in the view at that point of time. Various Expert Committees were constituted, who were looking into it. One was the Lalitha Kumar Committee. During that period, every year allocation was to the tune of Rs. 50 crore or so and about Rs. 581 crore for the next five years was kept. In the meanwhile, NLRMP has come in with new dimension like survey with ETS, GPS, satellite imagery, etc. Technology has moved very quickly and fast. Now, the new thinking has come up and accordingly when we went to Cabinet with our proposal, we went with a high level of proposal, which was approved by the Cabinet. Though we have Rs. 581 crore and we have already spent Rs. 547 crore and we are left with only about Rs. 40 crore but still the Planning Commission has given us Rs. 200 crore next year. In fact, we had asked for Rs. 300 crore but they have given us Rs. 200 crore. I am sure that even if we spent this, we will go for a little more at the supplementary stage. These are the two major schemes in the Department.”

3.12 The Committee find that the Department of Land Resources has not been getting required funds so far during the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) commensurate with the task of watershed development and modernisation of land records in the country. As against total Eleventh Plan allocation of Rs.17,205.48 crore, the actual allocation made available during first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the Plan has been as low as Rs.8960 crore at Budget Estimate stage leaving a gap

of Rs.9245.49 crore. The allocation had further been reduced to the level of Rs.5220 crore at RE stage for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 leaving a gap of staggering amount of around Rs.12,000 crore. The Committee feel that a state of uncertainty in availability of Plan funds is hampering the functioning of the Department of Land Resources as the Department has not been getting its share of plan funds as per overall allocations made for it. The Committee also find that in view of the task of covering 22.65 million hectare of rainfed area to be covered by the Department during remaining two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) of the current Plan a total sum of Rs.8831.72 crore for IWMP and Rs.200 crore for NLRMP is required to cover the targeted number of districts. In view of this, the Committee strongly recommend that adequate allocation should be provided to the Department to achieve the set targets under different schemes. The Committee would like the Department to convey the concerns of the Committee to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in this regard.

3.13 The Committee are unable to comprehend the rationale behind allocating higher amount while approving Eleventh Plan (2007-12) outlay for the Department than what was proposed by the Department and then not making available the funds to the Department afterwards

during first four years of the current Plan. The Committee, therefore, desire that a clarification may be obtained from Planning Commission in this regard and the Committee apprised accordingly.

3.14 The Committee have been informed during the course of evidence of the Department of Land Resources that in view of large gap between funds agreed at initial stage and funds actually allocated year-wise during first four years of the current Plan a demand of Rs.5330 crore for 2010-11 was made by the Department before the Planning Commission while bearing in mind a similar demand of Rs.6600 crore for 2011-12. However, the Committee are constrained to note that Planning Commission has allocated only Rs.2660 crore for 2010-11. In this connection the Committee have been informed by the Department that Planning Commission is convinced with their view point and as such the Department is hopeful of getting additional funds at Supplementary Grant stage. The Department plans to utilise the available funds in coming six to seven months so as to utilise the additional funds if made available to them. In the action taken reply to the Second Report of this Committee also the Department has expressed similar feeling that coverage of rainfed areas as targeted

during the Eleventh Plan under IWMP would depend on the availability of funds from the Planning Commission.

3.15 In view of the foregoing the Committee desire that Planning Commission should allocate the requisite funds as they are convinced by the strategy drawn up by the Department so that the Eleventh Plan targets both for IWMP and NLRMP are met during Eleventh Plan period itself. The Committee strongly recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue with the Planning Commission for adequate outlay as the Committee have observed that the plan allocation is not sufficient for the Department to accomplish the task.

3.16 On the issue of adequate allocation for the programme of NLRMP the Committee find that this programme has also been badly hit in all four years of the Eleventh Plan. The Committee recall that the issue was examined threadbare at the time of examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department in their Second Report and the Committee had recommended for adequate allocation for this programme also. However even after that the necessary enhancement in allocation has not been made. The Committee would like the Department to convey the concern of the Committee to Planning Commission in this regard.

(b) Twelfth Plan (2012-17)

3.17 Unfolding the strategy for advance planning for Twelfth Plan, the Department in their written note furnished as under:-

“However, the required amount, if not provided, it is likely that provision will be required to be kept in 12th Plan also for completion of the ongoing projects. For the new projects under IWMP, it is proposed to cover 22.65 million hectare during the 11th Plan period and balance area will be addressed during the 12th Plan onwards.

Regarding NLRMP, 141 districts has already been covered so far and 152 districts is likely to be covered by the end of the current year. About 240 districts are likely to be covered under NLRMP during the 11th Plan period. All districts in the country are proposed to be covered by the end of 12th Plan towards the goal of achieving the conclusive title.

On receipt of appropriate indication from the Planning Commission, detail road map will be worked out.”

3.18 In reply to a question about strategy made for achieving the left over targets of 11th Plan and targets fixed for 12th Plan for IWMP and NLRMP programmes, the Department explained as under:-

“The targets for the 12th Plan are yet to be formulated. Once these targets are finalized, the strategy will be made for achieving the combined targets.”

3.19 The Committee find that the strategy for the 12th Plan would be worked out after the targets for different programmes of the Department for Twelfth Plan (2012-17) are formulated. The Committee would like to be informed of the time frame for formulation and finalization of targets for different programmes for Twelfth Plan. Keeping in view the experience of lower allocations during the current

Plan the Committee feel that Department will have to cover the likely left over work of Eleventh Plan in addition to Twelfth Plan work regarding achieving coverage of 25 million ha. of rainfed area in the country. The Committee, therefore, are a little apprehensive about Department's performance during Twelfth Plan also which is roughly two years away. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should chalk out its strategy for Twelfth Plan bearing in mind all these issues once targets for the Plan are formulated and finalized.

CHAPTER IV MAJOR ISSUES

(a) Issues related with wastelands development in the country

The following three issues relating to wasteland development in the country were brought before the Committee:-

- (i) Progress on Updated Wasteland Atlas and related issues
- (ii) Progress on impact assessment studies of watershed programmes in nine States on agriculture and employment
- (iii) Combining the work of multiple agencies on awareness generation of IWMP, generation of proposals thereunder, impact assessment of watershed across the country.

4.2 The issue wise analysis is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

(i) Progress on updated Wasteland Atlas and related issues

4.3 The issue of extent of wastelands in the country was examined by the Committee while examining the Demands for Grants (2009-10). The Committee had recommended that the Department should take up the issue with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad for making updated data by way of bringing out updated Wasteland Atlas.

4.4 During the course of examination this year also, the aforesaid issue came up for discussion. In this connection the Committee pointed out the action taken reply saying that National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad has been assigned the task of updating Wasteland Atlas, 2005 and States have been requested to furnish district wise details of wastelands converted to cultivable land. When enquired about the progress made in this regard, the Department in a written note informed as under:

“NRSC has informed that final version of current Wasteland Atlas is at the printing stage.”

4.5 In a Post Evidence Reply the Department has furnished a figure of 46.42 million ha. as wastelands available in the country which is 14.66 per cent of total geographical area of the country. The category wise details of wastelands are given in **Appendix II.**

4.6 The related issue of conversion of wasteland to cultivable land was also discussed during the course of examination. The Committee wanted to know whether any feedback has been received regarding district wise details of wasteland converted to cultivable lands in the country, the Department of Land Resources in a written note clarified as under:

“District-wise details have not been received by the DoLR. Hence, as advised by the Standing Committee, the Department has again sanctioned a separate project to NRSC on National Wasteland Change Analysis to analyze district and State-wise wasteland area statistics along with change area matrix.”

4.7 In a Post Evidence Reply the Department of Land Resources, has explained the details about the sanctioning of the study and date of its completion stating as under :-

“Project was sanctioned in February, 2010. NRSC is in the process of procuring data for the period 2008-09. Project duration is 6 months. Project is expected to be completed by October 2010.”

4.8 During the course of evidence of the representatives of the Department in reply to a question about progress made in conversion of wasteland to cultivable lands in different States, it was clarified:

“The first time the study was taken up to find out the wasteland during the period from 1986 to 2000. The National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad took up this exercise. In 2000, a study was received. In that first Wasteland Atlas was made available. Thereafter in 2003, we provided funds for its upgradation. In 2005, they came out with a Wasteland Atlas. In 2005, they took an only one season data. It was Rabi Season data. Thereafter, we gave it for upgradation of data from one season to three seasons. It may have been that of one particular time the situation may have been good in one year. Therefore, you take three season data. In 2006, the study that was undertaken three season data was taken. We asked them that you have undertaken 2003 and 2006 study and based on that tell us about the change arrived between land converted from wasteland to cultivable land.”

4.9 The Committee were further informed:

“In order to ascertain the change of cultivable land from 2003 to 2006 data, now they will come up with data like how much of wasteland has been converted into productive land, particularly in view of the data as asked we have put that in the specific terms. Now they are not able to say because these two maps cannot be overlaid. In 2006, there are three season data, but in 2005 there is only one season data. Three season data cannot be overlaid with one season data and so they cannot do it on GIS platform.”

4.10 The witness further clarified:

“They have told us that a fresh study be given. Then only we will be telling to you. We have given new study to them in February this year. After the last meeting in November we have sanctioned in February. We have given them a new project. It will take another six to eight months.”

4.11 Asked about latest data available with, the Department of Land Resources in his post evidence reply has further informed:

“...Three season data acquired during 2008-09 is being used for analyzing change analysis with that of 2005-06. This is the latest data available with NRSC (2008-09) to cover all three seasons.”

4.12 Two main issues have come up before the Committee about wastelands in the country one relates to updation of Wastelands Atlas, 2005 and the other pertains to conversion of wastelands into cultivable land. In connection with updation of Wasteland Atlas the Committee have been informed that the required Atlas will be made available to the country shortly since it is under print at present. The Committee hope that the awaited Atlas will depict accurate data on wastelands in the country although the Department has given the figures of wastelands in the country of the order of 46.42 million with related details.

4.13 On the issue of data regarding conversion of wastelands into cultivable land the Committee are constrained to note that requisite data is not available with the Department and whatever latest data is available with the Department dates back to Wasteland Atlas of 2005 based on one Season data. The Committee also find that with a view to collect reliable data, a three Season data that was undertaken in 2006 has to be matched with another three Season data. The Committee also find that the Department has sanctioned a separate study to NRSC, Hyderabad in February, 2010 so as to complete the job within six to eight months. The Committee recommend that NRSC, Hyderabad be given necessary assistance to complete the comprehensive study on war footing basis so that the requisite data are provided within the stipulated deadline.

(ii) Progress on impact assessment studies in different States.

4.14 The Committee during the examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10) had found that the impact of huge investment of over Rs. 12000 crore made in land resources in the country since Seventh Plan (1985-1989) onwards has not been properly assessed in terms of its return in agricultural inputs, employment etc. In this connection, the Committee had come across various findings of the evaluations/studies on watershed programmes indicating an increase in rural income by 58 per cent, agricultural

income by 35 per cent, employment generation by 154 days per day per hectare and improvement in ground water table by 3.2 metres etc. The Committee had observed that these findings have not been verified by the Department and the Committee, therefore, recommended that Department of Land Resources should undertake a comprehensive study at the earliest to ascertain the impact of huge investment already made in wasteland development activities on areas like agriculture, employment, increase in ground water etc.

4.15 The Department in their action taken replies has stated as under:-

“As recommended by the Committee, the Department has requested National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) to undertake an impact assessment study to ascertain the impact of the investment made in watershed development activities.”

4.16 Asked about the Terms of Reference of study which NIRD has been requested to undertake, the Department of Land Resources in a written note clarified:

“The Terms of Reference and the due date are being firmed up.”

4.17 The Committee during the course of evidence wanted to know further progress in this regard, the representative of the Department clarified as under:

“....They have given certain feedback. This is going to be a comprehensive study. It has to be done at district level. It will take some time. We are firming up the terms of reference.”

4.18 During the course of evidence the witness elaborated:

“We have given the study in 2008 earlier to NIRD for nine States. But we were wondering whether that study will be really accepted as a comprehensive study because it may be required for the whole country. For example, Bihar and Jharkhand do not find a place. We have given only nine States. Nine States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and UP. We thought we should give a comprehensive study and we have requested them and they have given us their feedback. We have held two rounds of discussions with them.”

4.19 The Committee are unhappy to note that not much progress has been made by the Department on the issue of impact assessment on agriculture, employment etc. of the huge investment of the order of Rs.12,000 crore since Seventh Plan made on land resources in the country. In this connection the Committee recall that this issue was examined by the Committee last year also. The Committee have been informed that National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been requested to take up the study and necessary terms of reference and its due date are being firmed up with NIRD. Some feedback is stated to have been received by the Department and two rounds of discussions have been made on the issue. The Committee conclude that tangible progress on the issue as ought to have been made by the Department has not been made on this vital area during the last three months time since presentation of the previous Report of the Committee to the Parliament. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Department should impress upon NIRD to take up the task expeditiously.

(iii) Impact assessment of watershed programmes across the country at national level

4.20 While examining the issue of spreading of awareness about 'Common Guidelines' for development of watershed on basis the Committee in their 2nd Report Para 5.7 had found that in addition to usual work done at Department level and also at State Governments level, funds have been released to national level reputed institutes like ICRISAT, NIRD, CRIDA, TERI and IGNOU to enable the stakeholders at various levels to understand the programme in a better way and generate proposals under the programme. The Committee had observed that the issue of role of multiple agencies of national reputation like ICRISAT, NIRD, TERI, IGNOU etc. for undertaking the work of awareness about IWMP, generation of proposals under IWMP and for impact assessment of watersheds across the country had been attracting their attention. The Committee then had felt that combined work of these organisations should be documented at one place at national level showing clearly their roles vis-à-vis achievements in their assigned areas so as to help the evaluator to understand the programme in a more holistic manner.

4.21 The Department in their action taken reply has stated as under :

“As suggested by the Committee the work of documentation of studies by different agencies like ICRISAT, NIRD, TERI, IGNOU etc. with regard to impact assessment of watersheds across the country is being entrusted to Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.”

4.22 The Committee enquired about the term of reference of the study and by when the study will be available, the Department of Land Resources clarified stating as under:-

“The Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has been requested to undertake the work of documentation of studies done by different agencies like ICRISAT, NIRD, TERI, IGNOU etc. The response of CRS is awaited.”

4.23 The Committee observe that the progress in regard to the issue of undertaking a study for the purpose of combining the work of multiple agencies like ICRISAT, NIRD, TERI, IGNOU etc. on awareness generation of IWMP, generation of proposal thereunder etc. for enabling an evaluator to understand the programme in a holistic manner has also not been encouraging except for a request that has been made to Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. The response thereto is still awaited. The Committee opine that the issue in question has not attracted the desired level of attention by the Department of Land Resources since considerable time of three months has elapsed since presentation of the Report of the Committee. The Committee, therefore, desire that they be apprised of the reasons for delay in executing the task in order to arrive at a logical conclusion. At the same time the Committee urge the Department to at least now deal with the matter expeditiously.

(b) Review of IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects

4.24 The Committee in their 2nd Report on Demands for Grants (2009-2010) had questioned the utility of three area development programmes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects particularly when the country had as large as 55.27 million hectares of wastelands in the country. The Committee had apprehended that achievements made by three programmes had not been on expected lines. They had, therefore, recommended that on going schemes be implemented in a more focused manner so that something tangible is discernible at ground level. The Department of Land Resources while replying to the recommendation of the Committee had informed that following series of steps have been taken to monitor the Watershed schemes in a more focused manner:-

- The Department has been continuously reviewing the ongoing projects which are overdue for completion. As a conscious strategy for the first two years of the 11th Plan, viz., 2007-08 & 2008-09, no new projects were sanctioned in 2007-08 & 2008-09 and funds were released only for completion of projects. This resulted in completion of 2465 projects in 2008-09, compared to 516 in 2006-07 and 1221 in 2007-08.
- In compliance of the recommendations of the Committee, the Department has formulated and conveyed to the States, the following policy to ensure completion of ongoing and overdue projects:
 - (i) The Pre-Hariyali projects* where only 1 or 2 installments have been released so far shall be closed and the States shall refund the unspent balance with the interest accrued thereon and furnish Utilization Certificates for the funds spent.

* (projects sanctioned up to 2002-03 and which should have been completed by 2007-08)
 - (ii) In case of Hariyali projects where one installment has been released in 2003-04 or 2004-05 and the State Government has not requested for the release of next installment, the State Government shall close such projects and intimate to the Department of Land Resources, the untreated area of these projects. The State Government may consider taking up such areas under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). However, documents as indicated in Para (i) above shall be submitted to the Department.

- (iii) In cases, where the State Government has requested for release of 2nd installment within 4 years of release, the release of 2nd installment in such cases would be considered on a case to case basis. The reckoning of the period of 4 years for not requesting for the next installment shall be counted from the financial year in which the funds were first released by the Department.
 - (iv) In projects, where no work has been executed in the field and the projects are closed by the State Government, the Secretary of the Nodal Department implementing watershed programmes in the State may certify the same to the Department of Land Resources. The State Government may consider taking up such areas under IWMP. However, documents as indicated in Para (i) shall be submitted to the Department.
 - (v) The cut-off dates for completion of the Pre-Hariyali and Hariyali projects are March, 2011 and December, 2012 respectively except in the projects located in snow bound areas where actual working season is limited to 3-4 months in a year. For these areas, a grace period of 3 years beyond the cut-off dates would be considered on furnishing a certificate to this effect by the State Government.
- In the Regional Review Meetings held with the State Officials, it was pointed out by various State representatives that the funds released to the DRDAs do not reach the projects in time. They, therefore, suggested that the fund flow be routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The matter was taken up with NRAA for change in Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008, which was agreed by the Executive Body and accordingly the fund flow is now being routed through the SLNAs.
 - A scheme of Area Officers has been implemented in the Department and the officers are visiting States for effective monitoring.”

4.25 During the course of examination in reply to a question about number of projects closed consequent upon series of steps taken by the Department, the Department clarified as under :-

“2546 projects have been identified to be closed. These projects will be formally closed on receipt of the required documents such as Utilization Certificates for the funds spent and refund of unspent balance. Information in this regard is awaited from State Governments.”

4.26 Asked about the State-wise details of projects identified as closed, the Department in a Post Evidence Reply has given the required information stating as under :-

State-wise projects identified for closure

State	Pre-Hariyali	Hariyali	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Bihar	97	133	230
Chhatisgarh	23	0	23
Goa	0	1	1
Gujarat	52	18	70
Haryana	23	1	24
Himachal Pradesh	0	34	34
Jammu & Kashmir	243	131	374
Jharkhand	367	391	758
Karnataka	123	48	171
Kerala	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
Maharashtra	229	45	274
Orissa	138	78	216
Punjab	1	0	1
Rajasthan	38	1	39
Tamilnadu	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	42	0	42
Uttarakhand	73	30	103
West Bengal	120	32	152
Total	1572	945	2517
NE STATES			
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3
Assam	7	4	11
Manipur	7	2	9
Meghalaya	1	0	1
Mizoram	4	0	4
Nagaland	0	0	0
Sikkim	1	0	1
Tripura	0	0	0
Total	23	6	29
Grand Total	1595	951	2546

4.27 The Committee note that in compliance with their recommendation made in their Second Report presented last year that on-going schemes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP be implemented in a more focused manner so that something tangible is discernible at ground level, the Department of Land Resources has come out with a series of steps taken for monitoring the ongoing watershed schemes. These include the decision taken for not sanctioning of new projects for first two years of the Eleventh Plan viz. 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 and release of funds only for completion of projects, closure of (a) pre-Hariyali projects sanctioned upto 2002-2003 and which were to be completed by 2007-2008 where only 1 or 2 installments have been released after refund of unspent balances, (b) Hariyali projects where one installment has been released in 2003-2004 or 2004-2005 and State Government has not asked for release of next installments etc. The Committee find that consequent upon these measures a total of 2546 projects have been identified for closure in different States across the country. From the State-wise details of projects identified for closure the Committee find that major States where large number of projects have been identified for closure are Jharkhand (758 projects), J&K (374 projects), Bihar (230 projects), Maharashtra (274 projects), Orissa

(216 projects) etc. In Committees' view closure of as large as 2546 projects at one go, many of which are in big States may not be in consonance with the over-all planning and implementation of on-going watershed projects in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that before finally closing the projects the concerned State Governments may once again be consulted on case to case basis. The concrete action taken should be communicated to the Committee.

(c) Unspent Balances of IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects

4.28 The following are the scheme-wise unspent balances as on 31.12.2009 as shown in the Outcome Budget :-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Unspent Balance (Rupees in Crore)
1.	SRA&ULR	148.91
2.	CLR	159.20
3.	IWDP	419.60
4.	DPAP	325.47
5.	DDP	398.83
6.	NLRMP	188.43

4.29 Asked about the reasons for huge unspent balances in respect of SRA & ULR and CLR scheme, the Department of Land Resources in a written note submitted as under:-

“The unspent balances under the CLR and SRA&ULR are in respect of funds released up-to 2007-08. As the programmes were on-going, further funds were being released to the States/UTs after utilization of more than 50% of funds released during previous years. Accordingly, funds remained unutilized with the States/UTs at the end of each financial year. Since these schemes have been merged with the NLRMP, the States/UTs have been requested to utilize the unspent balances during the current financial year and to submit UCs.”

4.30 At the time of examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10) the following was the position of unspent balances under different schemes of Department of Land Resources as on 31.12.2009 :-

Programme	Unspent balances (Rs. in crore)
I. IWDP	471.67
II. DPAP	444.45
III. DDP	390.59

4.31 The Committee were informed that under the guidelines, it is provided that a project is entitled to claim next installment even if upto 50 per cent of previous amount released is unutilized. With a view to utilise the unspent balanced the Committee had inter-alia recommended that a study be conducted in different on-going projects in order to ascertain whether this is the only reason for the funds remaining unutilized or there are other reasons like complacency on the part of the implementing authorities.

4.32 In the action taken reply the Department has stated as under :-

“As desired by the Standing Committee, the NIRD has been requested to take up impact assessment study. The issue of unspent balances lying with the States will also be investigated in the same study....

.....In view of the observations of the Committee, a letter, along with details of pending UCs, has been issued to the Chief Secretaries of respective States, with a request to review the position with concerned officials in the State and expedite submission of all pending UCs.

As for the CLR and SRA&ULR schemes, the Department has carried out intensive review of the fund utilization position and as a result, the position regarding submission of UCs by the States/UTs has improved.”

4.33 The Committee find with dismay that huge amount in respect of on-going schemes of IWDP, DPAP, DDP, SRA&ULR have been shown as unspent. Under IWDP, DPAP and DDP as high as Rs. 419.60 crore, Rs. 325.47 crore and Rs. 398.83 crore respectively has been lying unspent as on 31 December, 2009. Similarly for SRA &ULR and CLR

Rs. 148.91 crore and Rs. 159.20 crore have been shown as unspent. The Committee recall that they have been repeatedly recommending in their previous reports for utilization of the unspent amounts in different schemes. In their last report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Land Resources also the Committee had made recommendation in this regard. The Committee after learning from the Department that a project is entitled to claim next installment even if upto 50 per cent of previous amount released remains unutilized, had recommended that a study be undertaken to ascertain whether this is the only reason for funds remaining unutilized or there are other reasons like complacency on the part of the implementing agencies. From the action taken reply the Committee learn that in compliance with the Committee's recommendation NIRD has been requested to take up the study and the issue is currently being investigated by NIRD. Concurrently, the Committee have been informed that the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States have been asked to take necessary action in this regard and Department of Land Resources at its own level has carried out an intensive review of the position with regard to funds utilization in SRA &ULR and CLR schemes. From the comparative unspent balances as on 31.03.2009 to 31.12.2009 the

Committee find that in respect of IWDP, the quantum of unspent amount has been reduced from the level of Rs. 471.67 crore to Rs. 419.60 crore and under DPAP programme it has decreased from the level of Rs. 444.45 crore to Rs. 325.47 crore. However, the Committee are constrained to note that in respect of DDP, the level of unspent balance has increased from Rs. 390.59 crore to Rs. 398.83 crore. The Committee, therefore, suggest that since the study by NIRD is already underway the increase in UB may also be gone into by that study itself. The Committee desire the Department to have the study expedited. At the same time, the Committee urge the Department to continue their sincere efforts with regard to utilization of unspent balances under different on-going schemes and to strive hard to ensure cent per cent utilization under different schemes.

(d) Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MCs)

4.34 The Department of Land Resources has informed that the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MC) at State and district levels are formed to monitor the works under the 10 different schemes of Ministry of Rural Development one of which is Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

4.35 From the information given in home page of the Department the details regarding number of State level V&MCs meeting held during 2006-07 onwards and details regarding district level meetings held in different States during 2008-09 have been obtained. These are as under :-

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees Meetings

(As on 24th March, 2010)

Sl.No.	States	Number of meetings held During 2006-07	Number of meetings held During 2007-08	Number of meetings held During 2008-09	Number of meetings held During 2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	
3	Assam	1	1	1	1
4	Bihar	1	1	3	
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	
6	Goa	1	3	1	
7	Gujarat		-	1	
8	Haryana		-	-	
9	Himachal Pradesh		-	1	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	-	
11	Jharkhand	1	1	1	
12	Karnataka	1	2	2	1
13	Kerala	1	1	1	
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1	
15	Maharashtra		1	-	
16	Manipur		1	-	
17	Meghalaya	1	-	1	
18	Mizoram	2	-	-	1
19	Nagaland	1	1	-	1
20	Orissa	3	1	1	1
21	Punjab	1	1	1	
22	Rajasthan	3	3	1	
23	Sikkim	0	3	2	
24	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	1
25	Tripura	2	-	1	
26	Uttaranchal		1	1	
27	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	3	
28	West Bengal	1	3	3	
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	1	
30	Daman & Diu		-	1	1
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		-	-	
32	Lakshadweep		1	1	
33	Pondicherry		2	2	
	Total	34	35	36	8

State and District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees meetings held during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of District	No. of Districts where meetings held	No of Meetings of District level V & MC
			2008-2009	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	23	19	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	8	8
3	ASSAM	27	11	14
4	BIHAR	38	32	40
5	CHHATTISGARH	16	10	12
6	GOA	2	2	2
7	GUJARAT	26	25	62
8	HARYANA	21	10	13
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	3	4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	2	2
11	JHARKHAND	24	5	6
12	KARNATAKA	29	15	16
13	KERALA	14	14	32
14	MADHYA PRADESH	48	40	63
15	MAHARASHTRA	33	21	34
16	MANIPUR	9	3	3
17	MEGHALAYA	7	7	7
18	MIZORAM	8	8	11
19	NAGALAND	11	3	3
20	ORISSA	30	17	29
21	PUNJAB	20	7	8
22	RAJASTHAN	33	26	41
23	SIKKIM	4	1	2
24	TAMIL NADU	30	29	51
25	TRIPURA	4	4	4
26	UTTARANCHAL	13	13	13
27	UTTAR PRADESH	71	44	63
28	WEST BENGAL	19	11	15
29	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	2	2	3
30	D & NAGAR HAVELI	1	-	-
31	DAMAN AND DIU	2	2	3
32	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1	1
33	PONDICHERRY	1	1	2
	Total	617	396	596

4.36 The Committee note that the meetings of the State Level and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) are not being held in different States/UTs as per the V&MCs' Guidelines. The V&MCs' Guidelines stipulate that V&MCs meetings are to be held once in three months both at District and State level. The Committee are however constrained to note that the stipulated Guidelines are not being followed in letter and spirit as is evident from the details available on the website of the Department showing that during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 24 March, 2010) as low as 34, 35, 36 and 8 State level V&MCs' meetings have taken place in 33 States/UTs. As regards holding of District level V&MCs' meetings a total of 596 V&MCs' meetings were held during 2008-09 in 33 States/UTs in 617 districts. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the nodal Department should impress upon holding of V&MCs at State and District level as stipulated in V&MCs' Guidelines with a view to monitor various programmes under its administrative control. For this purpose, the conditions for holding such meetings may be relaxed wherever felt necessary and feasible.

CHAPTER V

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

Scheme-wise analysis of two major schemes of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Land Modernization Programme (NLMP) is as under:

I. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

(A) Objectives

5.2 The IWMP aims to achieve the following objectives:-

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

The IWMP programme was approved on 26.02.2009.

5.3 When enquired about the implementation of IWMP with regard to achievement of aforesaid objectives during the last one year, the Department of a written note clarified :-

“After approval of the IWMP by the Cabinet on 26.2.2009, the States were required to take several steps as per the Common Guidelines, 2008 in order to get projects sanctioned. They had to constitute State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs). They had to get State Perspective & Strategic Plans (SPSPs) and Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) made. The SLNAs then gave approval to these SPSPs and PPRs. Thereafter, they were sent by the SLNAs to DoLR which put them up after scrutiny to its Steering Committee for Appraisal and Clearance. Thereafter, the SLNAs gave formal sanctions. The DoLR released due Central share of funds upon receipt of the formal sanctions of the SLNAs. The SLNAs then seek the State share from the State Governments. The funds are then released by SLNAs to district-level agencies and finally to the Project Implementation Agency (PIA). Since the sanctions were issued only from September 30, 2009 onwards, it is too early to assess the implementation of IWMP which is a four to seven-year project.”

5.4 The Committee note that the programme of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) that seeks to achieve a wide range of objectives of restoring ecological balance, development of degraded natural resources like soil, vegetation cover and water etc. is in formative stage and as such as per the nodal Department it would be too early to have its assessment keeping in view the long project period ranging from four to seven years. Since the Committee are already aware of these details they would like to know from the nodal Department in a comprehensive manner as to how the programme is progressing in different States bringing out clearly the difficulties being experienced as also the good results that are being achieved in implementation of the programme. The Committee would also like that all corrective action should be taken so as to achieve the indicated objectives under the aforesaid schemes.

(B) Common Guidelines and their implementation with regard to IWMP

5.5 The Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 have been approved by National Rain-fed Area Authority (NRAA) after holding a series of inter-ministerial consultations, at the initiative of the Planning Commission, with concerned Ministries including the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Drinking Water, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, etc. in order to have a co-ordinated approach.

(a) Salient features of IWMP

5.6 The IWMP is being implemented through 'Common Guidelines 2008' by replacing earlier Guidelines called 'Hariyali Guidelines 2003'. The component wise comparison of 'Common Guidelines 2008' and 'Hariyali Guidelines 2003' showing different features of IWMP are as under:

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

(b) Constraints in implementation

5.7 The IWMP has been under implementation during the last one year and following problems have been faced by different States/UTs during the period under review :-

- (i) Funds flow under IWMP to States
- (ii) Progress on establishment of SLNAs
- (iii) Establishment of Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in the Districts
- (iv) Non-availability of Bank Account details of SLNAs

(i) Fund flow under IWMP to States :

5.8 In the Regional Review Meetings held with the State Officials, it was pointed out by various State representatives that the funds released to the DRDAs do not reach the projects in time. They, therefore, suggested that the fund flow be routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP. The matter was taken up with NRAA for change in Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008, which was agreed by the Executive Body and accordingly the fund flow is now being routed through the SLNAs.

(ii) Progress on establishment of SLNAs :

5.9 Since the SLNAs are now the sanctioning bodies as well as recipients of the funds for IWMP, it is essential for each State to set up this agency. Two States, namely, West Bengal and Bihar did not set up the SLNAs. However, the Department persistently pursued the matter with the respective State Governments as a result of which, the Government of West Bengal has set up the SLNA. The State Government of Bihar has informed DoLR that the matter is under active consideration.

5.10 In this connection during the course of evidence of the representatives of Department of Land Resources, the witness also informed :-

“Sir you have spoken about Bihar, Bihar is also our one anxiety in watershed programme. In the entire country we could not constitute SLNAs in Bihar and West Bengal. Secretary has written letters to Chief Secretaries of these State Governments. Now West Bengal has constituted SLNAs and not in Bihar. They have informed that work is in progress.”

(iii) Establishment of Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in the Districts

5.11 The Cabinet approved for setting up of Watershed Cell cum Data Centres (WCDC) in DRDAs of all the programme Districts. Accordingly, Central assistance for setting up of WCDC in DRDA has been provided to all programme Districts. The States where DRDA is associated with implementation of IWMP have established WCDC at District level. However, those States where DRDAs are not associated with implementation of IWMP, have expressed difficulty in establishing WCDC at District level. Keeping the difficulty of States in view, a proposal for modification of the Cabinet decision mentioned above is under process for establishing WCDC in DRDA/ Zila Panchayat/ District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the convenience of the State Governments.

(iv) Non- availability of Bank Account details of SLNAs

5.12 Three SLNAs, viz., three States of Goa, Manipur and West Bengal, have not yet intimated their bank account details to DoLR despite repeated reminders and hence, DoLR has not been able to release funds to them.”

5.13 The Committee note that various constraints in implementation of IWMP have been highlighted by the nodal Department. These relate to funds flow to States, progress on establishment of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in programme districts and non-availability of bank accounts of SLNAs. In addition to this certain other constraints have been outlined by the Department in their Outcome Budget. The Committee find that

considerable progress is stated to have been made in regard to funds flow to project implementing agencies through SLNAs for timely release of funds. About establishment of SLNAs the Committee find that SLNA in West Bengal has also now been set up and SLNA in Bihar is in progress. They recommend that the matter regarding expeditious constitution of SLNA in Bihar should be pursued vigorously so that the process of constitution of SLNAs in all States is completed. The Committee also find that some problem is being faced in setting up of Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in programme districts in different States where DRDAs are not associated with IWMP work and for this the Committee have been informed that necessary modifications in the Cabinet decision is under process for establishing WCDCs in DRDA/Zila Panchayat/District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the convenience of the State Governments. The Committee desire that the same may be done expeditiously. As regards non-availability of Bank Account details of SLNAs of three States of Goa, Manipur and West Bengal the Committee feel that this should not be a big issue, the matter should be taken up with concerned State Governments urgently since in the absence of Bank Accounts these SLNAs may not get the required releases under IWMP as per the

revised mechanism. The Department should take the desired steps immediately and the Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.

(C) Other constraints as outlined in the Outcome Budget

5.14 The Outcome Budget of the Department also contains certain implementation constraints. The constraints with relevant details are detailed below :-

“Statement of Outcome and Quantifiable deliverables during 2010-11 in respect of IWMP are as given below:

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

5.15 The Committee recalled that the nature of constraints were same as reflected in previous years' Outcome Budget also. The Committee enquired about the problem with State level machinery in different States, the Department in a written note clarified as under :-

State-wise details where these problems are being faced are given below:

- (a) Delay in setting up of SLNA: Bihar
- (b) Delay in submission of State Perspective & Strategic Plan (SPSP) & Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) by the State of Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur & West Bengal.
- (c) Delay in release of State Share: This problem is common to a majority of States
- (d) As regards establishment of Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in the Districts, the State wise details of district level machinery for implementation of IWMP is at **Appendix III**.

5.16 When asked about the strategy planned for eliminating such types of implementation constraints particularly when under 'Common Guidelines' establishment cost has been made part of the implementation process, the Department in a written note clarified as under :-

“For eliminating such types of implementation constraints, several steps are being taken by the Department, namely, strengthening the institutional framework in implementation, involving State Governments in regular monitoring, making manpower available at various levels for speedier implementation of projects.”

5.17 On the related issue of strengthening the delivery system the Committee pointed out that this was one of the major points highlighted by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech given in Lok Sabha this year. The Committee enquired about the steps taken in this regard. The Department of Land Resources elaborated as under :-

“The delivery system is being strengthened by taking the following measures:

- (i) Setting up of dedicated institutions at State and District level
- (ii) Management Information System formats for monitoring have been developed and the work of software development and making it online has been entrusted to the NIC.
- (iii) Evaluation of IWMP projects after completion of its every phase by an independent agency
- (iv) A scheme of Area Officers has been put in place in the Department and the officers visit the States to assess the work done.
- (v) Greater emphasis has been laid on training and capacity building.”

The village level Watershed Committees are expected to be set up in projects sanctioned in 2009-10 during the preparatory phase which is for 1-2 years.”

5.18 The Committee have come across various implementation constraints as highlighted in the Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the nodal Department stating that achievement under IWMP may be affected by delay in submission of State Perspective Strategic Plans (SPSPs)/ Detailed Project Report (DPRs) by States delay, in release of State share etc. The problem in submission of SPSPs had emanated from States of Goa, Haryana, J&K, Manipur and West Bengal whereas release of State share is a problem common to majority of States. The Committee feel that there is a need to have an independent assessment of the problem with regard to the affected States for submission of SPSPs/DPRs. As far as arranging State share is concerned the Committee feel that State Governments should be persuaded to at least now release their share which under the Common Guidelines has been reduced from earlier level of 25 per cent to existing level of 10 per cent.

(D) Financial Performance

5.19 The financial outlay of IWMP showing actual of 2008-09, BE and RE 2009-10 and RE during 2010-11 is as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
BE	1825	1911	2458
RE	1545	1762	-
Actuals	1544.90 (Tentative)	1312.28 (Released on 31.12.09)	-

5.20 The Committee pointed out that as against the actuals of 2008-2009 of Rs.1544.90 crore, the BE and RE during 2009-2010 was Rs.1911 crore and Rs.1762 crore and BE for 2010-2011 is Rs.2458 crore. The Committee asked about the reasons for providing higher allocation during 2009-10 as compared to actuals during 2008-09 and downward revision again during 2009-10. The Committee also wanted to know the justification for the huge increase in allocation for 2010-11 compared to actual of 2009-10, the Department of Land Resources in a written note stated as under :-

- (a) No new projects were sanctioned in 2008-09. The higher allocation in 2009-10 was warranted due to newly launched IWMP. The cut at RE stage for 2009-10 was done by the Finance Ministry as per their own assessment. However, the Department's assessment is that it could have utilized the entire Budget as allocated in the BE for the two major schemes of IWMP and NLRMP.
- (b) The increase in allocation for 2010-11 is required to meet the target of covering an area of 8.5 million ha and also the committed liability of ongoing projects under IWDP, DDP, DPAP & IWMP.

5.21 While reviewing the financial performance of the IWMP during the last three years from 2008-09 onwards the Committee find that the Budget allocation in the IWMP programme of Rs.1825 crore in 2008-09 and Rs.1911 crore during 2009-10 have been substantially reduced to the level of Rs.1545 crore and Rs.1762 crore respectively at the RE

stage. The Committee have been informed that reduction at revised estimates stage during 2009-10 has been done by the Finance Ministry as per their own assessment while according to the Department, it could have utilized the amount Budgeted during 2009-10 for its programmes of IWMP and NLRMP. In the light of the above the Committee desire a clarification should be obtained from Ministry of Finance specifying reasons for reduction at RE stage. Needless to state that the issue of avoiding reduction at RE stage has consistently been taken up by the Committee in their previous reports also. The Committee would like the Department to take corrective measures in the light of the concern expressed by them while examining Demands for Grants of the previous year and reiterate now so that the funds allocated are fully utilized. The Committee also recommend to take up the matter regarding lowering of allocation at RE stage urgently with the Ministry of Finance.

(E) Physical Performance

5.22 Physical performance vis-à-vis achievements under IWMP during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as given below:

(area in lakh ha.)

2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing
21	7.42	*0.00	23.9	13.00	10.00	**0.00	31.10	54.10	21.10	53.90	***21.00

* No new projects were sanctioned during 2007-08 due to huge on going liability.

** Rs. 328 crore which were sanctioned for new projects. However, by the time Cabinet approval was given for IWMP, the Budget at RE was reduced and revised budget was exhausted for ongoing projects.

*** The target will be achieved by 31.03.2010.

5.23 The Committee find from the physical performance of IWMP during the last three years from 2007-08 onwards that during first two years viz. 2007-08 and 2008-09 the emphasis of the Department has been on completion of on-going projects whereas during 2009-10 the emphasis is on new projects. The Committee have been informed that the Department is hopeful to achieve the target for 2009-10 by 31.3.2010. The Committee desire that actual achievement made by the Department as on 31st March, 2010 be communicated to the Committee in order to arrive at a logical conclusion since 2009-10 was the first year when new projects have again been started to be sanctioned.

(F) Monitoring

5.24 The Department has informed that on-line monitoring has been made operational in respect of pre-IWMP schemes in all States whereas for IWMP projects a separate on-line MIS is being made by NIC. The State-wise details of on-line monitoring of pre-IWMP projects as furnished by the Department have been given in **Appendix IV**.

5.25 Regarding on-line monitoring of on-going schemes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects, the Department has stated that various districts across the different States have been categorized as A, B, C, D categories based on reporting of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs). For instance category 'A' districts indicates which report all due QPRs. Category 'B' districts are those districts which are reporting old but not latest of QPRs. Similarly, category 'C' Districts are those districts which reported work-Plans but not QPRs and category 'D' are districts which have not yet reported any QPR or work Plan. “

5.26 The Department of Land Resources have furnished the following information in respect of category 'A' in respect of on-going projects of IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects:

States	Programme	Programme Districts	Districts	% coverage in Category A Districts
28 States	IWDP	464	117	25.22%
16 States	DPAP	183	41	22.40%
7 States	DDP	40	6	15.00%

5.27 Similarly, in respect of 'B', 'C' and 'D' category districts the Department has given the following information :-

States	Programme	Programme Districts	Districts			% coverage	
28 States	IWDP	464	347	'B'	311	67.03%	Category-B : Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs
				'C'	14	3.02%	Category-C : Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPRs
				'D'	22	4.74%	Category-D : Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan
16 States	DPAP	183	142	'B'	134	73.22%	Category-B : Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs
				'C'	3	1.64%	Category-C : Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPRs
				'D'	5	2.73%	Category-D : Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan
7 States	DDP	40	34	'B'	31	77.50%	Category-B : Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs
				'C'	1	2.50%	Category-C : Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPRs
				'D'	2	5.00%	Category-D : Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan

State-wise details are furnished in **Appendix IV**.

5.28 About on-line monitoring the witness explained as under :-

“About on-line monitoring of projects what we do this has been shown in **Appendix IV**. They put it in their computer and we see their data from here”

5.29 The Committee find from the facts provided to them that the actual progress in respect of on-line monitoring of three on-going projects of IWDP, DPAP and DDP in different States is far from

satisfactory. For instance in IWDP as against the 464 Programme Districts in 28 States, only 117 districts are reporting on-line. Similarly, in DPAP out of 183 programme districts in 16 States as low as 41 districts are reporting on-line. Likewise in DDP out of 40 programme districts in 7 States, only 6 districts are reporting on-line. From the State-wise details of on-line monitoring the Committee find that in almost all the States the situation is very pathetic with large number of programme districts not reporting on-line. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that Department of Land Resources should pay special attention on this vital area and apprise the Committee about the steps taken in this regard.

(II) National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)

5.30 The National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) is a modified comprehensive programme approved on 21st August 2008 by merging of land records related programmes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). The aim of the Programme is to make available updated land records in the country by use of modern methods of survey/re-survey and through computerization etc.

(a) Goal of NLRMP

5.31 The ultimate goal of NLRMP programme is to usher in the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. It seeks to computerize land records in the country including digital documentation of legacy data relating to registration and completing the existing maps throughout the country by the end of the 11th Plan and aims to cover all the districts in the country by the end of 12th Plan.

(b) Eleventh Plan Outlay

5.32 Rs.581 crore have been provided for NLRMP during Eleventh Plan period (2007-2010). BE, RE and Actuals during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and BE during 2010-11 are as under :-

(Rupees in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
BE	145	473	400	200
RE	145	202.90	199.99	-
Actuals	144.16	190.93	161.65 (as on 15.03.2010)	-

5.33 The Committee pointed out that under NLRMP as against the BE for 2008-09 of Rs.473 crore and the BE for 2009-2010 of the Rs. 400 crore, as low as Rs. 200 crore have been proposed for 2010-11. The Committee enquired the reasons therefor, the Department of Land Resources in a written note stated as under :-

“The proposal of Rs.200 crore for the year 2010-11 is realistic and is along the lines of the actual expenditure under the NLRMP, which was Rs.190.93 crore in the year 2008-09 and is likely to be close to Rs.200 crore in 2009-10.”

5.34 The Committee further enquired as to how the Department Plans to achieve the ultimate goal of the programme particularly when the Department has neither the required pace of implementation nor the funds for the programme, the Department of Land Resources in a written note clarified :-

“The coverage of districts under the NLRMP is actually as per the expectations set by the DoLR for the first two years of the implementation of the

programme, i.e., the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, where 69 districts were sanctioned in the first year and approval has been granted for sanctioning 79 districts so far during the second year. The cumulative total of 148 districts is a little more than the expected coverage of about 140 districts by the end of the year 2009-10 as envisaged. In the estimation of the DoLR, the performance under the NLRMP regarding the coverage of districts is satisfactory so far. The pace of implementation is better so far than was expected, and the requisite funds for the year 2010-11 are likely to be available in the Budget. For the subsequent year also, the Planning Commission has already been requested to revise their 11th Plan allocation under the NLRMP.”

5.35 The Committee are constrained to note that one of the prominent programmes of Department of Land Resources viz. National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) could get as low as Rs. 581 crore for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) from the Planning Commission that was barely sufficient only upto 2010-11. The Committee have been informed that for 2011-12, Planning Commission has already been requested to revise the Eleventh Plan allocation. The Committee recall that the issue of inadequate provisioning of Plan outlay was also dealt with by them in last year’s Report (Para No. 5.22). From the action taken reply thereto the Committee learn that after the programme was approved by Cabinet on 21st August, 2008 the total cost of the programme was Rs.5656 crore out of which Centre’s share was Rs.3098 crore. Keeping in view the huge cost involved for the programme and the fact that only 148 districts stated to have been

covered by the end of 2009-10, the Committee recommend that funds for this programme as demanded by the nodal Department may be made available for targeted coverage of 455 districts during the current Plan. Besides, corrective action with regard to the implementation of programme should be taken urgently so as to achieve the objective of computerization of Land Records in all the States within the stipulated timeframe.

(c) Need for revising funding pattern for North-Eastern Region

5.36 The different components and their funding pattern under NLRMP have been as under :-

Sl. No.	Component	Funding Pattern
I	Computerisation/ Training & Capacity Building, Core GIS	100 per cent by Centre
II	Survey/ Resurvey/ Modern Record Room	50:50 by Centre and States
III	Registration	25:75 by Centre and States

5.37 The Committee during the course of examination pointed out that last year the Committee had recommended that the components of modern record room/registration be funded 100 per cent by the Centre keeping in view the mammoth task involved for updation of land records. The Committee also drew the attention of the Department on the action taken reply that the Department might consider the matter after some progress has been made under the programme.

5.38 The Committee enquired the reasons for not implementing the recommendations straightway, the Department of Land Resources in a written note clarified :-

“The NLRMP is a Centrally-sponsored scheme which is demand driven and funds are released to the States/UTs in response to the proposals received. So far, except the States of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, no other State has formally requested the DoLR for 100% Central funding for modern record rooms and registration under the NLRMP.”

5.39 Elaborating the latest position the Department of Land Resources further clarified:-

“In pursuance of the requests received from the North-Eastern Region, moving the Cabinet for revising the funding pattern under the NLRMP to allow for 100% Central funding for all components under the NLRMP for NE States is under consideration of DoLR.”

5.40 The Committee find that the States of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have come up with a request before the Department of Land Resources for revising the funding pattern for two components of Survey/Re-survey from 50:50 and for registration from 25:75 between Centre and States to 100% from Central funding. The Committee have been informed that moving the Cabinet for revising the funding pattern under the NLRMP to allow for 100 per cent Central funding for all components under the NLRMP for North Eastern States is under consideration of Department of Land Resources. The Committee recommend that the Department should move expeditiously in the matter. The final decision taken in the matter may be intimated to the Committee.

(d) State-wise coverage of NLRMP and related issues

5.41 During the course of examination by the Committee the issue of availability of land related papers like procuring copies of Record of Rights (RORs) that are commonly needed for adjudicating property or other claims came up for discussion. The Committee pointed out that as on today the common public has to procure their aforesaid records manually on payment of specified amount from revenue records since the records in most of the districts are not made available on computers even though the same might have been computerised. As a result general public does not have easy access to the land related papers. In this connection the Committee also wanted to know in what way the required records are being made available to the public at large whether it is through computer kiosk or any other way. The Department in a Post Evidence Reply clarifying the position about Madhya Pradesh informed.

“Record of Rights (RORs) through kiosks are not distributed to public in any of the Districts so far. However, these are being distributed in the shape of computer print outs from tensil-level data centre.”

5.42 Asked about the State-wise details of districts so far covered under NLRMP the Department has stated as under :-

“141 districts in 26 States/UTs have been covered under the NLRMP. The State-wise list of districts covered is at **Appendix-V.**”

5.43 The Committee also enquired about State-wise amount sanctioned under NLRMP and fund released thereunder during 2009-10. The Department has furnished the required information as shown in **Appendix VI.** About different components of NLRMP like computerization, survey, registration etc. the Committee wanted to know the State-wise details of amount sanctioned and position of releases, the Department in Post Evidence Reply had furnished the required information as shown in **Appendix VI.**

5.44 The Committee also enquired about difficulties if any being faced by different States under NLRMP, the Department of Land Resources in a Post Evidence Reply stated as under :-

“The factors that are slowing progress in implementation of NLRMP in States/UTs, *inter alia*, are lack of trained manpower, time taken in development of software for data re-entry/data conversion, delay in release of State share, changes required in State laws to make new technologies legally valid, long process in finalizing service providers for various activities involving private sector.”

5.45 The Committee are constrained to note that updated computerized land records are not available in the country even after more than sixty years of independence. The Committee feel that computerization of land records in the country is largely dependent on various ancillary factors like availability of modern record rooms, State level Data Centres, Survey of existing records, their registration, capacity building of persons etc. involved in the work of updation of land records. In this connection the Committee observe that in the absence of these facilities common man has to depend on procurement of their property related papers in most of the States from concerned district and tehsil headquarters on manual basis. The Committee also apprehend that out of 141 NLRMP districts stated to have been covered across the country in most of the districts access to computerized records may not be available at all to common man or his representatives.

5.46 In this connection the Committee visualize from the component wise details of funds allocated to different States during 2009-10 as furnished by the Department that although specified districts have been covered under NLRMP yet no allocation has been made in associated components like computerization, Modern Record Rooms, State level Data Centres. For instance in States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra as many as 5 districts, 20 districts, 6 districts have been brought under NLRMP, yet under Modern Record Rooms component no funds have been shown to have been sanctioned to these States.

5.47 The Committee therefore, recommend that a study may be undertaken to ascertain whether in all the 141 districts covered under NLRMP programme the supporting wherewithal in the form of Record Room, State level Data Centre etc. is available and if not available, the timeframe within which these components will be made available for availability of modern updated land records across the country. The Committee wish to emphasize that the very purpose of computerization of land records is defeated if the common man does not have easy access to authentic land records on computers. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that ways and means

should be found out through technological interventions not only to achieve the objective of having correct and up-to-date land records but also to give easy access to such records to the common man. For this purpose kiosks may be set up at tehsil or block level where the owner or his authorized representative can have access to the computerized records on payment of nominal fee.

(e) Feedback of NLRMP Fair, 2009

5.48 The Department has informed that in order to speed up the coverage of NLRMP in various States/UTs, NLRMP Fair, 2009 has been organized during 15-17 December, 2009 in Delhi to bring together stakeholders on modernization of land records from different fields like Government companies viz. NIC, Survey of India, NRSC/ISRO etc. representatives of State Government of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, representatives of the private sector like Tata Consultancy Services Ltd., WIPRO, Infosys Technologies Ltd. etc. besides representatives of foreign countries like UK, Australia and France.

5.49 Asked about in what way the above participation helped the Department to speed up the coverage of NLRMP in the country, the Department of Land Resources in a written note clarified as under :-

“The feedback received from the participants in the NLRMP Technical Fair-2009 has been very encouraging. This has helped in bringing the stakeholders together for a meaningful dialogue and exchange of information between the technology and service providers and the States and UTs who will be applying those technologies in implementing the NLRMP, which is highly dependent on successful transfer of technology. Also, the States/UTs have come to know the technology available, the providers of such technology, and the potential PPP partners for implementing the NLRMP.”

5.50 The Committee are delighted to learn that NLRM Fair, 2009 organised in New Delhi in December last year under the aegis of the Department of Land Resources has resulted in dissemination of awareness among various stakeholders on different aspects of the programmes like technologies to be used, potential of Public Private Partnership (PPP) etc. associated with speedier coverage of districts in different States under the NLRM programme for making available updated land records in the country. The Committee, however find that only two State Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh participated in the aforesaid 'NLRM Fair'. The Committee feel that representation from States needs to be broad based in such 'NLRM Fairs' for the success of the programme. The Committee also feel that more and more such 'Fairs' be organized by the Department for accelerating the implementation of the programme.

NEW DELHI;
13 April, 2010
23 Chaitra, 1932(Saka)

(SUMITRA MAHAJAN)
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

Appendix-I

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

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

Provision merged with the provision for IWMP.

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

Appendix-II

CATEGORY WISE DETAILS OF WASTELANDS IN THE COUNTRY

Sl.No.	Category	Total WL (sq km)	% to TGA
1	Gullied and/or ravinous land-Medium	6929.68	0.22
2	Gullied and/or ravinous land-Deep/very deep ravine	1796.83	0.06
3	Land with dense scrub	93143.94	2.94
4	Land with open scrub	92543.94	2.92
5	Waterlogged and Marshy land-Permanent	2554.63	0.08
6	Waterlogged and Marshy land-Seasonal	2991.02	0.09
7	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-Moderate	5413.18	0.17
8	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-Strong	1681.13	0.05
9	Shifting cultivation area-Current Jhum	5625.07	0.18
10	Shifting cultivation area-Abandoned Jhum	4608.45	0.15
11	Under utilised/degraded forest-Scrub dominated	87209.10	2.75
12	Agricultural land inside notified forest land	16709.04	0.53
13	Degraded pastures/grazing land	7210.56	0.23
14	Degraded land under plantation crops	353.45	0.01
15	Sands- Riverine	2435.58	0.08
16	Sands- Coastal sand	719.00	0.02
17	Sands- Desert Sand	5285.50	0.17
18	Sands- Semi-stabilized to stabilized (>40m) dune	11188.21	0.35
19	Sands- Semi-stabilized to stabilized moderately high (15- 40m) dune	15627.63	0.49
20	Mining Wastelands	502.99	0.02
21	Industrial wastelands	65.66	0.00
22	Barren rocky area	38215.34	1.21
23	Snow cover and/or glacial area	61488.79	1.94
	Total	464298.71	14.66

Appendix III

State-wise details of District Level Implementing Agency for IWMP

S. No.	Name of the State	Nodal Department in the State where SLNA is set up	District level implementing agency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Rural Development	District Watershed Management Agency
2.	Bihar	Yet to set up SLNA	Yet to set up
3.	Chhattisgarh	Dept. of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development	Zilla Panchayat
4.	Goa	Dept. of Agriculture	Dept. of Agriculture
5.	Gujarat	Dept. of Rural Development	District Watershed Management unit
6.	Haryana	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
9.	Jharkhand	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
10.	Karnataka	Watershed Development Department	District Watershed Development Office
11.	Kerala	Dept. of Local Self Government	DRDA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Dept. of Panchayat and Rural Development	Zilla Panchayat
13.		Water Conservation & Rural Development Dept.	Dept. of Agriculture
14.	Orissa	Dept. of Agriculture	Project Director, Watershed
15.	Punjab	Dept. of Rural Development	Soil Conservation Dept.
16.	Rajasthan	Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	Soil Conservation Dept.
17.	Tamil Nadu	Dept. of Agriculture	District Watershed Development Agency
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Dept. of Land Development & Panchayati Raj	Soil Conservation Unit
19.	Uttarakhand	Dept. of Agriculture	Agriculture & Forest Dept.
20.	West Bengal	Dept. of Agriculture	Information awaited
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
22.	Assam	Dept. of Soil Conservation	Soil Conservation Dept.
23.	Manipur	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
24.	Meghalaya	Soil Conservation Dept.	Soil Conservation Dept.
25.	Mizoram	Dept. of Rural Development	DRDA
26.	Nagaland	Dept. of Land Resources	Dept. of Land Resources
27.	Sikkim	Forest Dept.	Forest Dept.
28.	Tripura	Dept. of Agriculture	Dept. of Agriculture

Details regarding on-line monitoring of pre-IWMP Projects

Districts reported all due QPRs					
(QPR Reporting Category - 'A': Status as on Mar 16 2010 12:48PM for the Quarter: Dec, 2009)					
Sl. No.	State	Prog.	Programme Districts	Category-A: Districts reported all due QPRs	
				Districts	Names of Districts
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	IWDP	20	3	EAST GODAVARI, KURNOOL, VIZIANAGARAM
		DPAP	11	1	KHAMMAM
		DDP	1	0	
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	IWDP	16	4	ANJAW, LOHIT, LOWER DIBANG VALLEY, TAWANG
3	ASSAM	IWDP	24	0	
4	BIHAR	IWDP	31	7	AURANGABAD, DARBHANGA, LAKHISARAI, NALANDA, SARAN, SIWAN, VAISHALI
		DPAP	6	0	
5	CHHATISGARH	IWDP	14	4	BILASPUR, DHAMTARI, DURG, JANJGIR-CHAMPA
		DPAP	8	5	BILASPUR, DURG, JANJGIR-CHAMPA, KORBA, RAJNANDGAON
6	GOA	IWDP	2	0	
7	GUJARAT	IWDP	20	7	BANASKANTHA, GANDHINAGAR, KHEDA, KUTCHCHH, MEHSANA, RAJKOT, VADODARA
		DPAP	14	3	AMRELI, JUNAGADH, VADODARA
		DDP	6	1	BANASKANTHA
8	HARYANA	IWDP	12	10	AMBALA, FARIDABAD, GURGAON, KARNAL, MEWAT, PANCHKULA, PANIPAT, ROHTAK, SONIPAT, YAMUNANAGAR
		DDP	7	4	BHIWANI, HISSAR, REWARI, SIRSA
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	IWDP	9	1	SOLAN
		DPAP	3	2	SOLAN, UNA
		DDP	2	1	KINNAUR

10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IWDP	12	4	ANANTNAG, BADGAM, DODA, PUNCH
		DPAP	2	0	
		DDP	2	0	
11	JHARKHAND	IWDP	13	5	BOKARO, GIRIDIH, GODDA, HAZARIBAGH, SIMDEGA
		DPAP	14	1	KODERMA
12	KARNATAKA	IWDP	22	3	BANGALORE RURAL, CHICKMAGALUR, DAKSHINA KANNADA
		DPAP	15	1	CHICKMAGALUR
		DDP	6	0	
13	KERALA	IWDP	12	1	THIRUSSUR
14	MADHYA PRADESH	IWDP	40	10	BHOPAL, CHHATARPUR, DEWAS, DHAR, GWALIOR, KHARGAON, MANDLA, SEOPUR, SHAJAPUR, SIDHI
		DPAP	23	7	BARWANI, DEWAS, DHAR, SHAJAPUR, SHIVPURI, SIDHI, UMARIA
15	MAHARASHTRA	IWDP	29	5	CHANDRAPUR, GONDIA, NANDURBAR, SANGLI, SOLAPUR
		DPAP	25	5	AKOLA, CHANDRAPUR, DHULE, NANDURBAR, SOLAPUR
16	MANIPUR	IWDP	9	0	
17	MEGHALAYA	IWDP	7	0	
18	MIZORAM	IWDP	8	4	AIZAWL, LUNGLEI, MAMIT, SERCHHIP
19	NAGALAND	IWDP	11	0	
20	ORISSA	IWDP	23	1	BARGARH
		DPAP	8	1	DHENKANAL
21	PUNJAB	IWDP	11	4	AMRITSAR, FEROZEPUR, GURDASPUR, MUKTSAR
22	RAJASTHAN	IWDP	19	2	BHARATPUR, JHALAWAR
		DPAP	11	0	
		DDP	16	0	
23	SIKKIM	IWDP	4	0	

24	TAMILNADU	IWDP	24	9	DINDIGUL, ERODE, RAMANATHAPURAM, SALEM, SIVAGANGA, TIRUCHIRAPALLI, TIRUNELVELI, TUTICORIN, VIRUDUNAGAR	
		DPAP	17	7	DINDIGUL, RAMANATHAPURAM, SALEM, SIVAGANGA, TIRUNELVELI, TUTICORIN, VIRUDUNAGAR	
25	TRIPURA	IWDP	4	0		
26	UTTAR PRADESH	IWDP	51	21	AMBEDKAR NAGAR, AZAMGARH, BULANDSHAHAR, CHANDOLI, ETAH, ETAWAH, GAZIPUR, HARDOI, KHERI, LUCKNOW, MAHARAJGANJ, MAINPURI, MAU, MUZAFFARNAGAR, PILIBHIT, PRATAPGARH, RAI BARELI, SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR, SHAHJAHANPUR, SONBHADRA, VARANASI	
		DPAP	15	1	SHRAVASTI	
27	UTTRAKHAND	IWDP	13	11	ALMORA, BAGESWAR, CHAMOLI, CHAMPAVAT, HARIDWAR, PAURI GARHWAL, PITHORAGARH, RUDRA PRAYAG, TEHRI GARHWAL, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR, UTTAR KASHI	
		DPAP	7	7	ALMORA, BAGESWAR, CHAMOLI, CHAMPAVAT, PAURI GARHWAL, PITHORAGARH, TEHRI GARHWAL	
28	WEST BENGAL	IWDP	4	1	BANKURA	
		DPAP	4	0		
28 States		IWDP	464	117	25.22 %	Category-A: Districts reported all due QPRs
16 States		DPAP	183	41	22.40 %	Category-A: Districts reported all due QPRs
7 States		DDP	40	6	15.00 %	Category-A: Districts reported all due QPRs

Districts with pending QPRs (Category - 'B, C & D': Status as on Mar 16 2010 12:48PM for the Quarter: Dec, 2009)							
Sl. No.	State	Prog.	Program me Districts	District s with Pending QPRs	Legend		
					Category	District s	Names of Districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	IWD P	20	17	'B'	17	ADILABAD, CHITTOOR, CUDDAPAH, GUNTUR, KARIMNAGAR, KHAMMAM, KRISHNA, MEDAK, NALGONDA, NELLORE, NIZAMABAD, PRAKASAM, RANGAREDDY, SRIKAKULAM, VISAKHAPATNAM, WARANGAL, WEST GODAVARI
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	11	10	'B'	10	ADILABAD, CHITTOOR, CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL, MEDAK, MEHABOONNAGAR, NALGONDA, PRAKASAM, RANGAREDDY, SRIKAKULAM
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	1	1	'B'	1	ANANTPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	IWD P	16	12	'B'	11	CHANGLANG, EAST KAMENG, EAST SIANG, KURUNG KUMEY, LOWER SUBANSIRI, PAPUM PARE, TIRAP, UPPER SIANG, UPPER SUBANSIRI, WEST KAMENG, WEST SIANG
					'C'	0	
					'D'	1	DIBANG VALLEY
3	ASSAM	IWD P	24	24	'B'	20	BARPETA, BONGAIGAON, CACHAR, DARRANG, DHUBRI, DIBRUGARH, GOALPARA, GOLAGHAT, JORHAT, KAMRUP, KARBI ANGLONG, KARIMGANJ, KOKRAJHAR, LAKHIMPUR, NAGAON,

							NALBARI, SIBSAGAR, SONITPUR, TINSUKIA, UDALGURI
					'C'	4	DHEMAJI, HAILAKANDI, MORIGAON, NORTH CACHER HILLS
					'D'	0	
4	BIHAR	IWD P	31	24	'B'	13	ARARIA, BHABHUA, EAST CHAMPARAN, GAYA, GOPALGANJ, JAMUI, MUNGER, MUZAFFARPUR, NAWADAH, PATNA, SHEIKHPURA, SITAMARHI, WEST CHAMPARAN
					'C'	3	BHOJPUR, KISHANGANJ, ROHTAS
					'D'	8	ARWAL, BANKA, BEGUSARI, BHAGALPUR, BUXAR, JAHANABAD, KATIHAR, PURNEA
		DPA P	6	6	'B'	4	BHABHUA, NAWADAH, ROHTAS, SITAMARHI
					'C'	0	
					'D'	2	JAMUI, MADHUBANI
5	CHHATISGAR H	IWD P	14	10	'B'	10	BASTAR, JASHPUR, KABIRDHAM, KANKER, KOREA, MAHASUMUND, RAIGARH, RAIPUR, RAJNANDGAON, SARGUJA
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	8	3	'B'	3	BASTAR, DANTEWADA, KABIRDHAM
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
6	GOA	IWD P	2	2	'B'	0	
					'C'	0	
					'D'	2	NORTH GOA, SOUTH GOA
7	GUJARAT	IWD P	20	13	'B'	13	AHMEDABAD, ANAND, BHARUCH, BHAVNAGAR, JAMNAGAR, JUNAGADH, NAVASARI, PANCH MAHALS, PATAN, PORBANDAR, SABARKANTHA, SURAT, VALSAD
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	14	11	'B'	11	AHMEDABAD, BHARUCH, BHAVNAGAR, DAHOD, DANG, NARMADA, NAVASARI, PANCH MAHALS, PORBANDAR, SABARKANTHA, VALSAD
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	6	5	'B'	5	JAMNAGAR, KUTCHCHH, PATAN, RAJKOT,

							SURENDRANAGAR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
8	HARYANA	IWD P	12	2	'B'	2	JIND, KAITHAL
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	7	3	'B'	3	FATEHABAD, JHAJJAR, MOHINDERGARH
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	IWD P	9	8	'B'	8	CHAMBA, HAMIRPUR, KANGRA, KINNAUR, KULLU, MANDI, SHIMLA, SIRMOUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	3	1	'B'	1	BILASPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	2	1	'B'	1	LAHAUL AND SPITI
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IWD P	12	8	'B'	3	BARAMULLA, RAJOURI, UDHAMPUR
					'C'	2	KATHUA, SRINAGAR
					'D'	3	JAMMU, KUPWARA, PULWAMA
		DPA P	2	2	'B'	2	DODA, UDHAMPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	2	2	'B'	0	
					'C'	0	
					'D'	2	KARGIL, LEH
11	JHARKHAND	IWD P	13	8	'B'	7	EAST SINGHBHUM, GUMLA, LOHARDAGGA, PALAMAU, RANCHI, SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN, WEST SINGHBHUM
					'C'	0	
					'D'	1	CHATRA
		DPA P	14	13	'B'	13	BOKARO, CHATRA, DEOGHAR, DHANBAD, DUMKA, GARHWA, GODDA, HAZARIBAGH, JAMTARA, LATEHAR, PAKUR, PALAMAU, SAHEBGANJ
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	

					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
12	KARNATAKA	IWD P	22	19	'B'	17	BELGAUM, BELLARY, BIDAR, CHAMARAJA NAGAR, CHITRADURGA, DAVANAGERE, GULBARGA, HASAN, HAVERI, KODAGU, KOLAR, KOPPAL, MYSORE, RAICHUR, SHIMOGA, TUMKUR, UTTARA KANNADA
					'C'	2	MANDYA, UDUPI
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	15	14	'B'	13	BANGALORE RURAL, BELGAUM, BIDAR, CHAMARAJA NAGAR, CHITRADURGA, DAVANAGERE, DHARWAD, GADAG, GULBARGA, HASAN, HAVERI, KOLAR, TUMKUR
					'C'	1	MYSORE
					'D'	0	
		DDP	6	6	'B'	5	BAGALKOTE, BELLARY, BIJAPUR, DAVANAGERE, KOPPAL
					'C'	1	RAICHUR
					'D'	0	
13	KERALA	IWD P	12	11	'B'	11	ALAPPUZHA, IDUKKI, KANNUR, KASARGOD, KOLLAM, KOTTAYAM, KOZHICODE, MALAPPURAM, PALAKKAD, PATHANAMTHITTA, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
14	MADHYA PRADESH	IWD P	40	30	'B'	30	BALAGHAT, BHIND, CHHINDWARA, DAMOH, DATIA, DINDORI, GUNA, HOSHANGABAD, INDORE, JABALPUR, JHABUA, KATNI, KHANDWA, MANDSAUR, MORENA, NARSINGHPUR, NIMACH, PANNA, RAISEN, RAJGARH, RATLAM, SAGAR, SATNA, SEHORE, SHAHDOL, SHIVPURI, SIWANI, TIKAMGARH, UJJAIN, VIDISHA
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	23	16	'B'	16	BETUL, BHIND, CHHINDWARA, DAMOH, GUNA, JABALPUR, JHABUA, KHANDWA, KHARGAON, PANNA, RAISEN, RAJGARH, RATLAM, REWA, SHAHDOL, SIWANI
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	

15	MAHARASHTRA	IWD P	29	24	'B'	20	AMRAVATI, AURANGABAD, BEED, BHANDARA, BULDHANA, GADCHIROLI, JAL GAON, JALNA, KOLHAPUR, LATUR, NAGPUR, OSHMANABAD, PARBHANI, PUNE, RAIGAD, RATNAGIRI, SATARA, SINDHUDURG, THANE, WARDHA
					'C'	1	NANDED
					'D'	3	AHMEDNAGAR, HINGOLI, YAVATMAL
		DPA P	25	20	'B'	16	AMRAVATI, AURANGABAD, BEED, BULDHANA, JAL GAON, JALNA, LATUR, NAGPUR, NANDED, NASHIK, OSHMANABAD, PARBHANI, PUNE, SANGLI, SATARA, WASHIM
					'C'	2	GADCHIROLI, YAVATMAL
					'D'	2	AHMEDNAGAR, HINGOLI
16	MANIPUR	IWD P	9	9	'B'	6	BISHNUPUR, CHANDEL, IMPHAL EAST, IMPHAL WEST, TAMENGLONG, THOUBAL
					'C'	0	
					'D'	3	CHURACHANDPUR, SENAPATI, UKHRUL
17	MEGHALAYA	IWD P	7	7	'B'	7	EAST GARO HILLS, EAST KHASI HILLS, JAINTIA HILLS, RI BHOI, SOUTH GARO HILLS, WEST GARO HILLS, WEST KHASI HILLS
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
18	MIZORAM	IWD P	8	4	'B'	4	CHAMPHAI, KOLASIB, LAWNGTLAI, SAIHA
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
19	NAGALAND	IWD P	11	11	'B'	11	DIMAPUR, KHIPHIRE, KOHIMA, LONGLENG, MOKOKCHUNG, MON, PEREN, PHEK, TUENSANG, WOKHA, ZUNHEBOTO
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
20	ORISSA	IWD P	23	22	'B'	22	ANGUL, BALESHWAR, BOLANGIR, CUTTACK, DEOGARH, DHENKANAL, GAJAPATI, GANJAM, JAJPUR, JHARSUGUDA, KALAHANDI, KENDUJHAR, KHORDHA, KORAPUT, MALKANGIRI, MAYURBHANJ, NAWARANGPUR, NAYAGARH, RAYAGADA, SAMBALPUR, SONEPUR, SUNDARGARH
					'C'	0	

					'D'	0	
		DPA P	8	7	'B'	7	BARGARH, BOLANGIR, BOUDH, KALAHANDI, KANDHAMAL, NUAPADA, SONEPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
21	PUNJAB	IWD P	11	7	'B'	5	FARIDKOT, HOSHIARPUR, NAWANSHAHAR, ROOP NAGAR, SANGRUR
					'C'	1	MANSA
					'D'	1	PATIALA
22	RAJASTHAN	IWD P	19	17	'B'	17	AJMER, ALWAR, BARAN, BHILWARA, BUNDI, CHITTORGARH, DAUSA, DHOLPUR, JAIPUR, JHUNJHUNU, KARALI, KOTA, RAJSAMAND, SAWAI MADHOPUR, SIROHI, TONK, UDAIPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA P	11	11	'B'	11	AJMER, BANSWARA, BARAN, BHARATPUR, DUNGARPUR, JHALAWAR, KARALI, KOTA, SAWAI MADHOPUR, TONK, UDAIPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DDP	16	16	'B'	16	AJMER, BARMER, BIKANER, CHURU, HANUMANGARH, JAIPUR, JAISALMER, JALLORE, JHUNJHUNU, JODHPUR, NAGOUR, PALI, RAJSAMAND, SIKAR, SIROHI, UDAIPUR
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
23	SIKKIM	IWD P	4	4	'B'	4	EAST DISTRICT, NORTH DISTRICT, SOUTH DISTRICT, WEST DISTRICT
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
24	TAMILNADU	IWD P	24	15	'B'	15	COIMBATORE, CUDDALORE, DHARMAPURI, KANCHIPURAM, KARUR, KRISHNAGIRI, MADURAI, NAMAKKAL, PERAMBALUR, PUDUKOTTAI, THENI, THIRUVALLUR, TIRUVANNAMALAI, VELLORE, VILLUPURAM
					'C'	0	
					'D'	0	
		DPA	17	10	'B'	10	COIMBATORE, DHARMAPURI, KARUR, KRISHNAGIRI, NAMAKKAL, PERAMBALUR,

		P					PUDUKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPALLI, TIRUVANNAMALAI, VELLORE	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
25	TRIPURA	IWD P	4	4	'B'	4	DHALAI, NORTH TRIPURA, SOUTH TRIPURA, WEST TRIPURA	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
26	UTTAR PRADESH	IWD P	51	30	'B'	30	AGRA, ALIGARH, ALLAHABAD, AURRIYA, BADAUN, BALRAMPUR, BANDA, BARABANKI, BAREILLY, BIJNOUR, FAIZABAD, FATEHPUR, FIROZABAD, GORAKHPUR, HAMIRPUR, JALAUN, JAUNPUR, JHANSI, KANNAUJ, KANPUR NAGAR, KAUSHAMBI, LALITPUR, MAHOBA, MATHURA, MIRZAPUR, MORADABAD, SAHARANPUR, SITAPUR, SULTANPUR, UNNAO	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
		DPA P	15	14	'B'	14	ALLAHABAD, BAHRAICH, BALRAMPUR, BANDA, CHITRAKOOT, HAMIRPUR, JALAUN, JHANSI, KHERI, LALITPUR, MAHOBA, MIRZAPUR, SITAPUR, SONBHADRA	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
27	UTTRAKHAND	IWD P	13	2	'B'	2	DEHRADUN, NAINITAL	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
		DPA P	7	0	'B'	0		
					'C'	0		
					'D'	0		
28	WEST BENGAL	IWD P	4	3	'B'	2	BARDHAMAN, BIRBHUM	
					'C'	1	MEDINIPUR WEST	
					'D'	0		
		DPA P	4	4	'B'	3	BANKURA, BIRBHUM, PURULIA	
					'C'	0		
					'D'	1	MEDINIPUR WEST	
28 States		IWD P	464	347	'B'	311	67.03 %	Category-B: Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs

				'C'	14	3.02 %	Category-C: Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPR
				'D'	22	4.74 %	Category-D: Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan
16 States	DPA P	183	142	'B'	134	73.22 %	Category-B: Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs
				'C'	3	1.64 %	Category-C: Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPR
				'D'	5	2.73 %	Category-D: Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan
7 States	DDP	40	34	'B'	31	77.50 %	Category-B: Districts reporting old but not latest of QPRs
				'C'	1	2.50 %	Category-C: Districts reported Work-Plans but no QPR
				'D'	2	5.00 %	Category-D: Districts not yet reported any QPR or Work-Plan

Appendix V

Districts covered State-wise under the NLRMP

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
		Districts Covered	Districts Covered	Districts Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
i		Anantapur		
ii		Karlmanagar		
iii		Kadapa		
iv		SPS Nellore		
v		Srikakulam		
		State-level data centre		
	Total	5		5
2.	Assam			
i			Barpeta	
ii			Baksa	
iii			Cachar	
iv			Dhemaji	
v			Dibrugarh	
vi			Dhubri	
vii			Goalpara	
viii			Golaghat	
ix			Jorhat	
x			Kamrup	
xi			Kamrup (M)	
xii			Karbi Anglong	
xiii			Karimganj	
xiv			Lakhimpur	
xv			Morigaon	
xvi			Nagaon	
xvii			Nalbari	
xix			Sivasagar	
xx			Sonitpur	
			Udalguri	
		Creation of NLRMP Centre at Assam Survey and Settlement Training Centre, Dakhingaon, Guwahati		
	Total		20	20
3.	Bihar			
i		Nalanda	Bhagalpur	
ii		Saran	Munger	
iii		Sheikhpura		
	Total	2	3	5
4.	Chhattisgarh			
i			Bilaspur	

ii			Narayanpur	
	Total		2	2
5.	Gujarat			
i		Gandhinagar		
ii		Jamnagar		
iii		Patan		
		Purchase of modern survey equipment		
	Total	3		3
6.	Haryana			
i		Ambala	Faridabad	
ii		Rohtak	Gurgaon	
iii			Jhajjar	
iv			Jind	
v			Kurushetra	
vi			Mewat	
vii			Palwal	
viii			Sirsa	
			NLRMP Centre at Patwar Training School, Panchkula	
	Total	2	8	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh			
i		Hamirpur		
ii		Mandi		
iii		Sirmour		
			NLRMP Cell at Revenue Training Institute, Joginder Nagar, Mandi District	
	Total	3		3
8.	J&K			
i		Kulgam		
ii		Udhampur		
	Total	2		2
9.	Kerala			
i			Thiruvananthapuram	
ii			Thrissur	
iii			Malappuram	
			NLRMP Cell at Institute of Land & Disaster Management, PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram	
	Total		3	3
10.				
i		Chhatarpur	Bhind	
ii		Harda	Dhar	
iii		Jabalpur	Guna	
iv		Sehore	Morena	
v		Sheopur	Rajgarh	
vi		State-level data centre	Rewa	

vii	Madhya Pradesh		Shajapur	
viii			Satna	
ix			Shahdol	
x			Tikamgarh	
xi			Betul	
xii			Hoshangabad	
xiii			Raisen	
xiv			Shivpuri	
xv			Ujjain	
				NLRMP Cell at State-level Training Institute (Survey Institute), Gwailor
	Total	5	15	20
11	Maharashtra			
i		Pune		
ii		Sindhudurg		
iii		Nasik		
iv		Latur		
v		Buldana		
vi		Nagpur		
		State-level data Centre		
	Total	6		6
12.	Manipur			
i		Imphal West		
ii		Imphal East		
iii		Thoubal		
iv		Bishnupur		
		State-level data centre		
	Total	4		4
13	Meghalaya			
i		East Khasi Hills	East Garo Hills	
ii		West Khasi Hills	Ri Bhoi	
iii		West Garo Hills		
		State-level data centre		
	Total	3	2	5
14	Nagaland			
i		Dimapur		
ii		Paran		
	Total	2		2
15	Orissa			
i		Cuttack	Bhadrak	
ii		Ganjam	Balasore	
iii		Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	
iv		Khurda		
	Total	4	3	7
16	Punjab			
i		Bathinda		
ii		Jalandhar		
	State-level data centre			
	Total	2		2
17	Rajasthan			
i			Barmer	
ii			Bhilwara	

iii			Jaunpur	
iv			Tonk	
	Total		4	4
18	Sikkim			
i		East District		
ii		South District		
iii		West District		
	Total	3		3
19	Tripura			
i		West District		
ii		North District		
iii		South District		
iv		Dhalai		
	Total	4		4
20	Uttar Pradesh			
i		Allahabad		
ii		Barabanki		
iii		Ghaziabad		
iv		Jaunpur		
v		Mathura		
		State-level data centre		
	Total	5		5
21	West Bengal			
i		Bardhaman	Birbhum	
ii		South 24 Parganas	Darjiling	
iii		North 24 Parganas	Hooghly	
iv		Howrah	Malda	
v		Kochbehar	Murshidabad	
vi		Jalpaiguri	Nadia	
vii		Purba Medinipur	Purulia	
viii		Paschim Medinipur	Dakshin Dinajpur	
ix		Bankura	Uttar Dinajpur	
x		Kolkata (for Registration only)		
	State-level data centre			
	Total	10	9	19
22	A & N Islands			
i		South Andaman		
	Total	1		1
23	D & N Haveli			
i		Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
	Total	1		1
24	Daman & Diu			
i			Daman	
ii			Diu	
	Total		2	2
25	Lakshdweep			
i			Lakshdweep	
	Total		1	1
26	Puducherry			
i		Puducherry		
		Karaikal		
	Total	2		2
Total All States/UTs		69	72	141

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) - Component-wise sanction of funds 2009-10										Appendix- VI	
Sl. No.	State/UT	District covered	Amount Sanctioned for							Total	Amount Released
			Computerisation	Survey	Registration	Modern Record Rooms	State-level Data Centre	Capacity Building	Any Other Item		
1	Assam	20	624.5000	0.0000	0.0000	1587.5000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	2408.0700	1806.1200
	Total		624.5000	0.0000	0.0000	1587.5000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	2408.0700	1806.1200
2	Bihar	3	243.0000	335.1850	7.8780	375.0000		0.0000	0.0000	961.0630	720.8000
	Total		243.0000	335.1850	7.8780	375.0000		0.0000	0.0000	961.0630	720.8000
3	Chhattisgarh	2	52.0600	486.8250	37.1010	162.5000		0.0000	0.0000	738.4860	553.8600
	Total		52.0600	486.8250	37.1010	162.5000		0.0000	0.0000	738.4860	553.8600
4	Haryana	8	41.0000	1091.6250	17.0600	487.5000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	1833.2550	1374.9400
	Total		41.0000	1091.6250	17.0600	487.5000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	1833.2550	1374.9400
5	Himachal Pradesh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	196.0700	326.8200
			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	196.0700	0.0000	196.0700	326.8200
6	Kerala	3	139.3300	318.3000	280.6880	0.0000		196.0700	0.0000	934.3880	700.7900
	Total		139.3300	318.3000	280.6880	0.0000		196.0700	0.0000	934.3880	700.7900
7	Madhya Pradesh	15	627.0000	5846.9160	0.0000	2793.6550		196.0700	0.0000	9463.6410	4168.0400
	Total		627.0000	5846.9160	0.0000	2793.6550		196.0700	0.0000	9463.6410	4168.0400
8	Maharashtra		21.2800	1030.4250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1051.7050	788.7800
	Total		21.2800	1030.4250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1051.7050	788.7800
9	Meghalaya	2	89.4000	167.0300	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	256.4300	192.3200
	Total		89.4000	167.0300	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	256.4300	192.3200
10	Orissa	3	429.3000	875.2540	89.2510	562.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1956.3050	1467.2200
	Total		429.3000	875.2540	89.2510	562.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1956.3050	1467.2200

11	Rajasthan	4	130.6000	4455.0 450	166.9390	450.0 000		0.0000	0.0000	5202.5 840	3901.940 0
	Total		130.6000	4455.0 450	166.9390	450.0 000		0.0000	0.0000	5202.5 840	3901.940 0
12	Uttar Pradesh		0.0000	0.0000	94.5000	0.000 0		0.0000	0.0000	94.500 0	70.8600
	Total		0.0000	0.0000	94.5000	0.000 0		0.0000	0.0000	94.500 0	70.8600
13	West Bengal	9	384.0000	2509.8 980	158.8150	1300. 0000		0.0000	0.0000	4352.7 130	3264.540 0
	Total		384.0000	2509.8 980	158.8150	1300. 0000		0.0000	0.0000	4352.7 130	3264.540 0
14	Andaman Nicobar Island										28.3900
15	Dadra & Nagar Haveli										33.6800
16	Daman & Diu	2	40.2200	16.575 0	31.5000	50.00 00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.29 50	103.7200
	Total		40.2200	16.575 0	31.5000	50.00 00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.29 50	103.7200
17	Lakshad-weep	1	21.9800	3.9000	13.0000	175.0 000	0.0000	8.0000	0.0000	221.88 00	4.2100
	Total		21.9800	3.9000	13.0000	175.0 000	0.0000	8.0000	0.0000	221.88 00	4.2100
18	Puducherry										36.9300
	Grand Total	72	2843.670 0	17136. 9780	896.7320	7943. 6550	0.0000	988.35 00	0.0000	29809. 3850	19543.96 00

Appendix VII**Committee on Rural Development (2009-2010)****EXTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD
ON FRIDAY, THE 19 MARCH, 2010**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan - Chairperson

Members**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Pulin Bihari Baske
3. Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena
4. Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar
5. Shri Rakesh Pandey
6. Shri P.L. Punia
7. Shri Jagdish Sharma
8. Shri Jagdanand Singh
9. Shrimati Usha Verma

Rajya Sabha

10. Dr. Ram Prakash
11. Smt. Maya Singh
12. Miss Anusuiya Uikey

Secretariat

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri P.K. Grover | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri V.R. Ramesh | - | Director |
| 3. Shri A.K. Shah | - | Additional Director |

WITNESSES

Appendix VIII**COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2009-2010)****EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE
HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 09 APRIL, 2009**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. onwards in Committee Room G-074, Ground Floor, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi

PRESENT

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan - *Chairperson*

Members***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Pulin Bihari Baske
3. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy
4. Shri Sidhant Mohapatra
5. Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar
6. Shri P.L. Punia
7. Shri A. Venkatarami Reddy
8. Shri Jagdanand Singh
9. Dr. Sanjay Singh
10. Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh
11. Shrimati Usha Verma

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri Ganga Charan
13. Dr. Ram Prakash
14. Shri Bhagwati Singh
15. Shrimati Maya Singh
16. Miss Anusuiya Uikey

Secretariat

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri P.K. Grover | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri V. R. Ramesh | - | Director |
| 3. Shri A.K. Shah | - | Additional Director |

2. *****

3. The Committee, thereafter, took up for consideration the Draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the following Departments of the Ministry of Rural Development :-

(i) Department of Land Resources ; and

(ii) *****

The Committee adopted the aforesaid Draft Reports with slight modifications.

4. The Committee then authorised the Chairperson to finalise the aforesaid Draft Reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministry/Department and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*** Relevant portions of the minutes not related to the subject have been kept separately.

STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendations/Observations
1.	2.2	<p>The Committee find that in the light of the direction 73 A of the 'Directions by the Speaker' the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has to make the required Statement in Parliament within six months i.e. by 17th June, 2010. In this connection the Committee also observe that the stipulated Statement should contain specific action taken on various recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report and should not reproduce action taken replies to various recommendations contained in the Report that the Department used to furnish within three months from the presentation of the Report as has been done while making such Statement during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. In view of the foregoing the Committee recommend the Department of Land Resources to do the needful in the matter.</p>
2.	3.12	<p>The Committee find that the Department of Land Resources has not been getting required funds so far during the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) commensurate with the task of watershed development and modernisation of land records in the country. As against total Eleventh Plan allocation of Rs.17,205.48 crore, the actual allocation made available during first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the Plan has been as low as Rs.8960 crore at Budget Estimate stage leaving a gap of Rs.9245.49 crore. The allocation had further been reduced to the level of Rs.5220 crore at RE stage for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 leaving a gap of staggering amount of around Rs.12,000 crore. The Committee feel that a state of uncertainty in availability of Plan funds is hampering the functioning of the Department of Land Resources as the Department has not been getting its share of plan funds as per overall allocations made for it. The Committee also find that in view of the task of covering 22.65 million hectare of rainfed area to be covered by the Department during remaining two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) of the current Plan a total sum of Rs.8831.72 crore for IWMP and Rs.200 crore for NLRMP is required to cover the targeted number of districts. In view of this, the Committee strongly recommend that adequate allocation should be provided to the Department to achieve the set targets under different schemes. The Committee would like the Department to convey the concerns of the Committee to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in this regard.</p>

3. 3.13 The Committee are unable to comprehend the rationale behind allocating higher amount while approving Eleventh Plan (2007-12) outlay for the Department than what was proposed by the Department and then not making available the funds to the Department afterwards during first four years of the current Plan. The Committee, therefore, desire that a clarification may be obtained from Planning Commission in this regard and the Committee apprised accordingly.
4. 3.14 The Committee have been informed during the course of evidence of the Department of Land Resources that in view of large gap between funds agreed at initial stage and funds actually allocated year-wise during first four years of the current Plan a demand of Rs.5330 crore for 2010-11 was made by the Department before the Planning Commission while bearing in mind a similar demand of Rs.6600 crore for 2011-12. However, the Committee are constrained to note that Planning Commission has allocated only Rs.2660 crore for 2010-11. In this connection the Committee have been informed by the Department that Planning Commission is convinced with their view point and as such the Department is hopeful of getting additional funds at Supplementary Grant stage. The Department plans to utilise the available funds in coming six to seven months so as to utilise the additional funds if made available to them. In the action taken reply to the Second Report of this Committee also the Department has expressed similar feeling that coverage of rainfed areas as targeted during the Eleventh Plan under IWMP would depend on the availability of funds from the Planning Commission.
5. 3.15 In view of the foregoing the Committee desire that Planning Commission should allocate the requisite funds as they are convinced by the strategy drawn up by the Department so that the Eleventh Plan targets both for IWMP and NLRMP are met during Eleventh Plan period itself. The Committee strongly recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue with the Planning Commission for adequate outlay as the Committee have observed that the plan allocation is not sufficient for the Department to accomplish the task.
6. 3.16 On the issue of adequate allocation for the programme of NLRMP the Committee find that this programme has also been badly hit in all four years of the Eleventh Plan. The Committee recall that the issue was examined threadbare at the time of examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department in their Second Report and the Committee had recommended for adequate allocation for this programme also. However even after that the

necessary enhancement in allocation has not been made. The Committee would like the Department to convey the concern of the Committee to Planning Commission in this regard.

7. 3.19 The Committee find that the strategy for the 12th Plan would be worked out after the targets for different programmes of the Department for Twelfth Plan (2012-17) are formulated. The Committee would like to be informed of the time frame for formulation and finalization of targets for different programmes for Twelfth Plan. Keeping in view the experience of lower allocations during the current Plan the Committee feel that Department will have to cover the likely left over work of Eleventh Plan in addition to Twelfth Plan work regarding achieving coverage of 25 million ha. of rainfed area in the country. The Committee, therefore, are a little apprehensive about Department's performance during Twelfth Plan also which is roughly two years away. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should chalk out its strategy for Twelfth Plan bearing in mind all these issues once targets for the Plan are formulated and finalized.
8. 4.12 Two main issues have come up before the Committee about wastelands in the country one relates to updation of Wastelands Atlas, 2005 and the other pertains to conversion of wastelands into cultivable land. In connection with updation of Wasteland Atlas the Committee have been informed that the required Atlas will be made available to the country shortly since it is under print at present. The Committee hope that the awaited Atlas will depict accurate data on wastelands in the country although the Department has given the figures of wastelands in the country of the order of 46.42 million with related details.
9. 4.13 On the issue of data regarding conversion of wastelands into cultivable land the Committee are constrained to note that requisite data is not available with the Department and whatever latest data is available with the Department dates back to Wasteland Atlas of 2005 based on one Season data. The Committee also find that with a view to collect reliable data, a three Season data that was undertaken in 2006 has to be matched with another three Season data. The Committee also find that the Department has sanctioned a separate study to NRSC, Hyderabad in February, 2010 so as to complete the job within six to eight months. The Committee recommend that NRSC, Hyderabad be given necessary assistance to complete the comprehensive study on war footing basis so that the requisite data are provided within the stipulated deadline.

10. 4.19 The Committee are unhappy to note that not much progress has been made by the Department on the issue of impact assessment on agriculture, employment etc. of the huge investment of the order of Rs.12,000 crore since Seventh Plan made on land resources in the country. In this connection the Committee recall that this issue was examined by the Committee last year also. The Committee have been informed that National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been requested to take up the study and necessary terms of reference and its due date are being firmed up with NIRD. Some feedback is stated to have been received by the Department and two rounds of discussions have been made on the issue. The Committee conclude that tangible progress on the issue as ought to have been made by the Department has not been made on this vital area during the last three months time since presentation of the previous Report of the Committee to the Parliament. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Department should impress upon NIRD to take up the task expeditiously.
11. 4.23 The Committee observe that the progress in regard to the issue of undertaking a study for the purpose of combining the work of multiple agencies like ICRISAT, NIRD, TERI, IGNOU etc. on awareness generation of IWMP, generation of proposal thereunder etc. for enabling an evaluator to understand the programme in a holistic manner has also not been encouraging except for a request that has been made to Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. The response thereto is still awaited. The Committee opine that the issue in question has not attracted the desired level of attention by the Department of Land Resources since considerable time of three months has elapsed since presentation of the Report of the Committee. The Committee, therefore, desire that they be apprised of the reasons for delay in executing the task in order to arrive at a logical conclusion. At the same time the Committee urge the Department to at least now deal with the matter expeditiously.
12. 4.27 The Committee note that in compliance with their recommendation made in their Second Report presented last year that on-going schemes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP be implemented in a more focused manner so that something tangible is discernible at ground level, the Department of Land Resources has come out with a series of steps taken for monitoring the ongoing watershed schemes. These include the decision taken for not sanctioning of new projects for first two years of the Eleventh Plan viz. 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 and release of funds only for completion of

projects, closure of (a) pre-Hariyali projects sanctioned upto 2002-2003 and which were to be completed by 2007-2008 where only 1 or 2 installments have been released after refund of unspent balances, (b) Hariyali projects where one installment has been released in 2003-2004 or 2004-2005 and State Government has not asked for release of next installments etc. The Committee find that consequent upon these measures a total of 2546 projects have been identified for closure in different States across the country. From the State-wise details of projects identified for closure the Committee find that major States where large number of projects have been identified for closure are Jharkhand (758 projects), J&K (374 projects), Bihar (230 projects), Maharashtra (274 projects), Orissa (216 projects) etc. In Committees' view closure of as large as 2546 projects at one go, many of which are in big States may not be in consonance with the over-all planning and implementation of on-going watershed projects in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that before finally closing the projects the concerned State Governments may once again be consulted on case to case basis. The concrete action taken should be communicated to the Committee.

13. 4.33 The Committee find with dismay that huge amount in respect of on-going schemes of IWDP, DPAP, DDP, SRA&ULR have been shown as unspent. Under IWDP, DPAP and DDP as high as Rs. 419.60 crore, Rs. 325.47 crore and Rs. 398.83 crore respectively has been lying unspent as on 31 December, 2009. Similarly for SRA &ULR and CLR Rs. 148.91 crore and Rs. 159.20 crore have been shown as unspent. The Committee recall that they have been repeatedly recommending in their previous reports for utilization of the unspent amounts in different schemes. In their last report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Land Resources also the Committee had made recommendation in this regard. The Committee after learning from the Department that a project is entitled to claim next installment even if upto 50 per cent of previous amount released remains unutilized, had recommended that a study be undertaken to ascertain whether this is the only reason for funds remaining unutilized or there are other reasons like complacency on the part of the implementing agencies. From the action taken reply the Committee learn that in compliance with the Committee's recommendation NIRD has been requested to take up the study and the issue is currently being investigated by NIRD. Concurrently, the Committee have been informed that the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States have been asked to take necessary action in this regard and Department of Land Resources at its own level has carried out an intensive review of the position with regard to funds utilization in

SRA &ULR and CLR schemes. From the comparative unspent balances as on 31.03.2009 to 31.12.2009 the Committee find that in respect of IWDP, the quantum of unspent amount has been reduced from the level of Rs. 471.67 crore to Rs. 419.60 crore and under DPAP programme it has decreased from the level of Rs. 444.45 crore to Rs. 325.47 crore. However, the Committee are constrained to note that in respect of DDP, the level of unspent balance has increased from Rs. 390.59 crore to Rs. 398.83 crore. The Committee, therefore, suggest that since the study by NIRD is already underway the increase in UB may also be gone into by that study itself. The Committee desire the Department to have the study expedited. At the same time, the Committee urge the Department to continue their sincere efforts with regard to utilization of unspent balances under different on-going schemes and to strive hard to ensure cent per cent utilization under different schemes.

14. 4.36 The Committee note that the meetings of the State Level and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) are not being held in different States/UTs as per the V&MCs' Guidelines. The V&MCs' Guidelines stipulate that V&MCs meetings are to be held once in three months both at District and State level. The Committee are however constrained to note that the stipulated Guidelines are not being followed in letter and spirit as is evident from the details available on the website of the Department showing that during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 24 March, 2010) as low as 34, 35, 36 and 8 State level V&MCs' meetings have taken place in 33 States/UTs. As regards holding of District level V&MCs' meetings a total of 596 V&MCs' meetings were held during 2008-09 in 33 States/UTs in 617 districts. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the nodal Department should impress upon holding of V&MCs at State and District level as stipulated in V&MCs' Guidelines with a view to monitor various programmes under its administrative control. For this purpose, the conditions for holding such meetings may be relaxed wherever felt necessary and feasible.
15. 5.4 The Committee note that the programme of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) that seeks to achieve a wide range of objectives of restoring ecological balance, development of degraded natural resources like soil, vegetation cover and water etc. is in formative stage and as such as per the nodal Department it would be too early to have its assessment keeping in view the long project period ranging from four to seven years. Since the Committee are already aware of these details they would like to know from the nodal Department in a comprehensive manner as to

how the programme is progressing in different States bringing out clearly the difficulties being experienced as also the good results that are being achieved in implementation of the programme. The Committee would also like that all corrective action should be taken so as to achieve the indicated objectives under the aforesaid schemes.

16. 5.13 The Committee note that various constraints in implementation of IWMP have been highlighted by the nodal Department. These relate to funds flow to States, progress on establishment of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in programme districts and non-availability of bank accounts of SLNAs. In addition to this certain other constraints have been outlined by the Department in their Outcome Budget. The Committee find that considerable progress is stated to have been made in regard to funds flow to project implementing agencies through SLNAs for timely release of funds. About establishment of SLNAs the Committee find that SLNA in West Bengal has also now been set up and SLNA in Bihar is in progress. They recommend that the matter regarding expeditious constitution of SLNA in Bihar should be pursued vigorously so that the process of constitution of SLNAs in all States is completed. The Committee also find that some problem is being faced in setting up of Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in programme districts in different States where DRDAs are not associated with IWMP work and for this the Committee have been informed that necessary modifications in the Cabinet decision is under process for establishing WCDCs in DRDA/Zila Panchayat/District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the convenience of the State Governments. The Committee desire that the same may be done expeditiously. As regards non-availability of Bank Account details of SLNAs of three States of Goa, Manipur and West Bengal the Committee feel that this should not be a big issue, the matter should be taken up with concerned State Governments urgently since in the absence of Bank Accounts these SLNAs may not get the required releases under IWMP as per the revised mechanism. The Department should take the desired steps immediately and the Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.
17. 5.18 The Committee have come across various implementation constraints as highlighted in the Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the nodal Department stating that achievement under IWMP may be affected by delay in submission of State Perspective Strategic Plans (SPSPs)/ Detailed Project Report (DPRs) by States delay, in release of State share etc. The problem in submission of SPSPs

had emanated from States of Goa, Haryana, J&K, Manipur and West Bengal whereas release of State share is a problem common to majority of States. The Committee feel that there is a need to have an independent assessment of the problem with regard to the affected States for submission of SPSPs/DPRs. As far as arranging State share is concerned the Committee feel that State Governments should be persuaded to at least now release their share which under the Common Guidelines has been reduced from earlier level of 25 per cent to existing level of 10 per cent.

18. 5.21 While reviewing the financial performance of the IWMP during the last three years from 2008-09 onwards the Committee find that the Budget allocation in the IWMP programme of Rs.1825 crore in 2008-09 and Rs.1911 crore during 2009-10 have been substantially reduced to the level of Rs.1545 crore and Rs.1762 crore respectively at the RE stage. The Committee have been informed that reduction at revised estimates stage during 2009-10 has been done by the Finance Ministry as per their own assessment while according to the Department, it could have utilized the amount Budgeted during 2009-10 for its programmes of IWMP and NLRMP. In the light of the above the Committee desire a clarification should be obtained from Ministry of Finance specifying reasons for reduction at RE stage. Needless to state that the issue of avoiding reduction at RE stage has consistently been taken up by the Committee in their previous reports also. The Committee would like the Department to take corrective measures in the light of the concern expressed by them while examining Demands for Grants of the previous year and reiterate now so that the funds allocated are fully utilized. The Committee also recommend to take up the matter regarding lowering of allocation at RE stage urgently with the Ministry of Finance.
19. 5.23 The Committee find from the physical performance of IWMP during the last three years from 2007-08 onwards that during first two years viz. 2007-08 and 2008-09 the emphasis of the Department has been on completion of on-going projects whereas during 2009-10 the emphasis is on new projects. The Committee have been informed that the Department is hopeful to achieve the target for 2009-10 by 31.3.2010. The Committee desire that actual achievement made by the Department as on 31st March, 2010 be communicated to the Committee in order to arrive at a logical conclusion since 2009-10 was the first year when new projects have again been started to be sanctioned.
20. 5.29 The Committee find from the facts provided to them that the actual progress in respect of on-line monitoring of three on-going projects

of IWDP, DPAP and DDP in different States is far from satisfactory. For instance in IWDP as against the 464 Programme Districts in 28 States, only 117 districts are reporting on-line. Similarly, in DPAP out of 183 programme districts in 16 States as low as 41 districts are reporting on-line. Likewise in DDP out of 40 programme districts in 7 States, only 6 districts are reporting on-line. From the State-wise details of on-line monitoring the Committee find that in almost all the States the situation is very pathetic with large number of programme districts not reporting on-line. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that Department of Land Resources should pay special attention on this vital area and apprise the Committee about the steps taken in this regard.

21. 5.35 The Committee are constrained to note that one of the prominent programmes of Department of Land Resources viz. National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) could get as low as Rs. 581 crore for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) from the Planning Commission that was barely sufficient only upto 2010-11. The Committee have been informed that for 2011-12, Planning Commission has already been requested to revise the Eleventh Plan allocation. The Committee recall that the issue of inadequate provisioning of Plan outlay was also dealt with by them in last year's Report (Para No. 5.22). From the action taken reply thereto the Committee learn that after the programme was approved by Cabinet on 21st August, 2008 the total cost of the programme was Rs.5656 crore out of which Centre's share was Rs.3098 crore. Keeping in view the huge cost involved for the programme and the fact that only 148 districts stated to have been covered by the end of 2009-10, the Committee recommend that funds for this programme as demanded by the nodal Department may be made available for targeted coverage of 455 districts during the current Plan. Besides, corrective action with regard to the implementation of programme should be taken urgently so as to achieve the objective of computerization of Land Records in all the States within the stipulated timeframe.
22. 5.40 The Committee find that the States of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have come up with a request before the Department of Land Resources for revising the funding pattern for two components of Survey/Re-survey from 50:50 and for registration from 25:75 between Centre and States to 100% from Central funding. The Committee have been informed that moving the Cabinet for revising the funding pattern under the NLRMP to allow for 100 per cent Central funding for all components under the NLRMP for North Eastern States is under consideration of

Department of Land Resources. The Committee recommend that the Department should move expeditiously in the matter. The final decision taken in the matter may be intimated to the Committee.

23. 5.45 The Committee are constrained to note that updated computerized land records are not available in the country even after more than sixty years of independence. The Committee feel that computerization of land records in the country is largely dependent on various ancillary factors like availability of modern record rooms, State level Data Centres, Survey of existing records, their registration, capacity building of persons etc. involved in the work of updation of land records. In this connection the Committee observe that in the absence of these facilities common man has to depend on procurement of their property related papers in most of the States from concerned district and tehsil headquarters on manual basis. The Committee also apprehend that out of 141 NLRMP districts stated to have been covered across the country in most of the districts access to computerized records may not be available at all to common man or his representatives.
24. 5.46 In this connection the Committee visualize from the component wise details of funds allocated to different States during 2009-10 as furnished by the Department that although specified districts have been covered under NLRMP yet no allocation has been made in associated components like computerization, Modern Record Rooms, State level Data Centres. For instance in States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra as many as 5 districts, 20 districts, 6 districts have been brought under NLRMP, yet under Modern Record Rooms component no funds have been shown to have been sanctioned to these States.
25. 5.47 The Committee therefore, recommend that a study may be undertaken to ascertain whether in all the 141 districts covered under NLRMP programme the supporting wherewithal in the form of Record Room, State level Data Centre etc. is available and if not available, the timeframe within which these components will be made available for availability of modern updated land records across the country. The Committee wish to emphasize that the very purpose of computerization of land records is defeated if the common man does not have easy access to authentic land records on computers. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that ways and means should be found out through technological interventions not only to achieve the objective of having correct and up-to-date land records but also to give easy access to such records to the common man. For this purpose kiosks may be set up at tehsil or block level where the owner or his authorized

representative can have access to the computerized records on payment of nominal fee.

26. 5.50 The Committee are delighted to learn that NLRM Fair, 2009 organised in New Delhi in December last year under the aegis of the Department of Land Resources has resulted in dissemination of awareness among various stakeholders on different aspects of the programmes like technologies to be used, potential of Public Private Partnership (PPP) etc. associated with speedier coverage of districts in different States under the NLRM programme for making available updated land records in the country. The Committee, however find that only two State Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh participated in the aforesaid 'NLRM Fair'. The Committee feel that representation from States needs to be broad based in such 'NLRM Fairs' for the success of the programme. The Committee also feel that more and more such 'Fairs' be organized by the Department for accelerating the implementation of the programme.