

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2017-2018)**

43

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

[Action taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirty Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for the year 2017-2018'.]

FORTY THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(2017-2018)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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[Action taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirty Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for the year 2017-2018'.]

Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06.03.2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2017-2018)**

Dr. P. Venugopal -- Chairperson

**MEMBERS
Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
5. Shri Biren Singh Engti
6. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
7. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
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9. Shri Manshankar Ninama
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11. Smt. Mausam Noor
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14. Smt. Renuka Butta
15. Dr. Yashwant Singh
16. Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad
17. Shri Balka Suman
18. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
19. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
20. Shri Ajay Mishra (Teni)
21. -Vacant-*

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Munquad Ali
23. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
24. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
25. Shri Javed Ali Khan
26. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
27. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
28. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
29. Shri A. V. Swamy
30. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi
31. Shri Lal Singh Vadodia

Secretariat

- | | | | |
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| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Atul Singh | - | Committee Assistant |

* Vacancy created due to sad demise of Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga on 30.01.2018

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2017-2018) having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present the 43rd Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty Third Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for the year 2017-2018.

2. The Thirty-Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 20.03.2017 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha the same date. Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 19 September, 2017.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 15 February, 2018.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix-II**.

NEW DELHI;
16 February, 2018
27 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2017-18) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Thirty-Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for the year 2017-2018.

2. The Thirty-Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 20.03.2017 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha the same date. The Report contained 5 Observations/Recommendations.

3. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorised as follows: -

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:
Serial Nos. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

Total:03
Chapter-II

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of replies of the Government:
Serial No. Nil.

Total:Nil
Chapter-III

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Serial Nos. 2.4 and 2.5.

Total: 02
Chapter-IV

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:
Serial Nos. Nil.

Total: Nil
Chapter-V

4. The Committee desire that Recommendations contained in Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of their Observations/Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.

A. Physical Progress

Recommendation (Serial No.4, Para No. 2.4)

6. With regard to monitoring mechanism of the schemes of the Department, the Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that during 12th Plan, the Department had proposed to cover an area of 250 lakh ha. @50 lakh ha. Per year by sanctioning of new IWMP projects. Against the 12th Plan target of 250.00 lakh ha, new IWMP projects covering an area on 148.60 lakh ha.

have been sanctioned as on 31.03.2015 which works out to 59.44% of the 12th Plan target. The Committee also note that due to drastic reduction in the budgetary allocation and the scheme merged as component of the Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed

Development Component), the Department is not in a position to achieve the balance target. The Committee were also informed that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 2150.47 crore made for 2017-18 was insufficient to meet the liability of ongoing IWMP projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2015. The Committee also observe that a total of 8,214 projects covering an area of 39.07 million has in 28 States had been sanctioned under IWMP till March, 2015. Out of these projects, 305 projects (3.71%) are in the post work Consolidation Phase, 4972(60.54%) are in the Works Phase, and 2937(35.75%) projects are still in the Preparatory Phase. As on 31.12.2016, against the total cost of Rs. 50739.359 crore for all the sanctioned projects, an amount of Rs.

13,620.80 crore as Central share has been provided to the States. During the evidence it also came out that no projects have been completed under PMKSY (WDC) and also no mid-term appraisal/assessment has been done so far to ascertain the achievement of desired targets and also to know if all was moving according to the plan. While appreciating the steps taken by the Department to check irregularities and corruption which include departmental, civil and criminal action on the errant officials and also taking into account the budget constraints, the Committee recommend the Department to make timely assessment of the sanctioned projects and to ensure the projects are implemented properly. The Committee further recommend that the monitoring mechanism and evaluation system should be more stringent and effective for successful implementation of the programme and also for achieving the desired objectives."

7. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:-

"Currently, the programme covers 8214 watershed development projects sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) involving an area of about 39.07 million hectare. Attempts are being made on continuous basis to ensure qualitative and timely completion of watershed development projects.

As on 08.06.2017, administrative reports of completion of 293 projects in 7 States (Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu & Tripura) have been received (after the recent emphasis on timely completion), against the ongoing 8214 projects in 28 State (except Goa).

A formal completion and closure protocol inter alia ensuring (a) the due completion, (b) maintenance, (c) security and (d) sustainability of the projects is in the process of being adopted.

Keeping in view that the key to any successful programme is the achievement of the desired and stated objectives and for this it is essential that robust, state of the art, unbiased and truthful Monitoring and Evaluation systems are in place, with essential elements of timely mid-course correction, systemic improvements

from lessons learnt, authenticity and reliability of data and focus on outcomes / benefits, the Department has laid particular emphasis on this aspect and has constantly endeavoured to improve its M&E systems.

The Department has tied up with the National Remote Sensing Centre for use of space technology to monitor the watershed programme.

A geo-spatial portal named Srishti is being implemented and used from 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad for monitoring of watershed projects under the WDC - PMKSY.

Boundaries of projects can be visualized together with other information including satellite images. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real time basis are uploaded on Srishti portal using a mobile application Drishti specifically developed for the purpose. The Drishti mobile app is in public domain for capturing photographs of activities together with geo-location and time-stamp.

Both tools have been extended to all the States in 2016-17. As on 19.06.2017, about 6.23 lakh photos of activities undertaken during the implementation of WDC - PMKSY pertaining to 28 States have been uploaded by the States

These tools aid in physical and qualitative assessment of the works undertaken. Any shortcomings etc. as evidenced through Srishti portal are appropriately taken up on a continuing basis by the project implementers at the various levels.

The Department has taken up third party Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (ME&L) of the watershed projects sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being used wherever possible and around 40,917 agencies have been brought under this umbrella.

Chairman of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) have been requested through letter dated 23.05.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure D) that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be ensured through

PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e. SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They have also been requested that digital modes of transactions are proactively adopted wherever feasible, and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions.

Likewise, MIS have been developed for the scheme.

The objective of the Department is to ensure timely, correct and transparent flow of information, inter alia to also undertake timely mid - course corrections, and incorporate the learnings in improving the design of the scheme."

8. To ascertain the achievement of desired targets and also to know if all was moving according to the plan, the Committee had recommended to make timely assessment of the sanctioned projects and to ensure that projects are implemented properly. The Committee further recommended that the monitoring mechanism and evaluation system should be more stringent and effective for successful implementation of the programme and also for achieving the desired objectives. The Department in their Action Taken reply have stated that out of 8214 watershed development projects sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare, only 293 projects in 7 States have been completed as on 8.06.2017. The Committee are at loss to find that the Department of Land Resources have not replied in detail about the area covered under 293 completed projects. While reiterating their recommendation, the Committee desire that a timeframe may be

prescribed to complete the remaining Projects. The Committee, therefore, while reiterating their earlier recommendation stress that the Department should make timely assessment of the sanctioned projects ensuring that the projects are implemented effectively and the monitoring mechanism and evaluation system should be more strict and effective for successful implementation of the programme.

B. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

(Recommendation Sl. No. 5, Para No. 2.5)

9. With regard to constraints in coordination and capacity building in implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), the Committee had recommended as under:-

"The Committee note that the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was administering up to the year 2007-08, two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz. Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). During the year 2008-09, aforesaid two schemes were merged into one modified scheme in the shape of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), combining the key components to the two schemes and adding new components such as integration of textual and spatial records, computerization of Registration and inter-connectivity between Revenue and Registration systems, firming up modern technology options for survey and core GIS. The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21st August, 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with central assistance varying from 25% to 100%(100% for UTs, 90% for NE States and 50% for other States in survey/resurvey and modern

record rooms) from 90% to 100% in NE States) for various components of the programme. Further, the scheme has been made part of Digital India bouquet as Central Sector Scheme and revamped and restructured as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% Central grant w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The Committee also note from the information provided by the Department that integration of computerized registration with computerized/ digitized land records and automated updation of land records on mutation is envisaged to be in place in 130 districts by the end of the year 2019-20 and in the remaining districts latest by the end of FY 2023-24. Further, the Committee also note that trained manpower is critical to the success of the programme for which 37 DILRMP Cells have been sanctioned in different States of the country. The DoLR also proposes to setup National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILEM) to provide short term courses on the issues related to the DILRMP, land administration and land management to the senior and middle level officers of the States/UTs. The Committee were also informed that an area of 17.4 hectare of land has been allocated at Neemrana, district Alwar by Govt. of Rajasthan on lease basis. The registration of the land has been made in favour of DoLR and Rs. 5 crore has been allocated in the budget for construction of the Institute. As regards the functional status of the sanctioned cells and its actual requirement for the entire country, the DoLR has very casually replied that most of the sanctioned cells are functional and kept silent on the query related to its actual requirement. The Committee are dismayed to note the casual approach of the DoLR on this vital aspect and desire a categorical reply from the DoLR. Further, the Committee had been emphasizing upon the speedy establishment of National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) in its 33rd, 38th, 48th Reports(15th Lok Sabha)

and also in their 2nd Report(16th Lok Sabha). The Committee therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation about the speedy establishment of NILAM and ask the Department to set a time frame. Further, to achieve success as far as computerisation of land records is concerned, the Department must ensure a robust internet facility with proper infrastructure so that the fruits of computerisation reaches the common mass and last mile connectivity is achieved within a definite time frame. The roadmap so prepared by the Department in this regard may be intimated to the Committee."

11. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:-

"The Department has issued the instructions for providing training infrastructure across the country so as to impart comprehensive training to the revenue, registration and other official staff for the DILRMP. The scale of equipments and other terms has been calculated on the basis of at least 3000 training days per year. As for the number of the NLRMP Centres / Cells that may be considered, it has been decided at present to allow up to two such Centres/Cells in the States having a population of five crore or more as per the 2001 Census. The other States and the UTs may be allowed one NLRMP Centre / Cell.

The cells are functioning in most of the States; however they are not functioning in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for sanctioning one NLRMP Cell as the State was having one NLRMP Cell before the bifurcation of the state which has been geographically now located in Telangana.

Establishment of NILAM may take some more time as the Department is negotiating with Ministry of Urban Development to provide the contract directly to NBCC which is a Government Agency under the Aegis of Ministry of Urban Development.

The Department has already set a definite time frame and the roadmap for various components of DILRMP. Special attention is now being given to the critical activities of:

- (i) computerization of record of rights;
- (ii) digitization of cadastral maps;
- (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial);
- (iv) computerization of registration;
- (v) connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices;
- (vi) integration of registration and land records; and
- (vii) automatic issuance of publication / notice of mutation on receipt of information of registration (where connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices has been established).

To remove ambiguity in the field, it was unequivocally clarified to all States / UTs on 21st February 2017 that DILRMP is meant for both rural and urban areas and that the computerisation / digitisation of land records in urban areas i.e. in areas defined as metropolitan area, municipal area or municipality in Article 243 P may be undertaken mutatis mutandis to the computerisation / digitisation in rural areas.

[Confining DILRMP to rural areas alone in some areas of the country was appropriately resolved.]

To develop an integrated land information management system, which will inter alia (i) improve real-time information on land, (ii) optimize use of land resources, (iii) benefit both landowners & prospectors, (iv) assist in policy & planning, (v) reduce land disputes and (vi) check fraudulent / benami transactions, it was approved in-principle in the Ministry in October 2016 to:

- (i) ordinarily carry out record or surveys / re-surveys operations only where the record of rights or field book or map are not available or have been destroyed / damaged / out-dated etc. and not to have unnecessary surveys / re-surveys when the land records are available as per the normal

(so that the common agricultural landholders in the country are not unnecessarily put to protracted judicial / quasi-judicial interface with tehsils / revenue offices, and the available resources are optimally used in other critical areas).

[This stands implemented through a policy circular issued on 08th December 2016.]

(ii) depict information on revenue court cases on the land record database

(so that the position of revenue litigation is readily discernible).

(iii) depict information of circle rate on the land record database

(so that one standardized valuation is readily discernible)

(iv) link Aadhaar number with the land record database if the Aadhaar number of the landholder is available (while strictly adhering to statutory requirements and judicial pronouncements).

The process for appraisal and approval on including these additional ingredients has been initiated in May 2017 (draft EFC Memo).

In parallels, a comprehensive project, with all the above ingredients, for both rural and urban areas, has been prepared in the UT of Chandigarh. [It is proposed to present this project as a demonstrative replicable model to all States / UTs in a workshop on 14th July 2017.]

The integrated land information management system will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc."

12. Keeping in view that land is a State subject, the Committee had recommended regular coordination with the States/UTs for necessary upgradation/ enhancement at different levels of the implementation of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). The Department in their Action Taken reply have stated that NLRMP Centres/ Cells are functioning in most of the States; except in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. However, the Committee are disappointed to note that the Department have not provided any reason for non functioning of these Cells in these States/UTs. Further, the Committee are disturb to note that

no progress report have been shared for the States where these Cells are functional. The Committee therefore, strongly reiterate their recommendation for completion of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) within a reasonable timeframe and for the same the Department should ensure that there is a robust internet facility with proper infrastructure so that the computerisation of land records reaches the common masses and also the last mile connectivity is achieved within a definite timeframe. The Committee would like to be informed about progress made in this regard at the earliest.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para No. 2.1)

The Committee find that there has been an increase of Rs. 610.36 crore in the Gross Budgetary Support of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) over the previous year's (2016-17) Revised Estimates (RE). The RE for the year 2016-17 was Rs. 1700 crore, the allocation for this year i.e. 2017-18 has been increased to Rs. 2310.36 crore which is an increase of 23.09% over the previous year's RE of Rs. 1700 crore. The Committee also observe that there has been an increase of 36.82 % in Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC), 90.91% increase in World Bank assisted project 'Neeranchal' and 6.65% increase in allocation under Digital India Land Records Management Programme (DILRMP) during 2017-18 over the previous year's allocation. When asked about the plan of action of the DoLR for the utilisation of the enhanced budget, the Committee were informed that the enhanced budget will be utilised as per the schematic designed guidelines of the schemes being implemented by the Department. About the sufficiency of the enhanced budget to meet the targets for the year, the Department stated that the BE and RE in each financial year is firmed up as part of the overall budgetary exercise and evaded a clear reply. The Committee therefore, desire a clear reply from the DoLR and recommend the Department to come up with a detailed / concrete Plan of action for the utilisation of enhanced budget and apprise the Committee of the same.

Reply of the Government

Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC - PMKSY)

The increase in budgetary allocation for the fiscal year 2017-18 (BE Rs. 2150.47 crore) as compared to the previous fiscal year 2016-17 (BE / RE Rs. 1550 crore) is inter-alia having regard to the requirements of the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC - PMKSY). A total of 8214 projects covering an

area of about 39.07 million hectare have been sanctioned from 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) / now WDC-PMKSY. The budgetary support in 2017-18 will go towards the requirements of these projects, which are being implemented as per the schematic design and guidelines. Utilization of available budgetary support in full is integral to the plan of action for qualitative and timely execution of watershed projects already sanctioned.

At present, Department of Land Resources does not propose to sanction further watershed development projects. The principal emphasis is on qualitative and timely execution of the watershed development projects with

- one: optimal utilisation of available budgetary support,
- two: convergence with relevant Central and State schemes and
- three: prioritization of projects / project activities.

Chief Secretaries of all States (except Goa) have been accordingly requested on 02.02.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure A). Further in pursuance of arrangements for qualitative and timely / early completion of the Watershed Development Projects and with due emphasis on getting the projects completed in a qualitative and time bound manner, at the earliest possible and exceptional exceptions excepted, positively within the upper limit of 7 years within the relevant administrative, financial and technical rules and completion of each and every component as approved in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and expenditure as envisaged in para 67 of the Guidelines by resorting to optimum use of available budgetary support and other resources from the pertinent Central and State schemes that are feasible and appropriate to be implemented in the watershed development projects and fit into the schematic design with emphasis on convergence and prioritization of projects / project activities, the Chairman, State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) for implementation of WDC - PMKSY of all States (except Goa), have been requested on 11.04.2017 to make necessary arrangements for qualitative and timely / early completion of the watershed development projects; Strengthening of Monitoring Mechanism, Reporting Status on Completed Projects (copy enclosed - Annexure B).

Keeping in view that successful implementation of projects inter alia requires concerted efforts towards convergence of schemes and programmes of not only of Central Government Ministries but also of State Government Departments as may fit into the schematic design and overall requirements and objectives of watershed development, action has specifically been initiated to prepare apt convergence matrix inclusive of both Central and State schemes in the projects.

To optimize the resources action has been initiated for signing an MoU with the three Departments in Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers

Welfare, namely (i) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, (ii) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and (iii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Action has also been taken to undertake Natural Resources Management activities by utilizing the labour component of MGNREGS and to undertake some of the Entry Point Activities in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Emphasis is also on minimizing / checking irregularities and / or corruption / financial malfeasance. Chief Secretaries of all States (except Goa) have been requested on 20.01.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure C) that it becomes imperative to inquire into each complaint etc. of irregularity and / or corruption or financial malfeasance in any project in a time-bound manner and to take the necessary action as appropriate in any or all of the following three domains:

one: departmental action on the errant officers / officials,
two: civil action for recovery of the government monies irregularly spend and
three: criminal action in case of criminal culpability.

While attempts for qualitative and timely completion of the projects are being taken on a continuing basis, the position varies from project to project, area to area and State to State.

The Department inter alia aims to ensure the following:

- i) Timely approval of the Annual Action Plans of the States by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by Chief Secretaries of the States
- ii) Review Meetings with State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs).
- iii) Video Conferencing with States to review progress
- v) Concurrent Third party Monitoring and Evaluation
- vi) Implementation of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

In addition to above, pro - actively follow up with States and obtains response with reference to progress in implementation of projects and review of the same. A two day conference of the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) was organized on 12 -13 May, 2017 and reviewed the progress of implementation of projects and plan of action for financial year 2017-18.

Digital India Land Records Management Programme (DILRMP)

(1) Computerization of land records was being undertaken in the country since the 1980s under various schemes.

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) was included under the Digital India Initiatives and made into a cent per cent Centrally-funded scheme from 2016-17.

Special attention is now being given to the critical activities of:

- (i) computerization of record of rights;
- (ii) digitization of cadastral maps;
- (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial);
- (iv) computerization of registration;
- (v) connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices;
- (vi) integration of registration and land records; and
- (vii) automatic issuance of publication / notice of mutation on receipt of information of registration (where connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices has been established).

(2) To remove ambiguity in the field, it was unequivocally clarified to all States / UTs on 21st February 2017 that DILRMP is meant for both rural and urban areas and that the computerisation / digitisation of land records in urban areas i.e. in areas defined as metropolitan area, municipal area or municipality in Article 243 P may be undertaken *mutatis mutandis* to the computerisation / digitisation in rural areas.

[Confining DILRMP to rural areas alone in some areas of the country was appropriately resolved.]

(3) To develop an integrated land information management system, which will *inter alia* (i) improve real-time information on land, (ii) optimize use of land resources, (iii) benefit both landowners & prospectors, (iv) assist in policy & planning, (v) reduce land disputes and (vi) check fraudulent / *benami* transactions, it was approved in-principle in the Ministry in October 2016to:

- (i) ordinarily carry out record or surveys / re-surveys operations only where the record of rights or field book or map are not available or have been destroyed / damaged / out-dated etc. and not to have unnecessary surveys / re-surveys when the land records are available as per the normal

(so that the common agricultural landholders in the country are not unnecessarily put to protracted judicial / quasi-judicial interface with tehsils / revenue offices, and the available resources are optimally used in other critical areas).

[This stands implemented through a policy circular issued on 08th December 2016.]

- (ii) depict information on revenue court cases on the land record database

(so that the position of revenue litigation is readily discernible).

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- (iv) link Aadhaar number with the land record database if the Aadhaar number of the landholder is available (while strictly adhering to statutory requirements and judicial pronouncements).

The process for appraisal and approval on including these additional ingredients has been initiated in May 2017 (draft EFC Memo).

In parallels, a comprehensive project, with all the above ingredients, for both rural and urban areas, has been prepared in the UT of Chandigarh. [It is proposed to present this project as a demonstrative replicable model to all States / UTs in a workshop on 14th July 2017.]

The integrated land information management system will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc.

Recommendation (Serial No.2, Para No. 2.2)

The Committee find from the data provided by the DoLR under unspent balances that as on 30.11.2016, under PMKSY (WDC) Rs. 1147.88 crore was available with the States and under DILRMP till 07.02.2017, Rs. 437.29 crore was unspent with the States. The Committee note that the data for both the schemes is of different cut-off dates. The Committee note that data for DILRMP is of relatively recent time, whereas the data of IWMP dates back to November, 2016. When asked about the steps taken to liquidate the unspent balances under PMKSY, the DoLR stated that the Department has requested the Chief Secretaries to release the State share immediately after receiving the Central Share. On the issue huge unspent balances under the DILRMP, the Committee were informed that of the total unspent balance under DILRMP, Rs. 315 crore is the unspent balance in the component of the survey/re-survey which is a time consuming process. The Committee urge the Department to strengthen the data collection machinery under PMKSY-WDC so that actual scenario could be reflected. The Committee also urge the Department to help the States with the latest technology available for the speedy completion of survey/resurvey. The Committee recommend the Department to take urgent necessary steps to cut down the huge unspent balances under both the schemes and apprise the Committee of the action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC - PMKSY)

As on 31.05.2017, the unspent balance (including State share) under WDC - PMKSY is Rs. 1012.93 crore. The unspent balances of the previous financial year with the States are carried forward and taken into account while calculating the due amount for release of funds to the States in the current financial year. Further, the Chief Secretaries of all States (except Goa) have been requested on 02.02.2017 (copy enclosed -Annexure A) that *inter alia* on receipt of the Central share, the State share is to be released, without delay, so that the budgetary support is put to immediate productive use.

In pursuance of directions issued on 02.02.2017 to Chief Secretaries of States, the Chairman, State Level Nodal Agencies for implementation of WDC - PMKSY of all States (except Goa), have been requested on 11.04.2017 to make necessary arrangements for qualitative and timely / early completion of the Watershed Development Projects; Strengthening of Monitoring Mechanism, Reporting Status on Completed Projects (copy enclosed - Annexure B). The same was reviewed in the Conference of the CEOs of SLNA of all States held on 12- 13 May, 2017.

Chairman of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) have been requested on 23.05.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure D) that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be ensured through PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e. SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They have also been requested that digital modes of transactions are proactively adopted wherever feasible, and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions.

Digital India Land Records Management Programme (DILRMP)

Total unspent balance lying with different States (as on 15-06-2017) is Rs.419.71 crore. The Department releases the amount and gives a time period of two years for completing the project / components. Rs.178 crore out

of the total unspent balance pertains to the releases of 2015-16 and 2016-17. The states of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and West Bengal are at various stages of implementation of DILRMP. The Department is pursuing with the States / UTs to utilize the unspent balance lying with them especially with Maharashtra and Telangana.

Recommendation (Serial No.3, Para No. 2.3)

The Department of Land Resources, has been implementing an area development programme i.e. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009 for development of rainfed / degraded areas. Subsequent to approval of Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) w.e.f. 01.07.2015. The period for completing PMKSY(Watershed Development) projects is between 4-7 years. The activities to be taken up are distributed over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution and Capacity Building, the Watershed Works Phase(2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development works, livelihood activities of the assets less persons and Production System and Micro Enterprises and the Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase(1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works. The Committee observe that a five tier institutional setup at Ministry level, State level, District level, Project level and Village level is there for effective and professional management of watershed projects. The Committee also note that the Steering Committee at the Ministry level which clears the project proposals of the States consists of members from the NITI Aayog, National Rain-fed Area Authority (NRAA), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Rural Development, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics(ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) and National Remote Sensing Centre. (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), voluntary organizations and State Governments. The Committee were also given to understand that as IWMP principally aims at development of rainfed portion of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands, it fits naturally as one component of PMKSY and hence it was subsumed as one component of it, despite IWMP having been started in 2009 that Agricultural Department is the nodal Department in the States for

PMKSY. The Committee also find that the funding pattern in the erstwhile IWMP has been changed from 90:10 to 60:40 between Centre and States from 1.04.2015 under PMKSY (WDC) except for North Eastern Region and hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where the ratio is 90:10 between Centre and State. The Committee also find that the per hectare development cost norm of Rs. 12000 is for plain areas and Rs. 15000 for hilly and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. The Committee were also informed that the current emphasis is also on convergence with relevant State and Central schemes. The Committee fee that optimum and effective qualitative utilisation of funds is the key to the success of watershed projects. The Committee while appreciating the emphasis on convergence recommend that a mechanism be put in place for effective utilisation of funds release and co-ordination between Centre and State and between Ministries involved in the programme and all the relevant issues should be properly addressed for successful implementation of the projects.

Reply of the Government

The increase in budgetary allocation for the fiscal year 2017-18 (BE Rs. 2150.47 crore) as compared to the previous fiscal year 2016-17 (BE / RE Rs. 1550 crore) is *inter alia* having regard to the requirements of the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC - PMKSY). A total of 8214 projects covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare have been sanctioned from 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) / now WDC-PMKSY. The budgetary support in 2017-18 will go towards the requirements of these projects, which are being implemented as per the schematic design and guidelines. Utilization of available budgetary support in full is integral to the plan of action for qualitative and timely execution of watershed projects already sanctioned.

At present, Department of Land Resources does not propose to sanction further watershed development projects. The principal emphasis is on qualitative and timely execution of the watershed development projects with

one: optimal utilisation of available budgetary support,

two: convergence with relevant Central and State schemes and
three: prioritization of projects / project activities.

Chief Secretaries of all States (except Goa) have been accordingly requested on 02.02.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure A). Further in pursuance of arrangements for qualitative and timely / early completion of the Watershed Development Projects and with due emphasis on getting the projects completed in a qualitative and time bound manner, at the earliest possible and exceptional exceptions excepted, positively within the upper limit of 7 years within the relevant administrative, financial and technical rules and completion of each and every component as approved in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and expenditure as envisaged in para 67 of the Guidelines by resorting to optimum use of available budgetary support and other resources from the pertinent Central and State schemes that are feasible and appropriate to be implemented in the watershed development projects and fit into the schematic design with emphasis on convergence and prioritization of projects / project activities, the Chairman, State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) for implementation of WDC - PMKSY of all States (except Goa), have been requested on 11.04.2017 to make necessary arrangements for qualitative and timely / early completion of the watershed development projects; Strengthening of Monitoring Mechanism, Reporting Status on Completed Projects (copy enclosed - Annexure B).

Keeping in view that successful implementation of projects inter alia requires concerted efforts towards convergence of schemes and programmes of not only of Central Government Ministries but also of State Government Departments as may fit into the schematic design and overall requirements and objectives of watershed development, action has specifically been initiated to prepare apt convergence matrix inclusive of both Central and State schemes in the projects.

To optimize the resources action has been initiated for signing an MoU with the three Departments in Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, namely (i) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, (ii) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and (iii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Action has also been taken to undertake Natural Resources Management activities by utilizing the labour component of MGNREGS and to undertake some of the Entry Point Activities in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Emphasis is also on minimizing / checking irregularities and / or corruption / financial malfeasance. Chief Secretaries of all States (except Goa) have been requested on 20.01.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure C) that it becomes imperative to inquire into each complaint etc. of irregularity and / or corruption or financial malfeasance in any project in a time-bound manner and to take the necessary action as appropriate in any or all of the following three domains:

one: departmental action on the errant officers / officials,

two: civil action for recovery of the government monies irregularly spend and

three: criminal action in case of criminal culpability.

While attempts for qualitative and timely completion of the projects are being taken on a continuing basis, the position varies from project to project, area to area and State to State.

The Department inter alia aims to ensure the following:

- i) Timely approval of the Annual Action Plans of the States by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by Chief Secretaries of the States
- ii) Review Meetings with State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs).
- iii) Video Conferencing with States to review progress
- v) Concurrent Third party Monitoring and Evaluation
- vi) Implementation of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of the Govt. of India

In addition to above, pro - actively follow up with States and obtains response with reference to progress in implementation of projects and review of the same. A two day conference of the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) was organized on 12 -13 May, 2017 and reviewed the progress of implementation of projects and plan of action for financial year 2017-18.

CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO
PURSUE IN VIEW OF REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT**

-Nil-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No.4, Para No. 2.4)

The Committee note that during 12th Plan, the Department had proposed to cover an area of 250 lakh ha. @50 lakh ha. Per year by sanctioning of new IWMP projects. Against the 12th Plan target of 250.00 lakh ha, new IWMP projects covering an area on 148.60 lakh ha. Have been sanctioned as on 31.03.2015 which works out to 59.44% of the 12th Plan target. The Committee also note that due to drastic reduction in the budgetary allocation and the scheme merged as component of the Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component), the Department is not in a position to achieve the balance target. The Committee were also informed that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 2150.47 crore made for 2017-18 was insufficient to meet the liability of ongoing IWMP projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2015. The Committee also observe that a total of 8,214 projects covering an area of 39.07 million has in 28 States had been sanctioned under IWMP till March, 2015. Out of these projects, 305 projects (3.71%) are in the post work Consolidation Phase, 4972(60.54%) are in the Works Phase, and 2937(35.75%) projects are still in the Preparatory Phase. As on 31.12.2016, against the total cost of Rs. 50739.359 crore for all the sanctioned projects, an amount of Rs. 13,620.80 crore as Central share has been provided to the States. During the evidence it also came out that no projects have been completed under PMKSY (WDC) and also no mid-term appraisal/assessment has been done so far to ascertain the achievement of desired targets and also to know if all was moving according to the plan. While appreciating the steps taken by the Department to check irregularities and corruption which include departmental, civil and criminal action on the errant officials and also taking into account the budget constraints, the Committee recommend the Department to make timely assessment of the sanctioned projects and to ensure the projects are implemented properly. The Committee further recommend that the monitoring mechanism and evaluation system should be more stringent and effective for successful implementation of the programme and also for achieving the desired objectives.

Reply of the Government

Currently, the programme covers 8214 watershed development projects sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) involving an area of about 39.07 million hectare. Attempts are being made on continuous basis to ensure qualitative and timely completion of watershed development projects.

As on 08.06.2017, administrative reports of completion of 293 projects in 7 States (Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu & Tripura) have been received (after the recent emphasis on timely completion), against the ongoing 8214 projects in 28 State (except Goa).

A formal completion and closure protocol inter alia ensuring (a) the due completion, (b) maintenance, (c) security and (d) sustainability of the projects is in the process of being adopted.

Keeping in view that the key to any successful programme is the achievement of the desired and stated objectives and for this it is essential that robust, state of the art, unbiased and truthful Monitoring and Evaluation systems are in place, with essential elements of timely mid-course correction, systemic improvements from lessons learnt, authenticity and reliability of data and focus on outcomes / benefits, the Department has laid particular emphasis on this aspect and has constantly endeavoured to improve its M&E systems.

The Department has tied up with the National Remote Sensing Centre for use of space technology to monitor the watershed programme.

A geo-spatial portal named Srishti is being implemented and used from 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad for monitoring of watershed projects under the WDC - PMKSY.

Boundaries of projects can be visualized together with other information including satellite images. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real time basis are uploaded on Srishti portal using a mobile application Drishti specifically developed for the purpose. The Drishti mobile app is in public domain for capturing photographs of activities together with geo-location and time-stamp.

Both tools have been extended to all the States in 2016-17. As on 19.06.2017, about 6.23 lakh photos of activities undertaken during the implementation of WDC - PMKSY pertaining to 28 States have been uploaded by the States

These tools aid in physical and qualitative assessment of the works undertaken. Any shortcomings etc. as evidenced through Srishti portal are appropriately taken up on a continuing basis by the project implementers at the various levels.

The Department has taken up third party Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (ME&L) of the watershed projects sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being used wherever possible and around 40,917 agencies have been brought under this umbrella.

Chairman of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) have been requested through letter dated 23.05.2017 (copy enclosed - Annexure D) that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be ensured through PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e. SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They have also been requested that digital modes of transactions are proactively adopted wherever feasible, and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions.

Likewise, MIS have been developed for the scheme.

The objective of the Department is to ensure timely, correct and transparent flow of information, inter alia to also undertake timely mid - course corrections, and incorporate the learnings in improving the design of the scheme.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 8 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No.5, Para No. 2.5)

The Committee note that the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was administering up to the year 2007-08, two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz. Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). During the year 2008-09, aforesaid two schemes were merged into one modified scheme in the shape of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), combining the key components to the two schemes and adding new components such as integration of textual and spatial records, computerization of Registration and inter-connectivity between Revenue and Registration systems, firming up modern technology options for survey and core GIS. The NLRMP was approved by the

Cabinet on 21st August, 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with central assistance varying from 25% to 100%(100% for UTs, 90% for NE States and 50% for other States in survey/resurvey and modern record rooms) from 90% to 100% in NE States) for various components of the programme. Further, the scheme has been made part of Digital India bouquet as Central Sector Scheme and revamped and restructured as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% Central grant w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The Committee also note from the information provided by the Department that integration of computerized registration with computerized/ digitized land records and automated updation of land records on mutation is envisaged to be in place in 130 districts by the end of the year 2019-20 and in the remaining districts latest by the end of FY 2023-24. Further, the Committee also note that trained manpower is critical to the success of the programme for which 37 DILRMP Cells have been sanctioned in different States of the country. The DoLR also proposes to setup National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILEM) to provide short term courses on the issues related to the DILRMP, land administration and land management to the senior and middle level officers of the States/UTs. The Committee were also informed that an area of 17.4 hectare of land has been allocated at Neemrana, district Alwar by Govt. of Rajasthan on lease basis. The registration of the land has been made in favour of DoLR and Rs. 5 crore has been allocated in the budget for construction of the Institute. As regards the functional status of the sanctioned cells and its actual requirement for the entire country, the DoLR has very casually replied that most of the sanctioned cells are functional and kept silent on the query related to its actual requirement. The Committee are dismayed to note the casual approach of the DoLR on this vital aspect and desire a categorical reply from the DoLR. Further, the Committee had been emphasizing upon the speedy establishment of National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) in its 33rd, 38th, 48th Reports(15th Lok Sabha) and also in their 2nd Report(16th Lok Sabha). The Committee therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation about the speedy establishment of NILAM and ask the Department to set a time frame. Further, to achieve success as far as computerisation of land records is concerned, the Department must ensure a robust internet facility with proper infrastructure so that the fruits of computerisation reaches the common mass and last mile connectivity is achieved within a definite time frame. The roadmap so prepared by the Department in this regard may be intimated to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

The Department has issued the instructions for providing training infrastructure across the country so as to impart comprehensive training to the revenue, registration and other official staff for the DILRMP. The scale of equipments and other terms has been calculated on the basis of at least 3000 training days per year. As for the number of the NLRMP Centres / Cells that may be considered, it has been decided at present to allow up to two such Centres/Cells in the States having a population of five crore or more as per the 2001 Census. The other States and the UTs may be allowed one NLRMP Centre / Cell.

The cells are functioning in most of the States; however they are not functioning in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for sanctioning one NLRMP Cell as the State was having one NLRMP Cell before the bifurcation of the state which has been geographically now located in Telangana.

Establishment of NILAM may take some more time as the Department is negotiating with Ministry of Urban Development to provide the contract directly to NBCC which is a Government Agency under the Aegis of Ministry of Urban Development.

The Department has already set a definite time frame and the roadmap for various components of DILRMP. Special attention is now being given to the critical activities of:

- (i) computerization of record of rights;
- (ii) digitization of cadastral maps;
- (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial);
- (iv) computerization of registration;
- (v) connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices;
- (vi) integration of registration and land records; and
- (vii) automatic issuance of publication / notice of mutation on receipt of information of registration (where connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils / revenue offices has been established).

To remove ambiguity in the field, it was unequivocally clarified to all States / UTs on 21st February 2017 that DILRMP is meant for both rural and urban areas and that the computerisation / digitisation of land records in urban areas i.e. in areas defined as metropolitan area, municipal area or municipality in Article 243 P may be undertaken *mutatis mutandis* to the computerisation / digitisation in rural areas.

[Confining DILRMP to rural areas alone in some areas of the country was appropriately resolved.]

To develop an integrated land information management system, which will *inter alia*(i) improve real-time information on land, (ii) optimize use of land resources, (iii) benefit both landowners & prospectors,(iv) assist in policy & planning,(v) reduce land disputes

and (vi) check fraudulent / *benami* transactions, it was approved in-principle in the Ministry in October 2016to:

(i) ordinarily carry out record or surveys / re-surveys operations only where the record of rights or field book or map are not available or have been destroyed / damaged / out-dated etc. and not to have unnecessary surveys / re-surveys when the land records are available as per the normal

(so that the common agricultural landholders in the country are not unnecessarily put to protracted judicial / quasi-judicial interface with tehsils / revenue offices, and the available resources are optimally used in other critical areas).

[This stands implemented through a policy circular issued on 08th December 2016.]

(ii) depict information on revenue court cases on the land record database

(so that the position of revenue litigation is readily discernible).

(iii) depict information of circle rate on the land record database

(so that one standardized valuation is readily discernible)

(iv) link Aadhaar number with the land record database if the Aadhaar number of the landholder is available (while strictly adhering to statutory requirements and judicial pronouncements).

The process for appraisal and approval on including these additional ingredients has been initiated in May 2017 (draft EFC Memo).

In parallels, a comprehensive project, with all the above ingredients, for both rural and urban areas, has been prepared in the UT of Chandigarh. [It is proposed to present this project as a demonstrative replicable model to all States / UTs in a workshop on 14th July 2017.]

The integrated land information management system will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 12 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER V
RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE
GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

-Nil-

NEW DELHI;
16 February, 2018
27 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2017-2018)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
THURSDAY, THE 15th FEBRUARY, 2018

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in New Committee Room 'No.3', Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, Block 'B' (PHA-'B'), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Sisir Adhikari
3. Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan
4. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
5. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
6. Shri Manshankar Ninama
7. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
8. Dr. Yashwant Singh
9. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)

Rajya Sabha

10. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
11. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
12. Shri Javed Ali Khan
13. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
14. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
15. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

Secretariat

1. Shri Abhijit Kumar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri S. Chatterjee - Director
3. Smt. Emma C. Barwa - Deputy Secretary

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2. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

3. Thereafter, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of three Draft Reports of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained on Demands for Grants (2017-18) in respect of Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development), Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development), and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and XXX XXX XXX.

4. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussions, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

[Witnesses were then called in]

5. XXX XXX XXX XXXX

6. XXX XXX XXX XXXX

7. XXX XXX XXX XXXX

8. XXX XXX XXX XXXX.

[XXX XXX XXX XXXX]

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

XXX: Not related with the subject concerned.

APPENDIX - II

[Vide para 4 Introduction of Report]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY THIRRD REPORT (16TH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I.	Total number of recommendations:	05
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government : Serial Nos. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3	
	Total:	03
	Percentage:	60 %
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies :	
	Serial No. Nil.	
	Total:	00
	Percentage:	0%
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee : Serial Nos. 2.4 and 2.5.	
	Total:	02
	Percentage:	40 %
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited : Serial Nos. Nil.	
	Total:	00
	Percentage:	0%