



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2016-17

OF

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

2. The Outcome Budget 2016-17 broadly consists of the following Chapters:

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

Chapter-II : Tabular format (Statement) indicating the details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budget outcomes for 2016-17.

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

Chapter-IV: Review of past performance during 2014-15 and performance of the year 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) of individual programmes /schemes in terms of targets already set.

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

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

Monitoring Mechanism

3. From 2015-16, the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) has become the **Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY)**. The Department of Land Resources places special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of the projects. A comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation has been evolved. The salient features are as under:

(i) At the Central level, a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR has been constituted for administering WDC-PMKSY erstwhile IWMP with members from various line departments of the Central Government, NITI Aayog, technical experts from different scientific institutions, experts in the field of watershed management, voluntary organizations, and State Governments.

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

(iii) Dedicated institutions with professional support at State, District and Project levels have been set up under the IWMP.

- (iv) At the State level, the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), a dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up in 29 States. The SLNA constantly monitors and evaluates the programme and is responsible for the implementation of the programme in the respective States.
- (v) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through State Governments to the SLNA constituted under IWMP. This implies the overall supervision of the States in the fund flow to the SLNA.
- (vi) The Department monitors the progress of works under watershed projects through the instruments of Quarterly Review Meetings, Management Information System (MIS), progress reports, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts, etc.
- (vii) Regional Review Meetings with State Government officers are held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States in a selected State. The review includes a field visit where the other invited States also participate.
- (viii) Officers, dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Headquarters & district, visit project areas to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.
- (ix) With a view to monitor the quality in implementation of programmes of the Ministry including watershed programme, Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted with Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (x) A system of Third party concurrent M&E is being put in place in the Department as well as the States. As on 31.12.2015, 22 States have appointed independent agencies that would monitor the implementation of the projects which includes process and input-output monitoring.
- (xi) For evaluation of IWMP projects by the independent evaluating agencies, specific financial provision of 1% of project fund has been provided in the Guidelines. There is provision of evaluation of projects by the independent evaluating agencies after completion of every phase of the project i.e. Preparatory Phase, Works Phase and Consolidation & Withdrawal Phase. Only after the submission of a satisfactory evaluation report of the Preparatory Phase alongwith action taken report on recommendations of the evaluating agency, DoLR provides central assistance for the implementation of next phase of projects i.e. Works Phase.
- (xii) Evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of watershed projects at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.

Information, Education & Communication

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

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

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

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important natural resource, upon which all human activity is based since time immemorial, is land. Unprecedented population pressures and demands of society on scarce land, water and biological resources and the increasing degradation of these resources is affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystems and the environment as a whole. Globally the expansion of human settlements and infrastructure, intensification of agriculture, and expansion of agriculture into marginal areas and fragile ecosystems emphasizes the need for integrated planning and management of land resources.

2. A technical committee constituted in 2005 by the Department of Land Resources under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarthy analysed a wide range of statistics to show that even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the rainfed farming has suffered neglect. The report concludes that the productivity of rainfed agriculture needs to be urgently developed if food security demands of the future years are to be met. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed.

3. Under the aegis of the Planning Commission, the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), framed the Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarthy Committee necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, the schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** and launched in 2009-10. A total of 8214 projects covering 39.07 m.ha. with a total project cost of Rs 50,740 Cr. have been sanctioned in 28 States and Rs 11,032 Cr. Central assistance has been released (as on 31.03.2015). From 2015-16, the IWMP has become the **Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY)**. An outlay of Rs 1530 Cr. have been provided for WDC-PMKSY for 2015-16 in the Budget of DoLR. In addition, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given its approval to the World Bank Assisted National Watershed Management Project “Neeranchal” on 07.10.2015. Neeranchal will support Watershed Development Component of PMKSY.

4. The Department also monitors implementation of land reforms measures and implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country. It also administers the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and is the nodal agency for National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

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

- Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.
- Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
- Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
- Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
- Land revenue, including assessment and collection of revenue, survey for revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
- Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
- National Wastelands Development Board.
- National Land Use and Wasteland Board Development Council
- Promotion of rural employment through wasteland development
- Promotion and production of fuel-wood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
- Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
- Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
- Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and Voluntary and non-Government agencies for waste land development.
- Drought Prone Areas Programmes.
- Desert Development Programmes.
- The Registration Act (16 of 1908)
- (i) National Mission on Bio-Diesel;
- (ii) Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (iii) Identification of non-forest wastelands in consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for Bio-fuel plant production.

6. With a view to carrying out the above functions, the Department of Land Resources implements the following schemes:-
 - Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)).
 - National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) (From 2016-17, the Scheme has been renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme)
 - Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDET)
7. During 2016-17, the above functions are dealt with under following Heads:--
 - Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)).
 - Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)
 - National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy(NRRP)

CHAPTER – II

OUTCOME BUDGET FOR 2016-17

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

2. The Scheme-wise details, wherever necessary, of Outcome Budget for 2016-17 are indicated in the attached **Statement**.

Annual Plan (2016-17)
Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2016-17)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Annual Plan for 2016-17	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP))	To increase productivity of the Rainfed/Degraded land through the process of WDC-PMKSY.	1495.00	Completion of 1305 ongoing IWMP projects covering an area of about 6.18 m.ha.	Minimum One year	Achievement may be affected as: (i) Lack of requisite amount of funds. (ii) Delay in release of State Share. (iii) Delay in preparation of DPRs with scientific inputs by the states. (iv) Delay in appointment of evaluating agencies and submission of evaluation reports.
2	EAP-World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project - Neeranchal	To support PMKSY-WDC for improvement in implementation effectiveness	55.00	Finalization of MoU and contracts for various thematic areas like Agriculture, Watershed Management, Capacity Building, Hydrology, Monitoring & Evaluation, Project Management etc.	Minimum one year	First year of the project is for preparatory work. Implementation over five years from 2017-18.
		Total	1550.00			

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2016-17)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17	Quantifiable Deliverables 2016-17	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col.5	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee. The NLRMP is known as DILRMP as it has been included in the Digital India programme. It has become Central Sector Scheme.	150.0	Districts to be covered under DILRMP = 60	Ongoing	During 2015-16, the allocation under the DILRMP is Rs.40.00 crores at RE stage. The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and released of Rs.36.34 crore to the States/UTs. The funds have been provided to UT of Chandigarh also for the first time since inception of NLRMP. The person parcel pixel i.e., Aadhar enabled land records has also been started as the pilot project in Jind District, Haryana.	The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the programme, formats for MIS, State Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan/DPR were prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action.

CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

I. WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India which is under implementation since 2009-10 in all the States except Goa. From 2015-16, the IWMP has become the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY). The initiatives taken by the department to strengthen the implementation of WDC- PMKSY *inter alia* includes quarterly review meetings, regional review meetings, video conference with State officials, field visits by officers, third party concurrent monitoring and evaluation, implementation of project financial management systems (PFMS), use of remote sensing and GIS technology, training of trainers on IWMP-MIS, convergence of agriculture and allied sector schemes with IWMP.

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

(i) At the Central level, a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR has been constituted for administering WDC-PMKSY erstwhile IWMP with members from various line departments of the Central Government, NITI Aayog, technical experts from different scientific institutions, experts in the field of watershed management, voluntary organizations, and State Governments.

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

(iii) At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up in all 29 States.

(iv) A system of Third party concurrent M&E is being put in place in the Department as well as the States. As on 31.12.2015, 22 States have appointed independent agencies that would monitor the implementation of the projects which includes process and input-output monitoring.

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

(vi) A two day National level training programmes on “Use of BHUVAN Geo Portal of IWMP” was organized on 22nd & 23rd April, 2015 at New Delhi in collaboration with NRSC.

(vii) A Coffee table book titled “Changing Rural Lives through Watershed Development-Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)” was released by the Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development on 12th June 2015.

(viii) A one day Training Programme on IWMP BHUVAN Portal (Shristhi & Drishti) in association with NRSC for SLNA Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam & Sikkim was organized on 16.6.2015 at New Delhi.

(ix) One day Training Programme on Process Management Software (PMS) was conducted on 26.6.2015 for the North Region States at New Delhi and for South Region on 29 & 30 June 2015 at NIRD, Hyderabad.

(x) Five Video Conferences with the States were organized.

- (xi) Three day Training Programme on Process Management System (PMS) was conducted on 1.7.2015 to 03.7.2015 at NIRD, Hyderabad. The States of Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Tripura participated in this training programme.
- (xii) Two days Conference of the CEOs of the State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) of the States on implementation of the PMKSY-Watershed Development Component (erstwhile IWMP) was held on 18th & 19th August, 2015 at New Delhi.
- (xiii) Two days Workshop for National Level Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) agencies engaged for monitoring of IWMP, was held on 2nd & 3rd September, 2015 at New Delhi. The officials of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), State level MEL agencies and National level MEL agencies engaged for monitoring of IWMP participated in the Workshop.
- (xiv) One day Training Programme for the National level MEL agencies engaged for monitoring of IWMP in three regions of the country was held on 16.09.2015.
- (xv) Periodical monitoring: The Department monitors the progress of works under watershed projects through the instruments of review meetings, Management Information System (MIS), progress reports, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts, etc.
- (xvi) For evaluation of IWMP projects, specific financial provisions have been made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (revised in 2011) i.e. 1% of total project cost.
- (xvii) At the State-level, the SLNAs have been made responsible for monitoring the State-level Watershed Programme.

II WORLD BANK ASSISTED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT “NEERANCHAL”

A new initiative in the form of a Technical Assistance Programme, assisted by the World Bank, namely, the Neeranchal National Watershed Project is envisaged which will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 2142 crores over a period of six years. The objective of the programme is to support IWMP through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural yields for communities in selected sites and adoption of more effective processes and technologies into the broader IWMP in participating project states.

The project would be implemented through four components:

Component 1. Central Institutional and Capacity Building

Component 2. National Innovation Support

Component 3. IWMP Implementation Support in Participating States

Component 4. Project Management and Coordination

The project will be implemented in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha Rajasthan and Telangana) which together cover approximately 60% of the country's rainfed area.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given its approval to the World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project “Neeranchal” on 07.10.2015. Neeranchal will support Watershed Development component of PMKSY. The 1st meeting of Project Empowered Committee of Neeranchal was held on 22.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, DoLR.

III. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP):

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was administering up to 2007-08 two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR), and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA& ULR). Significant progress has been achieved through these schemes 23 States have started issuing Records of Rights through computer. 24 States have started registration through computer and 10 States have integrated land records with registration. 34 NLRMP cells have been established in 25 State/UTs.

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

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

4. The funding pattern under the programme for non-NE States is 100% for computerization of land records and training & capacity building. For NE States, the funding pattern is 90:10 (Central: State share) for this component. Further, for the survey/resurvey work and modern record room, the funding pattern for non-NE States is 50:50 (Centre:State) and for NE States it is 90 : 10 (Centre : State). For computerization of registration, funding pattern under the scheme is 25:75 (Centre: State). However, UTs are provided 100% Central assistance under all components of the programme.

5. However, during the current financial year the funding pattern has been changed to the extent the scheme has been kept optional for the State Governments and their fund sharing has been made to 50:50 between the Centre and the States (80:20 for the 8 North East and 3 Himalayan States).

6. The Scheme of National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development with an objective to modernize the land records system in the country and to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records digitisation in the country has been rationalised and included into the Digital India Initiatives. Accordingly, the scheme has been re-named as Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP). In order to ensure economics of scale in the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes, the DILRMP has been restructured as Central Sector Scheme, and from financial 2016-17 it would be 100% funded by the Central Government.

7. A major focus of the programme is on citizen services, such as providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes etc. Property owners would get access to their land records, as records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic & automated mutations and single-window service under the programme. Further, the programme will be of immense usefulness to the governments – both Central and State Governments – in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as offering a comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information.

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

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

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

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

12. Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the programme. Further, formats for Management Information System (MIS), Annual Action Plan/Detailed Project Report and State Perspective Plan have also been prepared and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned for monitoring and effective management of the programme. The National Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICS) was entrusted the task for development of requisite software for making the MIS on-line. Accordingly, they have developed the base modules of the MIS for the NLRMP and hosted on the website. The State Governments have started uploading information in MIS. The Department in association with NICS is working on preparation of Generic Software, customizing with the State/UT requirement, for web-based property returns.

13. As the NLRMP is a high-end technology program; training and capacity building on a large scale is required. So, to provide comprehensive training on all the components on the program, the NLRMP Centers/Cells are being established at Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Schools in each State/UT. So far, 35 NLRMP Cells have been sanctioned in various States. The details are at **Annexure-A**. Further, funds are being provided to the Survey Training Institute of Survey of India at Hyderabad for organizing training for the staff of the States/UTs on survey/resurvey using modern equipments.

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

States/UTs-wise National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) centres /cells

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Cell	Place of NLRMP Centres/Cells	Year of Sanction
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	AP Academy of Land Information Management, Hyderabad	2010-11
2	Assam	1	Assam Survey and Settlement Training Centre, Dakhingaon, Guwahati	2009-10
3	Bihar	1	Revenue Training Institute at Bodhgaya, Bihar	2011-12
4	Gujarat	1	Deendayal Institute of Survey & Revenue Administration (DISRS) at Gandhinagar	2010-11
5	Haryana	2	Patwar Training School, Panchkula	2009-10
			HARSAC, Hissar	2012-13
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	Revenue Training Institute, Joginder Nagar, Mandi District	2009-10
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Revenue Training Institute, Gole Gujral, Jammu	2013-14
			Revenue Training Institute, Bemina, Srinagar	2013-14
8	Jharkhand	1	Shri Krishan Institute of Public Administration, Ranchi, Jharkhand	2013-14
9	Kerala	1	Institute of Land & Disaster Management, PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram	2009-10
10	Madhya Pradesh	2	RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration & Management, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	2010-11
			State-level Training Institute at Gwalior	2009-10
11	Maharashtra	2	Land Records Training School, Aurangabad	2010-11
			Land Records office, Mulshi, Pune	2011-12
12	Nagaland	1	Survey Training Institute, Dimapur	2010-11
13	Odisha	1	Orissa Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneswar	2010-11
14	Punjab	1	Patwar Training School, Jalandhar, Punjab	2010-11
15	Rajasthan	2	Revenue Research & Training Institute (RRTI), Ajmer	
			Settlement Training Institute, Jaipur	2010-11
16	Sikkim	1	Land Records office Deorali, Sikkim	2011-12
17	Tamil Nadu	1	Survey Training Institute, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	2011-12
18	Tripura	1	Regional Survey Training Institute, Agartala, Tripura	2011-12
19	Uttar Pradesh	2	Raja Todarmal Survey and Land Records Training Institute, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	
			Lekhpal Training School, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	2010-11
20	West Bengal	2	Analysis Research & Training Institute (ARTI) Salboni and Land Management Training Centre (LMTC) Berhampur	2011-12
21	Delhi	1	Directorate of Training, Shahdara, Delhi	2012-13
22	Lakshdweep	1	Establishment of Training Cell under Administrative Training Institute, Kavaratti	2009-10
23	Puducherry	1	Secretariat Hall, Secretariat, Puducherry	2011-12
24	LBSNAA	1	Centre for Rural Studies (CRS) LBSNAA, Mussoorie	2010-11
25	NIDEM	1	National Institute of Defence Estates Management (NIDEM)	2010-11
26	Goa	1	NLRMP Cell	2014-15
27	Uttarakhand	1	NLRMP Cell	2014-15
28	Arunachal Pradesh	1	NLRMP Cell, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16
Total		35		

CHAPTER – IV PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

I WATERSHED PROGRAMME.

The IWMP, one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India had been under implementation from 2009-10 to 2014-15 in all the States except Goa. **From 2015-16, the IWMP has become the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY).** The primary objectives of Watershed Development Programme are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and ground water table; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods, increasing the household incomes; etc.

2. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlays/targets fixed for 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively.

3. During 2015-16, an allocation (RE) of Rs. 1530.00 crore has been made for the WDC-PMKSY. Under WDC-PMKSY, an amount of Rs. 1483.79 crore has been released to various States upto 31.12.2015. Details of the funds released to various States/UTs during 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are given at **Annexure-III**.

4. An outlay of Rs. 2010.00 crore has been proposed by the Department for WDC-PMKSY (Rs. 1950 Cr.) and for Neeranchal (Rs. 60 Cr.) during 2016-17.

5. The major activities undertaken under IWMP since its inception in 2009-10 *inter alia* include preparation of Detailed Project Reports, community mobilisation, institution and capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons and production system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers.

The main features of IWMP are as below:

(i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP are distributed over three phases. The **Preparatory Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The **Watershed Works Phase** (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The **Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.

(ii) The cost norm for IWMP is Rs. 15,000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 12,000/- per ha for other areas and upto Rs. 15,000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/ degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1 % for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5 % for Institution and Capacity Building.

(iii) **Institutional set up for implementation of WDC-PMKSY (erstwhile IWMP)**

(a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has the necessary institutional mechanism in the form of Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary, DoLR for effective and professional management of watershed projects. This Committee *inter alia* appraises and clears the project proposals of the States. The Steering Committee consists of members from the NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Department of Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) and National Remote Sensing Centre. (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), voluntary organizations and State Governments.

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

(c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/ Zilla Parishad/ District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments.

(d) **Project Level:** Project implementation is supervised by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Projects, 2008 (Revised 2011), Panchayats, Government and Non-Government agencies may function as PIAs. Each PIA is to have a Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

(e) **Village Level:** Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members, half of which are representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/STs, women and landless. One member from WDT is also represented in WC.

(iv) **Criteria for allocation of target area to States under Watershed Programme**

The following criteria are adopted for the allocation of the target area among the States.

a) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.

b) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.

c) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.

d) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.

e) 10% mandatory allocation to North-Eastern States.

(v) **Criteria for prioritization and selection of watershed projects in the State.**

In order to prioritize the selection of the watershed project areas, the States have been asked to adopt the following principles:

S. No.	Criteria
i	Poverty index (% of poor to population)
ii	% of SC/ ST population
iii	Lower wage rate
iv	% of small and marginal farmers
v	Ground water status
vi	Moisture index / DPAP/ DDP Block
vii	Area under rain-fed agriculture
viii	Availability of Drinking water
ix	Extent of Degraded land
x	Productivity potential of the land
xi	Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated
xii	Cluster approach

(vi) **Different Components under Watershed Programme**

Various components have been allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project. It is mandatory to follow these provisions, though some exceptions have been made in the Common Guidelines. The various components are:

Component	Provision (% of total project cost)
- Administrative costs	10
- Monitoring	1
- Evaluation	1
Preparatory phase, including:	
- entry point activities,	4
- institution and capacity building,	5
- Detailed Project Report (DPR).	1
Watershed Works Phase:	
- Watershed development works,	56
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons,	9
- Production system and micro enterprises.	10
Consolidation phase	3
Total	100

(vii) **Release of Central Assistance:**

The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the State Governments to the SLNAs. The release mechanism of Central Assistance under IWMP has been revised in June, 2012. The salient features of the revised release mechanism are as follows:

(a) Central assistance is released in lump-sum to the SLNA through State Government on the basis of annual plan of fund requirement furnished by SLNA.

(b) While estimating the annual fund requirement, the SLNA should clearly indicate batch wise and phase wise physical activities to be undertaken and corresponding financial requirement on quarterly basis.

(c) The funds are ordinarily released in two instalments every year. The first instalment will be equivalent to 60% of the estimated annual fund requirement of SLNA including the unspent balance available with the SLNA as on 1st April of the financial year or fund requirement for six months, whichever is less.

(d) The next instalment in the year will be released after utilization of 60% of the funds of first instalment (including unspent balance) and submission of corresponding physical progress, utilization certificate, Audited Statement of Accounts for the preceeding financial year by the SLNA.

Progress under IWMP

The SLNAs for overseeing the implementation of IWMP have been notified in all the 29 States. A total assistance of Rs. 181.84 crores has been released under Institutional Support to 28 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at the State & District levels from 2009-10 to 2015-16. State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under Institutional Support from 2009-10 to 2015-16 is given at **Annexure-IV**.

Under IWMP, as on 31.12.2015, a total of 8214 projects covering an area of 39.07 m.ha. have been sanctioned in 28 States. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 12496.9 crores has been released to the States as central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10 to 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are given at **Annexure-V** .

**Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2014-15) and Actual Achievement**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.03.2015	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	To increase productivity of the rainfed/degraded land through the process of IWMP	2319.00#	i) Sanction of new watershed projects to cover an area of approx. 5.00 m ha. ii) Preparation of DPRs in 746 IWMP projects. iii) Completion of preparatory phase in 1328 IWMP projects covering an area of 63.55 lakh ha.	Minimum One year	(i) New watershed projects to cover an area of 4.809 m ha. have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 2318.75 Crore released for implementation of Watershed projects. (ii) DPRs prepared for 936 IWMP projects. (iii) Preparatory phase completed in 1562 IWMP projects covering an area of 78.10 lakh ha.	
		Grand Total :	2319.00				

Against the BE of Rs.3500.00 crore, RE of Rs. 2319.00 crore has been provided for IWMP (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP & Professional Support) during 2014-15.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2015-16) and Actual Achievement

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16	Quantifiable Deliverables	Process/ Timeline s	Achievements w.r.t Col (5) as on 31.12.2015	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component) (erstwhile IWMP)	To increase productivity of the rainfed/degraded land through the process of IWMP	1530.00	i) Preparation of DPRs in 735 IWMP projects. ii) Completion of preparatory phase in 746 IWMP projects covering an area of 35.00 lakh ha.	Minimum One year	(i) An amount of Rs. 1483.79 Crore released for implementation of Watershed projects. (ii) DPRs prepared for 301 IWMP projects. (iii) Preparatory phase completed in 340 IWMP projects covering an area of 17.00 lakh ha.	
		Grand Total :	1530.00				

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES
STATE-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS DURING 2015-2016
(As on 31.12.2015)**

(Rs. in crores)

S. NO.	Name of the State	Release of funds under IWMP		
		IWMP	Institutional funds	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	86.73		86.73
2	Bihar	5.00		5.00
3	Chhattisgarh	20.00	1.06	21.06
4	Goa			
5	Gujarat	100.00		100.00
6	Haryana			
7	Himachal Pradesh	20.00		20.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir			
9	Jharkhand	20.00		20.00
10	Karnataka	125.00		125.00
11	Kerala	20.00		20.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	150.00		150.00
13	Maharashtra	250.00		250.00
14	Odisha	67.50	2.86	70.36
15	Punjab	7.95	1.38	9.34
16	Rajasthan	200.00		200.00
17	Tamil Nadu	75.00		75.00
18	Telagana	70.00	0.98	70.98
19	Uttar Pradesh	75.00		75.00
20	Uttarakhand	25.68	0.99	26.67
21	West Bengal	10.00		10.00
	SUB - TOTAL NNE:	1327.86	7.27	1335.14
22	Arunachal Pradesh	18.00		18.00
23	Assam	45.00		45.00
24	Manipur	9.00		9.00
25	Meghalaya	18.00		18.00
26	Mizoram			
27	Nagaland	27.00		27.00
28	Sikkim	6.30		6.30
29	Tripura	13.50		13.50
	SUB - TOTAL NE:	136.80		136.80
	Grand Total : NNE + NE	1464.66	7.27	1471.93
	Funds released under Professional Support and Others			11.85
	Grand Total :			1483.78

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT UNDER

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16
(as on 31.12.2015)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44			0.00	2.99	0.00		6.43
2	Bihar		0.74		0.86		1.33		2.93
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	1.13	3.43	1.06	10.65
4	Goa				0.00				0.00
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.2	1.85	2.77			11.69
6	Haryana		0.85		0.00	1.76			2.61
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.2		0.47	0.08	2.28	1.54		6.57
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29			0.00	1.76	0.00		4.05
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62	0.00	2.23	0.56		7.59
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.30		1.95		9.12
11	Kerala	0.76			0.00	1.56			2.32
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41			0.00	6.58			10.99
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	4.15				13.48
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28		3.61	2.86	12.90
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.74	1.15		1.38	4.85
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	0.72	0.78		7.23
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.30	2.47			8.18
18	Telangana				0.00			0.98	0.98
19	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61		0.00	6.43	5.96		19.28
20	Uttarakhand	1.68			0.51	1.36	1.09	0.99	5.63
21	West Bengal			2.15	0.00	0.20	1.54		3.89
	North Eastern States				0.00				0.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54			0.49				2.03
23	Assam	3.71			0.00	1.52			5.23
24	Manipur		0.9	1.47	0.31				2.67
25	Meghalaya	1.31			0.49	0.41	0.52		2.73
26	Mizoram	1.3			0.33	0.87	1.15		3.64
27	Nagaland	1.65	1.3	1.26	1.75	1.49	1.72		9.17
28	Sikkim	1.14			0.62				1.76
29	Tripura	1.14			1.24		0.87		3.24
	Grand total	61.37	5.4	17.18	24.90	39.68	26.04	7.27	181.84

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in crore) released from 2009-10 to 2015-16 (31.12.2015)

S. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16	Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	13.0	97	0.4	64.3	102	0.4	93.0	56	0.2	76.5	56	0.2	107.7	59	0.2	163.8	86.7	432	1.8	605.0
2	Bihar							40	0.2	3.0	24	0.1	12.2	26	0.1	15.4	33	0.2	21.5	5.0	123	0.6	57.1
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.2	13.7	71	0.3	50.4	69	0.3	62.4	27	0.1	0.0	29	0.2	26.0	26	0.1	10.0	20.0	263	1.2	182.4
4	Goa#																					0.0	0.0
5	Gujarat	151	0.7	50.2	141	0.7	161.7	138	0.7	160.7	59	0.3	329.2	60	0.3	60.0	61	0.3	72.3	100.0	610	3.1	934.3
6	Haryana							47	0.2	11.6	13	0.1	5.2	15	0.1	14.2	13	0.1	27.0		88	0.4	58.0
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.2	16.5	44	0.2	57.8	30	0.1	48.9	21	0.1	8.0	15	0.1	46.1	17	0.1		20.0	163	0.8	197.3
8	J & K							41	0.2	0.0	43	0.2	38.3	46	0.2	0.0	29	0.1	51.4		159	0.7	89.7
9	Jharkhand	20	0.1	7.6	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	30	0.2	48.2	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1		20.0	171	0.9	145.0
10	Karnataka	119	0.5	81.0	127	0.5	71.0	116	0.5	127.4	68	0.3	334.6	63	0.3	586.1	78	0.3	125.4	125.0	571	2.6	1450.5
11	Kerala				26	0.1	11.0	15	0.1	10.8	20	0.1	4.8	10	0.1	0.0	12	0.1	15.2	20.0	83	0.4	61.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.7	43.5	99	0.5	113.3	111	0.6	108.6	37	0.2	128.3	73	0.4	135.6	81	0.5	304.0	150.0	517	2.9	983.2
13	Maharashtra	243	1.0	67.8	370	1.6	208.1	215	0.9	378.7	120	0.5	501.6	116	0.5	180.4	122	0.5	197.9	250.0	1186	5.1	1784.5
14	Odisha	65	0.3	21.8	62	0.4	73.5	68	0.4	77.5	39	0.2	89.7	38	0.2	136.9	38	0.2	248.8	67.5	310	1.7	715.7
15	Punjab	6	0.0	2.3	13	0.1	3.5	14	0.1	8.4	12	0.0	14.9	14	0.1	15.4	8	0.0		8.0	67	0.3	52.5
16	Rajasthan	162	0.9	69.9	213	1.3	257.5	229	1.3	318.3	145	0.8	424.5	135	0.7	0.0	141	0.7	403.1	200.0	1025	5.8	1673.3
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.3	16.2	62	0.3	60.2	56	0.3	17.6	32	0.2	227.8	39	0.2	168.6	31	0.2	124.0	75.0	270	1.4	689.2
18	Telangana	48	0.2	17.7	74	0.3	55.5	71	0.3	67.9	46	0.2	48.7	41	0.2	75.6	50	0.2	124.0	70.0	330	1.4	459.4
19	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.4	22.7	183	0.9	132.1	174	0.9	164.5	64	0.3	128.4	67	0.3	88.1	58	0.3	75.4	75.0	612	3.0	686.2
20	Uttarakhand*				39	0.2	16.0	18	0.1	2.3	8	0.0	4.2			0.0	0	0.0	49.8	25.7	65	0.3	98.0
21	West Bengal							77	0.3	16.1	42	0.2	40.3	44	0.2	0.0		0.0	25.9	10.0	163	0.7	92.2
	N E States																						
22	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.1	5.5	32	0.1	20.1	41	0.1	22.1	28	0.1	16.0	26	0.1	110.8	16	0.1		18.0	156	0.5	192.4
23	Assam	57	0.2	32.5	86	0.4	40.8	83	0.4	37.5	54	0.2	43.0	45	0.2	116.6	47	0.2	7.0	45.0	372	1.6	322.4
24	Manipur				27	0.1	10.4	33	0.2	15.3	15	0.1	33.8	13	0.1	30.3	14	0.1	11.1	9.0	102	0.5	109.8
25	Meghalaya	18	0.0	2.4	29	0.1	9.9	14	0.0	12.9	12	0.0	37.4	11	0.0	28.1	12	0.0	37.2	18.0	96	0.2	145.8
26	Mizoram	16	0.1	5.1	16	0.1	17.1	17	0.1	5.8	15	0.1	16.4	14	0.1	69.2	11	0.1	75.8		89	0.4	189.5
27	Nagaland	22	0.1	8.6	19	0.1	26.7	20	0.1	59.4	17	0.1	76.4	20	0.1	74.7	13	0.1	95.1	27.0	111	0.5	367.9
28	Sikkim	3	0.0	1.2	3	0.0	3.9	3	0.0	1.2	2	0.0	8.2			0.0	4	0.0		6.3	15	0.1	20.7
29	Tripura	10	0.0	2.5	10	0.0	8.2	11	0.0	18.2	17	0.0	24.0	8	0.0	47.8	9	0.0	19.0	13.5	65	0.2	133.2
	Grand Total	1324	6.3	501.5	1865	8.8	1496.8	1898	9.1	1865.9	1066	5.0	2720.5	1051	5.0	2162.8	1010	4.8	2284.6	1464.7	8214	39.1	12496.9

No proposal received from State.

* No New Projects sanctioned during 2015-16.

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

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

2. Upto 2007-08, 583 districts in the country were covered under the programme. Also funds were provided to the States/UTs for setting up data centres at tehsils/taluk, sub-division and districts. Since inception of the scheme, the Ministry released Rs.586.61 crore as on 31.03.2008. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs.536.41 crore which is approximately 91.44% of the total funds released.

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

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

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

2. Funds were provided under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. As on 31.3.2008, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore were released to the States/UTs as Central Share. The utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 439.24 crore which is about 92.40% of the total funds released.

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

IV. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

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

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

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

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

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

Achievement/Outputs during 2014-15 and 2015-16:

6. The position regarding achievements/outputs with reference to outlay/target fixed for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are at **Annexures VI and VII**.

7. During 2014-15, the allocation under the NLRMP was Rs.181 crore (RE). The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and released Rs.180.79 crore to the State for covering 45 districts and creation of 2 NLRMP Centre/Cell in the Revenue/Survey Training Institute .

8. During the financial year 2015-16, funds to the tune of Rs.35.54 crore have been released to the State/UTs. The details of State-wise funds released under the programme are given in **Annexure- VIII**.

9. Keeping in view the nature of the activities undertaken under the scheme, earmarking budget exclusively for women has not been possible. However, provision for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan has been made under the programme during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

10. An outlay of Rs.40.00 crore (RE) was approved for 2015-16 for the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) which includes 10% for Tribal Sub Plan and 16.2% for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2014-15)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15	Quantifiable Deliverables Physical Outputs	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements with reference to Col. 5 (As on 31.03.2015)	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, as is the case with Australia, New Zealand, the UK, etc., and also developing countries like Kenya, Thailand, etc. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	250.00	Districts to be covered = 60 Training Mandays = 5000	Ongoing	During the financial year 2014-15, funds to the tune of Rs.180.79 crore have been released to the States/UTs for covering 95 districts and creation of 2 NLRMP Cell in the Administrative/Revenue/ Survey Training Institutes of the States) under the programme. Training mandays of 6500 had been achieved.	

**Department of Land Resources
Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16	Quantifiable Deliverables 2015-16	Processes/ Timelines	Achievements w.r.t. Col.5	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updation and maintenance of land records and the validation of titles, but as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive data base for development planning as well as regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information while providing citizen services based on land records data. The long term goal is to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee, as is the case with Australia, New Zealand, the UK, etc., and also developing countries like Kenya, Thailand, etc. This will facilitate security of property rights and credit and economic operations based on land, and generate efficiencies in the overall functioning of the economy.	97.77 (RE 40.00)	60 Districts are to be covered under NLRMP Training mandays = 5000	Ongoing	During 2015-16, the revised allocation under the NLRMP was Rs.40.00 crores. The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, considered proposals received from the States/UTs and released of Rs.35.54 crore to the States/UTs for implementation of DILRMP and to its Centres/Cells in the Revenue/Survey Training Institutes for continuous training of the staff/officers involved in implementation of the programme. A Cell has been constituted at Arunachal Pradesh during the year.	The Guidelines and Technical Manuals for implementation of the programme, formats for MIS, State Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan/DPR were prepared and circulated to the States/UTs and other agencies concerned for necessary action.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP 2008-09 to 2015-16
(As on 31.12.2015)

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year																Total		Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Funds released	Districts covered		
		Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60	5			117.64		900.00	1	1131.20					7			5505.44	13	18.75	5486.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh					48.60	1							1011.48	2	147.34		1207.42	3	0.00	1207.42
3	Assam***			1806.12	20	329.63	7					1.81						2137.56	27	46.68	2090.88
4	Bihar	748.48	2	720.80	3	744.43	5	1623.23	11	1606.67	6	2327.82	11				7771.42	38	5766.85	2004.57	
5	Chhattisgarh			553.86	2	414.71	3	1500.00	8	877.00							3345.57	13	905.00	2440.57	
6	Gujarat	715.45	3			5527.24	12			214.07	7	1511.00	4	1641.99 0	4	2700.00	12309.7 5	30	8216.66	4093.09	
7	Goa													398.55	2		398.55	2	0.00	398.55	
8	Haryana	285.06	2	1374.94	8	2101.48	11			124.95		30.00		99.20		80.00	4095.63	21	2489.00	1606.63	
9	Himachal Pradesh	488.95	3	326.82				500.00	4	1004.80		10.78		1949.10	5	50.00	4330.45	12	1938.24	2392.21	
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	65.63	2			235.20			7	589.05		333.88	3				988.56	12	633.50	355.06	
11	Jharkhand					162.25	4	2227.66	16			117.64					2507.55	20	1172.28	1335.27	
12	Karnataka									2451.20	6						2451.20	6	65.81	2385.39	
13	Kerala			700.79	3			225.45	4			632.00	4				1558.24	11	1172.80	385.44	
14	Madhya Pradesh	1266.33	5	4168.04	15	3031.83		1602.59	7	33.85		47.00		4.86		4.00	10158.5 0	27	8576.96	1581.54	
15	Maharashtra	3693.01	6	788.78		117.64	10	117.00		0.72		1819.01	18				6536.16	34	1673.67	4862.48	
16	Manipur	168.53	4														168.53	4	0.00	168.53	
17	Meghalaya	431.43	3	192.32	2												623.75	5	78.07	545.68	
18	Mizoram					323.72	1	265.24	1	177.81	1	661.31		90.00		45.88	1563.96	3	1518.08	45.88	
19	Nagaland	58.97	2			181.63	2	574.54	2			612.49	3				1427.62	9	1277.62	150.00	
20	Odisha	924.27	4	1467.22	3	147.05				41.87	8	7047.62	15				9628.04	30	6323.83	3304.21	
21	Punjab	814.17	2			585.61	3			40.28		39.20		1317.00			2796.26	5	1050.09	1746.17	
22	Rajasthan			3901.94	4	235.27						4137.34	7				8274.55	11	928.12	7346.43	
23	Sikkim	9.36	3			65.70	1	156.84				594.29		116.00			942.19	4	197.15	745.04	
24	Tamil Nadu							281.14	2			1101.46	30	1502.00	2	277.13	3161.73	34	1427.94	1733.79	
25	Telangana													8385.21	10		8385.21	10	0.00	8385.21	
26	Tripura	271.68	4			385.65		117.63		820.39	3	57.28		581.73			2234.36	7	1223.74	1010.62	
27	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	5	70.86		435.13	3				18						1852.49	26	538.35	1314.14	
28	Uttarakhand													762.17	13		762.17	13	0.00	762.17	
29	West Bengal	3991.55	10	3264.54	9			235.28		39.20							7530.57	19	4679.10	2851.47	
30	A & N Islands	25.71	1	28.39		12.15		6.00									72.25	1	53.49	18.76	
31	Chandigarh																0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
32	D & N Haveli*	24.29	1	33.68		33.68				4.39		3.42					65.78	1	24.29	41.49	
33	Delhi									132.07	1						132.07	1	0.00	132.07	
34	Daman & Diu			103.72	2												103.72	2	68.60	35.12	
35	Lakshdweep			4.21	1	162.20											166.41	1	166.41	0.00	
36	Puducherry	190.00	2	36.93				117.64									344.57	2	9.63	334.94	
37	Misc.*					80.00		155.00		195.60		222.69		220.14		330.00	1203.43		285.58	917.85	
	Total All States/UTs	18875.96	69	19543.96	72	15478.43	63	10605.24	63	9485.12	50	21308.03	92	18079.43	45	3634.35	116741.64	457	52526.28	64215.36	

* Revaluated

** Surrender

*** committed - The amount will be paid after acquisition of work. Provisionally utilize Rs.32 lakh

Technology Development, Extension and Training (TDET)

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

2. The main objectives of the scheme include:

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

3. The highlights of this scheme are: -

(a) The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, state agricultural universities, district rural development agencies and Government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. Successful implementation of the scheme is expected to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.

(b) Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wastelands owned by Government, public sector undertakings, universities, panchayats, etc. In case projects include the development of wastelands of private farmers and corporate bodies, the project cost is to be shared 60:40 between Government and beneficiaries. However in case of the land belonging to small and marginal farmers, the beneficiary share will be 10% and 5% respectively.

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

4. Till February 2016, Rs. 1.42 Cr. has been released for implementation of new and ongoing TDET projects.

5. Important activities under models in different agro-climatic zones of the country, test effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils, promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands, composite technologies for water harvesting, treatment taken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry of degraded lands through bio-fertilizers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides) food stock modes techniques etc.

6. During the last financial year Rs. 1.16 crores was released under TDET for implementation of ongoing projects. TDET has been merged with professional support head from the year 2007-08 and no separate budget allocation is made for this. Expenditure under TDET scheme during the last five years and in the current year is as under:-

Year	Actual expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	9.95
2011-12	9.59
2012-13	1.60
2013-14	3.09
2014-15	1.16
2015-16	1.42 (Feb.2016)

Information on outlays and outcomes/target and achievement for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in **Annexures IX and X**.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION AND TRAINING SCHEME

Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2014-15

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Re-remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TDET	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development. 2. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects. 3. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale. 	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs. 16.50 crore	<p>Under TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed Development. 2.The objective methodology content and technical input of each project are different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not possible. 	Rs. 1.16 crore was released for ongoing projects.	

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION& TRAINING (TDET) SCHEME
Statement of outlays & outcomes/targets and achievements for 2015-16

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements w.r.t. Col.(5)	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TDET	<p>1. Development of data base on various aspects of wasteland development.</p> <p>2. Standardization and validation of appropriate and proven technologies for development of various categories of wasteland through pilot projects.</p> <p>3. Documentation and dissemination of successful and proven technologies for wastelands development on a wider scale.</p>	TDET merged under the professional support head with an overall outlay of Rs.26.00 cr.	<p>Under TDET quantification of deliverables is not possible because of following reasons:</p> <p>1.Pilot project sanctioned under the scheme are basically action research project for demonstration and suitable technology for watershed Development.</p> <p>2.The objective methodology content and technical input of each project are different for different projects and hence quantifying gross deliverables under the scheme is not Possible.</p>	Rs. 1.42 crore has been released in the year 2015-16 for new and ongoing projects. (till Feb., 2016)	

CHAPTER - V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

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

1. The position regarding scheme-wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) and Budget Estimates for 2016-17 is indicated in **Statement – I**.
2. The summary of the Detailed Demands for Grants indicating scheme-wise and major head-wise details of the provision made for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is indicated in **Statement – II**.
3. Scheme-wise Utilization Certificates pending with the States as on 31.12.2015 is indicated in **Statement – III**.
4. Scheme wise unspent balance of funds with States as on 31.12.2015 is indicated in **Statement – IV**.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2014-15	Revised Estimates 2014-15	Actual Exp. 2014-15	Budget Estimates 2015-16	Revised Estimates 2015-16	Release 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015)	Proposed Budget for 2016-17
1.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component) erstwhile IWMP	3444.00	2316.61	2316.41	1530.00	1530.00	1483.79	1495.00
2.	Externally Aided Projects "Neeranchal"	56.00	2.39	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
3.	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) (erstwhile NLRMP)	250.00	181.00	179.29	97.77	40.00	35.54	150.00
	Total Plan	3750.00	2500.00	2498.04	1627.77	1570.00	1519.33	1700.00
1	<u>Non-Plan</u> Sectt. Economic Services	9.13	8.95	8.37	9.73	8.32	6.59	9.36
	Grant Total (Plan and Non-Plan)	3759.13	2508.95	2506.41	1637.50	1578.32	1525.92	1709.36

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Demand for Grants

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Major Head	Budget Estimates 2015-16	Revised Estimates 2015-16	Budget for 2016-17
1.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component)				
	(a) Programme component	2501	30.00	30.00	23.25
		3601	1350.00	1350.00	1321.75
	(b) Externally Aided Project - Neeranchal	2501	0.00	0.00	10.00
		3601	0.00	0.00	45.00
	TOTAL (PMKSY)		1380.00	1380.00	1400.00
2.	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme(DILRMP) (erstwhile NLRMP)	2506	20.00	5.42	25.00
		3601	65.49	30.57	105.00
		3602	5.00	0.01	5.00
	TOTAL (DILRMP)		90.49	36.00	135.00
3.	Lumpsum Provision for the N.E Region and Sikkim				
	1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component) erstwhile IWMP	2552	150.00	150.00	150.00
	2. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme(DILRMP) (erstwhile NLRMP)	2552	7.28	4.00	15.00
	TOTAL : NE Region		157.28	154.00	165.00
	TOTAL PLAN :		1627.77	1570.00	1700.00
1.	NON-PLAN Sectt.-Economic Services	3451	9.73	8.32	9.36
	GRAND TOTAL – PLAN & NON PLAN		1637.50	1578.32	1709.36

**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF GRANTS/LOANS
RELEASED UPTO 31th December, 2015**

Department of Land Resources

(Rs. in Crore)

TYPE OF GRANATEE/LOANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF UCs OUTSTANDING	TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED
I. Programmes funded by Department of Land Resources		
1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development Component) erstwhile IWMP	0	0
2. Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	4	18.82
3. Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR)	4	1.92
4. National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP)	11	641.35
5. Technology Development, Extension and Training (TDET)	17	8.11
Grand Total:	36	670.20

Statement-IV

**Programme-wise and State-wise unspent balance of funds as on (31.12.2015)
Department of Land Resources**

(Rupees in crore)

S. No.	STATE	IWMP	CLR	SRA & ULR	NLRMP
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.55	0.00	0.00	5486.69
2	Arunchal Prd.	1.85	0.00	0.00	1207.42
3	Assam	35.85	0.00	5.31	2090.88
4	Bihar	4.60	0.00	0.00	2004.57
5	Chhattisgarh	11.94	0.00	1.32	2440.57
6	Gujarat	78.04	0.00	0.00	4093.09
7	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	398.55
8	Haryana	17.51	0.00	0.00	1606.63
9	Himachal Pradesh	40.95	0.00	0.00	2392.21
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49.28	15.42	0.99	355.06
11	Jharkhand	13.33	0.00	0.00	1335.27
12	Karnataka	16.31	0.00	15.09	2385.39
13	Kerala	7.85	0.00	0.00	385.44
14	Madhya Pradesh	321.54	0.00	0.00	1581.54
15	Maharashtra	152.59	0.00	0.00	4862.48
16	Manipur	20.15	1.99	0.60	168.53
17	Meghalaya	5.09	0.00	0.00	545.68
18	Mizoram	20.3	0.00	0.00	45.88
19	Nagaland	0.45	0.00	0.00	150.00
20	Odisha	94.43	0.00	0.00	3304.21
21	Punjab	3.07	0.00	0.00	1746.17
22	Rajasthan	338.52	0.00	5.27	7346.43
23	Sikkim	1.71	0.00	0.00	745.04
24	Tamil Nadu	105.99	0.00	0.00	1733.79
25	Telangana	9.71	0.00	0.00	8385.21
26	Tripura	21.62	0.00	0.00	1010.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	173.24	0.00	0.00	1314.14
28	Uttarakhand	43.65	0.00	0.00	762.17
29	West Bengal	24.97	0.00	0.00	2851.47
30	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.15	18.76
31	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0.06	41.49
33	Delhi	0	0.97	0.18	132.07
34	Daman & Diu	0	0.43	0.00	35.12
35	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	334.94
37	Misc.(NIC, LBSNAA)				917.85
	Total	1685.09	18.82	28.97	64215.36

CHAPTER - VI

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

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