

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**

**(2024-2025)**

**6**

**EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2025-26)**

**SIXTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**(2025-26)**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.03.2025**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.03.2025**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

***March, 2025/Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)***

CRD No. 197

*Price: Rs*

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Seventeenth Edition) and Printed by \_\_\_\_\_.

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
PANCHAYATI RAJ (2024-2025)**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- Chairperson**

***Lok Sabha Members***

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3. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
4. Shri Raju Bista
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
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- |                        |   |                      |
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| 2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa | - | Director             |
| 3. Shri L. Singson     | - | Deputy Secretary     |
| 4. Shri Atul Singh     | - | Committee Officer    |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (2024-2025) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

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

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2025.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.

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

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

**NEW DELHI**  
**10 March, 2025**  
**19 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**

**SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA**  
**Chairperson**  
**Standing Committee on Rural Development and**  
**Panchayati Raj**

**REPORT**  
**PART I**  
**NARRATION ANALYSIS**

**Chapter I**

**(a) Introductory**

Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is primarily entrusted with the mandatory task of examination of Demands for Grants for each financial year sought by the Ministry/Department under its purview while also scrutinizing the schemes under the administrative control of the concerned Ministry/Department. The present Report is on the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) for the ensuing financial year 2025-26 under Rule 331E(1)(a) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**(b) Role of Department of Land Resources**

The main objective of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), are: (i) to increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land to the process of integrated watershed management, (ii) to support States/ UTs for implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive land governance system known as Integrated Land Information Management System and (iii) to administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Right to Fair Land Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), the Registration Act, 1908 etc. At present, the Department of Land Resources is implementing following two Schemes/ Programs:

- (i) Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)**
- (ii) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)**

**The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department Of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) for the financial year (2025-26) were laid in Lok Sabha on 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2025. The Budget Estimate of the Department of Land Resources for the year 2025-26 is Rs 2651.00 crore which includes the total Scheme component of Rs. 2625.00 crore and a Non-Scheme component of Rs. 26.00 crore. It may be observed that the Scheme component of the Financial Year**

**(FY) 2025-26 at the BE stage has been reduced by Rs.17.00 crore over the previous year BE of 2024-25. The allocation at the Budget Estimates (BE) stage for FY 2024-25 was Rs. 2642.00 crore which was further reduced to Rs. 1941.00 crore at the RE stage.**

**The Committee have examined, in-depth, the Demands for Grants of the Department Of Land Resources for the financial year 2025-26 and the same is deliberated in succeeding Chapters of the Report. The Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been given at the end of the Report. The Committee expect the Department/ Ministry to take all necessary steps for proper and timely utilization of funds ensuring completion of the various schemes and projects in a time bound manner. The Committee stresses upon for progress and timely utilization of funds ensuring implementation of it and projects in a time bound manner. The Committee expect the Department of Land Resources to take Committee's observations / recommendations positively and act on them expeditiously and furnish Action Taken Replies in respect of the Observations/Recommendations made in the Report within three months from the date of presentation of this Report.**

## CHAPTER II

### Examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26)

(a) Overall Fund Allocation

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Schemes / Programmes	Budget Estimate 2024-25	Revised Estimate 2024-25	Budget Estimate 2025-26
<b>Schemes / Programmes</b>			
<b>1. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC PMKSY)</b>			
(i) Lumpsum Provision for the N.E. Region and Sikkim under WDC PMKSY	250.01	180.01	215.01
(ii) Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC PMKSY)	55.21	48.20	50.77
	2121.78	1522.03	2173.05
	54.00	38.13	47.37
(iii) WDC PMKSY - Rejuvenating Watershed for Agriculture Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)-Externally Aided Project	20.00	11.63	18.80
Sub-total (a)=	<b>2501.00</b>	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>2505.00</b>
<b>2. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)</b>			
(i) Lumpsum Provision for the N.E. Region and Sikkim under DILRMP	14.10	14.10	12.00
(ii) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	126.90	126.90	108.00
<b>Total(2) =</b>	<b>141.00</b>	<b>141.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>Total-Schemes (1+2):</b>	<b>2642.00</b>	<b>1941.00</b>	<b>2625.00</b>
<b>3. Non-Scheme</b>			
Secretariat – Economic Services	Revenue	24.23	23.99
	Capital	1.01	1.01
<b>Total (3)=</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (1+2+3)=</b>	<b>2667.24</b>	<b>1966.00</b>	<b>2651.00</b>

From the above table, it may be seen that the budget allocation of the Department of Land Resources (Demand No. 88) for the year 2025-26 is Rs 2651.00 crore which

includes the total Scheme component of Rs.2625.00 crore and a Non-Scheme component of Rs. 26.00crore. It may be observed that the Scheme component of the Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 at the BE stage has been reduced by Rs. 17.00 crore over the previous year BE of 2024-25. The allocation at the Budget Estimates (BE) stage for FY 2024-25 was Rs. 2642.00crore which was further reduced to Rs. 1941.00crore at the RE stage.

**(b) Outlays vis-a-vis Expenditure**

Statement showing percentage increase in various schemes/programmes during last 3 years are as under:-

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme/programme	2023-24		2024-25		2023-24	2024-25	
		BE	% Increase	BE	% Increase	RE	BE	BE % Increase
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Component)	2200.00	--	2501.00	(+)13.7%	1800.00	2505.00	(+)0.16%
2	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	195.75	--	141.00	(-)27.97%	141.00	120.00	(-)14.89%
	<b>TOTAL PLAN</b>	<b>2395.75</b>		<b>2642.00</b>		<b>1941.00</b>	<b>2625.00</b>	

2.2 From the above table it may be seen that there has been no increase in the allocation at BE stage to Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Component) as compared to previous year BE whereas for Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) the allocation at BE stage has been reduced by 14.89%. It is also evident that for 2024-25, Budgetary allocation for PMKSY-WDC was reduced by 27.59% at RE stage while allocation for DILRMP was kept unchanged.

2.3 On being asked about the reasons for almost similar allocation in BE during 2025-26 as compared to previous year BE of 2024-25, reduction of funds at RE stage and still seeking higher funds in BE for 2025-26 for WDC-PMKSY, the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in their written reply stated as under:-

"The continuation of 'WDC-PMKSY 2.0' was approved by the Government on 15th December 2021 with a Central Share allocation of Rs 8134 crore for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Projects under 'WDC-PMKSY 2.0' have been sanctioned to States/UTs in the last quarter of FY 2021-22.

During 2022-23, States/UTs were supposed to undertake measures to strengthen their institutions for implementation of project works. Moreover, Government has made PFMS mandatory for releasing/utilizing funds under the scheme which necessitated PFMS infrastructure to be revamped at the Department level and at States/UTs level based on the new and evolving guidelines of Ministry of Finance. Experiences show that this exercise caused delays in release of funds at the Central level and expenditure at the States/UTs level. Ministry of Finance's OM dated 31.03.2021 further stipulated that Central grants would be released in four equal tranches of 25% each, and release of the next tranche would require States/UTs to utilize at least 75% of the previous tranche. As mentioned above, the Department made releases in last quarter of FY 2021-22 only, and as the scheme was in its preliminary stage, States/UTs faced challenges in claiming the Central grant. Many States/UTs could receive the Central share released in FY 2021-22 along with matching States' share in mid 2022-23 as well. Further, at least a time period of 4-6 months is required for preparation of quality DPRs which is prerequisite for starting of field works and reaching the stage of Natural Resources Management (NRM) work phase. It is relevant to mention that major resource requirement is in the work phase. Now, most of the States/UTs have reached to the stage of NRM, therefore, it is expected that pace of physical and financial achievement would get momentum in near future.

As per the new Scheme Guidelines, the project period stands at 3-5 years and accordingly, the allocation of Central grants was made maximum for 5 years. The year-wise allocation in percentage terms stood 25% for initial three years, 15% for fourth year, and remaining 10% for the last year. As per the Cabinet Note of the Scheme, outlay of Central share for WDC-PMKSY for the period of 15th Finance Commission (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26) for FY 2024-25 has been kept at Rs 1500.00 crore. Therefore, the proposed fund requirement for FY 2024-25 is consistent with the Cabinet Note and Scheme Guidelines.

The FY 2024-25 will be the 3rd/ 4th year of the project implementation under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 and implementation of scheme by States/UTs would be in a full swing. This will augment the expenditure under the scheme at desirable pace, thereby, facilitating effective utilization of allocated funds for the FY 2024-25. However, it is pertinent to mention that BE and RE in a financial year are firmed up as part of the overall budgetary exercise. Status of utilization of amount of BE 2024-25 as on date is Rs.913.68 crore, Further, Department issued mother sanctions amounting to Rs. 411.60 crore under SNA SPARSH for 17 States during CFY."

2.4 With regard to the reduction of Rs. 21.00 crore (-14.89%) in 2025-26 in the fund allocated to DILRMP at BE stage of 2024-25 as compared to previous year, the DoLR in their written reply stated that:

"An outlay of Rs.875 crore has been approved for the FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 by the Ministry of Finance based on recommendations of EFC dated 10.08.2021. An amount of Rs. 723 crore has been released from 2021-22

to 2024-25 (till date) and Rs. 32 crore will be released by March 2025. Accordingly, Rs.120.00 crore (residual amount) was proposed for the year 2025-26. However, DoLR would review the fund requirement position during 2025-26 and if need be, a proposal would be sent to Ministry of Finance for providing additional fund to complete DILRMP by 2025-26."

## CHAPTER III

### Scheme-wise Analysis

#### **A. Watershed Development Component-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)**

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) in 2015-16. WDC-PMKSY is for development of rainfed and degraded areas. The activities being undertaken *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, spring shed development, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons, etc.

##### **(a) Physical Progress**

3.2 **WDC-PMKSY 1.0:** 6382 projects covering an area of 29.57 million hectares were funded by DoLR in 27 States (except Goa) including J & K. Keeping focus on completion of all ongoing projects, no new projects were sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 since 2015-16. The extended life-span of WDC-PMKSY 1.0 was closed by 31st March, 2022. Out of 6382 projects being funded by DoLR, 6376 (99.91%) have been reported completed, balance 6 projects have got stuck up due to some legal/administrative technicalities at State level.

3.3 As per the information compiled from States, between 2015-16 to 2021-22, 6.56 lakh water harvesting structures were created / rejuvenated. An additional area of 14.54 lakh ha has been brought under protective irrigation. The number of farmers benefitted is 31.93 lakh during the said period. In addition to this, during 2018-19 and 2021-22, 1.63 lakh ha have been brought under plantation (Afforestation/ Horticulture), 3.36 lakh ha of cultivable wastelands have been treated and 388.66 lakh man-days have been generated under WDC-PMKSY 1.0.

3.4 Further, End-line evaluation reports of the completed projects *inter alia* reveal that there are significant improvements due to watershed interventions within the project areas, as detailed below:

- Increase in water table upto 0.2 m to 3 m
- Increase in cultivated area upto 30%
- Increase in crop intensity upto 18.30%
- Increase in milk production upto 40%
- Increase in average annual income upto 70.13%

3.5 According to the Department, 99.91% projects under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 have been completed, when asked about the reasons for remaining 6 projects being stuck, the Department in their written reply stated as under:

"All targets set against the programme have fully been achieved. As informed by States, due to project area falling under Command Area, rapid urbanization and industrialization, these 6 projects sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 got stuck up."

3.6 Giving details about key learnings from WDC-PMKSY 1.0 and changes made in the frame work of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 on the basis of experience gained, the DoLR in their written reply stated that:

"M/s KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd., on behalf of the NITI Aayog, evaluated the Scheme on REESI parameters and found the scheme suitable for continuation. However, the study observed that the scheme was facing challenges of 'Sustainability'. Keeping the observations of Ms KPMG and issues of climate change in view, the Department employed National Rainfed Area Authority for formulation of new Guidelines for upcoming WDC-PMKSY 2.0.

WDC-PMKSY 2.0 is being implemented according to the Guidelines for New Generation Watershed Projects. The main features and the major improvements envisaged in the new guidelines *inter alia* include the following:

- The revised cost norm of Rs. 28,000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 22,000/- per ha for other areas and up to Rs. 28,000 per ha for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts.
- DPR of projects to be based on actual requirement. Per unit cost as proposed from Centre, and over & above cost to be met by States through convergence or from their own budget.
- Geo-tagging of all planned activities before implementation, outcome and impact-oriented and user-focused monitoring (before & after).
- Project period reduced from 4-7 years to 3-5 years.
- Introduction of Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO) right from planning stage of the project.
- Transition from predominantly mechanical/engineering treatments to more of biological measures.
- Landscape ecosystem regeneration approach- GHG reduction, surface and sub surface carbon sequestration – working towards commitment linked to UNFCCC, UNCCD, SDG, NDC etc.
- Diversification of watershed economy by adopting integrated farming system with horticulture afforestation fisheries animal husbandry etc.
- Spring-shed development introduced as new activity in watershed projects.

- Introduced building Land Resource Inventory for at least 10% of the sanctioned projects.
- Focused efforts on climate change issues.
- Participatory Water Budgets - to be carried out one each in pre and post rainy season.
- Thrust on plantation and horticulture activities- advisory issued to all the States/UTs for taking up plantation and horticulture on up to 20% of the watershed project areas.
- Promoting cultivars tolerant of multiple climate stresses.

**3.7 WDC-PMKSY 2.0:** Government approved the continuation of WDC-PMKSY on 15 December 2021 as “WDC-PMKSY 2.0” with Central Share of Rs. 8134 crore for development of rainfed and degraded lands for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The target area of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 (4.95 million ha; corresponding to the Central Share of Rs. 8134 crore) was allocated to States/UTs keeping in view the Composite Index criteria of National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) published in their report titled “Prioritization of Districts for Development Planning in India” (2020) and other criteria as per Guidelines with the approval of Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development. The Steering Committee appraised and sanctioned 1150 projects to 28 States and UTs (J&K and Ladakh) for approx. 5.55 mha. As on 31.12.2024, Rs. 4584.30 crore of Central funds have been released to States/UTs under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 by DoLR. The funding pattern between the Centre and States is 60:40, however for the North Eastern Region States & the Hilly States, it is 90:10, whereas for UT of J&K and Ladakh it is 100% Central share.

**Physical Progress under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 and WDC-PMKSY 2.0**

Indicators/ Parameters	WDC-PMKSY 1.0	WDC-PMKSY 2.0		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr)
No. of Water Harvesting Structures created / renovated	17,993	38,061	66,948	10,181
Additional area brought under protective irrigation (ha)	53,107	44,366	1,02,293	22,688.90
No. of farmers benefited	2,01,084	3,40,947	3,65,119	2,80,607
Area brought under plantation [Afforestation / Horticulture etc.] (in	0.142	0.45	0.39	0.081

Lakh ha)				
No. of man days generated (in Lakh man days)	39.83	64.82	62.48	34.23

3.8 Looking at the positive outcome of the WDC-PMKSY 1.0 there should have been more demand for coverage under WDC-PMKSY 2.0. In this regard, the DoLR was asked to brief about the responses of the States regarding coverage under the scheme and in their written reply they stated as under:

"The extended project period of WDC-PMKSY 1.0 (erstwhile IWMP) was over on 31.03.2022, however, no central funds were released to States /UTs during 2021-22. On the recommendation of SGoS, DoLR had submitted EFC Memo for continuation of WDC-PMKSY with the approval of Hon'ble MoRD for development of 20 million ha from 2020-21 to 2027-28 with the total Central share of Rs. 34,658 crore (total cost of Rs. 52766 crore). In the due course, following the several instructions received from Department of Expenditure regarding continuation of scheme beyond 31st March, 2021, DoLR projected physical target of 10 Million ha and financial allocation of Rs. 25,311.63 crore (Central share: Rs. 16,597.63 crore and State share of Rs. 8,946.63 crore). However, The EFC in its meeting held on 06.08.2021 recommended continuation of Watershed Development Component of Pradhan MantriKrishi Sinchayee Yojana Scheme with an estimated Central Share of expenditure of Rs. 8134 crore for the duration of 2021-22 to 2025-26. Accordingly physical target got reduced to 4.95 Million ha. The cost norm recommended for WDC-PMKSY 2.0 were Rs. 22,000/- per ha for plain areas, and Rs. 28,000/- per ha for hilly & difficult areas, and upto Rs. 28000/- per ha for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts & LEW affected areas. In the light of EFC recommendation, DoLR submitted note for CCEA for continuation of WDC-PMKSY to DoWR, RD&GR for preparation of consolidated Note for CCEA proposal for umbrella scheme of PMKSY. Government of India approved continuation of programme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a physical target of 49.5 lakh ha and financial outlay of Rs. 8,134 crore, as the Central share. Many States have been demanding sanction of additional projects (area) under WDC-PMKSY 2.0. Accordingly, 57 projects were additionally sanctioned this year."

3.9 On being enquired that out of 49.43 lakh hectare area of land to be developed under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, only 1.69 lakh hectare area has been developed, whether it was possible to develop the entire targeted area by 2025-26 that too without any budgetary constraints, the DoLR in their written reply informed that:

"A total of 1150 projects covering approx.5.05 million ha have been sanctioned to 28 States and UTs (J&K and Ladakh)under WDC-PMKSY 2.0. The Central share involved in WDC-PMKSY 2.0 is Rs. 8022.68 crore.

The estimation of project cost is Rs.22,000/ha for plain areas, and Rs.28,000/ha for hilly & difficult areas (desert areas) and upto Rs. 28,000/ha for LWE/IAP Districts. Based on the project area, the cost of each project, the Central share has been estimated and the same has been allocated by the Central Government to States/UTs with due approval of the competent authority. As indicated in the Scheme Guidelines, States/UTs are expected to prepare their DPRs and implement the project works in the fields. It is possible to develop the entire targeted area by 2025-26. It is observed from National Review Meeting and Regional Review Meetings that States/UTs are putting all resources to achieve desired targets by the end of 2025-26. So far, Central share of Rs.4637.72 crore has been released to States/ UTs (57.80% of central share) and States have reported utilisation of Rs.6563.90 crore, including State share (53.35 % of total project cost), as on 14.02.2025. So, it is expected that by the end of the scheme period, the entire allocation shall be utilised for achieving the intended targets.”

**(b) Financial Progress:**

**State-wise projects sanctioned & Central fund released under WDC-PMKSY 2.0**

S. No.	States	No of projects	Area (lakh ha)	Total Project cost	Central share	Central Funds released (upto 31.12.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	2.44	555.31	333.19	137.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68	1.51	422.56	380.31	254.92
3	Assam	31	1.37	310.60	279.54	178.50
4	Bihar	35	1.72	440.97	264.58	154.95
5	Chhattisgarh	45	2.50	613.66	368.20	198.30
6	Goa	5	0.20	55.96	33.57	6.57
7	Gujarat	51	2.92	687.81	412.68	250.47
8	Haryana	9	0.31	80.59	48.36	15.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	26	0.54	151.20	136.08	55.77
10	Jharkhand	30	1.48	393.53	236.12	132.46
11	Karnataka	63	2.90	679.61	407.7635	348.79
12	Kerala	6	0.26	73.26	43.95	30.16
13	Madhya Pradesh	85	5.10	1121.27	672.76	483.16
14	Maharashtra	140	5.26	1251.14	750.68	408.97
15	Manipur	13	0.59	164.33	147.90	34.53
16	Meghalaya	32	0.63	175.64	158.08	109.41
17	Mizoram	20	0.50	138.88	124.99	79.86
18	Nagaland	10	0.32	89.60	80.64	61.66
19	Odisha	53	2.94	759.96	455.98	346.40
20	Punjab	7	0.29	80.83	48.50	15.36
21	Rajasthan	149	7.51	1858.85	1115.31	531.80
22	Sikkim	6	0.20	56.00	50.40	26.05
23	Tamil Nadu	28	1.35	300.73	180.44	157.27
24	Telangana	35	1.47	368.07	220.84	86.95

25	Tripura	19	0.32	89.60	80.64	55.80
26	Uttar Pradesh	56	2.64	580.67	348.39	135.30
27	Uttarakhand	12	0.70	196.65	176.98	91.29
28	West Bengal	27	1.29	350.60	210.36	95.82
29	UT of J&K	19	0.69	194.58	194.58	85.19
30	UT of Ladakh	11	0.22	60.86	60.87	15.75
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>50.16</b>	<b>12303.33</b>	<b>8022.69</b>	<b>4584.30 (57.14%)</b>

3.10 On being queried further that with the release of Rs. **4584.30** crore of Central funds to States/UTs under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 by DoLR as on **31.12.2024**, how many projects have been started and completed by each State/UT under WDC-PMKSY-2, the DoLR in their written reply stated a under:

"The Steering Committee on WDC-PMKSY 2.0, on the strength of recommendation of State/UT Governments appraised and sanctioned 1150 projects in 28 States and UTs (J&K and Ladakh) covering approx. 5.05 million ha of land. The defined project period for the projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 is 3 to 5 years. As per the procedural norms/guidelines of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 at least a period of initial 6-8 months is required for Entry Point Activities, Preparation of DPRs, IEC and enter into NRM phase. Therefore, progress on completion of projects will be reported from 4th year onwards. All the projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 are in progress. As developing degraded lands into arable land, is a tedious and time-taking process, and the projects are hardly into 3rd/ 4th year of implementation, no project has been reported as completed."

**Total funds allocated / released / funding pattern of all schemes State-wise during the last three years upto 31.12.2024**

Year	RE	Funds released	% of fund released
2021-22	1216.00	1195.97	98.35
2022-23	1000.08	999.703	99.97
2023-24	1750.01	1689.965	96.56
2024-25*	1800.00	770.43	42.80

3.11 As on 31.12.2024, only Rs.770.43 crore (42.80%) has been released against the RE allocation of Rs. 1800.00 crore in 2024-25. On being asked the current status of the release of funds and how the DoLR plan to spend the remaining fund allocation by the end of FY 2024-25, the DoLR in their written reply submitted:

"The release of funds under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 scheme is based on the proposals received from States/UTs. Projects in most of States/UTs are under preparatory/initial phases and they are taking requisite time to put in place their requisite physical and administrative setup. In first year, more focus/thrust is given for identification of activities, according to the local needs to enhance income/livelihood of the people and preparation of quality DPRs using GIS technology in order to reduce subjectivity in decision making. Moreover, as per the new guidelines of Ministry of Finance OM dated 31.03.2021, the next tranche would be claimed by the States/UTs only after utilizing 75% of the earlier release. As the Department has made release in last quarter of FY 2021-22 only, States/UTs were engaged in compilation of initial activities, as mentioned above. Further SLNA received fund from States treasury in mid 2022-23. Now, the pace of the expenditure is at reasonable level. However, implementation of project works under the scheme is being regularly reviewed and monitored at Department level through Regional Review Meetings, National Level Meetings, Reviews through Video Conferences and field visits by the senior and programme officers. Status of utilization of amount of BE 2024-25 as on date is Rs. 913.68 crore, Further, Department issued mother sanctions amounting to Rs. 411.60 crore under SNA SPARSH for 17 States during CFY. 2025, expected utilization would be approximately 85% of RE allocation."

**(c) Unspent Balances**

Unspent balance under WDC-PMKSY during the last three years and upto 31.12.2024 as of current year is as below:

<b>(Rs. in Crore)</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Unspent Balance @</b>
2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	985.11
2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	1241.26
2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	834.68
2024-25 <sup>#</sup>	699.5

@ Unspent balance includes Central share, State share, interest accrued and other miscellaneous receipts.

^Bank balance as per the PFMS report (SNA01) as on 31.12.2024.

3.12 Asked about the state wise unspent balance under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 and **steps being taken by** the DoLR for their timely utilization, in their written reply stated as under:

**State/UT wise unspent balance under WDC-PMKSY 2.0**

(Rs in crore)

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>States/ UTs</b>	<b>Balance in the Bank Account of SNA (As per SNA-01 report as on 14.02.2025)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.77
3	Assam	8.42
4	Bihar	37.89
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0
6	Goa	1.48
7	Gujarat	56.49
8	Haryana	7.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.15
10	UT of Jammu And Kashmir	13.48
11	Jharkhand	5.76
12	Karnataka	21.14
13	Kerala	7.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	56.48
15	Maharashtra	140.73
16	Manipur	15.52
17	Meghalaya	2.30
18	Mizoram	0.73
19	Nagaland	2.20
20	Odisha	6.74
21	Punjab	3.18
22	Rajasthan	50.84
23	Sikkim	4.01
24	Tamil Nadu	19.82
25	Telangana	0.11
26	Tripura	0.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	19.90
28	Uttarakhand	10.09
29	West Bengal	7.87
30	UT of Ladakh	0.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>522.74</b>

"For better utilization of available funds under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 by the States/UTs, the physical and financial performance and implementation of the scheme are regularly reviewed and monitored at Department level through Regional Review Meetings, National Level Meetings, weekly reviews through Video Conferences and field visit by the Senior and program officers. Further, as per the new guidelines of Ministry of Finance OM dated 31.03.2021, the next tranche would be claimed by the

States/UTs only after utilizing 75% of the earlier tranche. It is also ensured that Annual Action Plans and subsequently releases of the fund shall be made as per need assessment. This will ensure unutilized funds should not be lying idle with States/UTs on one hand and on the other hand, sufficient funds are available for performing States/UTs to meet out their necessary requirements.”

3.13 Asked about the challenges in getting necessary co-operation from all the States for timely utilization of funds released to them under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, the DoLR stated:-

"Most States/UTs are releasing their matching State Share to State Level Nodal Agencies on time. However, sometimes there is a delay in release of Central Share and matching State Share from States/UTs within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. The next installment of Central share is however, released to them only after receipt of matching State Share as per the provisions of the Scheme Guidelines and utilization of the 75% of the earlier release."

**(d) Monitoring and evaluation under WDC-PMKSY**

3.14 The Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of the scheme through Steering Committee Meetings and Regional Review meetings chaired by Secretary, DoLR, DO letters to Chief Secretaries / Secretaries of States, Video Conferences with CEOs, States Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), and field visits to States by senior Officers of Department. In these meetings, the progress of implementation is reviewed and issues, if any, are suitably addressed. In addition, physical and financial progress reports are being obtained from States/UTs. Besides this, the Department has tied up with the National Remote Sensing Centre for use of space technology to monitor the watershed program. A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI is being implemented from the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring. 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 mobile application DRISHTI has the functionality to store data and upload to SRISHTI portal later if data connectivity issues are encountered. Besides above, Department have created a separate division named 'Project Monitoring & Evaluation Division' under a Joint Secretary level officer. Also, Department has created a zonal committee for concurrent monitoring of WDC-PMKSY projects comprising various level of officers in department for field visits. States/UTs also undertake third party evaluations of the watershed projects at their level. A comprehensive MIS for WDC has been designed and put in place. States/UTs have already started filling up micro level data, including plot-wise information. This is being integrated with NRSC portal and PFMS for effective implementation.

3.15 On being enquired whether the Geo Portal on SRISHTI and mobile Application DRISHTI face any challenge in terms of network coverage and support infrastructure, the DoLR in their written reply stated as follows:

"The Department has tied up with the National Remote Sensing Centre for use of space technology to monitor the watershed program. Further, there are technology-enabled features in SRISTHI and DRISHTI to capture pictures and upload them on priority as per the technical convenience. As such States/UTs have not reported any challenges/problems in its usage"

3.16 On the query of taking services of experts and professional agencies in the execution of the projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, the DoLR in their written reply stated as under:

"The Department has engaged National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) as a knowledge partner for development of New Generation Watershed Projects Guidelines, and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for use of space technology to monitor the watershed program. A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI is being implemented since 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring. 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 mobile application DRISHTI has the functionality to store data and upload to SRISHTI portal later if data connectivity issues are encountered. States/UTs also undertake third party evaluations of the watershed projects from reputed Central/States organizations/Institutions at their level. Further, a Central project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) for WDC-PMKSY 2.0 has been set-up in the Department by engaging Subject Matter Experts and Young Professionals for effective implementation and monitoring of the programme."

**(e) Convergence with other Schemes**

3.17 When asked, how the DoLR is planning to realise the objective of convergence of the programme under its domain with other Programmes of the different Ministries for expanding the coverage and benefits of its current schemes based on the experiences from the implementation of WDC-PMKSY 1.0, the DoLR in their reply stated that

"The Department is aware of the strength and benefits of convergence. The convergence is the process that results in achievement of common objectives through targeted and efficient use of financial and human resources in a coordinated & concerted manner. Specific convergence initiatives could be of a complementary or supplementary nature that promotes more comprehensive treatment, upgradation of assets created, sustainability and up-scaling successful initiatives by adding value at every stage. The watershed approach provides a dynamic framework that enables cooperation in efforts and synergy in outcome from various

government and non-government programs. To effect qualitative convergence of different schemes, due emphasis is necessary on the planning process, that includes mapping of activities from mutually agreed programs; clarity about targets, timeframes and shared responsibilities; and monitoring parameters."

3.18 The DoLR further stated that "Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) Group1, while deliberating over the prospect of improvising the performance of WDC-PMKSY suggested 'convergence' as one of the promising avenues. To have effective convergence, the Department has already advised States/UTs to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for new projects sanctioned under WDC 2.0 to consider various available schemes along with its eligible activities and resources. Some of the important schemes that can be dovetailed are:

- a) "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) prepared under PMKSY provide a master plan for water sector development in the district. Project Watershed Development Plans (PWDP) prepared as per these Guidelines need to be harmonised with the DIPs. The convergence to be promoted here is incorporating 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY, with a view to enhance water use efficiency of the water sources created in the project area. This is done by integrating micro-irrigation systems to the water bodies and also promoting low water duty crops and varieties.
- b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): Mechanisms of integration of watershed development projects with MGNREGS activities have been developed in various States/UTs. MGNREGS that promotes labour intensive works, from a variety of activities is highly suited to watershed development. There is scope to take up water harvesting structures, land development, soil & water conservation treatments and plantation, all of which are required in a watershed project. The convergence between PWDP and MGNREGS can happen to mutual advantage. All activities that are proposed to be taken up through MGNREGS may be indicated, and approved by GP. Recently, Department of Rural Development vide letter dated 14.10.2024 issued to States/UTs, have included onetime repair, maintenance, renovation or rehabilitation of NRM works created under WDC-PMKSY through convergence under MGNREGS.
- c) National Food Security Mission (NFSM): This program has, of late, brought sharper focus on pulses through NFSM (Pulses), oilseeds and nutri-cereals. These crops are important for diversifying rainfed crop systems, besides promoting resilience to vagaries of weather. Strategic convergence between watershed projects and NFSM will help in promoting these crops in the project area. Improved status of soil, water, quality inputs and good agricultural practices can contribute substantially increase in yield of these crops grown in rainfed areas.

- d) Integrated Farming System (IFS): Rainfed agriculture can generate higher income and better resilience when integrated with trees (amenable to agro-forestry), horticulture, livestock, fisheries etc. The IFS approach in a project area can benefit from several ongoing government schemes. These encompass Mission Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), Sub Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Green India Mission (GIM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Livestock Mission, National Gokul Mission and schemes related to pisciculture, apiculture, sericulture etc."

3.19 Adding more to their reply, the Department submitted as under:

"States/UTs have, accordingly, issued advisories to maximize convergence with relevant schemes under watershed projects from time to time. Recently a D.O letter No.J-11060/4/2019-RE-VI dated 24.04.2020 jointly signed by Secretaries of D/o Drinking Water and Sanitation, D/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, D/o Rural Development & D/o Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, was addressed to Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs, emphasizing on convergence efforts for utilization of all the available resources of relevant Central schemes for effective rain water harvesting and water conservation. Similarly, DoLR after due consultations with Department of Rural Development has issued advisory in the form of joint DO letter dated 21.09.2022 advising States/UTs for convergence with MGNREGA as per guidelines. These coordinated efforts would enable to enhance the level of convergence in watershed projects and would facilitate achieving effective saturation in land development efforts under the Scheme. It has been appreciated that the cost norm may prove insufficient for the development of watershed projects on saturation basis. Keeping this in mind, the DoLR has been emphasizing with States / UTs to maximize convergence of possible activities under various schemes of Central and State Governments and try abridging the financial gap. The convergence is likely to help in the effective implementation of PMKSY on saturation basis."

## **B. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)**

### **(a) Background**

3.20 The National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was approved by the Cabinet on 21.8.2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and later revamped under the Digital India initiative and renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 with 100% funding by the Centre. The programme has been extended up to 2025-26.

3.21 During 2018-19, a mobilization advance of up to 30% was permitted as first installment and subsequent installments on re-imburement basis. Same funding pattern continued in 2019-20 until Department of Expenditure approved the restoration of funding pattern from re-imburement basis to advance basis and also restored the components like Programme Management Unit (PMU), Survey/ re-survey and Core GIS w.e.f 03-01-2020.

The programme has the following major components and activities:

S. N.	Component	
1	Computerization of Land Records	(i) Computerization of record of rights; (ii) digitization of cadastral maps; (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial); (iv) data centres at state level.
2	Computerization of Registration	(i) Computerization of Sub Registrar Offices (SROs); (ii) connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils; and (iii) integration of registration and land records.
3	Survey / resurvey	Survey / resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records.
4	Modern record rooms	Modern record rooms / land records management centres at tehsil level.
5	Training & capacity building	Creation of DILRMP Cells at Administrative Training Institutes and / or the Survey / Revenue / Patwari Training Institutes of states.
6	Project Management Unit	To provide human resources and other infrastructure to provide support for the effective implementation of various components of DILRMP.
7	Computerisation of Revenue Court Management System	Computerization of all Revenue Courts in the country and their integration with land records.
8	Integration of Aadhaar number with the land record database on voluntary basis	To link Aadhaar number with Records of Rights (RoR).

**(b) Physical Progress**

**State wise and component wise, physical progress under DILRMP  
(as on 27.12.2024)**

Sl. No.	Component	Completed (Equal to or above 90%)	Ongoing (Above 10% & below 90%)
1	Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	29 States/UTs :	4States/UTs :
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	ASSAM, MANIPUR,

		ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA, LAKSHADWEEP, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TAMILNADU, TELANGANA, THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL	MIZORAM, NAGALAND
2	<b>Digitization of Cadastral Maps</b>	<b>24 States/UTs :</b>	<b>8 States/UTs :</b>
		ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JHARKHAND, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MANIPUR, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, SIKKIM, TAMILNADU, TRIPURA, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ASSAM, KARNATAKA, MAHARASTRA, MIZORAM, PUNJAB, TELANGANA, UTTARAKHAND

<b>3</b>	<b>Integration of Cadastral Maps with RoRs</b>	<b>12 States/UTs :</b>	<b>16 States/UTs :</b>
		ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, GOA, GUJARAT, JHARKHAND, MADHYA PRADESH, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, TRIPURA, WEST BENGAL	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ASSAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, LADAKH, LAKSHADWEEP, MAHARASHTRA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, NCT OF DELHI, RAJASTHAN, THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU, TELANGANA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH
<b>4</b>	<b>Computerization of Property Registration (CPR)</b>	<b>28 States/UTs :</b>	<b>4 States/UTs :</b>
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JAMMU & KASHMIR, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA, LADAKH, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TAMIL NADU, TELANGANA, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL	HIMACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR, MIZORAM, THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU
<b>5</b>	<b>Integration of Land Records and Property Registration</b>	<b>21 States/UTs :</b>	<b>7 States/UTs :</b>
		ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, GOA,	ASSAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MIZORAM, RAJASTHAN, THE DADRA

	GUJARAT, HARYANA, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUNJAB, PUDUCHERRY, SIKKIM, TAMIL NADU, TELANGANA, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND	AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL
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3.22 When asked why some States/ UTs have shown slow progress on different components under DILRMP and steps undertaken to initiate work in that; the DoLR in their written reply stated as under:

"Some States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur (Partial) are not able to implement DILRMP/some of scheme components due to community ownership of lands and non-availability of land records with the respective Governments. Department has put lot of efforts to resolve the above issues. Regional Review Meetings of NER States have been conducted in Tripura and Manipur on 06-09-2018 and 5-6 August, 2019 respectively, 4-5 May, 2024 at Guwahati, 24.11.2023 at New Delhi and at Guwahati on 20.09.2024 at the level of Secretary, Department of Land Resources. In the regional review meetings held, it was specifically dedicated to deliberate and discuss issues related to land administration in the region. Special reference to computerization of land records in the community owned states was made. The positive outcome of the review meeting has emerged and states like Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have started reporting progress on various components of DILRMP. A team of officers from DOLR was deputed to Arunachal Pradesh during 11-13 November, 2022 to expedite initiation of DILRMP in the State. Further, the Department has been putting in all efforts through regional review meetings and follow up meetings through Video Conferences, field visits, D.O letters, emails, etc. to resolve such issues. The same is also being taken up at the highest level in the Department of Land Resources. DoLR has approved the proposals received from Autonomous Districts Councils (ADCs) received from Bodoland Territory Council (BTC), Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao ADCs of Assam; Garo, Khasi and Jaintia ADCs of Meghalaya during 2022-23 to 2024-25 in addition to proposals received and approved from North Eastern States viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura. Regular review of progress is undertaken by DoLR officers with these States"

3.23 The DoLR also submitted the list of States/UTs where Computerization of Land Records, computerization of Registration process and Integration of Land Records with Registration has been completed as on 31.01.2025:

Sl. No.	Component	100% Completion
1	Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	<b>16 States/UTs</b> -Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura
2	Computerization of Property Registration (CPR)	<b>33 States/UTs</b> -Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
3	Integration of Land Records and Property Registration	<b>26 States/UTs</b> -Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
4	Digitization of Cadastral Maps	<b>16 States/UTs</b> -Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

3.24 The Committee enquired the time by when the DoLR proposes to cover all the districts of the country under DILRMP, the Department in their written reply stated as under:

"The tenure of DILRMP scheme is upto 31.03.2026. It is a demand driven scheme. Accordingly, implementation of various initiatives is based on the demand raised by the States/UTs. In case of initiative pertaining to computerization of registration, the central government is providing both financial as well as technical support in the form of software application "National Generic Document Registration System" to States/UTs."

3.25 The DoLR in their written reply have further submitted:

"So far 699 Districts have been covered under DILRMP component(s) and The DoLR is targeting to cover all Districts of the country under DILRMP by 31.03.2026"

Sr. No.	States/UTs	No. of District covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25

3	Assam	35
4	Bihar	38
5	Chhattisgarh	29
6	Gujarat	32
7	Goa	2
8	Haryana	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22
11	Jharkhand	24
12	Karnataka	31
13	Kerala	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	52
15	Maharashtra	34
16	Manipur	10
17	Meghalaya	12
18	Mizoram	8
19	Nagaland	11
20	Odisha	30
21	Punjab	22
22	Rajasthan	33
23	Sikkim	4
24	Tamil Nadu	37
25	Telangana	10
26	Tripura	8
27	Uttar Pradesh	75
28	Uttarakhand	13
29	West Bengal	19
30	A & N Islands	1
31	Chandigarh	1
32	Daman Diu and D & N Haveli	3
33	Delhi	1

34	Lakshadweep	1
35	Puducherry	4
36	Ladakh	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>

3.26 Asked about the major challenges faced in effective implementation of the scheme; the DoLR in their written reply stated as under:

"The implementation of DILRMP is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. DILRMP being a highly technology-based programme, States / UTs took considerable time in adopting and mobilizing the required technology and skilled workforce to implement the programme during the initial period of the scheme. Other reasons that affected the pace of implementation prior to 2016 were lack of resources in the States/UTs to meet the State Share as required under the programme upto 31.03.2016, need of highly skilled manpower and delayed / non-revision of rates in some of the components of the programme. Further, during 2020-21 and 2021-22, due to outbreak of Corona pandemic, the implementation of the Scheme was affected abruptly. Also, progress has been relatively slow in some parts of North Eastern Region. States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur (Partial) are not able to implement some of the components due to community ownership of lands and non-availability of land records with government. The lands are given to the cultivators by the community village headmen for practicing shifting agriculture (jhum). Connectivity with reasonable speed especially in NER, is a major challenge for implementation of DILRMP."

**(c) Financial Progress**

3.27 The DILRMP is a demand driven scheme. Funds are released to States/UTs on receipts of the proposals complete in all respects and subject to availability of funds.

**Total Funds released under DILRMP since 2008-09 up to 27.12.2024 is given below:**

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Release (In lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26632.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2616.28
3	Assam	15045.69
4	Bihar	15489.99
5	Chhattisgarh	11658.23

6	Gujarat	14404.27
7	Goa	810.60
8	Haryana	4144.65
9	Himachal Pradesh	5718.45
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	2701.64
11	Jharkhand	10713.96
12	Karnataka	8731.75
13	Kerala	3479.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	18973.77
15	Maharashtra	8780.13
16	Manipur	774.82
17	Meghalaya	1117.68
18	Mizoram	2960.07
19	Nagaland	1774.09
20	Odisha	12128.04
21	Punjab	2915.51
22	Rajasthan	22471.80
23	Sikkim	2265.76
24	Tamil Nadu	5827.89
25	Telangana	8385.21
26	Tripura	3442.89
27	Uttar Pradesh	4644.81
28	Uttarakhand	5395.75
29	West Bengal	13193.04
30	A & N Islands	172.25
31	Chandigarh	189.00
32	D & N Haveli and Daman-diu	169.50
33	Delhi	132.07
34	Lakshadweep	216.41
35	Puducherry	585.28
36	Laddakh	615.50
37	Misc#	6742.89
<b>Total All States/UTs</b>		<b>246021.44</b>

3.28 Financial releases under DILRMP from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (till 27.12.2024) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% of Achievements (w.r.t. RE)
2021-22	150.00	250.00	250.016	100
2022-23	239.25	239.25	239.25	100
2023-24	195.75	125.00	124.39	99.51
2024-25	141.00	141.00	99.45	70.53

**(d) Unspent Balance:****(Rs in crore)**

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Unspent Balance	511.38	679.87	607.12	492.02

\* Total unspent balance as on 26.12.2024 including Rs. 60.80 crore released during 2024-25.

**3.29 State-wise details of total unspent balance under DILRMP (up to 14.02.2025)**  
**(Rs in Crore)**

S.NO	State Name	Balance as on 14.02.25 (Rs. in crore)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1.22
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	34.58
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.80
4	ASSAM	29.49
5	BIHAR	36.39
6	CHANDIGARH	1.02
7	CHHATTISGARH	82.69
8	DELHI	0.00
9	GOA	3.76
10	GUJARAT	3.73
11	HARYANA	0.32
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10.03
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10.52
14	JHARKHAND	9.29
15	KARNATAKA	10.47
16	KERALA	0.78
17	LADAKH	3.86
18	LAKSHADEEP	0.00
19	MADHYA PRADESH	10.82
20	MAHARASHTRA	32.13
21	MANIPUR	2.07
22	MEGHALAYA	9.64

23	MIZORAM	0.00
24	NAGALAND	2.28
25	ODISHA	65.53
26	PUDUCHERRY	1.37
27	PUNJAB	1.23
28	RAJASTHAN	8.58
29	SIKKIM	3.64
30	TAMIL NADU	9.05
31	TELANGANA	8.67
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.03
33	TRIPURA	4.95
34	UTTAR PRADESH	14.25
35	UTTARAKHAND	29.32
36	WEST BENGAL	20.35
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>473.87</b>

3.30 When asked about the steps being taken by the DoLR to liquidate the unspent balances, the DoLR in their written reply stated that:

"The issue relating to utilization of unspent balances is being regularly pursued with the States. As regards steps taken by DoLR to liquidate the unspent balance, the Department has granted permission to all States/UTs to utilize the unspent balance in any approved component within the sanctioned limit vide letter dated 14.11.2024 and 23.01.2025. Further, DoLR has conducted several review meetings with States/UTs chaired by Secretary, LR to review the progress and expenditure of unspent balance "

**(e) Monitoring & Evaluation**

3.31 According to the Department, a Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR is in place. Last meeting of the PS&MC was held on 09.08.2024. The progress is also being monitored through the Central MIS portal of DILRMP developed by NIC and hosted on the website wherein physical and financial progress under the programme can be tracked. States also have State level monitoring mechanism and committees. A dashboard also exists to reflect the updated physical and financial progress of the various components on real time basis

3.32 DILRMP has been included in the list of schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development that are being monitored by the National Level Monitors (NLM) empanelled by the Ministry. National /Regional Review Meetings under the DILRMP provided fora for States/UTs not only review the progress of programme but also to discuss other important land related issues including innovative ideas. The reports of the NLM are shared with the States and discussed in such meetings.

3.33 Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development (DoRD, MoRD) has constituted District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) with a view to fulfill the objectives of ensuring better coordination among elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of Districts in the country. The Committee is mandated to monitor implementation of various programmes, including Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in accordance with prescribed procedures and guidelines and promote synergy and convergence for bringing about greater impact. In this context, DoLR has already issued advisory to the Principal Secretaries/Secretary (Revenue) of all States/UTs implementing DILRMP with a request to instruct district authorities associated with implementation of DILRMP to actively participate in the DISHA Committee meetings and also keep informed this Department about the ATRs on suggestions/recommendations made by the people's representatives. The reports of the DISHA Committee meetings held in the past could be referred to for necessary action at the Department of Rural Development's website at <https://ruraldiksha.nic.in>.

3.34 **A FIVE EYE FRAMEWORK** has been envisaged for strong Monitoring and Review mechanism from Central to State to Division to District and upto Sub District of Revenue level. Benchmarking for Evaluation of the programme has been envisioned in Programme Guidelines where apart from Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), LBSNAA, Mussoorie, involvement of National/International level reputed agencies, and other organizations etc. will be roped in for research and development purpose, information analytics, consultation, collaboration, and other activities.

3.35 The Department conducted two Regional Review Meetings viz. Bhumi Samvaad VI, and VII under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR to review the progress of DILRMP and other initiatives in respect of South, and North East Zones on 13.10.2023 and 24.11.2023 at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and New Delhi respectively. Progress under various components of DILRMP in these States was reviewed. Senior

Officers from States/UTs participated in the meetings and presented their best practices adopted in DILRMP.

3.36 When asked whether the current system of monitoring is serving the purpose, the DoLR in their written reply stated that:

"The progress of Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme is being monitored mainly through Management Information Systems (MIS) of DILRMP. In addition, the Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of the scheme through National/Regional Review meetings chaired by Secretary, DoLR, DO letters to Additional Chief Secretaries / Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States/UTs, Video Conferences with States Secretaries, Commissioners and IGRs (Revenue & Registrations) by senior officers of Department. In these meetings, the progress of implementation is reviewed and issues, if any, are suitably addressed. Further, concurrent monitoring is conducted by National Level Monitors (NLM) through field visits. These NLMs are appointed by Ministry as an independent monitor. DISHA is also another medium to assess the implementation of DILRMP scheme in the field. Officers of DoLR regularly visit the States/UTs to review and monitor the progress of DILRMP."

**(f) Way Ahead**

3.37 The following new steps have been/are being initiated:

**(a) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhar:**

The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) is 14 digits – Alpha-numeric unique ID assigned for a land parcel based on Geo-coordinates of vertices of the parcel (Lat. Long.). The benefits inter-alia include

- Unique Number across country, No duplicity
- Cross validation and Auto Updation of Land related information across sectors

The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhaar has, been rolled out in 29 States/UTs (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Ladakh (SVAMITVA), Chandigarh, Karnataka and Delhi). ULPIN/ Bhu-Aadhaar has been assigned to more than 23 crore land parcels, so far.

**(b) Computerized Registration:** Computerized registration system with provision for online entry of deed, online valuation, online payment, online appointment slot booking, online admission, document search and certified copy generation is promoted across all States. NIC has developed NGDRS (National Generic Document Registration System) (or e-registration) software for this

purpose and has been adopted by 15 States/UTs (viz. Andaman & Nicobar Island, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab and Tripura) 14 States/UTs (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) have started sharing registration related data with national portal of NGDRS- [www.ngdrs.gov.in](http://www.ngdrs.gov.in) through API /UI.

**(c) Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS):** Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records (Revenue Court Cases Management System- RCCMS) has been added as a new component since 2021. The software provides a centralized platform for revenue court case management including online filing of case, updation of daily orders, generation of cause list and generation of final orders. It will enable citizens to access real-time information, track case progress, obtain court decisions, and make informed decisions for approaching higher courts.

At present, 18 States/UTs are using their in-house developed RCCMS software. A national dashboard for all revenue court cases has been developed in which 11 States/UTs have started sharing information related to pending revenue court cases at different level, nature of pending cases, etc..

**(d) Transliteration of Land Records in all languages of Schedule VIII in all States/UTs:** Currently, the Records of Rights in States and Union Territories are maintained in local languages. The linguistic barriers pose serious challenges for access of information and usage in understandable form. In order to address the problem of linguistic barriers in land governance, the Government with the technical support of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) Pune, has undertaken an initiative to transliterate the Records of Rights available in local language to any of the 22 Schedule VIII languages of the Constitution. This initiative will enable the Central Government and State Governments:

- i. To take informed policy decisions for the benefit of citizens and farmers
- ii. It will enable citizens and stakeholders especially potential start-ups, investors, industry etc. to get benefits of an open national economy conveniently
- iii. It will facilitate access of information for the prospective individuals in his regional and mother language

So far, 17 States/UTs viz Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have made their system enabled with transliteration software.

**(e) NAKSHA:** Department of Land Resources has initiated a new programme “NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HABitations (NAKSHA)” for creation of Land Records in Urban Areas as a pilot to ensure that

urban land records are accurate and up-to-date empowering urban citizens, improving ease of living and enabling better urban planning. The one-year pilot programme NAKSHA is being implemented in more than 150 Cities across the country under Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with Survey of India as Technical Partner. Based on the learnings and outcomes of the pilot, a larger programme covering all the cities and towns would be implemented across the Country. The project includes aerial flying for generation of ORI (ortho rectified images) followed by ground truthing with field survey teams.

**(h) Media & Publicity**

3.38 Stressing upon the importance of public awareness about schemes the Committee asked to know details Media & Publicity done for the public awareness, the DoLR in their written reply stated that:

"Under DILRMP, for awareness regarding Registration Procedures, one crore SMS released on 11.08.2023 with the launch of Media Campaign of Department by the then Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. Creatives for banners of NGDRS were sent to all States/UTs for publicity at all SRO offices. Posters and Hoardings were also placed at various public places i.e. Airport, Railway Stations, Bus Stops etc for publicity among citizens. In Addition, the DoLR had requested all States/UTs to undertake the following action through their Revenue/Registrations Departments: (i) Revenue functionaries at Gram Panchayat level i.e. Patwaris, Amin, Lekhpal etc alongwith peoples representatives may address the gathering conveying about the significance and benefits of computerization and digitization of land records under DILRMP. (ii) Digital media publications on DILRMP may also be printed and distributed to the people. (iii) Gram Panchayat may be arranged for a separate stall for distribution of above revenue related services and documents during Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra conducted during 2023-24."

3.39 During the course examination of the subject "effective implementation of Right to Fair Land Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR)", the DoLR have submitted in their written reply:

"The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) was enacted on 26th September, 2013 and made operational from 1st January, 2014. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 contains 13 Chapters with 114 sections and 4 Schedules.

**Implementation**

- Objectives:
  - i. to ensure a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition

- ii. to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition
- iii. make adequate provisions for affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- Process: It mandates social impact assessments (SIAs) before acquiring land, emphasizing community participation and transparency.

### **Effectiveness**

- Compensation: The Act significantly increased compensation rates compared to previous laws, aligning them more closely with market values and also ensuring additional benefits for affected families.
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement: It introduced provisions for rehabilitation, including employment opportunities, housing, and infrastructure for displaced individuals.
- Public Awareness: The Act has raised awareness about land rights among rural communities.

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 allows the Central Government to direct that certain provisions of the Act apply to land acquisition under 13 Central Acts specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Act. The provisions that can be applied must be beneficial to the affected families. Any exceptions or modifications must not reduce the compensation or dilute the Act's provisions.

A National Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR) has been constituted with several Ministries / Departments as members for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans related to land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in respect of national or inter-state projects.

Land is a State Subject and each State has its own specific revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and its administration. The "appropriate Government" for implementation of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is the State/ UT Governments."

## PART II

### OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The Detailed DFG (2025-26) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) under demand no. 88 were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2025. The Committee have examined in detail the Demand for Grants of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) for the fiscal year 2025-26. Observations/ recommendations of the Committee are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

#### 1. Overall Budgetary allocation for the Department of Land Resources during 2025-26

The Committee note that during the year 2025-26 there has been reduction of Rs 17.00 crore in the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS / Scheme component) of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) over the BE of previous year. While the BE for the year 2024-25 was Rs. 2642 crore, the allocation for this year i.e. 2025-26 has been reduced to Rs. 2625 crore. The Committee also note that the allocation at RE stage in 2024-25 was reduced to Rs.1941 crore. Considering the importance of two major flagship schemes being implemented by the DoLR i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) and Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP); the Committee is concerned that overall budgetary support to the Department is being reduced year on year which impacts the expansion of coverage of these important schemes. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend to provide more budgetary support to spread the coverage and benefit common masses at a larger scale.

#### 2. Fund Allocation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Watershed Component (WDC-PMKSY)

The Committee acknowledge the positive impact of the WDC-PMKSY 1.0 in the country with rightful extension of the scheme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0. The Committee understand that for extending the coverage and spread of the scheme and its stated benefits, the scheme needs more budgetary support year on year. Hence, it is disturbing to note that, for 2025-26 the BE of Rs.2505 crore is a very nominal increase of Rs 4 crore from previous year's BE of Rs.2501 crore in 2024-25. This was further reduced by Rs. 701 crore (27.59%) at RE stage with an allocation of Rs 1800 crore.

Looking at the overall performance of the scheme and its remarkable impact on the ground, the Committee feel that while the reduction made at the RE stage in such an important scheme is an impediment with almost no increase in the allocation for the BE component is also not appropriate, creating hindrance in expanding the coverage of the schemes meant to cover newer and larger area as the demand grows for development of more rainfed and degraded areas. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend the DoLR to seek higher funds in order to expand the coverage of the scheme. The Committee also urge the DoLR to fully utilize the fund allocated at BE and desist from reduction at RE stage.

### **3. Overlapping of Schemes**

The Committee also find that the activities under this scheme are largely overlapping with the schemes of other Departments and Ministries such as Ministry of Jal Shakti (Water Resources), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare and Department of Rural Development which fails to give clarity on the work and performance of the scheme to common public and a lot of activities go unnoticed being overshadowed by major flagship project due to smaller size/ activity carried out under the scheme. The Committee therefore, recommend that work proposals should be invited from elected local representatives including Members of Parliament to add more quality of work and recognition to this important scheme.

### **4. Cost Norms of WDC-PMKSY 2.0**

The Committee note that the NITI Aayog has recommended that the cost norms for the scheme should be revised as per current market scenario. They have also suggested cost norms between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 per hectare for the plains. Contrary to this, WDC-PMKSY 2.0 goes with the revised cost norm of RS. 28,000 per hectare for hilly and difficult areas, Rs. 22000/- per hectare for other areas and upto Rs. 28,000 per hectare for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan Districts. The Committee agree to the fact that higher cost norms as per prevalent market condition is utmost requirement for long term performance of the assets created under this scheme. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Department should increase cost norm as suggested by expert groups to ensure maintenance and upkeep of ongoing projects.

#### **5. Inclusion of more projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0**

The Committee note that though substantial progress has been made under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 in terms of creation of water harvesting, area brought under protective irrigation, increase in plantation, treatment of wastelands etc, the problem of depleting water level is posing a serious threat to life and livelihoods of millions of people throughout the country. The Committee are concerned with this problem and therefore, recommend to include more projects in areas where the water level is depleting in order to revive traditional water bodies like storm water drains, small rivers and ponds, and dysfunctional borewells by employing suitable water harvesting techniques in affected areas.

#### **6. Fund Allocation under Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)**

The Committee also note that there has been a reduction of Rs.21 crore in the allocation at BE stage 2025-26 for Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP). While in 2024-25 it was Rs.141 crore, this year it has been reduced to Rs.120 crore with a reduction of 14.89% at BE stage in 2025-26. Considering the overall performance of this important scheme and remarkable impact on the ground, the Committee feel that the reduction made in the BE component is not appropriate affecting the pace of implementation of this scheme. The Committee recommend the DoLR to demand appropriate higher funds in order to ensure timely implementation and further expansion of the scheme for the benefit of the country.

#### **7. DILRMP: e-Registration**

The Committee appreciate the initiative of e-Registration alongwith progress made in implementation of all components under DILRMP. While noticing few shortcomings like non-updation of information regarding the status of court cases resulting in fraudulent transactions, the Committee strongly recommend the DoLR to ensure timely updation of the records with real time data pertaining to all courts including Supreme Court, High Courts, District Court and Local Tehsil level that will help in curbing multiple registration in absence of authentic information and ensure clear title of the property to rightful actual owners.

**8. Strict Implementation of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR)**

The Committee is concerned about various incidents of inadequate compensation given for acquisition of land specially in the scheduled areas belonging to tribal community in those States covered under the PESA act. It is noteworthy that sale of such land is governed by special clauses and lacks transaction value, fetching very small amount in comparison to normal land during acquisition for Government Projects. The Committee strongly recommend that RFCTLARR Act, 2013 should be implemented in its true spirit to ensure just and fair compensation for affected landowners and communities. All state governments should be directed to adhere to the provisions of the Act, refrain themselves from diluting it through state-specific amendments. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process should be strengthened and made mandatory before land acquisition.

**9. Strengthening the National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation & Resettlement:**

The Committee is informed that National Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, LR has been constituted with several Ministries/ Departments as members for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans related to land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in respect of national or inter-state projects. However, despite this there is no visible reduction in the number of grievances regarding land acquisition/ compensation/ rehabilitation/ resettlement. The Committee desire that National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should actively intervene in cases of land acquisition conflicts, as mandated under Article 48 of the RFCTLARR Act. By establishing clear guidelines and timelines for resolving disputes, ensuring that displaced individuals receive compensation, alternative land, and livelihood support in a timely manner. Further, a public grievance redressal mechanism should be introduced to address concerns of affected communities.

## **10. Alleged violation of provisions under RFCTLARR Act in Lakshadweep**

During their study visit in Lakshadweep, the Committee observed that many tribal communities are facing significant challenges related to land acquisition, including displacement, lack of proper compensation, and restricted access to traditional lands. The Committee recommend the DoLR to take up this matter seriously with respective UT administration and all other stakeholders to protect the interest of local tribal communities.

## **11. Establishment of a Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority**

As per provisions under the RFCTLARR Act, a dedicated regulatory authority should be set up to oversee all matters related to land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement at the national and state levels. Still there are some States where this regulatory body has not been set up. The Committee, while recommending to establish these authorities on priority basis, also stress upon to ensure:

- (i) Speedy resolution of land disputes through a fast-track adjudication mechanism.
- (ii) Fair compensation and rehabilitation for displaced individuals, preventing procedural delays.
- (iii) Periodic audits of ongoing and past land acquisitions to ensure compliance with RFCTLARR Act provisions.

**NEW DELHI**  
**10 March, 2025**  
**19 Phalgun, 1946 (Saka)**

**SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA**  
**Chairperson**  
**Standing Committee on Rural Development and**  
**Panchayati Raj**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (2024-25)**

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON  
WEDNESDAY, THE 19<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2025**

The Committee sat from 1630 hrs. to 1710 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Raju Bista
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
4. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
5. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
6. Shri Jugal Kishore
7. Shri Imran Masood
8. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
9. Shri Vivek Thakur

**Rajya Sabha**

10. Shri H. D. Devegowda
11. Shri Iranna Kadadi

**Secretariat**

- |                         |   |                      |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri Des Raj Shekhar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa  | - | Director             |
| 3. Shri L. Singson      | - | Deputy Secretary     |

**Representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development  
(Department of Land Resources)**

- |                              |   |                                     |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Manoj Joshi          | - | Secretary                           |
| 2. Shri R. Anand             | - | Additional Secretary (LR)           |
| 3. Ms. Tanuja Thakur Khalkho | - | Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor |
| 4. Shri P. K. Abdul Kareem   | - | Economic Advisor (A&C)              |
| 5. Shri Kunal Satyarthi      | - | Joint Secretary (LR)                |
| 6. Dr. Sanjay Kumar          | - | Deputy Director General (PME)       |
| 7. Dr. C. P. Reddy           | - | Sr. Addl. Commissioner (WM)         |
| 8. Dr. Anupama               | - | DIG                                 |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26) relating to Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).

*[Witnesses were then called in]*

3. After welcoming the witnesses, the Chairperson drew the attention to the fact that the discussions made here were to be treated as confidential and not to be made public till the Report of the Committee was presented to Parliament. The Chairperson in his opening remarks broadly explained the scheme-wise funds proposed for 2025-26 under different rural development schemes. Thereafter, the Secretary, Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting allocations viz. utilisation of funds in different years so far alongwith the Plan allocation for 2025-26 and the initiatives taken under different schemes of Department of Land Resources.

4. Thereafter, the Members raised queries on issues related to adequacy of funds for different schemes and its impact on the implementation of the schemes etc., which were responded to by the witnesses.

5. The Chairperson then thanked the representatives of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) and asked them to furnish written information on points raised by the Members on which the replies are not readily available with them as soon as possible to this Secretariat.

*[The Witnesses then withdrew]*

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
**(2024-25)**

**EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE  
HELD ON MONDAY, THE 10<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2025**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs to 1525 hrs in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka** -- **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Raju Bista
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
4. Dr Sanjay Jaiswal
5. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
6. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
7. Shri Jugal Kishore
8. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
9. Shri Imran Masood
10. Shri Janardan Mishra
11. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
12. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar

**Rajya Sabha**

13. Shri Iranna Kadadi
14. Shri Nagendra Ray
15. Shri Sant Balbir Singh

**Secretariat**

1. Shri Des Raj Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri L. Singson - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of draft reports of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the following Ministries/Departments:

- (i) Ministry of Rural Development
  - a. XXX XXX XXX XXX
  - b. Department of Land Resources
- (ii) XXX XXX XXX XXX

3. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussion, the Committee adopted the same with some modifications as suggested by some Members. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

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XXX Not related to the Draft Report.