

free access of property owners to their records as the records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stand duty and registration fees through banks, etc., e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic mutations would be possible, and single window service or the web-enabled access will save time and effort in obtaining RoRs, etc., and there will be a significant reduction in land-related litigation, etc.

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES (IWMP)

About 60% of cultivated area in the country is rainfed. Rainfed areas are usually preparations of poverty water scarcity, low productivity

Component	Distribution of annual Budgetary allocation	Centre: State-sharing pattern
NRDWP (Coverage)	30%	50:50
NRDWP (Water Quality)	20%	50:50
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	10%	50:50
NRDWP (Sustainability)	20%	1000
NRDWP (Natural Calamity)	5%	100.0
NRDWP (DDP Areas)	10%	100.0
NRDWPS (Support)	5%	100.0

malnutrition and are prone to severe land degradation. Watershed development programme is considered and adopted as an effective tool to address problems of rainfed/degraded areas in the country.

Under the aegis of the Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in consultation with the concerned Ministries, framed Common Guidelines, for watershed

Criterion	Weightage
Rural Population 2001 Census	40
Rural SC/ ST Population	10
Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40

programmes based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report Accordingly, a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was launched in 2009-10. This programme is being implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008, The main features of the Programme are as given below:

- The activities to be taken up under IWMP are spread over three phases. The Preparatory

Phase (1 to 2 years) mainly involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.

- The cost norm for IWMP is 15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, 12000/- per ha for other areas and upto 15000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/ degraded areas having no assured irrigation.
- Livelihood orientation: 9% of the project cost is earmarked for development of sustainable livelihood options for assetless people whereas 10% of the project cost is dedicated for productivity enhancement and development of microenterprises for small & marginal farmers.
- Scientific inputs: The Programme emphasizes utilizing the information technology, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities with spatial & non-spatial data, into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

Achievements under IWMP

State level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. During 2011-12, a total assistance of Rs. 17.18 crore has been released to institutional support. State-wise/year-wise details of central assistance provided under institutional support are given at Annexure-I

A total amount of Rs. 501.48 crores, Rs. 1496.83 crore and 1865.92 crore have been released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively towards the central funds for the projects sanctioned under IWMP. State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released under IWMP are given at Annexure II.

MONITORING

The monitoring and evaluation is an important aspect of implementation of the programme. The Department has taken concerted efforts to monitor and Watershed schemes on a regular basis.

Evaluation studies are also undertaken