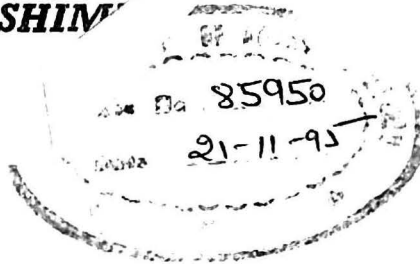




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"The Ministry of Rural Development has been renamed as 'Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment' on 8.3.1995. This Annual Report 1994-95 is also the report of the Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment."

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## CHAPTER - I

### BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

**1.1** Land degradation has already created serious ecological and socio-economic problems in the country. Growing demand for fuel, wood, fodder and food has extensively depleted or even eliminated protective vegetative cover and exposed surface soils to the process of degradation which has resulted in partial to complete loss of productivity.

**1.2** Estimates indicate that nearly half of the total land area is suffering from degradation of some form or the other. On the national scale, a comprehensive programme to tackle such degraded lands was first attempted in 1985 with the establishment of the National Wastelands Development Board under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. During the Seventh Five year Plan period, the strategy adopted by the National Wastelands Development Board for the development of wastelands was somewhat uni-dimensional with predominant emphasis on tree-planting activities.



Greening Deserts Through Soil and Water Conservation

**1.3** Realising the gravity of the ecological and socio-economic problems arising out of land degradation and the urgency of evolving and implementing integrated strategies for development of the vast areas of wastelands, Government of India set up a new Department of Wastelands Development under the Ministry of Rural Development in July, 1992. Under the Allocation of Business

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Rules, 1961, the following subjects have been assigned to the Department of Wastelands Development.

- i. National Wastelands Development Board.
- ii. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
- iii. Promotion of rural employment through Wastelands Development.
- iv. Promotion of production of fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
- v. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
- vi. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme, including training.
- vii. Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation, and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and other voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wastelands Development.

**1.4** With the setting up of the Department of Wastelands Development, the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) was reconstituted in August, 1992. The NWDB under the Ministry of Rural Development has been made responsible for the development of wastelands in non-forest areas aimed at checking land degradation, putting such wastelands in the country to sustainable use and increasing bio-mass availability specially fuelwood and fodder. Government Resolution dated the 7th September, 1992 containing the Composition, Role and Functions of NWDB is given in Annexure-I.

## CHAPTER - II

### BOARD MEETING

2.1 During the year under review the Third Meeting of National Wastelands Development Board was held on 21.9.1994 under the Chairmanship of Col Rao Ram Singh, Minister of State for Wastelands Development. Welcoming the Board Members Col Rao Ram Singh reviewed the performance of NWDB, commended for wide spread implementation the new Schemes of the Board and invited the Members to give their opinion on the different agenda items fixed for the meeting.

2.2 After discussions on the various agenda items and the issues arising out from them, the following action points emerged:-

- (i) A scheme for giving matching grant to those Panchayats who invest on development of Community wastelands through JRY funds should be finalised.
- (ii) The efforts of NWDB for raising awareness need to be further strengthened through video films, pamphlets, electronic and print media.
- (iii) The evaluation and monitoring work in NWDB needs to be strengthened.
- (iv) State Governments who have not created a Department/Board for Wastelands Development should be requested to set up a Department immediately.
- (v) The issue of Legislation to discourage farmers from leaving land fallow should be referred to the Land Reforms Division and the Department of Rural Development.



Gully Control Structure

- 
- (vi) The progress regarding the creation of a single Department for Land Resources should be put up before the Board in its next meeting. The DoWD should vigorously pursue the idea of creation of this Department.
  - (vii) Guidelines for delegating the power to sanction IWDP scheme under the Common Guidelines for the year 1995-96 should be drawn up.
  - (viii) ICAR be asked to organise a workshop on the process of herbs and medicines being grown in the watershed projects.

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## CHAPTER III

### REVIEW OF PLAN SCHEMES 1993 - 94

3.1 During 1993-94 the NWDB implemented the following schemes:

*On-going schemes*

- \* Integrated Wastelands Development Scheme
- \* Technology Development and Extension Scheme
- \* Support to NGOs for Wastelands Development

*New Schemes*

- \* Investment Promotional Scheme
- \* Wastelands Development Task Force

### 3.2 INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SCHEME (IWDP)

**3.2.1 Objectives.** The objective of the Scheme is to start pilot projects in the States aimed at integrated land management and wastelands development based on village/micro-watershed plans. The scheme also aims at enhancing the con-



Damming the Stream

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tent of peoples participation in the Wastelands Development Programme at all stages, which is ensured by providing modalities for equitable and sustainable sharing of benefits and usufructs arising from such projects.

**3.2.2** The major activities taken up under the scheme are :

- In-situ soil and moisture conservation, small scale engineering structures and vegetative measures like gully-plugging, check dams, water harvesting structures, terracing, bunding, trenching, vegetative barriers etc.
- planting and sowing of multi-purpose trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes and pasture land development.
- Encouraging natural regeneration
- Promotion of agro-forestry, horticulture, scientific animal husbandry.
- Wood substitution and fuelwood conservation measures.
- Measures needed to disseminate technology

Depending upon the activity, the range of central assistance varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 12,000 per ha.

**3.2.3** The estimated physical and financial targets under the scheme have been reported as below :

	Financial (In crores)	Physical (in ha.)
1992-93	16.73	27,000
1993-94	44.48	50,000
1994-95	51.20	55,000

**3.2.4 1993-94** During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 27.23 crores was released for new projects.

**3.2.5** A total sum of Rs. 30.32 crores had been approved under this scheme in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, because of the large number of projects sponsored by the State Governments and because of the non-approval of EFC Memos with regard to the Investment Promotional Scheme, Wastelands Development Task Force Scheme and Critical Support Services Scheme, the expenditure under the scheme at RE stage went upto Rs. 44.48 crores.

### **3.2.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION :**

- (i) The IWDP Scheme is monitored on quarterly basis through QPRs received from the DRDAs/State Governments. A standard format has been provid-



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ed for sending the monitoring reports in which report on key indicators is being received from the State Government. The monitoring report shows an achievement of 37,072 ha. under the IWDP Scheme upto March, 1994. However, since the new projects in 1993-94 were sanctioned after the monsoon period the full affect of the physical progress would be available only by December, 1994.

- (ii) Evaluation : A decision has been taken to have an indepth evaluation of the projects under IWDP Scheme after every alternate monsoon. The IWDP Schemes are taken up on wastelands which generally consist of highly degraded soils where rainfall is average and soil erosion intense. Vegetal cover is generally non-existent. To take up an indepth evaluation every year would therefore not be very useful. So far evaluation work of 7 projects has been awarded to various agencies. This evaluation will be completed by December, 1994. Three reports regarding the IWDP project in Indore (MP), Surendra Nagar (Gujarat) and Sikkim have already been received.
- (iii) State Governments have been requested to set up a State level Monitoring and Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Secretary(RD) to have an indepth review of the progress of the IWDP Schemes.
- (iv) Under the Area Officers Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Officers have been deputed to different States to have a visit, once a quarter and review the progress of all the schemes of Rural Development Ministry being implemented. This review is at the District level. Area Officers have been asked to review the IWDP scheme also.
- (v) Officers from NWDB are deputed time and again to make visits to IWDP Projects. So far visits to IWDP Projects in Nashik, Tumkur, Hamirpur, Mohindergarh, Rewari, Jhansi, Ahmednagar, Udhampur, Jhabua, Kalahandi, Koraput have taken place.
- (vi) The general impression received from these visits are :
  - (a) Because of agro-climatic conditions like drought, highly degraded lands, the physical progress in all the projects is not uniform.
  - (b) The quality of work being executed is on the whole satisfactory.
  - (c) The watershed approach has been by and large adopted in most of these projects, though further refinement could be possible.
  - (d) The involvement of the people varies from very good to satisfactory.

- (e) The flow of usufructs to the rural community in terms of grasses is satisfactory.



Arresting Water Run Off Through Trenching and Vegetative Measures

### 3.3 TECHNOLOGY EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :

**3.3.1** Technology Extension was in the past a part of the Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme. Technology back up support is very critical for the success of any land based programme, more so in the Wasteland Development Programme which is traditionally a neglected area. Realising this, it was decided to have a separate Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme.

**3.3.2 Objectives.** The main objectives of the scheme are to establish technical database and to provide assistance to such projects which are required for filling the gaps existing in the present technology. To begin with the scheme would aim at compilation of important technical data base initiated through various institutions, departments, universities, etc. for evolving suitable techniques to fill these gaps. The scheme also envisages setting up of demonstration centres for the reclamation of problematic lands like saline, ravine, water logged lands etc. The Techno-economic feasibility of these technologies is also tested.

**3.3.3 1993-94** During 1993-94 under the existing provisions of the IWDP scheme 23 ORP Agro-forestry projects with proven technologies were approved with the total outlay of Rs. 350.72 lakhs and a release of Rs. 119.59 lakhs in 1993-94.

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**3.3.4** The broad areas taken up for research are:

- (a) testing of various agro forestry models in different agro climatic zones of the country;
- (b) testing cost effective technologies for increasing productivity of saline/alkaline soils through vegetative methods;
- (c) bridging the technological gaps in the reclamation of wastelands belonging to the Government, Community and private lands. These projects are generally implemented by ICAR, Research Centres, State Agricultural Universities and Educational Institutions.

**3.3.5 MONITORING AND REVIEW :**

- (i) The projects are monitored regularly on a quarterly basis through progress reports received from project implementing agencies. A review is also taken at convenient points in the different regions.
- (ii) Review of the projects in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh was undertaken in March 1993.
- (iii) An amount of Rs. 1.28 crore was spent under this scheme.

**3.4 GRANT-IN-AID SCHEME :**

**3.4.1** During the Seventh Five Year Plan a Grant-in-aid scheme was in operation in NWDB. Under this scheme 100% central grant is made available to registered Voluntary Agencies, Cooperatives, Mahila Mandals, Yuva Mandals and other similar organisations for undertaking work directly or indirectly encouraging afforestation and wastelands development. The work could include actual implementation of small programmes like plantation and soil and moisture conservation, awareness raising, training and extension, organisation of people for protection, maintenance and sharing of usufructs etc.

**3.4.2** The scope of the ongoing scheme is proposed to be enlarged. Land based activities will be included for funding instead of nursery raising and tree planting activity alone. Projects meant for awareness raising, appropriate technology application, training, extension and publicity will also be considered under this scheme on enlargement of its scope.

**3.4.3** During 1993-94 a budget provision of Rs. 300 lakhs was made. The full amount was utilised as follows :

- (i) Sixty six new projects with an outlay of Rs. 1145.34 lakhs were approved during the financial year & Rs. 256.91 lakhs were released.
- (ii) For 27 projects which were under implementation a sum of Rs. 43.09 lakhs was released.

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**3.4.4** Critical analysis of the number of projects sanctioned would show that they are not being sponsored on a uniform basis by different State Governments. Out of the projects approved 11, were in Uttar Pradesh State which was the largest number followed by Andhra Pradesh (9).

**3.4.4** During 1993-94 the following system of Monitoring & Evaluation was followed :-

- (i) The projects before approval are to undergo pre- appraisal in NWDB. After this they are sent for appraisal to the DRDA/State Forest Department. The DRDA sends its comments on the capability, credibility, technical feasibility and availability of the land for the project. On receipt of this information and based on the technical content the project is cleared for first release.
- (ii) Subsequent releases are made only after physical verification and monitoring is done through an evaluator.

**3.4.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.** During the year 34 projects were evaluated and the result are given below :-

	% Survival
12 NGOs have done Excellent work	70-80
2 NGOs have done very good work	60-70
13 NGOs have done good work	50-60
2 NGOs have done average work	40-50
5 NGOs have done poor work	below 40

The projects evaluated included VAs who had either completed the project or completed utilisation of the installment released to them.

### **3.5 THE INVESTMENT PROMOTIONAL SCHEME :**

**3.5.1** One of the mandates of NWDB is "raise, fuel wood, fodder and timber on non-forest and private wastelands in order to reduce the pressure on the forest areas and to meet the needs of industry and market". A budgetary allocation of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was made for the scheme. As the scheme was finally cleared in February' 94 only no expenditure under it could be included.

**3.5.2 Objectives.** The principle objectives of this scheme is to facilitate/attract/channelise/mobilise resources from Financial Institutions/Banks, Corporate Bodies including User Industries and other entrepreneurs for Development of Wastelands belonging to individual farmers, Community/Panchayats, Institutions and Government Agencies.

**3.5.3** To stimulate involvement of the Corporate Sector in investment on non-forest lands, four meetings were held in which they have expressed their willingness to take up development of non-forest wastelands provided land, concessional finance and technology is made available. Land is a state subject and is an issue that is not being addressed by NWDB in this scheme. The requirement of financial support is being met by the Investment Promotional Scheme.



Gabion Structure To Conserve Soil and Water

**3.5.4 1993-94** During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.4.00 crores had been provided under this scheme. However because of non-finalisation of the SFC memo till February, 1994 no funds could be released under this head.

### **3.6 WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE**

**3.6.1** The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) had proposed setting up of Wastelands Development Task Force (WDTF) under the command of the Territorial Army Directorate to develop inaccessible and inhospitable terrains like hills, ravines, mine areas for sustainable use. From experience, it is found that in such types of terrains ordinary civil labour finds it difficult to operate. Hence, it was proposed to enlist the services of disciplined force of educated and sturdy workers of ex-servicemen. This would have the incidental benefit of providing avenues to resettled ex-servicemen.

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**3.6.2 1993-94** A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores was provided under this scheme. However, since the SFC memo for the Force could not be finalised no expenditure was incurred during 1993-94.



Bamboo Rhizome Nursery- A Good Start

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## CHAPTER IV

### REVIW OF THE PROGRESS OF PLAN SCHEMES 1994 - 95

#### 4.1 INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IWDP):

**4.1.3 Objectives.** The objective of the Scheme is to start pilot projects in the States aimed at integrated land management and wastelands development based on village/micro-watershed plans. The scheme also aims at enhancing the content of peoples participation in the Wastelands Development Programme at all stages, which is ensured by providing modalities for equitable and sustainable sharing of benefits and usufructs arising from such projects.



Nursery Activity With People's Participation

**4.1.4** The major activities taken up in the scheme are :

- In-situ soil and moisture conservation, small scale engineering structures and vegetative measures like gully-plugging, check dams, water harvesting structures, terracing, bunding, trenching, vegetative barriers etc.
- planting and sowing of multi-purpose trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes and pasture land development.
- Encouraging natural regeneration
- Promotion of agro-forestry, horticulture, scientific animal husbandry.

- Wood substitution and fuelwood conservation measures.
- Measures needed to disseminate technology.

Depending upon the activity, the range of central assistance varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 12,000 per ha.

**4.1.5** The physical and financial targets under the scheme have been reported as below :

	Financial (In crores)	Physical (in ha.)
1992-93	16.73	27,000
1993-94	44.48	50,000
1994-95	51.48	55,000

**4.1.6** For 1994-95, the BE for the IWDP Scheme is Rs. 49.20 crores. At RE stage this has been enhanced to Rs. 51.48 crores. About 50% of this allocation would be released to ongoing projects sanctioned before 31.3.1994. Remaining 50% would be required for the approval of new projects.

**4.1.7** Upto 30th November, 1994 Rs. 20.60 crores have been released towards ongoing projects and Rs. 3.16 crores have been released for the new projects. The total releases thus, under this scheme would come to Rs.- List of projects sanctioned statewise, along with the outlay for these projects and releases so far is at Annexure - II.

#### **4.2.1 TECHNOLOGY EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (TEDS):**

**4.2.2** The TEDS Scheme has been approved in February, 1994 and become operational from 1994-95. Under the scheme new projects are being taken up specifically on :

- (a) promotion of agro forestry models with neem as the main forestry species;
- (b) promotion of medicinal and herbal plants to develop non forest wastelands;
- (c) composite technology for water harvesting, treatment of degraded land and agro forestry models.

**4.2.3** The current level of expenditure up to 30th, November, 1994 is Rs.1.30 crores against a budgetary provision of Rs.2 crores. In view of the large number of projects received from ICAR and other institutions and the technology gaps in developing wastelands, it would be possible to utilise the total funds available.



#### 4.2.4 TYPES OF PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES TO BE ASSISTED :

The major activities to be undertaken under the scheme would comprise of :

- a) Agro-forestry models established/ developed by ICAR would assist increase the productivity of private/ community wastelands in non-forest areas, which will be adopted for research/ demonstration under the scheme. The models are: Agri-silviculture, silvi-pasture, Energy plantation, Silvi-horticulture, Agri-silvi- horticulture, Home-stead/ multistorey planting and other Agro-forestry systems.



Fodder For Improved Cattle Wealth

- b) Planting of trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes, etc. having nitrogen fixing ability; rapid growth coppicing ability, and multi-purpose uses.
- c) Land-based economic activities, like horticulture, pisciculture, piggery, duckery, etc. in view of the land capability.
- d) Conserve and increase water regime through soil and moisture conservation, vegetative measures like gully- plugging, checkdams, water harvesting structure, terracing, bunding, trenching etc.

#### 4.2.5 THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

The scheme envisages involving, Governmental agencies, Agriculture Universities, established and reputed Non- Governmental Organisations, Public Sector Undertakings etc. to share responsibilities for taking up research/pilot projects to develop/demonstrate proven technologies and the dissemination of appropriate technologies prepared either through the TE scheme or even by other institutions.

4.2.6 The detailed Guidelines of the scheme are prepared and can be seen at Chapter IV.

#### **4.3.1 GRANT-IN-AID SCHEME :**

4.3.2 During the Seventh Five Year Plan a Grant-in-aid scheme was in operation in NWDB. Under this scheme 100% central grant is made available to registered Voluntary Agencies, Cooperatives, Mahila Mandals, Yuva Mandals and other similar organisations for undertaking work directly or indirectly encouraging afforestation and wastelands development. The work could include actual implementation of small programmes like plantation and soil and moisture conservation, awareness raising, training and extension, organisation of people for protection, maintenance and sharing of usufructs etc.

4.3.3 The scope of the ongoing scheme is proposed to be enlarged. Land based activities will be included for funding instead of nursery raising and tree planting activity alone. Projects meant for awareness raising, appropriate technology application, training, extension and publicity will also be considered under this scheme.

4.3.4 In the year 1994-95 Plan allocation is Rs. 300 lakhs. Upto 30th November, 1994 release of Rs. 130.00 lakhs have been made.

- (i) Out of the release made so far 15 new projects with an outlay of Rs. 419.83 lakhs have been approved. Out of this approved outlay a sum of Rs. 97.08 lakhs has been released.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 12.67 lakhs has been released to 7 ongoing projects under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme.

4.3.5 In view of the large pendency mentioned in the review of the expenditure for 1993-94 it is expected that a total sum of Rs. 300 lakhs will be utilised this year.

#### **4.4.1 INVESTMENT PROMOTIONAL SCHEME :**

4.4.2 In view of the interest shown by the Corporate Sector in development of non-forest wastelands through projects like Jo Jo Ba, Jatropha, Cashew, Neem, Eucalyptus, Salvidera, Casuarima, horticulture plantations, medicinal plants and herbs, it is proposed to take up this scheme vigorously.

4.4.3 **Objectives.** The principle objectives of this scheme is to facilitate/attract/channelise/mobilise resources from Financial Institutions/Banks, Corporate Bodies including User Industries and other entrepreneurs for Development of Wastelands belonging to individual farmers, Community/Panchayats, Institutions and Government Agencies.

4.4.4 In order to stimulate involvement of the Corporate Sector in the

Investment on non-forest lands, four meetings were held with the Corporate Sector in which they have expressed their willingness to take up development of non-forest wastelands provided land, concessional finance and technology is made available. Land is a state subject and is an issue that is not being addressed by NWDB in this scheme. The requirement of financial support is being met by the Investment Promotional Scheme.

**4.4.5** The expenditure up to 30th November, 1994 under the scheme is nil. However, because of the response from the Corporate Sector, it is expected that the scheme will pick up.



Multi-purpose Trees- Harbinger of Prospects

#### **4.5.1 WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE**

**4.5.2** In June, 1994, the SFC considered the creation of the Wastelands Development Task Force, held under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD-WD). In this meeting it was decided that a Force should be created to develop the inaccessible and highly degraded ravines of Morena district of Madhya Pradesh.

**4.5.3 Objectives.** The WDTF will have the objective to provide disciplined Force for regeneration of wastelands through afforestation including :

- in situ soil and moisture conservation ;
- plantation ;
- maintenance of plantation ;
- protection.

**4.5.4** In order to fulfil this objective it has been decided to raise a Force of 300 ex-servicemen under the command of the Territorial Army. A Core Group of 15 Army/Territorial Army personnel will be constituted. This Force will work

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in the ravines located on a site identified by the State Government and will take up development of 390 ha. of ravines every year.

**4.5.5** For 1994-95, a Budget provision of Rs. 1.50 crores have been provided. The expected expenditure on the initial raising of the Force will be Rs. 81.82 lakhs and the recurring cost for the Force will be Rs. 53.56 lakhs.

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## CHAPTER - V

### LAUNCHING OF NEW SCHEMES

**5.1** During 1994 -95 the NWDB finalised and issued the Guidelines of the following schemes :

- \* Investment Promotion scheme (IPS)
- \* Technology Development & Extension scheme ( TDES)
- \* Wastelands Development Task Force.

These Guidelines are reproduced in the following paragraphs.

#### **5.2 INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME**

##### **5.2.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME**

- (i) The Scheme aims at promoting/facilitating development of non-forest wastelands on a large scale. The principal objective of the scheme is to facilitate/attract/channelise / mobilise resources from Financial Institutions, Corporate bodies including user-Industries and other entrepreneurs for development of wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to individual farmers, the community, institutions, Govt. agencies etc.



Block Plantation on Wastelands

- (ii) To put wastelands under sustainable land use and ensure enhanced productivity and plant production from this land thereby maintaining ecological conservation.

- 
- (iii) Flow of substantial benefits to the rural poor in terms of employment generation through commercial/economic plantations and superior genetic material for horticulture, trees and fodders.

### **5.2.2 PROJECT AREA/COVERAGE**

The project will primarily be restricted to non-forest wastelands owned by Government, Panchayat, Private farmers etc., in the country. Forest wastelands adjacent to non-forest wastelands close to habitation may also be taken-up under the scheme in conjunction with non-forest wasteland areas. However, no relaxation of Land Reform Rules, Land Ceiling Laws etc. as prevalent in the States/UTs will be involved in the scheme.

### **5.2.3 SCOPE AND PATTERN OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

- (a) The Central assistance by way of grant/subsidy will be limited to a ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakhs or 25% of the total cost of the project whichever is less. The promoter will contribute from their own sources as matching share. However, the project must attract funding of at least 50% of the total project cost from financial institutions/banks.
- (b) The quantum of Central assistance would be decided on the basis of techno-economic feasibility as finalised by bank/financial institution.
- (c) In case of Scheduled Castes/Tribes beneficiaries requirement of 25% matching contribution will be relaxed. They will be eligible for 50% grant/subsidy from the Government of India subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per project.

### **5.2.4 ORGANISATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE**

Projects promoted by Central and State Government undertakings, Cooperative Institutions, Public Trusts and Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, Corporate Bodies registered under the Companies Act, and entrepreneurs etc. will be eligible for central assistance.

### **5.2.5 SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS.**

- (a) Proposals for financial assistance under the Scheme would be received by the National Wastelands Development Board in the prescribed format from the promoter after the bank loan has been approved by the financial institution/Bank.
- (b) The Promoter Agency will contact the Commercial/lead Bank/Institution with project proposal. The Bank will appraise and approve the project proposal for bank loan. After approval, the bank/institution will send to National Wastelands Development Board a copy of the sanction letter alongwith a copy of the project proposal with details of the flow of funds, for release of central subsidy/grant.

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### **5.2.6 RELEASE OF FUNDS.**

- (a) The central assistance by way of grant/subsidy would be released in instalments in order to ensure that at no point of time it exceeds the matching contribution of the promoter.
- (b) The National Wastelands Development Board will release central grant in proportion to the funds released by the bank. The central assistance will not be sent directly to the promoter, it will be routed through the lending bank/NABARD.

### **5.2.7 SCRUTINY AND SANCTION OF PROJECT**

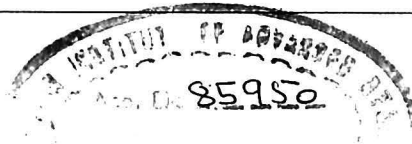
Based on the letter of sanction of Bank loan by the Bank/Financial Institution, a committee will be constituted for appraisal of projects in the Department of Wastelands Development, consisting of the Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Joint Secretary/Director in-charge of the scheme, a senior representative of the Bank/Financial institution concerned, the Secretary or Head of the nodal Department of Wastelands Development in the State in which the project is proposed to be implemented, and chaired by the Secretary or the Additional Secretary, Department of Wastelands Development for scrutiny and sanction of the project for central grant/subsidy.

### **5.2.8. PROJECT FORMULATION CHARGES.**

- (i) Project formulation charges at the rate of one percent of the project cost would be available from NWDB for preparation of bankable wastelands development project for submission to NABARD or other financing institution for funding.
- (ii) The categories of institutions/agencies eligible for project formulation charges would be: National Banks; NABARD; Forest Development Corporations; Land Reclamation & Development Corporations; Public Sector Undertakings, NGOs; Professional consultants etc.
- (iii) NABARD shall identify an agency for project preparation and then assign the task to identified agency under intimation to NWDB. Once NABARD has received the project and issued project sanction letter for bank loan, it shall endorse copy to NWDB for reimbursement of project formulation charges.
- (iv) Payment of project formulation charges will not automatically entitle the promoter for central assistance.

### **5.2.9. SPECIES SELECTION**

The NABARD while appraising the project for bank loan will ensure that the promoter of the project is using good quality seedling of grafted plants for plant-



ing. Though the species for plantation would have to be site specific yet emphasis would be given vegetal propagation and wastelands development. Since the programme under the scheme will be a commercial activity in order for the project to become economically and financially viable to attract institutional finance, the species will necessarily need to be of commercial importance such as; Acacia Holosaricea, Jo Jo Ba, Poplar, Kadam, Eucalyptus, Casurina, Jatropha, Casehw, Tea, Red Oil Palm etc.

#### **5.2.10. FINANCIAL NORMS**

Since major emphasis under this scheme is for economic/commercial plantations involving longer gestation period and to suit the promoters and marketing, no limit on per ha. cost for development is envisages; however, a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per ha is fixed to facilitate coverage of more wastelands physically.

#### **5.2.11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**



Increasing Productivity of Ravines Through Plantation

- (i) The Promoter Agency will submit to National Wastelands Development Board and NABARD the progress reports on quarterly basis immediately after the close of each quarter i.e. June, September, December and March every year indicating both physical and financial performance in the prescribed proforma at Appendix I.
- (ii) The NABARD will also submit to National Wastelands Development Board progress of disbursement on quarterly basis.



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- (iii) The Promoter of the project will constitute a small committee represented by the members of NABARD/Commercial lending Bank, NWDB, State Government concerned (DRDA/Forest) and promoter agency to review project implementation progress on yearly basis and submit report to NWDB.
  - (iv) At the completion of the project the Promoter Agency will submit to NWDB project completion/assessment report indicating project findings in detail.

#### 5.2.12. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- (a) The promoter shall maintain separate account for the project and it will be opened to inspection by any officer of NWDB, NABARD, Commercial Lending Bank, State Government Department concerned, Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General or an authorised representative.
- (b) The promoter shall furnish to NWDB such information as it may require from time to time.
- (c) The NWDB reserves the right to terminate the central assistance if it is not satisfied with the progress of the project at any stage.
- (d) The plantation programme will be taken up only on non- forest wastelands owned by Government, Community, individual farmers etc. for sustainable development.
- (e) The release of Central Grant in successive years will depend on satisfactory progress and funds utilisation status. The funds utilisation certificate shall be furnished regularly alongwith progress reports in each quarter in the prescribed form No. 19(A)



Optimum Utilisation Through Bio-mass Production

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of GFR, 1963. No diversion of funds will be allowed for activities other than the programme approved, without the approval of NWDB/NABARD.

**PROFORMA****PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED**

1. PROJECT TITLE :
2. PROJECT PERIOD :
3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

**4. PROJECT TARGETS:**

(i) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Bank Loan:

(b) Central Grant:

(c) Promoter's Contribution:

Total:

(ii) Physical (in ha.)

(a) Private wastelands:

(b) Community wastelands:

(c) Govt. wastelands:

**5. PROJECT PERFORMANCE:****5.1 FINANCIAL PROGRESS:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure			
		Bank loan	Central grant	Promoters share	Total

Year	Target			Achievement		
	Pvt. lands	Community lands	Govt. lands	Pvt. lands	Community lands	Govt. lands

**6. PLANTATIONS:**

- (i) Nursery/seedlings Raised/procured
- (ii) Species planted.
- (iii) Growth status of plantations

**7. REMARKS**

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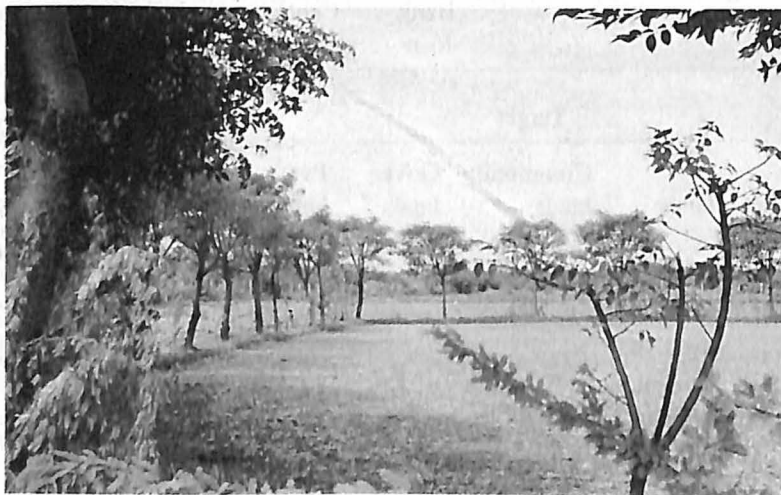
### **5.3.0 GUIDELINES FOR CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF 'TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AND TRAINING'**

**5.3.1.** The Department of Wastelands Development was set up in July, 1992 and placed under the Ministry of Rural Development. The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) was given the specific responsibility to evolve mechanisms for integrated development of non-forest wastelands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost effective manner, specially to meet the needs of the people in the rural areas in respect of fuelwood and fodder.

**5.3.1.1** As part of its activities in fulfilment of its mandate the NWDB sponsors research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and appropriate technologies for wastelands development.

#### **5.3.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME :**

- (a) To operationalise appropriate, cost effective and proven technologies for development of various categories of wastelands specially problem lands affected by soil erosion, land degradation, salinity, alkalinity, waterlogging etc.
- (b) To implement location specific pilot project as demonstration models for development of wastelands on a sustainable basis.
- (c) To take up pilot projects for development of wastelands through land based activities including pisciculture, duckery, bee-keeping etc.
- (d) To disseminate research findings about new and appropriate technologies and the application of such technologies for promoting wastelands development.



Agro-Forestry: Increasing Productivity of Agricultural Lands

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### 5.3. TYPE OF PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES TO BE ASSISTED

5.3.1 The major activities to be undertaken under the scheme would comprise of:

- i) Agro-forestry models established/developed by ICAR would assist increase the productivity of private/community wastelands in non-forest areas, which will be adopted for research/demonstration under the scheme. The models are: Agri-silvi- culture, Silvi-pasture, Agri-silvi-pasture, Energy plantation, Silvi-horticulture, Agri-silvi- horticulture, Home- stead/multi-story planting and other Agro-forestry systems.
- ii) Planting of trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes, etc. having nitrogen fixing ability; rapid growth coppicing ability, and multi-purpose uses.
- iii) land-based economic activities other than planting at (i) above, like horti- culture, pisciculture, piggery, duckery, etc. in view of the land capability.
- iv) Conserve and increase water regime through soil and moisture conserva- tion, vegetative measures like gully-plugging, check dams, water harvest- ing structures, terracing, bunding, trenching etc.
- v) New and innovative techniques like use of VAM, tissue culture seedlings, vegetative propogation etc. to increase productivity of wastelands.
- vi) Extension and Training measures needed to disseminate proven and new technologies.



Fodder Bank of Multi-purpose Fodder Trees

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#### **5.3.4. EXTENT AND PATTERN OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE :**

Under this Central Sector Scheme, 100% central grant will be admissible for implementing projects which are on lands owned by Governments/Government Institution/Government Undertakings including universities and non-profit making agencies or the Village Panchayats from which the usufructs will flow to the community.

For projects being executed on land belonging to private farmer/Corporate Sector the cost of the project would be shared in a 60:40 ratio between the NWDB and the Farmer/Corporate body.

##### **5.3.4.1 PURPOSE FOR WHICH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WILL BE GIVEN:**

Central assistance under the scheme will be provided for the purposes of :-

- Technology development/research
- Pilot projects
- Field trial of established technologies on farmers fields/village commons/other institutional lands.
- Extension and training

**5.3.4.2** The Technology extension Scheme deals with the promotion of research/operation research projects/extension. Hence, it would not be possible or advisable to restrict such projects by rigid norms specially cost norms etc. Each project proposal will be considered and sanctioned on the following basis:-

- (a) No brick and mortar structures (i.e. permanent structures) equipments (excluding those essential for the specific research purpose) would be supported.
- (b) The projects should have a mission approach and must be time bound.
- (c) There should ordinarily be no permanent staff sanctioned under the scheme.

**5.3.4.3** The cost on staff and contingency, training and awareness raising, publicity, POL, TA/DA etc. should be provided under the "Overhead Charges" and ordinarily restricted to 20% of the cost of the project.

**5.3.4.4** Treatment of problematic lands such as saline, alkaline, ravinous, water-logged areas etc. warrant special financial provision with some additional inputs to bring the soil conditions for providing permanent vegetal cover. The funding requirement will, however, vary from project to project and justification provided for the same by the promoters of the project.

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**5.3.4.5 Organisational Support:** This will be provided for by the Project Implementing Agencies. The financial support from NWDB for supporting essential research staff will be restricted to barest minimum.

**5.3.4.6 Preparation of report and pictorial documentation** would be done by the Project annually and the cost of this activity would be borne out of the provision of overheads.

**5.3.4.7 Lands to be taken up:** Non-forest wastelands owned by Central and State Governments and their agencies, Public Sector Undertakings, Corporate Sector, Universities, Panchayats, private lands of farmers etc.

**5.3.5. The Implementing Agencies:** The scheme envisages involving, Governmental agencies, Agriculture Universities, established and reputed Non-Governmental Organisations, Public Sector Undertakings etc. to share responsibilities for taking up research/pilot projects to develop/demonstrate proven technologies and the dissemination of appropriate technologies prepared either through the TE scheme or even by other institutions.

### **5.3.6. Training and Extension :**

**5.3.6.1 Training:** Adaptability of land-use technology for developing unproductive, wastelands in non-forest areas depend primarily on the skill and capability of the farmers to take up new and improved methods of land-use. Therefore, training of the farmers and trainers will be an integral part of the scheme.

**5.3.6.2 A minimum of two training and orientation courses** one for the farmers and the other for officials will be funded by NWDB at additional cost as per the norms given below:

- i) The training and extension programme for farmers will be funded in respect of direct costs, i.e. training material, fee for resource personnel and expenses of trainee up to a limit of Rs. 75/- per person/day, for 5 days restricted to 100 participants. Training as an isolated activity will not be taken up and it will have to be related to a project where wasteland development technologies are being tested.
- ii) The training of extension officers/staff of implementing agency, and other involved agencies, the permissible cost up to Rs. 100/- per person/day, for five days restricted to 20 participants.
- iii) Based on the merits of each proposal planting materials such as Jo Jo Ba \_ production of genetically superior varieties and other high value pasture/horticulture, soil-building genetic species, will be funded under the scheme. No cost norms for such innovative projects can be prescribed.

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The duration of the project will ordinarily be 3 to 5 years.



Life-fencing: An Alternative To Protecting Productive Lands

### **5.3.7. SANCTION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS :**

- i) The institution promoting the project would prepare a project brief giving information under the following broad heads:
  - Details about the Institution/Technical personnel etc.
  - Objectives of the Scheme
  - Relation of the proposal to the objective of NWDB
  - Previous work done on this subject by other agencies
  - Application/Replicability of the project results
  - Physical and financial details of the project, yearwise
  - Details about land availability
  - Monitoring and Evaluation of the project
  - Results expected in physical terms.
- ii) The proposal will be submitted to Department of Wastelands Development, Ministry of Rural Development, NBO Building, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110 011, in duplicate.
- iii) The following procedure would be followed for approving the Projects:
  - (a) There will be an initial scrutiny of the project to see that it conforms to these guidelines. Based on the scrutiny further details/clarifications may be obtained, if necessary, either through correspondence or discussion.
  - (b) Once the project is complete in all respects it would be submitted to the



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Sanctioning Committee concerned for consideration and approval.

(c) There will be two sanctioning committees as follows:-

(i) Sanctioning Committee \_ Level I for projects involving an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs and above:

Additional Secretary - DoWD	Chairman
Joint Secretary & - DoWD	Member
Financial Adviser	
Joint Secretary - DoWD	Member
Representative of ICAR	Member
Director (TE) - DoWD	Member

(ii) Sanctioning Committee - Level II for projects with an outlay below Rs. 10 lakhs.

Joint Secretary - DoWD	Chairman	
Representative - ICAR	Member	
Deputy Secretary - DoWD(IFD)	Member	
DIGF - DoWD	Member	
Director TE - DoWD	Member	Both the

Committees may co-opt technical experts, if needed.

(iii) On approval of a project the TE section would issue the sanction and ensure that the terms and stipulations in the sanction are fully complied with. The Project will be approved for the entire period of the project i.e. three to five years as the case may be. The funds will be released on year to year basis or as specifically decided in the case of each project.

(iv) After the release of the first instalment, release of the subsequent instalments will be subject to satisfactory level of physical and financial performance as envisaged in the project at the time of approval.

### **5.3.8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION :**

i) The implementing agency will submit progress reports on half-yearly basis in respect of approved programme (Appendix II), besides an Annual Report for the full financial year along with Funds Utilisation Certificate and Audited Statement of Account of the Competent Authorities in the prescribed Form No. 19(A) of GFR, 1963.

ii) The agency concerned will maintain a separate account for the project which will be open for inspection by officer(s) of NWDB and CAG authorised for the purpose.

iii) At the completion of the project the agency concerned shall prepare a detailed Project Completion Report (PCR) of the results obtained and sub-

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mit the report (in triplicate) to NWDB within three months of project's completion (Appendix-III).

- iv) The implementing agency will evolve its own internal review and reporting system. A Technical Committee would be set up to review the progress of the Project once every six months.



Optimum Utilisation of Agricultural Lands

#### **5.3.9. DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION :**

The significant results/data and models worth replication will be compiled, documented, printed and made available to individuals and user-agencies by the NWDB.

**HALF YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Title .....
2. Location .....
- 2.1 Duration .....
3. Name of Implementing Agency .....
4. Problem Identification .....
5. Objective(s) .....
- 5.1 .....
- 5.2 .....
- 5.3 .....
6. ....

Activity	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Sanctioned	Expenditure incurred
6.1				
6.2				
6.3				
6.4 Training		No. of Courses	No. of Participants*	Farmers/ Officials
6.5 Publicity				
	- T.V./Radio/Videos			
	- Pamphales/Brochures			
	- Others			
7. <b>Monitoring</b>				
7.1 - Fertility improvement				
7.2 - Moisture improvement				

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7.3 Canopy improvement .....

7.4 Yield of Biomass of different type .....

7.5 Employment generated..... Regular.....

..... Casual .....

8. General Assessment

9. Remarks, if Any

Signature .....

Designation .....

Tel. No. Office.....

Residence .....

**FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF PROJECT COMPLETION  
REPORT (PCR) - AN OUTLINE**

1. Definition

2. Scope

Rehabilitating Problem Lands  
Increasing Biomass Productivity

**3. INDIAN EXPERIENCES**

Traditional  
R & D Results

**4. NWDB-ICAR PROJECTS**

Objectives -

Ecological  
Socio-Economic

Methodology-

Review of ICAR Project Outputs  
Review of Traditional Systems  
Collating with Types of Wastelands

Net-Work -

Locations

Agro-Ecological Zones

Land Ownership

Agency Implementing

Agency/agencies Collaborating

Major Problem Lands Addressed

Major Socio-Economic Aspects Covered

Models

Types

Plants Combination(s)

Designs Adopted

(With a lay out showing crop geometry and spacing)

Parameters Monitored

Other Activities

(relating to plants and associate crops)

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## **5. PERFORMANCE**

- Establishment and Growth
- Productivity
- Compatibility
- Ameliorative effects
- Cost and Returns
- Employment Generated

## **6. TRAINING AND AWARENESS**

- Training
  - Farmers' Courses
  - Official Courses
  - Other Target Group  
(e.g. women, NGO/VA etc.)
- Awareness
  - Camps
  - Publicity Materials
  - Films
  - Radio/TV Programme

## **7. EMERGING TRENDS**

- Technological
- Social
- Economic

## **8. FUTURE PROSPECTS AND AREAS NEEDING FURTHER ATTENTION**

Technology Gaps	
Methodological Deficiencies	Services Required
Financing Needs	

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#### 5.4.0 GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP THE WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT FORCE FOR MORENA DISTRICT (MP).

5.4.1 The Department of Wastelands (DoWD) was created in July, 1992 with the mandate to develop non-forest wastelands. The National Wastelands Development Board was placed under the DoWD. Keeping in view the gigantic task of developing wastelands in the country the NWDB was looking at various new initiatives. The creation of a Wastelands Development Task Force (WDF) to develop non-forest wastelands through a force of ex-servicemen embodied under the Territorial Army regulations is one of the important initiatives of the Department.



Fodder Trees on Saline Soils

**5.4.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE WDF.** The Eco-Task Force (ETF) was set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with a view to undertake Eco-restoration in difficult terrain by deploying Ex-servicemen under command of Army/TA officers. Building on this experience, the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) has decided to set up a WDF with the following objectives :

- To provide a disciplined Force for regeneration and development of wastelands through afforestation including :-
  - \* in-situ soil and moisture conservation
  - \* Plantation
  - \* Maintenance of the plantation
  - \* Protection

- 
- To provide employment to ex-servicemen.

### **5.4.3. IMPLEMENTATION.**

**5.4.3(1) Recruitment.** The WDF will be embodied under the Territorial Army Act for a period of 8 months every year. Ten percent of the WDF will remain embodied for the 4 months when the Force is disembodied for maintenance/security of the assets created and other housekeeping work. The disembodiment can be done in one spell of 4 months or two spells of 2 months each. This would be decided by NWDB in consultation with the State Government and the TA DTE.

**5.4.3.1(2) Strength of WDF.** The WDF would consist of 2 companies of a total of 300 jawans and a Bn. HQ. These jawans would be ex-servicemen and will be recruited keeping in view the TA rules.

**5.4.3.1(3) Core component.** There shall be a core staff of TA/Army personnel to command the unit. The core group of TA/Army component would consist of 5 officers, 2 JCOs and 8 ORs. Out of this component one of the officers will be from the Forest Department. This officer would be deputed in consultation with the State Government. This core group will not be disembodied.

#### **5.4.3.1(4) Local Labour.**

- a) During the disembodiment period for ongoing operations the Force can hire local labour which shall not be more than 10% of the sanctioned strength of the Force i.e., 30 persons.
- b) For other operations like pre-planting activities, planting, tending and maintenance 20% of casual labour of the sanctioned strength of the Force or 60 persons, as per need, can be hired during periods of peak activity for a period not exceeding 2 months annually. This will increase the work output of the Force while keeping costs in control.
- c) This labour should generally consist of ex-servicemen from areas near the project. The daily wages paid should conform to the Minimum wages prescribed by the State Government. The TA DTE would issue necessary authorisation to the Bn to operate a special account for this purpose.

**5.4.3.2(1) Compensation.** The scale of pay/allowances and other amenities of the WDF would be as per the scale decided by the MOD in consultation with the DWD. The Per Capita Rates of Manpower issued by Army HQs would form basis for the calculation of Pay etc.

**5.4.3.2(2) Core component.** The pay of the core group of TA/Army would be as per their eligibility in their regular establishments in the TA/Army. The pay and allowances of the TA/Army component would annually be as follows:



Category	Number	Initial costs	Recurring costs
Officers	5*	15,500	6,87,239
JCOs	2	500	1,43,892
Jawans	8		3,13,824
<b>TOTAL =</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>11,16,955</b>

N.B. The figures given in the table above do not include transportation on duty as capital and recurring costs of transportation are being booked separately.

**5.4.3.2(3) Ex-servicemen.** The pay and allowances of the ex-servicemen or TA Jawans would be on the following modified per capita rates of manpower. The details of pay and allowances are given in the table below and narrative explanatory notes are given after the table.

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Pay & Allowances	32.35	71.09	78.09
Pay & Allowances for 10% jawans *	3.23	3.55	3.90
Clothing	12.37	3.62	3.44
<b>TOTAL =</b>	<b>47.95</b>	<b>78.26</b>	<b>85.43</b>

\* 90% of the TA Jawans would be embodied for 8 months every year while 10% would continue for 12 months.

\* 10% escalation clause has been added to the Pay & Allowances. However the actual calculations would be done on the annual 'Per Capita Manpower Rate' issued by MOD.

\* Though the above table gives the figures of pay and allowances for the Force for the remaining 3 years of the 8th Five Year Plan it is subject to approval of the Planning Commission and provision of budgetary support.

**5.4.3.2(4) Embodiment.** In 1994-95 and 1995-96 the WDF would be embodied as follows:

- a) The Core Group and 10% of the Force will be embodied on 1st November, 1994.
- b) 90% of the Force will be embodied on 1st March, 1995.

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- c) 90% of the Force will be disembodied for 2 months from 1st May,1995 to 30th June,1995.
  - d) 90% of the Force will be embodied from 1st June,1995 to 31st,December 1995.
  - e) 90% of the Force will be disembodied from 1st January,1996 to 28th February,1996.
  - f) 90% of the Force will be reembodyed on 1st March,1996.

The staggered disembodiment for 1995-96 is being made because during summer months with temperature of over 45 degrees Celsius it is too hot to work outside.This schedule is based on the presumption that the Planning Commission would give approval for the retention of the Force beyond 31\3\1994.

**5.4.3.2(5)** The comparative costs of the monthly and annual pay of a TA Jawan as compared to an Army Jawan is given below :

Catogory	Monthly	Yearly
TA Jawan	2695	21564
Army Jawan	3269	39228

The difference in the pays and allowances is because the TA jawan would serve for 8 months in the year and the Army regular jawan would work for 12 months.The monthly pay packet is also less because of certain rationalization brought about in the pay structure of a jawan by the MoEF in consultation with the MOD and the TA Dte.It is purposed to implement all the cost saving measures that the sub-group formed by the MoEF had recommended.

**5.4.3.3(6) Leave.** a) The jawans of the WDF would be entitled to 20 days earned leave, 8 days casual leave and 7 days medical leave on full pay or 14 days half pay leave.

b) The TA/Army core group would get leave as per entitlement in their regular Army units.

**5.4.3.4(7) OTHER EXPENDITURE.**

**5.4.3.(8) Uniform.** The WDF would be a uniformed force dedicated to wastelands development. The scale of uniform to be issued will be in a keeping with the static, afforestation oriented completely peacetime role assigned to the Force. For instance web equipment, helmets etc.will not be issued to the Force. The entitlement will be limited to the items decided in the case of the ETFs being raised by the MoEF. The cost of the uniforms and equipment on an annual basis

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has been worked out by the TA Dte. and given in para 3.2.3 above and also in Annexure-II.

**5.4.3.4(9) Transport.** The WDF will be provided with the following transport arrangements :

	Type of vehicle	No	Capital cost*	Recurring Cost
1.	Motor cycle	3	96,030	9,603
2.	Gypsy	2	6,49,800	64,980
3.	Swaraj Mazada	2	12,46,400	1,24,640
4.	Tractor with Trailor	3	5,88,655	58,866
5.	Tanker-3000 Ltrs.	3	1,80,000	18,000
	Total	13	27,60,885	2,76,169

- \* The costs given in this column are based on current prices and will be booked on basis of actual expenditure.
- \* Only new vehicles will be brought into operation.
- \* The vehicles will be maintained by the nearest Army unit or the Bn CO will be authorised to get them maintained from the open market.
- \* In the absence of vehicles the Bn can hire civilian transport from the open market.

**5.4.3.4(9) Accommodation.** The Force would be provided temporary accommodation in barracks with brick side walls and thatch roofs. Beds, fans and other standard fittings would be provided in the barracks. The construction would be done under the supervision of the Force on land provided by the State Government. The construction could be done by the Rural Engineering Service of the State Government. The barracks will be made at an outlay of Rs 35.00 lakhs and at an average cost of Rs.100 per square foot. The total area to be covered will be limited to 3200 square meters. This would be adequate for the total requirement of the Force. A sum of Rs 1.40 lakhs has been provided as provision for maintenance for 2 years.

**5.4.3.4(10). Mess** The arrangements of the Mess and other equipment would be provided to the Force through Canteen stores on the standard Army pattern.

**5.4.3.4(11) Placement.** The WDF would be placed in the Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh for work on the inaccessible ravine areas. They would work on a watershed basis and concentrate on Community/Revenue lands as far as possible. The force would take up 390 ha of land for development every year. Three

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years after the plantation is over the area would be handed over to the State Government or local community. The force would stay at one site for not more than 5 years.

#### **5.4.3.5(1) CONTROL: ROLE OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry in the Department of Wastelands Development will :-

- (i) Sign a Work Plan with the WDF and the State Government which will give specific details of area of work, cost at which this work is to be done, year-wise physical and financial targets, etc.
- (ii) Give policy directions on the working of the Force.
- (iii) Coordinate with the Ministry of Defence and the State Government in matters relating to the working of the Force.

#### **5.4.3.5(2) ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENT:**

The State Government will :-

- (i) Ensure that all the terms and conditions laid down in the Work Plan are implemented.
- (ii) Select the site in consultation with DoWD and the TA, and will provide technical support through the Forest/Soil Conservation Department to the WDF.
- (iii) Provide all planting and fencing material, manures and fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation infrastructure, etc. The per ha. cost of all these components would vary from location to location. On an average this would cost about Rs. 4500 per ha. However, since most States are using barbed wire only selectively it is not proposed to use barbed wire extensively but rather to protect by digging cattle proof trenches and using live vegetative hedges. The per ha. cost to be borne by the State Government is being kept at Rs. 1500 per ha.

#### **5.4.3.5(3) ARRANGEMENTS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

- (i) At the District level, a coordination Committee headed by the District Magistrate will be set up in which, the Battalion Commander of the Force, representative of NWDB, TA DTE and, the Divisional Forest Officer will be Members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to supervise.
  - (a) Provision of land for plantation;
  - (b) Ensure smooth flow of planting material to the site;

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(c) Supervise plantation;

(d) Monitor and evaluate the progress in terms of physical targets.

**5.3.3.5(4) Pre-project activities.** Once a site is finally selected the State Government would

- 1) Prepare a detailed survey by 1st December, 1994.
- 2) Give a formal letter permitting the Force to work on this land.
- 3) The Force would be allowed access to the land on 1st December, 1994.

**5.3.5(5) Action Plan** a) The State Government would prepare a detailed Action Plan for the development of the land for 3 years. This Action Plan would be the basis on which the WDF would plan and execute their activities. It would also be the format on which annual review will take place.



Increasing Productivity of Saline Soil through vegetation

b) As an interim measure the Joint Director, Agriculture, Morena would prepare an interim Action plan in which the requirements of planting material and fodder seed would be worked out. The raising of seedlings would be done by the Forest and the Horticulture departments.

c) A field nursery would be put up at the site selected to facilitate movement of plants.

**5.3.5(6) Institutional Arrangements.** At the district level team under the Chairmanship of Collector Morena to coordinate the working of the Force would be set up on 1st November, 1994. In the first year this Committee would meet every quarter.

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b) A seminar would be organised in December, 1994 by the State Government to review the technologies that have proved successful in the development of ravines in the State. The Action Plan would be discussed and finalised at this Seminar.

c) The State Government would draw up a training\ orientation programme for the Officers and the Jawans of the Force between January and April, 1995. Funds for course material would be provided by the NWDB.

d) Specie selection would be done by the State Government after discussions with the people and the concerned line departments.

#### **5.4.3.5(7) OTHER FACILITIES.**

a) Medical cover would be provided by district Collector.

b) A mobile canteen would visit the WDF regularly.

c) Provision of infrastructure like tube-well, electricity etc at site of the barracks.

#### **5.4.3.6(0) FUNDING:**

**5.4.3.6(1) Plan Allocations.** The Planning Commission has yet to finalise the Eighth Five Year Plan allocations for the Department of Wastelands Development. However for 1994-95 the Plan allocation for the raising of a Wastelands Development Force are Rs 1.50 crores.

**5.4.3.6(2)** The detailed costing of the WDF is given in tabular form in Annexure - II. In the remaining 3 years of the Eighth Five Year plan the WDF would require a total outlay of Rs. 389.57 lakhs which would include Rs.36.15 lakhs as contribution of the State Government. During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.145.18 lakhs including Rs. 7.8 lakhs as State Government contribution would be required for the WDF. The important components of the costing of the WDF are discussed below.

**5.4.3.6(3)** The scheme will be funded on a 100% Centrally Sponsored basis. The expenditure would be initially incurred by the MOD through the TA Dte and bills would be submitted to the State Government for reimbursement.

All expenditure would be on actual basis and not on a flat rate.

**5.4.3.6(4)** The cost of one Battalion for 3 years will be around Rs. 353.42 lakhs including 10% for inflation. The cost of raising the Battalion in the first year, based on the details supplied by the TA Dte and finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development would be about Rs.137.38 lakhs, out of which Rs.55.56 lakhs will be recurring and Rs. 81.82 lakhs will be non-recurring.

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#### **5.4.3.7(0). COST BENEFITS**

**5.4.3.7(1)** The total cost of the WDF over the remaining 3 years of the Eighth Plan would be Rs 389.57 lakhs of which NWDB would contribute Rs 353.42 lakhs.

**5.4.3.7(2)** 300 jawans working at any output of 0.90 per ha will be able to develop 270 ha of wastelands annually which over a 3 year span will be 810 ha. The per ha cost of planting and maintenance including the contribution of the State Government would come to Rs. 48,095 per ha. However with cost effective techniques and use of civilian labour during the peak 2 months of plantation the output can go up to 1.30 ha per jawan and will result in an annual plantation of 390 ha and an output of 1170 ha over the remaining 3 years of the Eighth Plan. The average per ha cost would work out to Rs. 33,296. In view of the difficult operational terrain and the high rate of success of the plantation this is a reasonable cost.

**5.4.3.7(4)** The many benefits that would accrue would be :-

- \* Resettlement of ex-servicemen.
- \* Restoration of ecological balance.
- \* Creation of sustainable assets for the community/state.

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## CHAPTER - VI

### OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

**6.1.1 REVIEW** The activities of the Department and the progress made by the Plan schemes are regularly reviewed at different levels. These reviews help in improving the quality of work and also in speeding up the process of implementation of the Plan schemes.

**6.1.2** Review by Col Rao Ram Singh. MOS reviews the working of the Department every fortnight at a Senior Officers meeting. An indepth review of the working of the various Sections in the NWDB is also taken by MOS once a month.

**6.1.2** Review by Secretary Rural Development. Secretary RD reviews the working of the Department regularly at meetings of Senior Officers.

**6.1.2** The following Review meetings were held by Additional Secretary this year.

- a) The first review meeting to make an assessment of Operational Research Projects being implemented by ICAR research centres and State Agricultural Universities in the Northern region under Technology Development Extension and Training Scheme was held on 23rd May, 1994 in New Delhi.
- b) The second review meeting of the Operational Research Projects (ORPs) being implemented by ICAR research centres and State Agricultural Universities in the Southern, Central and Western regions of the Country were reviewed at a meeting held at Madras on 19.7.1994.
- c) The first meeting of the Coordination and Monitoring Committee on Cashew Tree Cultivation on non-forest wastelands was held on 31st August, 1994 to identify potential wastelands in non-forest areas of Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for raising Cashew Tree Plantations and to review progress of schemes already sanctioned.

**6.2.1 MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES** . The NWDB has participated in many seminars and conferences organised by different organisations. This gives good exposure to the participants in the Conference about the view point of the Board. The Board has participated in the following Seminars :

- a) A High Level Consultations with the State Governments of the North-Eastern Region was held in Guwahati on 21.6.94 under the Chairmanship of MOS(RD-WD) to explore possibilities of establishing rubber plantations



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in non-forest wastelands in the North-Eastern Region in collaboration with the Rubber Board under the Ministry of Commerce. The Chief Minister of Assam and Ministers concerned from Nagaland, Meghalaya and Assam and Officers of the Departments of the States participated in consultations. Follow up action based on the recommendations of the consultations is being taken to promote Rubber Tree Plantations in the North-Eastern Region.

- b) A team of 5 Officers were deputed to Israel to participate in the International Workshop on Arid Lands Management Towards Ecological Sustainability from 19th June to 27th June, 1994.
- c) A seminar was organised to involve the corporate sector in development of wastelands by the PHD Chamber of Commerce on 21st August, 1994 at Lucknow. This seminar was chaired by MOS(RD- WD). The issues discussed related to schemes of National Wastelands Development Board in this regard, technology availability and related matters.
- d) The First meeting of the Standing Committee on Voluntary Action for Afforestation and Wastelands Development was held on 27.7.1994 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD-WD). Various issues relating to involvement of Voluntary Organisations including decentralisation of screening of projects undertaken by NGOs were discussed.
- e) Under the auspices of the Department an expert team from Israel visited Rajasthan during 26th May, 1994 to 6th June, 1994 to explore possibilities of formulating projects for establishing Jo Jo Ba Plantation on non-forest Wastelands.

### **6.3. NEW INITIATIVES :**

**6.3.1 COMMON GUIDELINES.** The Ministry of Rural Development had set up a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao to go into the working of the DPAP and DDP projects being implemented by the Ministry. Among the important recommendations made by the Committee was the need to have a common set of objectives, norms, and Guidelines for all the area development schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These schemes would include Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme/Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme/Employment Assurance Scheme/Intensive-Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee the Ministry of Rural Development have, after wide ranging discussions with Voluntary Agencies, Academicians, Field Officers, State Governments and Central Ministries finalised the Common Guidelines which were issued in October 1994:

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**6.3.2** The country has a total landmass of 330 million hectares. In the pre-dominantly rainfed, drought prone and high population density areas there is a severe stress on natural resources. Tree cover has been depleted, soil erosion damage has increased, water table has gone down, the severity of drought has increased and ecological degradation of drylands is greater than a few decades ago. Population growth and poverty on the one hand and the pressure of rising demand from affluence on the other, have been exerting powerful pressure on the eco-systems. The break-down of traditional institutions for managing Common Property Resources and the failure of the new institutions to fill the vacuum has also been responsible for denudation of natural resources.

**6.3.3** The Common Guidelines are result of an effort on the part of the Ministry to deal with these problems. In the last decades, there have been outstanding examples of success which show that drought can be beaten, land can be protected, water can be conserved and productivity and income of the people in these areas can be improved, provided concentrated efforts on watershed basis are made. Enhancement of the outlays for all the area development schemes in the Ministry of Rural Development provide an ideal and timely opportunity and setting for making visible impact on our degraded eco-systems for improvement of productivity and elimination of poverty and unemployment.

**6.3.4** The Common Guidelines will be implemented at the district level by the Zila Parishad/DRDA. The Zila Parishad will be responsible for the implementation, funding, training, monitoring and evaluation of the Guidelines in the field. The actual implementation of the project will be done by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) which will preferably be a recognised Voluntary Agency already working in the district. It can also be a Government Department, University, Cooperative or other similar organisations. The PIA will be assisted by a Watershed Development Team (WDT) consisting of experts in the area of Social Sciences, Agriculture, Agronomy, Soil Sciences, Horticulture, Afforestation etc. Each PIA would be responsible for development of at least 5000 hectares of wastelands in a 3/4 years development cycle. The PIA will set up at least 10 Watershed Development Associations (WDA). The WDA would be a registered body and would select from among its Members a Watershed Committee (WC). The WC would prepare, implement, manage the project with the help of user groups, self-help groups and other important associations in the village. Each WC will prepare a detailed plan to develop a watershed of about 500 hectares. The activities to be taken up under this would include soil and moisture conservation, horticulture, pasture development, silvi-pastoral approach etc.

**6.3.5** The funding for these Guidelines would be under the EAS/I-JRY/IWDP/DPAP/DDP schemes. The Government of India & State counterpart

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of funds would flow directly to the Zila Parishad/DRDA. Based on this scheme a portion of the funds would flow to the PIA and a portion to the implementing agency at the watershed level.

**6.3.6** The strength of these Guidelines lies in the decentralisation of decision making. In ideal conditions the Watershed Development Plan should flow from Users Groups and Associations, self-help groups and other people directly depending on the watershed. The plan would be approved by the WDA. Similarly the choice of PIA, the ZP/DRDA have the final say. The choice of the various project activities and sub-components of project are left entirely to the WC. Another strength of these guidelines is a flexible approach followed in the method of release of funds, the area to be covered in each watershed as well as choice of components. Similarly the Guidelines have built in a strong technical support to the development watershed through the WDT. Finally there shall be a large scale training programme for policy makers, implementors at the district level and the Watershed Committee. This would be an on-going programme and every person involved in the implementation of these Guidelines would normally be aware of the objectives, strategy and the role of each person involved.

### **6.3.7 NEW COMMITTEES.**

With a view to examine the basic issues involved in taking up development of non-forest wastelands in the country and to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for the development of these wastelands it has been decided to set up a High Level Committee for development of non-forest wastelands under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Dharia with the following terms of reference :

- (a) Evolve a comprehensive strategy and action plan for the development of wastelands in non-forest areas with reference to a time frame of 10 - 15 years;
- (b) Assess the level of financial resources required and suggest the ways and means and sources of raising them;
- (c) Indicate the respective roles of the Central and State Governments and their Departments, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Voluntary Agencies, Corporate Sectors and the financial institutions/banks in the development of non-forest wastelands;
- (d) Suggest the specific policy initiatives which the Department of Wastelands Development may take in pursuance of the mandate given to it;
- (e) Broadly outline the mechanisms through which the NWDB may seek to implement the strategy and action plan proposed for the development of non-forest wastelands.

The Committee will submit its report within 6 months.

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**6.3.8** A Coordination and Monitoring Committee on Cashew Tree Plantation on non-forest wastelands has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Wastelands Development, with the following Terms of Reference:

- i) To identify potential wastelands in non-forest areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for raising Cashew Tree Plantations.
- ii) To collect data including technical inputs from various agencies concerned and identify gaps/areas in which additional inputs are called for the development of non-forest wastelands through Cashew Tree Plantation, and make such in-puts available to the State Governments/through agencies and entrepreneurs.
- iii) To assist the State level Departments/Institutions/Organisations for the formulation of suitable projects.
- iv) To review the implementation of Cashew Tree Plantation projects on non-forest wastelands in the Southern States.

**6.3.9** A Committee has been constituted on 18th October, 1994 under the Chairmanship of Shri T.K.A. Nair, Additional Secretary (WD) to ensure speedy implementation of the Tree Growers' Cooperative Projects being implemented by National Tree Growers' Federation Limited (NTGCF), Anand, with the following Terms of Reference:

- to assess the constraints on project implementation and suggest ways and means to remove them.
- to suggest ways and means of enlisting greater cooperation of the State Governments for speedy implementation of the projects.
- to give recommendations regarding the inclusion of the representatives of the State Governments concerned and the National Wastelands Development Board on the Board of the National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation Limited.

#### **6.4.1 COMMUNICATIONS**

**6.4.2** One of the important responsibilities of the NWDB relates to creating general awareness to ensure renewed involvement of all concerned in the Government's endeavour to reverse the process of land degradation. To this end publication of literature on Wastelands Development Programme and preparation and distribution of short-duration films/phamplets etc. are being carried out.

**6.4.3** The following literature has been published:-

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- (i) Annual Report 1993-94
  - (ii) Stylos - Pasture Legume for Wastelands Seed Production Technology
  - (iii) Working Group Report on Promotion of JOJOBA Plantation on Non-Forest Wastelands
  - (iv) Greening of Deolali Hills
  - (v) A Case Study on People's Participation through Chakriya Vikas Pranali
  - (vi) Common guidelines for Watershed Development Programme
  - (vii) Guidelines for Investment Promotional Scheme
  - (viii) Guidelines for Technology Extension and Development Scheme.

#### **6.4.4 JOURNALIST FELLOWSHIP SCHEME:**

Under this Scheme, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication would select reputed journalists. They would visit wastelands development project in various parts of the country for bringing out articles on various dimensions of project implementation for wider dissemination. There will be 7 fellowships for journalists from English, Hindi and other vernacular newspapers. Indian Institute of Mass Communication will short list the applications received from various journalists and entrants.

#### **6.4.5 TRAINING PROGRAMMES:**

The Scheme envisages facilitating exchange of visits by NGOs/farmers to visit areas which are being developed by reputed non-governmental organisations and research institutions. NGOs like the Development Alternatives, Jhansi, Auroville, Pondicherry, Chakriya Vikas Pranali, Bihar, Agro Industries Federation, Nasik, National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation, Anand, MYRADA, Bangalore, Maharashtra and Bhartiya Agro Industries Federation, Pune have conveyed their acceptance to receive participants from selected districts of various States.

**6.4.6** The Development Alternatives, Jhansi organised a training programme to a group of farmers, NGOs and officers from Kalahandi district in Orissa in August 1994.

MYRADA, Bangalore had organised three training camps on behalf of NWDB to train NSS volunteers in the concept of wasteland development and watershed management.

Development Alternatives, Jhansi, Auromitra, Auroville, Chakriya Vikas Pranali, Bihar, National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation, Anand, MYRA-DA, Bangalore have drawn out a training schedule for 3-4 programmes for NGOs, farmers and officers between December 1994 and January 1995.

#### **6.4.6 Rajiv Gandhi Parti-Bhoomi Mitra Award:**

A proposal has been formulated to institute a national award viz. Rajiv Gandhi Parti-Bhoomi Mitra Award with the objective of according recognition to the outstanding work done by individual and institutions, in the area of development of non-forest wastelands. The award which will carry a cash amount of Rs.50,000/- alongwith a medallion citation will be given to the following eight categories:-

- i) Government Agencies;
- ii) Corporate Agencies;
- iii) Voluntary Agencies;
- iv) Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- v) Educational Institutions;
- vi) Individual farmers;
- vii) Individuals representing corporations/NGOs/  
Government Agencies;
- viii) Mined area and mined spoils.

The award was advertised. The Short-listing Committee and a final Selection Committee have been constituted to scrutinise and select the awardees.

**6.4.7 LOGO** A logo depicting the concern of NWDB for regeneration and restoration of all non-forest wastelands, has been adopted by inviting entries through an open advertisement.



**6.4.8 FILMS** The Films Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been requested to make films on the following:

- i) Wasteland Development Scheme, Nasik;
- ii) Bankura (West Bengal) Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme
- iii) JATROPHA
- iv) JO JO BA
- v) Tree Growers' Cooperative Project
- vi) ADITHI
- vii) Technology Development through Operational Research Project Scheme.

### 6.5.1 ADMINISTRATION

**6.5.2** During 1994-95 the Prime Minister functioned as Minister for Rural Development. Col. Rao Ram Singh has been the Minister of State for Wastelands Development. Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Shri T.K.A. Nair and Shri Ranjit Issar continue to function as Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively. The organisation chart of the Department of Wastelands Development is at Annexure-III.



From Right to Left: Shri N.K. Sahgal PHD Chambers Industries and Commerce, Col Rao Ram Singh Union Minister of State For Rural Development and waste lands Development.

Government of India  
Ministry of Rural Development  
(Department of Wastelands Development)  
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated:- 7th September, 1992

**RESOLUTION**

No. A. 11011/4/92-92- Admn.-Consequent upon the setting of the Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and the creation of the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, it has been decided to reconstitute the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) with the following composition, role and functions:

**COMPOSITION**

A.	Ex. Officio Members:		
1.	Minister of State Wastelands Development	-	Chairman
2.	Member, Planning Commission, incharge of Rural Development Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of	-	Member
3.	Agriculture & Cooperation	-	Member
4.	Rural Development	-	Member
5.	Agriculture Research and Education	-	Member
6.	Expenditure	-	Member (Finance)
7.	Environment and Forests	-	Member
8.	Science and Technology	-	Member
9.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	-	Member
10.	Member-Secretary, National Land-Use and Coservation Board	-	Member



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11.	Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	-	Member
B. Nominated Members			
12.	Member of Parliament (one each from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha)	-	Members
13.	Representatives (not exceeding five)	-	Members
14.	Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative Institutions, etc. connected with wastelands development and related activities (to be nominated each year by the Chairman)		
15.	Development Commissioners of	-	Members
16.	three States (to be nominated each year by the Chairman)		
C. Member-Secretary			
17.	Secretary (Wastelands Development)	-	Member-Secretary

## **ROLE AND FUNCTIONS**

The National Wastelands Development Board will be mainly responsible for development of wastelands in non-forests areas aimed at checking land degradation, putting such wastelands in the country to sustainable use and increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder. The Board will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology for the planning and implementation of Wastelands Development. To this end, it will-

- (a) formulate, in collaboration with the National land Use and Conservation Board, a perspective plan for the management and development of wastelands in the non-forest in the country in a sustainable manner;
- (b) identify such wastelands, create a reliable data base and collaborate with the concerned Central and State Departments/Agencies, Local bodies, Voluntary Agencies and other Non-Governmental Organisations to mobilise the resources and support required for development of wastelands in non-forest areas;
- (c) Evolve mechanisms for integrated development of such wastelands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost-effective manner, specially to meet the need of the people in the rural areas in respect of fuelwood and fodder;

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- (d) raise fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest and private wastelands in order to reduce the pressure on the forest areas and to meet the needs of industry and market;
  - (e) sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and appropriate technologies for wastelands development.
  - (f) create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for wastelands development in non-forest areas with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Government Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other, and promote participatory and sustainable management of community/public lands and other similar degraded common property resources.
  - (g) coordinate and monitor the Action plans for activities related to such wastelands in order to upgrade land quality in a systematic and cost-effective manner; and
  - (h) undertake all other measures necessary for promoting wastelands development in non-forest areas in the country.

Note: The reference to non-forest areas denotes such of those areas as are not being dealt with by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.

(T.K.A. Nair)  
Additional Secretary to the Government of India

**ANNEXURE-II**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS ABOUT THE  
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME INTEGRATED  
WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

(As on 30.11.94)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b><u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u></b>							
1.	IWDP in Nalgonda District.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	302.09	101.94	147.49	97.76	YES
2.	IWDP in Nellore District.-I	1993-94 TO 1996-97	416.72	76.58	186.50	-	-DO-
3.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-I)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.38	41.00	74.88	74.88	-DO-
4.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.27	40.67	77.44	77.44	-DO-
5.	IWDP in Vizianagaram District. (Project-I)	1993-94 TO 1998-99	381.05	50.64	95.52	95.52	-DO-
6.	IWDP in Nizamabad District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	357.56	53.06	82.64	-	-DO-
7.	IWDP in Prakasam District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	21.33	9.00	8.24	-	-DO-
8.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	402.04	66.20	113.54	-	-DO-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	IWDP in Karimnagar District.	1994-95 TO 1998-99	418.00		73.70	73.70	-DO-
10.	IWDP in Cuddapha District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	110.00	28.63	27.79	13.00	-DO-
SUB-TOTAL			3133.44	467.72	887.74	432.30	

### **BIHAR**

11.	IWDP in Chatra District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	138.45	39.11	64.81	-	NO
12.	IWDP in Lohardaga District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	248.66	72.79	89.64	-	-DO-
13.	IWDP in Garhwa District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	114.21	33.96	53.99	-	-DO-
14.	IWDP in Gaya District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	433.37	118.48	211.15	-	-DO-
15.	IWDP in Nawada District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	288.37	79.16	140.41	-	YES
16.	IWDP in Palamau District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	233.97	63.46	101.12	-	-DO-
SUB-TOTAL			1457.03	406.96	661.12	0.00	

### **GUJARAT**

17.	IWDP in Madar Garh of Siyala Taluk in Surendra Nagar	1991-92 TO 1993-94	19.26	12.66	6.60	-	YES
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S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District
					Outlay released so far	(7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18.	Micro-Plan project in 5 watershed in Surendra Nagar Distt.	1991-92 TO 1995-96	206.14	98.92	71.88	35.00	-DO-
19.	IWDP in Kutch District. (Project-I)	1993-94 TO 1995-96	396.55	148.30	178.75	-	NO
20.	IWDP in Kutch District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	389.66	70.00	183.70	92.00	-DO-
21.	IWDP in Panchmahal District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	287.89	55.90	95.43	-	YES
22.	IWDP in Dang District. (Project-I)	1994-95 TO 1998-99	345.67			56.97	-DO-
23.	IWDP in Dang District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	409.50	70.50	121.05	-	-DO-
24.	IWDP in Amreli District.	1994-95 TO 1998-99	359.45		82.20	83.90	-DO-
25.	IWDP in Banaskantha District.	1993-94 TO 1996-97	369.71	45.97	102.95	51.00	NO
SUB-TOTAL			2783.83	502.25	842.56	318.87	

### **HARYANA**

26.	Micro plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1994-95	362.60	205.50	75.25	-	YES
27.	Micro plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	248.12	172.92	88.85	-	-DO-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28.	Micro. plan project of Karnal Distt.	1991-92 TO 1994-95	355.21	245.67	89.72	45.00	-DO-
29.	IWDPS project of Yamunanagar Distt.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	151.80	59.70	69.00	-	NO
30.	IWDPS Project of Mohindergarh Distt.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	296.22	99.00	123.50	0.00	-DO-
31.	IWDPS in Shivkund, Mohindergarh	1994-95 TO 1996-97	20.50		9.08	4.00	
32.	IWDPS project of Rewari Distt.	1992-93 TO 1996-97	289.35	98.00	90.29	-	-DO-
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>1823.79</b>	<b>880.79</b>	<b>545.69</b>	<b>49.00</b>	
<b><u>HIMACHAL PRADESH</u></b>							
33.	IWDPS project of Hamirpur Distt.	1992-93 To 1994-95	300.55	134.95	165.60	-	YES
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>300.55</b>	<b>134.95</b>	<b>165.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b><u>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</u></b>							
34.	IWDPS project of Udhampur Distt.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	137.11	42.79	57.68	29.00	YES
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>137.11</b>	<b>42.79</b>	<b>57.68</b>	<b>29.00</b>	
<b><u>KARNATAKA</u></b>							
35.	Micro-Plan Project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	436.20	212.50	205.27	100.00	YES

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
36.	IWDPS project of Madhya District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	372.91	45.49	102.45	51.00	NO
37.	Micro-Plan project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 To 1995-96	120.00	66.40	42.03	30.00	YES
SUB-TOTAL			929.11	324.39	349.75	181.00	

**KERALA**

38.	IWDPS project of Thrissur Distt.	1991-92 TO 1994-95	157.59	119.06	41.88	-	NO
39.	Micro-Plan Project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	372.25	236.80	108.45	50.00	YES
40.	IWDP in Malla-puram, Kannur and Kasargode Distt.	1994-95 TO 1999-2000	87.50			13.06	-DO-
41.	IWDPS project of Wyanad District.	1994-95 TO 1999-2000	315.47		77.85	77.85	
42.	IWDPS Project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-II)	1992-93 TO 1995-96	313.60	119.72	151.06	50.00	-DO-
43.	IWDP for Indore Distt. (NSS)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	95.52	60.96	29.38	-	YES
44.	IWDP in Jhabua district	1991-92 TO 1994-95	32.20	24.60	39.80	-	NO
45.	IWDP in Datia District	1992-93 TO 1996-97	40.00	14.03	20.41	-	YES

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
46.	IWDP in Bhopal District	1992-93 TO 1996-97	65.84	22.10	26.88	13.00	NO
47.	IWDP in Chindwara District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	301.69	31.08	105.96	-	YES
48.	IWDP in Tikamgarh District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	128.68	34.31	30.16	-	-DO-
49.	IWDP in Mandla District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	350.28	113.00	136.67	-	NO
50.	IWDP in Sarguja District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	322.14	87.00	101.86	-	-DO-
51.	IWDP in Jhabua District (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	319.44	75.00	97.85	-	-DO-
52.	IWDP in Ujjain District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	338.57	80.00	156.71	-	YES
53.	IWDP in Durg District	1994-95 TO 1997-98	215.94	-	45.79	45.79	YES
54.	IWDP in Dhar District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	184.91	35.77	82.34	40.00	NO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>2395.21</b>	<b>577.85</b>	<b>873.81</b>	<b>98.79</b>	

**MAHARASHTRA**

55.	IWDP in Ahemad-nagar (MIRC)	1994-95 TO 1996-97	42.03		24.81	24.81	YES
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S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District so far
					Outlay	released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
56.	IWDP School of Artillery, Deolali in Nasik District.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	156.73	111.76	30.51	15.00	-DO-
SUB-TOTAL			198.76	111.76	55.32	39.81	
<b><u>MANIPUR</u></b>							
57.	Microplan Project of Imphal Distt.	1991-92 TO 1996-97	202.20	123.07	34.12	17.00	YES
SUB-TOTAL			202.20	123.07	34.12	17.00	
<b><u>MIZORAM</u></b>							
58.	IWDP in Mizoram	1992-93 TO 1996-97	359.95	172.20		129.75	No
SUB-TOTAL			359.95	172.20	129.75	129.75	
<b><u>NAGALAND</u></b>							
59.	IWDP in 10 water-sheds of Kohima Distt. (SRDA Project)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	216.14	25.00	72.37	37.00	YES
60.	IWDP in Phek District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.53	37.92	129.90	93.16	NO
61.	IWDP in Kohima District (S & M Project)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	516.00	57.25	93.16	47.00	YES
SUB-TOTAL			1094.67	120.17	295.43	177.16	
<b><u>ORISSA</u></b>							
62.	IWDP in Kalahandi Distt. (Project-I)	1992-93 TO 1996-97	207.13	117.23	51.84	25.00	YES

Project S.No.	Name of the Project	Total Period	Release Project Cost	1994-95 upto 31.3.94	Outlay	released so far	Mapped District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
63.	IWDP in Kala-handi Distt. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1996-97	441.53	70.00	259.79	130.00	-DO-
64.	IWDP in Lamtaput Block of Koraput District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	216.66	30.00	91.68	45.00	NO
65.	IWDP in Laxmipur Block of Koraput District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	49.12	13.78	15.10	8.00	-Do-
66.	IWDP in Balangir District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	437.54	69.75	155.52	80.00	YES
67.	IWDP in Dhenkanal District	1994-95 TO 1998-99	45.97		12.22	12.22	YES
68.	IWDP in Malkan giri Distt.	1992-93 TO 1993-94	62.39	51.33	11.06	-	NO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>1460.34</b>	<b>352.09</b>	<b>597.21</b>	<b>300.22</b>	
<b><u>PUNJAB</u></b>							
69.	IWDP in Punjab	1992-93 TO 1994-95	599.82	358.39	237.82	120.00	NO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>599.82</b>	<b>358.39</b>	<b>237.82</b>	<b>120.00</b>	
<b><u>RAJASTHAN</u></b>							
70.	IWDP in desertic area of Mohangarh Tehsil, Jaisalmer Distt	1991-92 TO 1994-95	170.30	29.40	-	-	
71.	IWdP in Bhilwara District	1992-93 TO 1996-97	320.00	95.35	118.13	-	YES

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release upto 31.3.94	1994-95		Mapped District
					Outlay	released so far	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
72.	IWDP in Tonk District	1992-93 TO 1996-97	304.00	72.10	113.60	60.00	-DO-
73.	IWDP in Sikar District	1992-93 TO 1995-96	397.19	140.00	188.66	-	NO
74.	IWDP in Maharajpura Tehsil of Jhalawar District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	273.95	54.17	56.82	28.00	YES
75.	IWDP for Dhund River in Jaipur District.	1993-94 TO 1996-97	329.40	80.85	141.00	71.00	NO
76.	IWDP of Kukas dam of Jaipur Distt	1993-94 TO 1997-98	153.32	49.01	69.48	35.00	
77.	IWDP in Ajmer District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	320.76	73.81	100.15	-	YES
78.	IWDP in Jodhpur District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	191.36	30.94	59.95	-	YES
79.	IWDP in Bandi basin, Jaipur District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	414.05	107.67	178.14	0.00	NO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>2874.33</b>	<b>733.30</b>	<b>1025.93</b>	<b>194.00</b>	

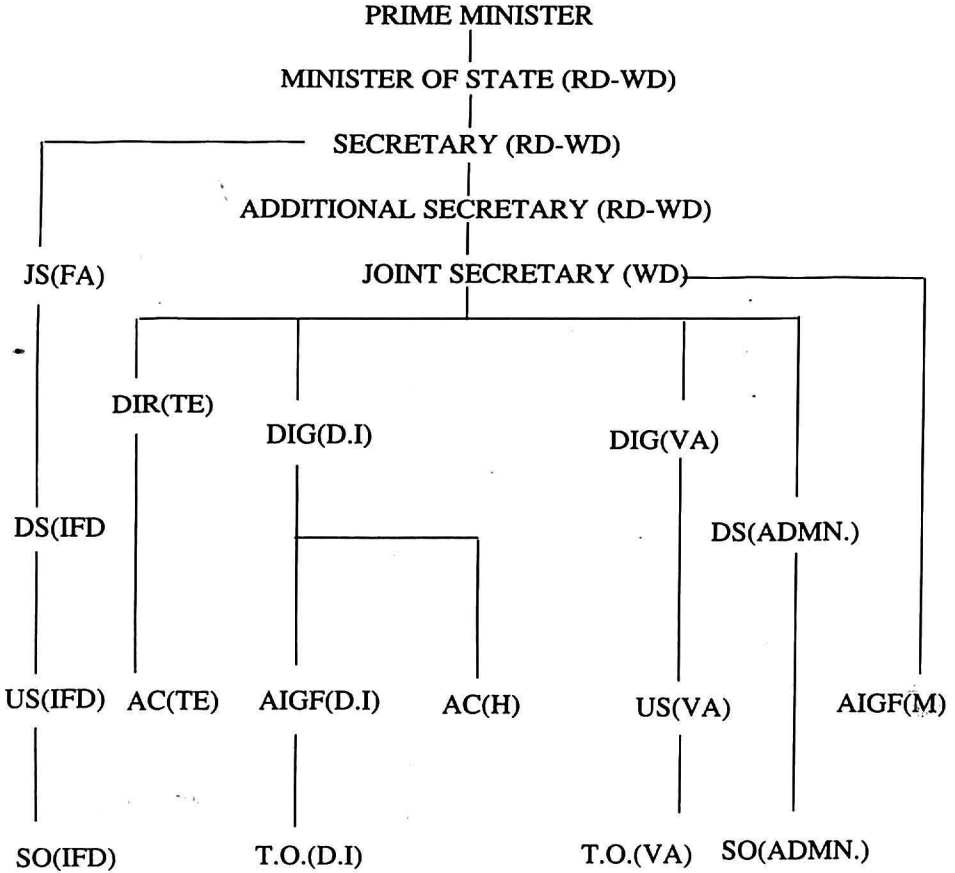
### **SIKKIM**

80.	IWDP in South Sikkim District	1993-94 TO 1995-96	77.81	37.42	31.04	15.00	NO
81.	IWDP Sikkim under NSS Scheme	1993-94 TO 1996-97	18.49	8.18	7.98	4.00	-DO-

Project S.No.	Name of the Project	Total Period	Release Project Cost	1994-95 upto 31.3.94	Outlay released so far	Mapped District	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
82.	IWDP in East Sikkim District	1992-93 TO 1994-95	71.26	63.95	7.31	5.00	-DO-
83.	IWDP in Naga Kazor watershed, North Sikkim District	1994-95 TO 1998-99	155.55	-	30.97	30.97	-DO-
84.	IWDP in Pabong watershed, South Sikkim District	1993-94 TO 1995-96	92.04	37.51	39.95	39.95	-DO-
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>167.56</b>	<b>147.06</b>	<b>117.25</b>	<b>94.92</b>	
<b><u>TAMIL NADU</u></b>							
85.	IWDP in Pudukottai District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	126.45	30.88	74.52	-	NO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>126.45</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>74.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b><u>TRIPURA</u></b>							
86.	IWDP in West & South Tripura Districts	1994-95 TO 1996-97	145.44		34.58	34.58	
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>145.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>34.58</b>	
<b><u>UTTAR PRADESH</u></b>							
87.	IWDP in Hamirpur District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	302.33	40.00	132.90	65.00	YES
88.	IWDP in Lalitpur District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	287.76	85.00	117.35	-	-DO-
89.	IWDP in Mathura District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	115.40	22.64	48.11	-	NO

Project S.No.	Name of the Project	Total Period	Release Project Cost	1994-95		Mapped District	
				upto 31.3.94	Outlay released so far		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
90.	IWDP in Rai Bareilly District	1994-95 TO 1997-98	172.01		53.92	53.92	YES
91.	IWDP in Mainpuri District	1994-95 TO 1997-98	338.30		66.00	66.00	
92.	Micro Plan Project of Jhansi Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1994-95	349.85	147.33	202.52	102.00	YES
SUB-TOTAL			1565.65	294.97	620.80	286.92	
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>							
93.	IWDP in Bankura District (project-I)	1992-93 TO 1996-97	256.98	68.86	136.68	75.00	YES
94.	IWDP in Purulia District (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1995-96	137.75	36.50	55.71	35.00	-DO-
95.	IWDP in Bankura District(Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	256.52	41.32	90.76 -DO-	-	
96.	IWDP in Darjeeling District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	469.74	86.50	138.75	-	NO
97.	IWDP in Purulia District (Project-I)	1992-93 TO 1994-95	93.83	47.31	46.52	30.00	YES
SUB-TOTAL			1214.82	280.49	468.42	140.00	
98.	IWDP in Delhi	1993-94 TO 1996-97	55.75	15.00	32.25	0.00	NO
SUB-TOTAL			55.75	15.00	32.25	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL			24272.23	6552.66	8486.59	2834.23	

DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT  
ORGANISATION CHART AS ON 30.11.1994



JS Joint Secretary  
 DIR Director  
 DIG Deputy Inspector General (Forest)  
 DS Deputy Secretary  
 AIGF Assistant Inspector General (Forest)

US Under Secretary  
 AC Assistant Commissioner  
 SO Section Officer  
 T.O. Technical Officer

