

Indira was Youjana and various other plans of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is being revised continuously every year by floods, cyclones and other things. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would provide a special dispensation to Andhra Pradesh. We would like to be charitable to Andhra Pradesh. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Thank you for the charity. ऐसे ही अलमटी का भी कर दीजिए। *(व्यवधान)*

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, the hon. Member is a very senior Member. In the beginning I said, as far as HUDCO funds are concerned, we have been extending the loan assistance depending upon a certain formula. I have narrated the parameters that are considered while allocating loans. Though there is a total demand of more than Rs. 279 crores from Andhra Pradesh for the year 1996-97, we are able to give an additional amount of Rs. 34 crores. That is the ratio this year. There is no charity being extended to any particular State.

As for housing for weaker sections, it is considered as the most pertinent one. About 55% of the loanable funds from HUDCO are given only to the weaker sections, for economically weaker sections and MIG. The remaining 45% is for MIG and HIG. That is the ratio we have been following. In that 55% of the loans that are given for the housing of weaker sections, about 85% of the units are being built. In 45% of the loan assistance which is given to the upper groups, that is MIG and HIG, only 15% of the units are being built. There is a lot of social aspect in this.

Sir, there are other social aspects being observed. It is not merely a commercial transaction that is being done by the HUDCO. Interest rates are lower for the weaker sections even though the average rate of interest HUDCO pays on borrowing from other areas works out to 14.42%. But on loans for the weaker sections the charge is only 9.5%.

Also, as regards the repayment schedule, for all the loans extended for the weaker sections, the longest period of 15 years is being allowed. Plot development is another aspect which is being taken up only for the weaker sections where plots can be given and financing is 100% and the interest rate is 9%. So, as such ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: All these are the scheme of HUDCO... *(Interruptions)*... You should answer the point whether you have maintained the tempo and whether the financial allocations envisaged by the previous Government have been continued or increased or decreased. That is the question ... *(Interruptions)*... You are only explaining the schemes of HUDCO ... *(Interruptions)*... The hon. Member wants to know whether you have maintained the tempo.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, we are very much maintaining the tempo and we have increased the allocation. ... *(Interruptions)*... It is very much being maintained. Sir, as far as the social sector is concerned, we are examining the possibility of even increasing that amount... *(Interruptions)*...

* 383. *[The Questions (Shri Iqbal Singh) was absent for answer vide col.. infra.]*

* 384 *[The Questions (Shri Ram Jethmalani) was absent for answer vide col.. infra.]*

Land Reforms of the States

*385. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the land reforms of different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have given any directions to implement the land reforms expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the guidelines, if any issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRAN NAIDU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir, The land reforms of different States have been examined in respect of distribution of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan land, Government Wasteland, consolidation of agricultural holding, tenancy reforms and computerisation of land records. State-wise details are given in the following Statements:

Statement I: Distribution of surplus/
(See below) Bhoodan/Government
Wastelands.

Statement- : Consolidation of holdings/
II and tenancy reforms.
(see below)

Statement : Computerisation of land
III records.
(see below)

(c) and (d): It has been provided in the Constitution that the land and its management is the responsibility of the State

Government. The role of the Government of India is mainly coordinative and advisory. In view of this no specific directions have been issued to the States. However, the Government of India has been holding Conferences at the official and ministerial levels regularly. The issues involving the different State Governments are taken up with the concerned Revenue Ministers/Chief Ministers of the States in the course of these Conferences. The last such conference of Revenue Ministers was held on 27th December, 1995, where time bound implementation of various land reform programmes was stressed. Besides, the Government of India have also formulated schemes for financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this direction. Continuous efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments for effective implementation of the land reform programmes.

The Chief Ministers Conference held in July, 1972 evolved guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holdings. The guidelines inter-alia provide that priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while distributing ceiling surplus land.

Statement-I

Distribution of Surplus/Bhoodan/Govt. Wasteland

(Area in lakh acres)

States/UT	Surplus Land	Bhoodan Land	Wasteland
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.67	1.02	30.40
2. Assam	4.79	Neg.	3.75
3. Bihar	3.03	7.03	9.75
4. Gujarat	1.33	0.27	11.81
5. Haryana	0.87	0.02	0.03
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.03	Neg	0.17
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4.5	Neg.	—
8. Karnataka	1.19	0.05	13.72
9. Kerala	0.64	0.01	4.57
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.85	2.60	1.71
11. Maharashtra	5.55	0.83	10.23
12. Manipur	0.02	—	0.32

States/UT	Surplus Land	Bhoodan Land	Wasteland
13. Orissa	1.54	5.80	6.64
14. Punjab	1.03	0.01	1.10
15. Rajasthan	4.51	2.36	0.93
16. Tamil Nadu	1.59	0.21	2.07
17. Tripura	0.01	—	1.32
18. Uttar Pradesh	3.84	4.21	22.28
19. West Bengal	9.64	Neg.	4.32
20. D & N Heveli	0.07	—	—
21. Delhi	Neg.	—	0.06
22. Pondicherry	0.01	—	—
23. Goa	—	—	0.05
24. Mizoram	—	—	0.74
Total	51.71	24.42	127.97

Neg.: Negligible

Statement-II

Tenancy Reforms (Area accrued to tenants/sharecroppers) and Area consolidated.

(Area in lakh acres)

States/UT	Area Accrued	Area consolidated
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.95	8.18
2. Assam	31.75	—
3. Bihar	—	49.50
4. Gujarat	28.90	93.99
5. Haryana	0.88	104.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	20.56
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.37
8. Karnataka	26.32	26.76
9. Kerala	14.50	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	95.93
11. Maharashtra	46.21	526.50
12. Manipur	—	—
13. Orissa	0.94	21.00
14. Punjab	0.51	121.73
15. Rajasthan	—	42.30
16. Tamil Nadu	—	—
17. Tripura	0.39	—
18. Uttar Pradesh	—	441.87
19. West Bengal	NR	—
20. D & N Heveli	0.21	—
21. Delhi	Neg.	2.33
22. Pondicherry	Neg.	—
Total	153.56	1556.12

Neg.: Negligible

NR.: Not reported

Statement-III**Financial Assistance Provided for
Computerisation of Land Records**

S. No.	State/UT	No. of districts covered	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	418.00
2.	Assam	8	158.00
3.	Bihar	7	150.00
4.	Gujarat	9	165.00
5.	Goa	Entire State	20.00
6.	Haryana	17	275.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	145.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	49.00
9.	Karnataka	11	216.00
10.	Kerala	14	295.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13	243.00
12.	Maharashtra	20	375.00
13.	Manipur	3	25.00
14.	Mizoram	1	25.00
15.	Orissa	12	252.00
16.	Punjab	5	123.62
17.	Rajasthan	16	293.00
18.	Sikkim	Entire State	32.00
19.	Tamil nadu	10	243.00
20.	Tripura	3	85.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22	394.00
22.	West Bengal	14	410.00
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire U.T.	12.38
24.	Delhi	Entire U.T.	8.03
25.	Pondicherry	Entire U.T.	15.00
TOTAL		223	4427.00
		Project	

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is true and the Government has already said that the main responsibility is of the State Governments. Even though it is the responsibility of the State Governments, we can see that serious efforts were made by the previous Government. As has rightly been said, guidelines were issued in 1972. Yet with all this persuasion, we could distribute only five million acres of land so far. You can see that only five million acres of land could be distributed with all this persuasion and even by issuing guidelines in 1972. Everyone knows the First Constitutional Amendment had been done for making a beginning in the matter of land reforms and for abolition of the Zamindari system in this country. It was done in early 1954. This initiative was taken at the beginning of the Constitution itself. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from persuasion and keeping in view the Constitutional Amendment for abolishing Zamindari system in this country, which was supposed to be a beginning for land reforms, whether he would move a Constitutional Amendment and make it mandatory or even incumbent. The Central Government can take the initiative with regard to land reforms on the basis of guidelines which are already there or it can form some new guidelines. Will you please think on this line?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been provided in the Constitution that land and its management, everything, is a State subject. The role of the Government of India is mainly coordinative and advisory only. Every year we are calling the Revenue Ministers' Conference and we are discussing the land ceiling aspects how much land they are distributing, etc. We are giving a lot of thrust from the Government of India to all the State Governments for disposal of cases and to form special Courts and special benches in High Courts. Like that, we are monitoring other things also. So far the area declared surplus is 74,86,818 acres; the area taken

under possession is 65,60,765 acres; the area distributed is 51,79,595 acres; and the land available for distribution is 67,944 acres.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is what I said; it is not up to the mark. Even the State Governments are not making that much sincere effort because it is totally a State subject. That is why in the operative part of my supplementary I asked whether the Government of India would even go in for a Constitutional Amendment, as it had done for the abolition of Zamindari in the Zamindari Act. But, that question has not been answered. Sir, if you look at the statement given by the hon. Minister, you will find that Uttar Pradesh, which is the biggest State, has distributed only 3.84 lakh acres; Bihar, which is the second biggest State, has distributed only 3.03 lakh acres of land so far. It means in these two big States land is available but they have not taken up the land reform activities and the Land Reforms Act seriously. Even the land which has been taken over as surplus land, has not been distributed. These are the examples of the big States. In this background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from persuasion, whether any steps have been taken or are to be taken to implement the land reforms in different States, especially in States which are avoiding the land reforms enactment.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was only for this purpose that the Revenue Ministers' Conference was held in the month of December, 1995. In that meeting a decision was taken under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Rural Areas and Employment. Some Revenue Ministers from different States also attended the meeting. We constituted a sub-committee and the sub-committee is doing its work. We are monitoring, giving advice and coordinating with the States as per the Chief Ministers' Conference of 1972. We also asked the States to make clauses for land ceiling. Regarding the State of Uttar

Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, based on that, we will consider a Constitutional amendment. You all know that Revenue is a State subject. We will examine it with various Chief Ministers and already there is a National Development Council Meeting taking place and there are other meetings also taking place in this regard. There we will take a decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramachandran Pillai.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Thank you, Sir. The Hon. Minister has referred to the Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 27th December, 1995. There, in that meeting, taking into consideration the tardy progress in the implementation of the land reform measures and also in the implementation of the earlier decisions taken in the Revenue Ministers' Conference, two important decisions were taken: One is the involvement of the Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of the land reforms programmes; another thing is a ceiling on the surplus land and also record of rights of the tenants and also ensure possession of land back to the tenants and sharecroppers where such possession has been illegally denied. The second decision is the constitution of a sub-committee to make a quarterly review of the implementation of the land reform process and also the decisions of the Revenue Ministers' Conference. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such a sub-committee was constituted, because this decision was taken in the month of December, 1995, and whether this periodical review is being done. Then, one more decision has been taken to go into the question of applying the ceiling provisions to those families whose livelihood does not depend on the income from their agricultural holdings. So, based on these decisions, what steps have the Government taken for implementation of the decisions taken by the Revenue Ministers' Conference?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, based on the decision taken in the Revenue

Ministers' Conference, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Rural Areas and Employment, that monitoring would be done for every three months. We appointed a sub-committee to know whether the decisions were properly implemented or not. The committee is examining the decisions taken in the Revenue Ministers' Conference and the Chief Ministers' Conference. We are also giving targets for each year, regarding the distribution of land by the State Governments. We are fixing the targets. For the year 1990-91 we fixed the target at 82,200 acres and the State Governments have distributed 89,878 acres; for 1991-92 we fixed the target at 1,19,270 acres and the distribution was 1,43,554 acres; for the year 1992-93 the target fixed was 1,50,720 acres and the distribution was 1,11,024 acres. In this way we are fixing targets. We are also monitoring every month. We are asking for distribution reports every month and based on those reports we are reviewing, advising and also coordinating with the States.

श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिन्दे: महोदय, यह एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड रिफार्म लाया गया। बहुत हजारों एकड़ जमीन जमींदारों के पास थी। समाजवाद की बातें कहते हुए इस देश के गरीबों की विशेषता जो कल्टीवेट करता है उसको और दलित और आदिवासियों को इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्रोपर हो जाए, इसी के लिए यह लैंड सीलिंग लाया गया था। जो आपने फिगर दी है उससे देख पड़ता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स को अभी तक कितनी जमीन दी गई है और जो जमीन दी गई है उस पर बेनामी नाम से वही जमींदार आज वही जमीन रखता है। इस बारे में कितनी रिपोर्ट आपके पास आ गई है और इसलिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करना चाहती है? अध्यक्ष जी, एक तो यह एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड रिफार्म की बात है, वही बात अरबन लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में भी हो रही है कि भारत सरकार अरबन लैंड के बारे में कुछ चेज करना चाहती है या उसी को रखना चाहती है? बिल्डर को ज्यादा फायदा हो इसलिए अरबन लैंड सीलिंग में कई चेज करना चाहती है?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far, as on March, 1996, the land distributed is 51,71,463 acres. Out of this, in the case of Scheduled Castes, it is

1,80,166 acres; in the case of Scheduled Tribes, it is 7,27,735 acres. The area declared surplus, but not distributed so far, is of the order of 21,52,243 acres.

This land is the subject-matter of various litigations. Some are in the revenue courts; some are in the tribunals; some others are in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. We have instructed. We have advised the State Governments to set up separate tribunals for the disposal of these cases.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHARAO SHINDE: What about urban land ceiling?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Urban land ceiling comes under another Ministry.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir—this is part (a) of my question whether he would be able to tell us, tell this House, about the suggestions that were made by the Planning Commission in respect of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, concerning the direction of land reforms in today's context?

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, what is today's concept of land reforms? We have been talking about land reforms, about giving land to the tiller of the soil, right from 1950, or, even earlier. I would like to know as to what is today's positive concept of land reforms since we have travelled half-way, or, at least, one-fourth of the way. Has any study been made by the Planning Commission during the last few years? Is the hon. Minister aware of it?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, I do not know about the recommendations of the Planning Commission. But as I said, this is a State subject. It is the State Governments which have to implement the land reforms. Some States have been implementing it well. For example, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Some States have done well. They have been implementing the land reforms. At the same time, there are some other States, some bigger States, which

have not been implementing the land reforms, as per the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' and Revenue Ministers' Conferences. (*Interruptions*) We are co-ordinating it. We are advising the State Governments to implement the land reform laws, as per the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference. (*Interruptions*) We are co-ordinating. We are advising the State Governments.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Mine was a constructive question. I am seeking some information. (*Interruptions*) I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister could supply this information even subsequently, if he is not aware of it.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Okay; I will supply the information later on.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one part of my question has already been put by Mr. Shinde, i.e. about the land allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—the percentage.

The second thing is: there is one case pending in the Supreme Court right from 1976 regarding encroachment of land by the Adivasis. About 40,000 families are affected: in three States, namely, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to consider this matter, as far as granting of this land, encroached land, is concerned, which is, at present, with the Forest Department? Is he going to consider allotting this land to the Adivasis for agricultural purposes, on lease basis?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, wherever complaints are received regarding encroachments of whatever it may be, we refer them to the State Governments. The implementation, everything, is with the State Governments.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: As far as forest land is concerned, it is under the control of the Central Government—the State Government has nothing to do with it. The point

is, if the States recommend favourably, whether you are going to take a decision. That is what I would like to know.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Regarding all lands under litigation, so far, in the Supreme Court, 34,367 acres of land is under litigation and, in the High Courts, it is 40,566 acres. Like that, so much land is under litigation.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: The Supreme Court has asked you whether you are going to grant these lands to them. The decision has not been taken by your Department. I want to know whether you are going to take a decision.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Certainly, we will take a decision.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the issue of land reforms is intimately connected with the problem of eradication of poverty. There had been innumerable commissions and committees set up since Independence and all these commissions and committees had pointed out that without creating a strong asset base for the rural poor it would be impossible to take care of the growing problem of unemployment. Therefore, it is not an academic issue; the issue is deeply connected with the basic human problem in the country. Having said so, Sir, may I request the Government to kindly respond in view of the serious failure of the State Governments—with a few exceptions, of course—and implement the basic direction of our national policy? Will the Government consider amending the law or taking recourse to Parliamentary mandate in order to compel the State Governments to carry out the land reforms within a stipulated period of time? That is part (a) of my question. Part (b): Will the Government consider that Parliament also be given the responsibility, through any of its Committees, to monitor the implementation in course of a time-bound programme?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, what the hon. Member has said is correct. It is

an advisory body, a coordinating body. Some States have made good laws and they are implementing them. Some States like Uttar Pradesh—which is the biggest State—have not made laws. So it is a subject to be discussed with all the political parties. We will think of the necessary Constitutional amendment, because we must take those State subjects into the Central List. I will examine it and I will take the opinion of all the parties and everything... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is not the issue. It is not a question of having a consultation with the different political parties. The question is, will the Government take the initiative of creating a national consensus? This is the fiftieth year of our national Independence. Will the Government take the lead in formulating a policy of national consensus to implement the land reforms within a stipulated period of time?

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: He is part of the Government now!

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, this United Front Government is for the poorer sections. As you know, our Budget and everything is for the poorer sections. Land ceiling also is an important subject, so we will examine it and take the initiative also.

श्री शिव चरण सिंह: इनके कहिए कि क्या ये कोआपरेट कर रहे हैं? (...अवधान...)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, in answer to a very important question raised by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, the only answer given by the hon. Minister is that this Government is for the poor. I do not know—the statistics speak differently. To today's Starred Question No. 396, the Government has replied, "The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes families are not available. ... The latest estimates of State-wise poverty for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are based on the quinquennial survey held in 1983-84."

The information in this regard for the last survey i.e. 1987-88 and 1993-94 is not available to the Government. You do not have the latest information. This is an answer given today to Question No. 396. Mr. Yogendra Alagh, You are sitting here. You are a member of the Panel of the Plan programme Implementation Committee. I have got this report. You admitted that you have got 'Farm Top Computers' available in this field. It is a part of the 20 point programme. It was the national policy adopted by Parliament as far back as in 1952, when the land reforms legislation was introduced in various States all over the country. What has happened to that? You say it is being implemented, but you don't have statistics; you do not have information. You have diluted the whole ceiling laws in Karnataka. Why have you given approval to that if statistics were not available. It has rightly been pointed out by Mr. Vayalar Ravi that the whole land laws are being diluted. The Government should take the initiative in strictly monitoring the land reforms policy adopted 45 years back and see to it that the weaker sections get the surplus land.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir my Ministry has not so far accepted any State Government's recommendations for any such change of law. We have rejected every such proposal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about Karnataka?

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Even Karnataka, Sir, they are making their own laws.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, Karnataka has diluted its laws and land is being made available to multi-national corporations of foreign countries. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU: Sir, so far my Ministry has not given any acceptance to the recommendation from the State Governments. Sir, it is a State subject.

They make their own amendments, but we are not accepting them.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Sir, I am happy the Minister has reiterated his confidence in land reform laws, but he has also announced that this is a State law. Yes, this is a State law. While mentioning about States which have successfully implemented the land reforms, the Minister has deliberately avoided taking the name of Karnataka, which has successfully implemented the land reforms, because the Government of the day in Karnataka is against the land reforms. They have passed a law against the land reforms and are against the enunciated principles and confidence of the Government of India in land reforms, which the hon. Minister has reiterated. I would like to ask the hon. Minister while reiterating the Central Government's confidence in the land reforms, is he going to advise the State Government to amend those laws, which they have passed? Would he stop giving approval to such laws of refuse sending them for the consent of the President? This is my question. He should show his confidence. He should not be weak-kneed in the implementation of the land reforms.

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU : We will examine it. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Targets under Indira Awas Yojana in Punjab

*383. **SHRI IQBAL SINGH :** will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set for schemes under Indira Awas Yojana for 1996-97 in Punjab, district-wise;

(b) the budget allocation made by Government for the purpose, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of Indira Awas Yojana in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRAN NAIDU) : (a) and (b) District-wise allocation and targets under Indira Awas Yojana during 1996-97 for Punjab is placed on the Table of the House (*see below*)

(c) For effective implementation of Indira Awas Yojana, this programme is continuously reviewed on the basis of the monthly progress reports received from the State. The Area Officers of the Ministry also visit the State from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. The Programmes are reviewed by DRDAs in their periodic meetings. The programme is also reviewed at the meetings with the State Secretaries of Rural Development and Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies in Workshops held in June-July each year. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to set up State, District and Block Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to review and inspect the programme regularly.