



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF
REVENUE AND DISASTER
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
2012-2013**

**REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT**

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INTRODUCTION:

Revenue administration is closely associated with the all round development of the State and the prosperity of its people. Land is an important source of livelihood of people and their shelter. Revenue administration touches individuals and is concerned with their problems. The activities of the Revenue Department are not merely confined to solving people's problems relating to land; these also include providing land to the landless and protecting the Government land. This Department shoulders the responsibility of providing immediate relief to the people affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, hailstorms, earthquakes, fire accidents, etc. It also takes initiatives for rehabilitation and restoration work.

In the matter of transfer of property, particularly the transfer of immovable property, the Registration Offices play a key role in serving people and contributing to the resources of the State by collecting Registration Fee and Stamp Duty.

Computerisation of Revenue offices, updation of land records and their conversion, digitization of cadastral maps, inter-connectivity among revenue offices, undertaking survey operations using modern technologies, distribution of Government wasteland for agriculture/ homestead purposes, distribution of

ceiling surplus land, prohibition of tribal land alienation, regularisation of pre-1980 forest villages and encroached human habitations in forest areas, preparation and distribution of Land Pass Books and formulation of comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement policy for displaced persons are a few noteworthy activities of this Department. Appropriate steps are being taken to make Revenue Administration more effective and responsive to the public.

The important activities and achievements of this Department during the year 2012-2013 are indicated below:

1. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

During the year 2012-13 the State experienced multiple natural calamities like flood, drought, heat wave, hailstorm, lightening, etc. But, due to proper planning and timely intervention of the State Government those situations have been tackled very successfully. The details are mentioned below:-

Rain fall

South West Monsoon generally breaks in Odisha by 10th of June. This year there was prolonged summer and the monsoon broke on 17th June in part of the State and covered the State on 19th June 2012. The rainfall during the month of June and first

fortnight of July remained deficient in most part of the State. There was improvement in rainfall during the second fortnight of July, yet 128 Blocks in 27 districts faced rainfall deficit of more than 19 per cent from 1st June to 31st July 2012. Rainfall in subsequent months attuned the State average rainfall during Monsoon but some regions continued with rainfall deficit. Cumulatively, average rainfall in the State received during the months from June to September is given below:

(Rainfall in mm)

June		July		August		September		Cumulative (1 st June to 30 th Sept, 12)		
Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	% of deviation
160.0	216.5	326.7	339.9	405.2	356.0	233.3	231.9	1125.1	1144.3	-1.7

Flash Floods & Heavy Rain

Due to heavy rain during August, flash floods were experienced in Khordha, Kandhamal, Nayagarh and Kalahandi Districts. Further, due to heavy rain on the effect of Cyclone "Neelam" during 1st week of November, flash flood was experienced in Ganjam District. In total five districts were affected due to flash floods in 2012.

0.61 lakh Population in 1059 Villages under 376 GPs of 33 Blocks and 115 wards under 18 ULBs of the State was affected by flash floods. 3 persons lost their lives due to flood, 13307 houses were damaged and about 1061.82 hectares of crop area was sand cast. Besides, there was damage to Rural Roads, PWD Roads and River Embankments.

The State Govt. had tackled the flood situation effectively. ODRAF teams with power boats and emergency equipments were deployed in Nayagarh, Khordha District for search and rescue operation. 22 free kitchen centres were opened covering 8,430 persons. Emergent relief was sanctioned for a period of 3 days for the affected people of the flood affected areas of Khordha and Nayagarh Districts. 988.41 Qtl. of rice, 277.49 Qtl. of Chuda (flattened rice), 23.14 Qtl. of Gud have been distributed to the affected people. In addition to that polythene sheets and clothing have also been distributed.

256.10 lakh under House Building Assistance, 89.30 lakh under sand cast assistance have been provided to the affected people in shape of A/C Payee Cheques.

Drought

Due to late arrival of Monsoon and scanty as well as erratic rainfall in the initial months of Kharif season, the agriculture operations especially in rain fed areas were affected and drought like situation prevailed in some parts of a few districts.

The Crop Cutting Experiment Reports for kharif 2012 show that 280 villages in Balasore district, 4 villages in Bhadrak district, 8 villages in Mayurbhanj district and 24 villages in Nuapada district have sustained crop loss of 50% and above due to inadequate rainfall. Action would be initiated to declare these villages as drought affected under the provisions of the Odisha Relief Code and to provide assistance to the affected farmers as per the norms and guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Heat Wave

Heat wave conditions prevailed in the State in the months of April, May and June of 2012. The State undertook a number of preparedness/ preventive activities for general awareness of the public, mitigating water scarcity mass media for general awareness of the public, mitigating water scarcity problems, special arrangement of treatment of heat-stroke patients in Government Hospitals at different levels, levels, rescheduling of working hour for laborers, provision of drinking water at works site,

restriction on plying of buses during peak hours, re-scheduling of time table of the school closer of school in advance for summer vacation, etc.

The situation was reviewed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Minister, Revenue and Disaster Management for time to time and prompt steps were taken to reduce the effects of the disaster.

Despite these measures taken by the State Government, 86 human lives were lost due to sunstroke relating ailments during the year. Besides, 29 alleged reports of sunstroke death are under enquiry by the District Authorities. Ex-gratia assistance @ 10,000/- is being provided to the bereaved families of the sunstroke victims from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Hail Storm

During the year 2012-2013 (as on 31.01.2013), hailstorm accompanied by strong wind caused damage to private houses and other infrastructure in 9 districts namely Balasore, Boudh, Deogarh, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Subarnapur. Death of 2 animals was also reported in Boudh district. Rs.31.31 lakh has been provided out of State Disaster Response Fund to the Collectors of the affected districts for disbursement of towards House

Building Assistance, Assistance for clothing & utensils and assistance for replacement of milch animals.

Lightning

207 persons lost their lives due to lightning during the year 2012. Steps have been taken to provide ex-gratia assistance to the bereaved families. As lightning has not been approved as a calamity for incurring expenditure from SDRF, decision has been taken by the State Government to provide ex-gratia assistance amounting to 1.50 lakh from Chief Minister's Relief Fund to the next of the kins of persons who die due to lightning effective from 16.6.2012.

Fire Accidents

Most of the people of the State are socially & economically backward. They live in thatched houses which are prone to fire accidents which generally occur during summer and it causes unpredictable loss to life and properties. Besides loss of property, 13 people died due to fire accidents during the year 2012 as reported up to 31.1.2013. Steps have been taken to provide ex-gratia assistance to the bereaved families as per the norms and guidelines of SDRF/NDRF.

2. ROLE OF ODISHA STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (OSDMA)

Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) has made long strides towards improving disaster preparedness and response standards of the state through a culture of capacity building. Apart from preparedness, OSDMA has initiated a number of efforts and response mechanism to meet both natural and manmade disasters. The noteworthy steps taken by OSDMA during the year 2012-13 are mentioned below:

(i) Restoration of Embankments, Canals etc.

Out of 2 nos. spill-over work of earlier year an amount of Rs.112.43 lakh was spent during the Financial Year (2012-13) up to December 2012 relating to Restoration of Embankment, Canals, Bridge and Bank Protection works (Spurs and Revetments).

(ii) Construction of Multipurpose Flood Shelters

Constructions of 50 multi-purpose flood shelters were taken up with Chief Minister's Relief Fund in 9 flood prone districts during the year 2009-10. Fund to the tune of Rs.26.8 crore has been released out of CMRF. 41 flood shelters have been completed and the rest are under construction.

Steps are being taken for construction of another 23 flood shelters.

3. NATIONAL LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME (NLRMP)

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) formulated by merging two centrally sponsored schemes, Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Up-dating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) has been implemented by the State Government from the year 2009-10. In the first phase 4 districts namely Ganjam, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Khordha have been selected to be covered under this programme. In the second phase 3 more districts namely Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak have been taken-up. Recently Govt. of India has agreed to the proposals submitted by the State Government for covering rest of the districts of the State under NLRMP.

The main objective of the NLRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system in the country with the aim to implement the conclusive land-titling system with title guarantee.

The progress of different components of NLRMP has been outlined below:-

a) Data entry/ Re-entry , Data-updation and Validation:

Land records data are available as (a) textual data, and (b) spatial data (cadastral maps). All textual data including the records of rights (RoRs), mutation data and other land attributes data shall be updated and computerized. All pending mutations shall be updated and the data entry shall be completed on priority basis. The State Govt. have decided to stop issuance of manual RoR in all the tahasils and accordingly instructions have been given to all Collectors to complete the pending data entry/Re-entry work in a time bound manner. After completion of the backlog Data entry/Re-entry, further mutation and updation of data shall be done in the computerized system on an ongoing basis by trained revenue officials. Revenue officials shall be responsible to ensure 100% checking, verification and validation of the data entered. The Department has issued instructions to all Collectors to ensure disposal of uncontested mutation cases within a period of 90 days and accordingly timely updation of RoR data in Bhulekh website. After introduction of the Odisha Public Services Delivery Act, 2012 the stand of the Department with regard to fixing the timeline for

disposal of un-contested mutation cases has been further strengthened. Due to effective steps taken there has been spurt in the disposal of mutation cases throughout the State. The figure of disposal of mutation cases has seen an increase of about 36% in the year 2012 as compared to the previous year. Steps are being taken to clear all the pending mutation cases more than three months old in a time bound manner.

b) Survey/Re-survey using Modern Technology :

For reaching the stage of conclusive titling, the State has resolved to undertake survey/re-survey using modern technology of surveying & mapping, i.e., aerial photography or high resolution satellite imagery(HRSI) combined with ground truthing using ETS+DGPS so as to ensure true ground depiction on cadastral maps and land records and update the survey & settlement records.

Govt. has decided to undertake Hi-Tech survey in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack, Khordha and Keonjhar using HRSI+ Ground Truthing by DGPS & ETS and in the districts of Sundargarh, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Subarnapur using Aerial Photography followed by Ground Truthing by DGPS & ETS. The preparatory works for the purpose have been completed. In the meantime, the State Government has enacted "The Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Act, 2012" and framed corresponding

"The Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Rules, 2012" to undertake Hi-Tech Survey and Settlement.

c) Digitization Of Cadastral Maps:

There is an urgent need to convert the existing paper maps into GIS-ready digital form in order to facilitate updating of cadastral maps in sync with the changes made in the RoRs. State Government has undertaken the task of digitization of cadastral map sheets of the entire State. The task is expected to be completed by end of February, 2013. After integration of the textual and RoR data the digitized map can be incorporated in the RoR with corresponding Textual details in the *Bhulekh* website.

d) Creation of Modern Record Room:

There has been need for replacing the existing system of storing and maintenance of land records due to some obvious shortcomings in the existing shortcomings. In the proposed modern record rooms, the land records details shall be indexed and stored electronically through document management system software after scanning of old records. The digital storage and retrieval system shall be put to in use for online storage and retrieval of the records, indexing of data and images, etc. so as to move towards cyber record rooms/maintenance of land records in the dematerialized (demat) format.

In the first phase Government have undertaken to create modern Record Room in 33 nos. of Tahasils of the State, all of which have been made operational. Recently, it has been decided to modernize additional 150 Tahasil Record Rooms. The task is expected to be completed by April, 2013.

e) Inter-connectivity among Revenue offices:

All the land record offices, from the State level to the tehsil or equivalent level, as well as the registration offices will be securely connected via local area network (LAN) or State Wide Area Network (SWAN) in an appropriate configuration based on the functional and technical requirements. Till SWAN is put in place, alternative approaches are being taken up for connectivity in the interim period, such as broadband with virtual private network (VPN) infrastructure or VSAT connectivity for secure data transmission.

In the first phase all 171 mother tahasils have been taken -up for providing VPNoBB connectivity. BSNL has been entrusted with the task and it has been reported that 165 tahasils have been provided with VPNoBB connectivity. The facility shall soon be provided to rest of the tahasils along with the Sub Registrar offices, Sub-Divisions and Districts. Steps are being taken to extend OSWAN (Odisha State Wide Area Network) facility to all the revenue offices in the State to secure inter-connectivity, both horizontal and vertical among them.

f) Tahasil, Sub-Division, District Data Centres:

A computer center at the tehsil level is necessary for maintaining the village-wise property records and for easier services to the citizens. District and Sub Division level data centres are to be maintained for data analysis, planning, verification, etc. at the district/ Sub Division level. District level data centers have been created in all the District Head-Quarters. Funds have been placed with all the Collectors for strengthening the IT infrastructures at District /Sub Divisional level. Tahasil level computer cells are functional in all 171 mother Tahasils. In respect of 146 newly created Tahasils, funds have placed with the respective Collectors for creation of Computer Cells. It is expected that all of them will be operational within next few months.

g) State Data Centre:

In order to maintain data repository and backup, the State will need to establish a dedicated data center for the land records data (including maps and registration data) at the State level. It has been decided to locate the State Data Centre at NIC, State Head Quarters at Bhubaneswar. NIC has been requested to do the necessary arrangement for operationalizing the same.

h) Computerization of Registration Offices:

Registration is one of the major components of the NLRMP. Computerization of registration is necessary not only for making property registration efficient and hassle-free but also for integrating land records and registration.

Under the NLRMP, all the Registration offices will be fully computerized with adequate hardware, software, process re-engineering, staff training and connectivity with the revenue records maintenance system. Under NLRMP and with supplementary State funding, all the existing registration offices of the State have been computerized under the project name *e-dharani* under PPP mode. Steps are being taken to introduce franking system in place of existing stamp paper system uniformly in the State.

i) Setting-up of State level NLRMP Cell :

To impart training to all the Revenue field functionaries for the purpose of capacity building on the entire activities of NLRMP, it has been proposed to have a NLRMP cell at the State capital, Bhubaneswar. Initially the cell has been located at the ORSAC campus. A suitable patch of land of Ac.56.00 area has been identified at the outskirts of Bhubaneswar for

construction of one State Revenue officers Training Institute. The State NLRMP Cell shall soon be relocated to that Institute. The training programme for the current financial year 2012-13 has already been chalked out.

4. SETTLEMENT OPERATION

Out of 51,551 Revenue Villages in the State, the first round Survey and Settlement Operation was taken up in 48,719 villages in the year, 1962. Out of these identified villages, Final Publication and R.O.R. distribution in 48,585 Villages have been completed leaving a balance of 134 Villages .Out of these 134 villages while 103 villages are above Draft Publication and Objection Hearing (DP & OH) stage , the rest 31 villages are at the Kistwar-Khanapuri stage.

In the 2nd round, 12359 villages have been notified for Revision Survey and Settlement Operation. Out of these, Settlement Operation Work has been completed in 8746 villages .Of the remaining 3613 villages, 1593 villages are above DP & OH stage and 2020 villages are below DP & OH stage.

For expeditious completion of Settlement Operation in the State, a high level meeting was held on 10.08.2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & Disaster Management. As per decision of the said meeting, Settlement Operation in

1593 villages which are above DP&OH stage, shall continue. Besides, the same will also continue in 8 villages of Kandhamal District even though they were below the stage of DP & OH. The remaining 2012 villages which are below the stage of DP&OH shall be de-notified. In the meanwhile, 1927 villages have been de-notified from Survey and Settlement Operation. This will facilitate disposal of mutation cases and updation of revenue records in these villages.

For completion of Survey and Settlement operation in remaining 1757 villages, various steps are being taken to start the work. Retrieval of staff of Settlement organization who were earlier deputed to other offices has already been started. Besides, steps are being taken to engage retired technical and other personnel of Settlement organization for the purpose.

5. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The Consolidation programme in the State was first taken up in the year 1974. Out of 51,551 revenue villages of the State, 10,039 villages were brought under Consolidation programme. Consolidation operations in 7355 villages have been completed in all respect. The Land Records have been updated U/s 13(4) of the Act in respect of 610 villages. Being found unsuitable, 1594 villages have been excluded from the purview of consolidation operation U/s 5(1) of the OCH&PFL Act, 1972. As per

orders of Revision Courts, Consolidation works have been started afresh in 118 villages. Now, 561 villages are at various stages of consolidation operation.

It has now been decided to publish these 561 villages under Section 13 (4) of the OCH&PFL Act so that land records are prepared and made available to the land owners. No further stages under consolidation Operation would be taken beyond the stages under Section 13 (4).

Expeditious steps are being taken to complete the work.

6. LAND PASS BOOK PROGRAMME

The State Govt. have decided to issue Land Pass Books to all the individual land holding families of the State. Initially, the programme was launched on a mission mode on pilot basis in each district headquarters Tehsils (30), Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Berhampur Tehsils with effect from 26.01.2006. The Programme is now being implemented all over the State.

The State Government has also decided that the prescribed application forms shall be made available to the people free of cost at the local RI Offices. Besides, the intending applicants are also allowed to use photocopies of the prescribed application forms.

Each Tehsil of the State shall be the unit for the purpose of issue of Land Pass Book. The Land Pass Book can be used as an authentic document for (i) Caste Certificate, (ii) SEBC Certificate for educational purposes, (iii) Legal heir Certificate for limited purposes, (iv) Income Certificate, (v) Residential Certificate and (vi) Farmer's Identity Card.

Concerned Departments have already been moved to take action and issue instructions to their field functionaries to accept Land Pass Book as an authentic document in lieu of above certificates.

The cost of Land Pass Book is Rs.20/- each. But the same shall be issued to BPL families free of cost. For regulating the issue of Land Pass Book," The Odisha Land Pass Book Rules, 2006" have been framed by Government.

The State govt. have further decided to provide the cost of photographs required for Land Pass Book @ Rs.10/- each in respect of all BPL families and APL tribal families belonging to ITDA areas of the State. The DLR&S has placed required funds for the purpose with Tehsil offices.

In order to accelerate the pace of distribution of LPBs, the State Govt. have also decided to provide incentives @ Rs.2.50, Rs.1.50 & Re 1.00 per each Pass Book to RIs, ARIs and peons of RI offices for preparation as well as distribution of Land Pass Books. Necessary funds have also been placed with

the Tahasildars by the DLRS to pay the cash incentives.

By the end of December, 2012, in total 26, 86, 091 numbers of Land Pass Books have been distributed among the concerned land holding families of the State.

7. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN REGISTRATION SECTOR

(i) Implementation of "Samadhan Scheme":

In order to dispose of a good number of pending under-valuation cases still pending with different stamp collectors for years together and to help the registrant public to get their original registered documents, Government have decided to implement "One Time Settlement Scheme" by way of remitting 40% of the amount of stamp duty between the duty already paid and what is chargeable on the value of the properties. The scheme was extended for another six months w.e.f. 01.11.2012 for the benefit of the registrant public.

(ii) Reduction/ Remission of Stamp Duty for Agricultural Loans to the Agriculturists.

Agriculturists do not get adequate amount of loan from the scheduled banks due to many formalities in our state. One of such formalities is registration of document in the Sub-Registrar's office

as token of collateral security to build trust among the stakeholders. Stamp duty for agricultural term loan upto Rs. 10 lakh has been waived for farmers to build trust among the agriculturists and bankers. It is also decided to charge two percent of the amount of loan secured if it exceeds Rs.10 lakh.

8. STRENGTHENING OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

1858 posts of Junior Clerks, 560 posts of R.Is, 709 posts of A.R.Is and 638 posts of Amins were lying vacant. Finance Department was moved to give their approval for filling up such vacancies immediately. In the 1st phase, Finance Department gave their concurrence to fill up 858 vacant posts of Junior Clerks. The Collectors concerned were instructed for filling up of those posts. The process for filling up of such approved vacancies has in the meanwhile been completed.

9. REVENUE GENERATION MEASURES

(a) Conversion of Agricultural Land for the purpose other than Agriculture

Conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose was completely banned u/s 8(1) (c) of OLR Act, 1960. But to allow conversion of agricultural land for the purpose other than agriculture in a limited scale and in genuine cases, Section 8-A has been inserted by OLR (Amendment)

Act, 1993 with effect from 1.7.1994. According to the amended provisions, the Tehsildars (Authorized officer) can allow conversion and collect premium for the conversion as prescribed u/s 8-A(3) of the Act and on conversion, the owner of the land will retain the land as lease-holder. The provision was further amended in the year 2006 by lifting the provision of execution of lease deed.

The rate of premium towards conversion area-wise as prevails at present is given below:

1	Land situated in the Municipal area i.e. areas under jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Cuttack Municipal Corporation, Berhampur, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Puri, Balasore, Jharsuguda, Khurda and Bolangir Municipality.	Rs.3 lakh per acre
2	Areas within one-half Km. on either side of National Highways i.e. areas on both sides of National Highways from Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation to Khurda Municipality, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation to Pipili NAC, Cuttack Municipal Corporation to Tangi, Badachana to Jarka, Kuakhia to Panikoili, Panikoili to Vyasaganar, Rourkela Municipality to Lathikata, Chhatrapur NAC to Kanisi, Sambalpur Municipality to Hirakud NAC, Sambalpur Municipality to Burla NAC, Puri Municipality to Chandanpur, Paradeep NAC to Bhootmundei. Areas on both sides of National Highways situated within the limits of Municipalities/NACs, namely, Bhadrak, Baripada, Vyasaganar, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Choudwar, Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, Balugaon, Rambha, Ganjam, Jaleswar, Deogarh, Baragarh, Soro, Titilagarh, Khariar, Kesinga, Bhawanipatna, Sunabeda, Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangpur, Aska, Gopalpur and Nayagarh.	Rs.3 lakh per acre

3	Land situated in any area within one-fourth Km. on either side of State Highways running within the Municipal/NAC areas i.e. areas on both sides of the State Highways passing through Bhanjanagar, Phulbani, Padampur, Barapali, Joda, Sundargarh, Paralakhemundi, Rayagarh and Digapahandi.	Rs. 1 lakh per acre.
4	Land situated in Municipal/ N.A.C. areas notified as urban areas under OGLS Rules, 1983.	Rs.75,000/- per acre.
5	Area covered by Development Plans, Master Plans but falling outside Municipality/N.A.C.	Rs.30,000/- per acre
6	All other areas not covered under above categories	Premium is payable @ 5% of market value of such land but not less than Rs.1000/- per acre.

The collection figure of premium u/s - 8 (A) under OLR Act. During this financial year 2012-13 (till the end of November, 2012) is Rs. 27.15 crore.

(b) Collection of Stamp Duty & Registration Fees

(Rs. in crore)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Collection</u>
2008-09	360.00	467.96
2009-10	400.00	332.00
2010-11	450.00	411.79
2011-12	510.00	491.71
2012-13 to Dec, 201	586.50	375.92 (up

(c) Collection of Land Revenue and Water Rate

The collection position of revenue from Land Revenue (inclusive of miscellaneous revenue) and Water Rate during the last 5 years was as follows:

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Land Revenue		Water Rate	
	Target	Collection	Target	Collection
2008-09	300.00	404.23	90.20	29.83
2009-10	400.00	427.13	100.00	32.05
2010-11	465.00	503.63	127.00	26.07
2011-12	465.00	521.73	220.00	29.31
2012-13 (Upto Dec.2012)	573.00	260.69	50.00	13.62

10. ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

(a) Distribution of Homestead land to the homesteadless families & distribution of Government waste land to the landless families

The management of land and its distribution to the needy persons are the foremost responsibilities of the Revenue & Disaster Management Department. Government land up to the extent of Ac. 0.10 decimals are being provided free of premium to each homesteadless family for house site purpose. Vigorous

attempts are being made from the highest level of Government down to the field level to expedite the implementation of this important work. Similarly, Government waste land up to one standard acre is being allotted free of cost to the landless families for agricultural purpose since 1974-75. This system is being governed under the provisions of Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 and the corresponding Rules, 1983.

As on 01.04.2012, no. of homesteadless families in the State have been found to be 1,69,116 . Out of which 82,591 no. of homesteadless families (ST- 43898, SC - 18098 and Others - 20595) have been provided with homestead land till the end of December, 2012.

Similarly, 1,98,763 no. of families have been found landless in the State as on 01.04.2012. Out of which 22,634 no. of landless families (ST- 18745, SC - 2023 and Others - 1866) have been provided with homestead land till the end of December, 2012.

Instructions have been issued to the defaulting District Collectors to distribute homestead land and Government waste land to the rest homesteadless families and landless families respectively at the earliest.

(b) Mo Jami Mo Diha

As one of the innovative measures in ensuring welfare oriented revenue administration for the poor

and weaker sections of the society, the State Government has launched a campaign named “Mo Jami Mo Diha” which has started since 2007 to protect the land rights of the poor. The objectives of the campaign are (a) to protect and ensure the land rights of the poor who were allotted lease of government lands earlier or to restore their lost land (b) dovetailing the programme with the development schemes to ensure that the land allottees are in a better position to utilize the land and (c) to assist the poor with emphasis on those belonging to ST and SC communities, to retain their land and homestead land within the existing legal framework.

Since inception till end of December, 2012, 708316 numbers of cases received for verification out of which in 618657 no. of cases physical possession have been restored in favour of the beneficiaries. All out efforts are being taken to dispose of the balance cases.

(c) Regulation 2 of 1956

In order to have a check and control transfer of immovable properties by the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of the State, the Regulation 2 of 1956 has been enacted. The Regulation prohibits, among other things, transfer of immovable properties belonging to the Scheduled Tribes to non-STs. Any such transfer shall be null and void, if the same has been executed without written permission of the competent authority. In case, any such transfer has

been executed in contravention to the provisions in the Regulation, the competent authority, designated for the purpose, either *suo moto* or on receiving a petition filed on that behalf, shall declare such transfer as illegal and shall restore the land to the lawful land owner or his/her legal heirs. The Regulation also provides for penal action in respect of illegal transfer as well as unauthorized occupation to the extent of eviction of persons in forcible occupation of the land belonging to members of STs. 53353 nos. of cases involving land area of 43649.032 acres have been instituted on transaction/ alienation of tribal land to non-tribal persons. Out of these, 46469 nos. of cases involving land area of 34497.879 acres have been disposed of till December, 2012.

(d) Transfer and restoration of land u/s 22, 23 & 23(A) of OLR Act, 1960

As per section 22 of OLR Act, any transfer of land belonging to ST's and SCs to people not belonging to STs and SCs without the prior permission of the competent authority is declared void.

U/S- 23 & 23(A) of OLR Act, there is provision for restoration of land of SCs and STs to the respective recorded tenant, if it has been transferred without prior written permission of the competent authority or if the land has been under unauthorized occupation by non-SC and non-ST person.

Since inception, till November, 2012, land to the extent of Ac. 13254.872 has been restored back in favour of 14115 nos. of ST beneficiaries and similarly land to the extent of Ac.17917.054 has been restored to 25410 SC beneficiaries.

(e) Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land for Agriculture purpose

In order to improve the economy condition of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agriculture production in the state, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 standard acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless persons for agriculture purpose since the year 1974-75. This item has also been included under 20- point Programme being implemented by the Govt. of India.

Since inception, surplus land measuring an area of Ac. 160597.283 has been distributed among 143423 no. of beneficiaries. Out of this Ac.51315.482 of surplus land has been distributed among 49080 SC beneficiaries, Ac. 66440.676 of surplus land distributed among 53175 No. of ST beneficiaries and the rest surplus land of Ac. 42841.125 has been distributed among 41168 nos. of beneficiaries of other categories.

Land measuring Ac.10068.324 is involved in litigation in different courts.

(f) Bhoodan Movement

The main objective of Bhoodan Movement was to reduce disparities in land ownership by encouraging people to voluntarily donate land and distribute the land donated by several generous persons among landless people.

As per the report received from the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti, an extent of Ac.638706.50 dec. of land was collected as donation, out of which Ac. 579994.21 dec. of land has already been distributed among 152852 No. of landless persons. Steps are being taken to distribute the balance Ac.58722.29 dec. of land as expeditiously as possible after due verification of present status of such undistributed land.

(g) School Certificate Programme

The 'School Certificate Programme' has been launched in December,2011 with the objective of providing various miscellaneous certificates i.e. Resident, Caste (SC & ST), Income, SEBC/OBC etc. to the students reading in Class- IX & X in all the Government (both School & Mass Education and SC & ST Development Department), Grant-in-Aid and Block Grant Schools of the State. It will provide Tahasil services at the door step at the Schools by providing

miscellaneous certificates required by the students, prevent inconvenience and problems in getting such certificates and avoid bunching up of miscellaneous certificate applications in Tahasil offices. All the Collectors have been instructed to implement the programme forthwith so as to make certificates available to all the interested students at the School premises.

11. ALIENATION / LEASE/ ADVANCE POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN FAVOUR OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANIZATIONS

The following government lands of the State have been alienated / leased out in favour of different Organizations / Departments for certain noble purposes up to Dec. 2012 in the current financial year.

1. Government land measuring Ac. 0.950 in Mouza Ganeswarpur under Remuna Tahasil of Balasore District has been leased out in favour of Fakir Mohan University, Balasore for extension of University campus on free of premium.
2. Government Land measuring Ac. 54.000 in Mouza-Chaumukh under Baliapal Tahasil of Balasore District has been alienated in favour

of Commerce and Transport (Commerce) Department on for development of Subarnarekha Mouth Port Project on payment of incidental charges only.

3. Government Land measuring Ac.20.000 in Mouza- Daspur under Bhubaneswar Tahasil has been leased out in favour of Trustee, Infinity Education Foundation, Bhubaneswar for establishment of University of Corporate Excellence on payment of usual government dues.
4. Advance possession of government land measuring Ac. 10.000 in Mouza- Alakar under Jatni Tahasil has been sanctioned in favour of Health and Family Welfare Department for establishment of Regional Institute of Paramedical Science.
5. Lease of Government land measuring Ac. 12.000 in Mouza- Sankarpur under Bhubaneswar Tahasil has been sanctioned in favour of BDA for implementation of Integrated Housing Project under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode on payment of regular lease value.
6. Government land measuring Ac. 25.530 in Mouza- Senapalla under Khordha Tahasil of Khordha District has been leased out in favour of BDA on payment of usual government dues for under taking Housing Project.

7. Permissive possession of Government land measuring Ac.7.33 in different Mouzas under Dhenkanal District in favour of East Coast Railway, for construction of Angul-Duburi-Sukinda Road under New B.G. Rail Link Projects.
8. Government land measuring Ac.50.71 in mouza Basantapur in Sambalpur District in favour of Home (Police) Department for construction of Police Training Centre.
9. Government land measuring Ac.37.17 in Mouza Basantapur under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of Home Department for establishment of Armed Police Training Centre.
10. Lease of Government land Measuring Ac.15.00 in Mouza Sanasinghari under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of M/S. Ashok Buildcon Ltd. for establishment of Crosser Unit for construction of road on NH-6.
11. Lease of Government land Measuring Ac.5.00 in Mouza Bijakhanan under Bolangir Tahasil in favour of State Institute of Hotel Management Society, Bolangir for construction of institute.
12. Advance possession of Government land measuring Ac.55.00 in Mouza Badabaghua under Harabhanga Tahasil of Boudh District in favour of Home (Jail) Department for construction of Sub-Jail building.

13. Alienation of Government land measuring Ac.174.47 in mouza Dangadeula under Koraput Tahasil in favour of Home (Police) Department for establishment of subsidiary SOG Hub & Anti-extremist Training Centre.
 14. Government land measuring Ac.6.43 in Mouza, Akarapada uinder Jajpur Tahasil has been leased out in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jajpur.
 15. Government land measuring Ac.5.00 in Mouza-Barimula under Kendrapada Tahasil has been leased out in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kendrapada.
 16. Government land measuring Ac.5.00 in Mouza, Dudhjori under Sukinda Tahasil in Jajpur district has been leased out in favour of IMFA Ltd. Bhubaneswar for establishment of Industrial Training Centre.
- 12. SETTLEMENT OF GRAMAKANTHA PARAMBOKE, ABADI (BASTI), KHASMAHAL AND NAZUL LAND IN THE STATE**

Odisha Government Land Settlement (Amendment) Rules, 2010 framed and published in Odisha Gazette on 17.02.2010, envisages procedure for settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke, Abadi, Khasmahal and Nazul lands for homestead purpose.

Under the said Rules, all persons lawfully occupying such lands for homestead purpose prior to 26th February, 2006 will be allowed settlement of such lands on permanent basis with heritable and transferable rights. So far, such lands have been settled with around 5.30 lakh families throughout the State.

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

In order to mitigate the undesirable consequences of the development projects, i.e. involuntary displacement and impoverishment risks and to enhance the wellbeing of project affected people, Govt. of Odisha has promulgated Odisha R&R Policy, 2006.

In order to oversee the implementation of R&R Policy of the State, one Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is functioning in this Department.

During the year 2012, the following noteworthy achievements have been made by way of implementation of R&R Policy.

1. Third biennial revision of the rehabilitation grants in monetary has been made w.e.f 1.4.2012 vide Resolution No. 31780 dated 10.7.2012.

2. Views of Government of Odisha on Land Acquisition Resettlement & Rehabilitation Bill, 2011 has been sent to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India for consideration.
3. Issues and doubts regarding the Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 referred to the Department have been addressed and clarifications issued for proper implementation of the Policy.

Some of the noteworthy clarifications are as below:-

- i) Clarification on providing rehabilitation benefits to the grandsons of land losers issued vide Letter Circular No.39852 dated 31.8.2012
 - ii) Clarification regarding R&R benefits to married daughters (awardees) issued vide Letter Circular No.46765 dated 19.10.2012
4. In order to maintain authentic and updated data base and monitor progress of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement, MPR system has been introduced. Data base on progress of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement is being maintained.
 5. An online MPR System on Land Acquisition has been designed with the technical support of NIC and hoisted in the staging server of NIC. 4

rounds of training to the Land Acquisition functionaries have been imparted through Video Conferencing. Implementation of the online MPR system is being monitored and consultation with NIC is going on for further improvisation of the on-line application.

- 6. Review meetings are being held from** time to time to take stock of the status of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement and accelerate the process.

14. COMPLIANCE WITH THE C & AG REPORT

Compliance against all the paras of C&AG Report (Revenue Receipts) from the year, 2006-07 to 2010-11 and some ATN paras of year 2005-06 have been submitted to the Odisha Legislative Assembly (O.L.A) for perusal of the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee (P.A.C.).

Similarly, all the Paras of C&AG Report (Civil) up to the year, 2010-11 have been complied and the compliance report has been submitted to O.L.A. The Hon'ble P.A.C. is satisfied with the compliance submitted by the Department and taken up civil reports for examination during their different sittings in 2012.

As per guidance of Finance Department, the Departmental Monitoring Committee of Revenue & Disaster Management Department is sitting regularly with the concerned Controlling Officers to discuss the irregularities detected in course of audit and sort out the remedial measures. Concerned field functionaries are always being impressed upon to timely regularize the irregularities detected by Audit and report compliance.

15. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RTI ACT

The RTI Act is meticulously followed in the Department. Applications received from persons seeking information under the Act are given due weightage. During the year 2012 the applications received under the Act has been disposed of Disposal details mentioned below:-

No. of applications received in Form "A" and disposed.	No. of 1 st Appeal Petitions received and disposed.	No. of Complaint Cases received and transferred to proper quarters for appearance before the Hon'ble Odisha Information Commission.	Amount of fees collected from the applicants and deposited in Govt. Account.
795	75	14	Rs.10,094/-

16. CREATION OF NEW TAHASIL AND R.I. CIRCLES IN THE STATE

In order to improve the efficiency and competency in the disposal of revenue cases and to strength in the revenue administration, Government have been pleased to create one new Tahasil Office at Kukudakhandi in Ganjam district and sanctioned 209 new Revenue Circles along with 209 posts of R.Is, 209 posts of A.R.Is and 209 post of peons in 8 districts basing on the proposal of the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack during the year 2012. For operational convenience the new R.I. Circles will start functioning from 1.4.2013. Besides, the Collectors have been directed to rationalize their jurisdiction. This will serve public purposes to the great extent.

17. RESOLUTION OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES WITH THE NEIGHBOURING STATES

Steps are being taken to settle the boundary disputes in connection with neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand. Despite this, instructions have been issued to all Collector's Vide this Department Letter No.21241 dt.5.5.2012 to give top priority in providing education, health, transport, clean drinking water, essential commodities facilities etc. to the living villagers of boundary areas. Various development programmes are being carried out and Government is continuing sincere efforts towards solution of boundary disputes.

18. ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS DURING 2012-13 FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BUILDINGS

During the year 2012-13 approximately a sum of Rs. 68.00 crore has been provided for construction of different Revenue Buildings in the state the details of which is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Building	Amount of funds provided (Rs.in lakh)
1	Construction of 93 Tehsil Offices	1943.27
2	Construction/ Extension of Circuit Houses at Jaipur, Malkangiri, Kendrapara, Subarnapur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Baragarh, Angul and Ganjam	329.968
3	Construction of Collectorate Buildings at Nayagarh, Malkangiri, Bhadrak, Jharsuguda, Subarnapur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Baragarh, Angul and Ganjam	1102.00
4	Construction of 211 R.I. Offices	1587.62
5	Construction of Revenue Staff Quarters	497.70
6	Construction of 4 Registration Office Buildings	77.26
7	Construction of staff quarters of Tahasil	852.30
8	Construction of Revenue rest shed	70.00
9	Construction of Record Room	77.63
10	Construction of Revenue I.B.	40.00
11	Construction of Revenue Officer's Training institute, Bhubaneswar	50.00
12	Construction of circuit house, relief Go-down, Sambalpur	50.00
13	Improvement of non-residential building	122.76
Total		6800.508

19. PROGRESS OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR SOME IMPORTANT PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	No. of Notification U/S 4(I) of L.A. Act issued	No. of Declaration U/s 6(I) issued	No. of orders U/s 7 issued and extent of land (Ac.)	Area acquired finally in Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Haridaspur-Paradeep New BG Rail Link Project	71	63	60	540.90
2	Khurda Road-Bolangir New BG Rail Link Project	135	133	117	1324.153
3	Angul-Duburi Sukinda Road Project	134	118	83	1149.456
4	Expansion of State High Way No. 9 (A) (Jagatpur-Chandabali Road)	96	95	92	118.255
5	Expansion of State High Way No. 9 (Bhadrak-Chandabali Road)	61	60	57	32.40
6	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project, Mayurbhanj	374	277	48	2097.65
7	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project, Balasore	47	31	21	90.36
8	Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project, Kendrapara	109	83	69	100.46
9	Salandi Sanskar Project, Bhadrak	80	74	61	615.74
10	Renglai Irrigation Project in Jajpur District	54	14	8	176.422
11	Anandapur Bhadrak Road	39	29	9	1344.07

12	Construction of Railway Corridor Water Reservoir of Dhamara Port Project, Balasore	16	4	-	-
13	Anandpur Barrage Project in Balasore District	11	9	2	1.13
14	Improvement of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bhubaneswar	48	30	23	173.38
15	Brahmani Kelua-Birupadoab Project Jajpur (Flood Protection)	20	20	12	57.91
16	Kanpur Irrigation Project	74	51	43	618.405
17	Anandpur Barrage Project in Keonjhar District	37	30	28	937.175
18	Ranchi-Vijayawada Corridor	72	25	21	29.385
19	Talcher-Bimalagarh New B.G.Rail Link Project	32	25	23	135.555
20	Manjore M.I.P	40	29	16	95.86
21	Rengali-Jharsuguda Doubling Railway	12	12	12	240.137
22	Sambalpur-Rourkela 4-Laning Road	87	64	8	14.96
23	ONG Irrigation Project	26	20	17	66.385
24	Bhawanipatna Khariar Road S.H. No.-16	13	13	13	8.6
25	Balinga Taparia Road, Sundargarh	9	9	-	-
26	Titlagarh Medium Irrigation Project	110	10	9	25.90

27	Rukuna Irrigation Project, Sundargarh	32	30	23	143.49
28	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project, Bolangir	33	15	10	814.82
29	Rengali Right Canal in Dhenkanal District	30	15	3	1.03
30	Rengali Left Canal, Dhenkanal	74	41	39	74.25
31	OPGC Railway Line, Sundargarh	5	5	5	128.48
32	OTPC Power Plant, Dhenkanal	10	-	-	
33	Bhusan Steel Ltd., Dhenkanal	15	9	2	59.51
34	Berhampur Taptapani Road, Ganjam S.H. No. 17	50	45	45	39.517
35	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project, Kalahandi	121	96	69	1062.11
36	Baghalati Irrigation Project, Ganjam	58	44	14	203.14
37	Chheligada Irrigation Project, Gajapati	34	19	20	1748.13
38	Bagh Irrigation Project, Boudh	27	27	25	133.55
39	Telengi Minor Irrigation Project, Koraput	37	25	18	334.47
40	Construction of Dilabadi MIP in Boudh District	22	22	-	-
41	Lower Indravati Irrigation Project, Nuapada	250	174	163	1629.25
42	Sahajor MIP Nuapada	6	6	6	55.91

43	Khandupani MIP Nuapada	3	3	2	35.51
44	Construction of Saradhapur MIP in Nuapada District	3	3	2	29.64
45	Construction of approach road Kusumal Bridge Nuapada	2	2	2	-
46	Bhawanipatna- Khariar Road (S.H. No.16) (Nuapada)	13	13	9	7.04
47	Katakinalla MIP Kalahandi	5	4	3	4.31
48	Kankanbadi MIP Rayagada	5	5	2	7.93
49	Alumina Refinery Project Kalahandi	10	2	1	3.66

20. PLAN BUDGET 2012- 2013

Rupees in Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision in the B.E.
1.	Advance Survey and Map Publication.	150.00
2.	Computerisation of Registration Offices	0.01
3.	Building Programme of Revenue & D.M. Deptt.	6800.00
4.	Engagement of Professional Consultants	50.00
5.	Protection of Government land	499.99
6.	Conferment of Land Rights	500.00

7.	Procurement of Furniture and Fixtures of Revenue offices	200.00
8.	Strengthening of I.T. Infrastructure in Revenue offices	200.00
9.	Strengthening of Service Delivery System of Revenue offices	200.00
10.	NLRMP on Data Entry Digitisation of Maps	500.00
11.	NLRMP Cell and other activities	2.69
12.	Computerisation of Registration Offices	75.00
13.	Crop cutting -Crop Insurance	100.00
14.	Construction of Flood Shelter	499.98
15.	Doppler Weather Radar Station	0.01
16.	NCRMP (CP)	1700.00
17.	Census	2200.00