

THE ROLE OF REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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.

Distribution of Government wasteland for agriculture/ homestead purposes, distribution of ceiling surplus land, prohibition of tribal land alienation, computerisation of Registration and Tehsil Offices, updating of land records and conversion/ 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 programmes 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 2013-2014 are indicated below:

1. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at developing a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system is being implemented in the State since 2009-10. All the 30 districts of the State have been taken up under the said programme.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the

State and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data are being taken up on continuous basis on further updation. Similarly Cadastral Maps of all villages of the State are also being digitized. Steps are being taken to integrate the digitized map with corresponding Textual details of RoR in the *Bhulekh* website.

For reaching the stage of conclusive titling, the State is required to undertake survey/re-survey using modern technology of surveying & mapping, i.e., aerial photography or high resolution satellite imagery combined with ground truthing using TS+GPS so as to ensure true ground depiction on cadastral maps and land records, adopting the methodology most appropriate for the terrain, location, etc. and update the survey & settlement records.

Government have decided to undertake Hi-Tech Survey operations using High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) combined with Ground Truthing by DGPS / ETS in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack, Khordha and Keonjhar and using Aerial Photography followed by Ground Truthing by DGPS /ETS in the districts of Sundergarh, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Subarnapur. Necessary Ground Control Points have already been installed in all the nine districts of the State. Acquisition of Aerial photography data has been started in the district of Sundergarh. Similarly the satellite data in respect of four districts namely Ganjam, Cuttack, Khordha and Keonjhar have been obtained and processed. Total 8614 nos. of villages of four districts as mentioned above have been notified to be taken up for Hi-tech Survey operation. Field survey shall soon be started after completion of laboratory works by the vendor.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Government have taken steps to create Modern Record Rooms in 150 Tahasils in addition to 33 Modern Record Rooms already created in the State. In these 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 i.e. maintenance of land records

in the dematerialized format. Till end of March, 2014, 110 nos. of Modern Record Rooms out of 150 taken up in the second phase have been made functional. The respective District Collectors have been placed with funds for the purpose of scanning of revenue case records pertaining to 183 Tahasils of the State. It is proposed to create Modern Record Rooms in the remaining 134 Tahasils during 2014-15.

In order to achieve the target of inter-connecting all the Revenue offices of the State for smooth transmission of data, in first phase, Tahasil Offices wherever found feasible have been connected with Virtual Private Network over Broad Band (VPN over BB) Connectivity. Steps are being taken by the State Government to provide State Wide Area Network (SWAN) to all the Tahasil and Registration offices on long term basis.

Under NLRMP, all the Registration Offices are being computerized with adequate hardware, software. Steps have been taken for integrating the land records with registration by development of web-based mutation application software in order to achieve the target of automatic and automated mutation following Registration. This will go a long way in bringing about transparency and efficiency in Revenue Administration.

In order to maintain data repository and backup, the State will need to establish a dedicated Data Centre for the land records data at the State level. As decided the State Data Centre has been established at NIC, State Head Quarters at Bhubaneswar and has been made functional.

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. Presently, the cell has been made functional at the ORSAC campus. The Cell shall soon be relocated to the campus of State Revenue officers Training Institute, Gothapatna.

2. 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 48,706 villages have been completed. Only 13 villages are pending for completion i.e. 9 under Cuttack-

Purl major settlement and 4 under Ganjam-Koraput major settlement. The 4 villages of Ganjam-Koraput major settlement are to be brought under High tech Survey.

3. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The Consolidation programme in the state was first taken up in the year 1947. Out of 51,551 revenue villages of the state, 10,039 villages were brought under Consolidation programme. Consolidation operations in 8380 villages have been completed in all respect. Being found unsuitable, 1594 villages have been excluded from the purview of consolidation operation U/s 5(1) of the OCH& PFL Act, 1972. Now 65 number of villages are pending for completion of consolidation due to subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court and non submission of 5 (1) proposal for Govt. approval.

Expeditious steps are being taken to complete the work.

4. LAND PASSBOOK PROGRAMME

The State Govt. has 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 Tehsil (30), Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Berhampur Tehsil 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 the issue of land pass Book. The Land Pass Book can be used as an authentic document for

- 1) Caste Certificate
- 2) SEBC Certificate for educational purposes.
- 3) Legal heir certificate for limited purposes.
- 4) Income Certificate.
- 5) Residential Certificate.
- 6) 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 been 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 Pas 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 May, 2014, in total 27, 72,134 numbers of Land Pass Books have been distributed among the concerned land holding families of the state.

5. Registration Offices

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|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) District Registration Offices | : 30 |
| (b) Regular Registration Offices | : 83 |
| (c) Ex- Officio Registration Offices | : 72 |
| (d) Total Registration Offices | : 185 |

Three ex-officio Registration office at Kanisi, Polasara, Kukudakhandi in Ganjam district and Baliana in Khurda and regular Sub-Registration offices at Barang in Cuttack district. Ex-officio Registration office at Hindol Sub- Registrar has been converted to a regular Sub- Registration office for facilitating registration.

(i) Amendment of Stamp Act, 1899

(a) In order to encourage registration of any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to deposit of title deed and to prevent unauthorized transaction of mortgaged land , it is

proposed to prescribe stamp duty at the rate of 0.5% on the loan or debt amount subject to maximum of Rs. 5,000/-

(b) Exemption of Stamp Duty on re-conveyance of mortgaged landed property for agricultural loans.

(c) Duty Chargeable on Mining Leases.

(ii) Amendment of Odisha Stamp Rule, 1952

(a) “11-B : Mode of payment of Stamp Duty – The stamp duty payable on an instrument may also be made through e- stamping or dematerialization of stamping indicating the payment of stamp duty on an instrument or plain paper.

(b) For valuation of properties, rules have been for engagement professional experts for assisting in revision of market value.

(i) Amendment of the Societies Registration Act 1860 (Odisha Amendment 2012)

This amendment empowered the Registering Authorities to prohibit registration of societies having names suggest patronage of that Government or corporate or a body constituted by the Government or any local authority, and cancel registration in the cases where the names or the proposed change of names are undesirable being a name identical with a body corporate or a body constituted by the Government or a local authority.

(ii) Amendment of Registration Act, 1908

Enabling provisions has been incorporated to refuse the transfer of immovable properties by whatever means of transfer belonging to the State Government or local Authority; any religious Institutions to which Hindu Religious Endowment Act, 1951 is applicable, donated for Bhoodan Yagna and vested in the Odisha Bhoodan Yagna Samiti established under Section 3 of the Odisha Bhoodan and Gramdan Act, 1970, Wakfs or recorded in the name of Lord Jagannath Maha Prabhu, Puri unless a sanction in this regard issued by the competent authority as provided under the relevant Act or in the absence of any such authority, an authority so authorized by the State Government for this purpose, is produced before the registering officer. Other provisions are also incorporated to empower the registering officer to cancel the sale deeds, if it is made without the consent of the person claiming the

right, title and interest under the said sale deed or any instrument relating to transfer of immovable property. This also prohibits the alienation or transfer of land under any State or the Central Act. Finally, it has also been made mandatory for production of the record of rights to prove that for the transferor has the right, title and interest over the property so transferred.

(iii) **Stamp Duty & Registration Fees:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Collection</u>
2009-10	400.00	332.00
2010-11	450.00	411.79
2011-12	510.00	491.71
2012-13	586.00	545.10
2013-14	1100.00	600.00

6. Strengthening of Revenue Administration:-

Strengthening of various Revenue Administration has been one of the important feature for which decision at the relevant point of time has been taken. Posting of manpower like district level ministerial non-gazetted employees and Revenue field functionaries like RI/ARI & Amin is considered crucial for delivery of revenue related public Services.

Keeping the above objective in view, all Collectors were directed to fill up the vacant posts of various District Cadre posts like Junior Clerk, RI, ARI, Amin and Junior Stenographer by 31.03.2014 vide this Department letter No.7666/ Dated 02.03.2013 and letter No.24008/Dated 22.06.2013 as detailed below:

(a) Letter No.7666/Dated 02.03.2013

Special Recruitment Drive for STs & SCs for filling up of 481 vacant posts of Junior Clerk has been made and vacancies in the promotional posts of Senior Clerk meant for STs & SCs of 429 will be in common pool for Junior Clerk so created i.e. on promotion to the post of Senior Clerk from the post of Junior Clerk will lie vacant and may be subsequently abolished when eligible STs & SCs candidates to hold the promotional posts will be available and promoted to such posts.

(b) Letter No.24008/Dated 22.06.2013

Filling up of 1107 posts of Junior Clerk, 586 posts of RI, 828 posts of ARI, 449 posts of Amin and 63 posts of Junior Stenographer on regular basis by way of direct recruitment following the O.M.S.Rules,1985 and Amendment Rules,2009.

Further, it has been allowed to recruit at the base level against the vacant promotional posts i.e. 108 Head Clerk, 824 Senior Clerk, 117 Revenue Supervisor and 19 Senior Stenographer.

7. 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 leaseholder. 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 Vyasagar, Rourkela Municipality to Lathikata, Chhatrapur NAC to Kanisi,	Rs.3 lakh per acre

	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.	
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 details of collection of premium u/s 8-A are furnished below:

YEAR	TARGET (In Crore Rs.)	ACHIEVEMENT Rupees in Crore
Since inception till 31.3.2000	Nil	1.99
2000-01	Nil	3.33
2001-02	Nil	6.70
2002-03	15	13.87
2003-04	25	14.33
2004-05	35	25.53
2005-06	35	23.33
2006-07	45	27.19
2007-08	27	34.45
2008-09	35.22	36.53
2009-10	40	47.79
2010-11	54	62.07
2011-12	70.70	64.12
2012-13	76.49	50.21
2013-14	Nil	Final figure has not been received from IRC, Odisha, Cuttack, for the said year.

(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	586.50	375.92 (up to Dec, 2012)

(c) Collection of Revenue from 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

8. Achievement under Welfare Programme.

(i) VASUNDHARA

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 four decimals / cents was provided free of premium to each homesteadless family for house site purpose since 1974-75. Vigorous attempts are being made from the highest level of Government down to the field level to expedite the implementation of this important flagship programme. This system is being governed under the provisions of Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 and the Rules, 1983.

All Collectors had been directed to take up a fresh survey on a campaign mode to enumerate homesteadless families of the State. It is revealed from Survey Report that 1,61,013 No. of families are found to be homesteadless in the State as on 31.03.2012. Out of which 1,08,223 No. of homesteadless families have been distributed with homestead land as on 31.12.2013. Some districts namely Bolangir, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Jharsuguda, Malkanagiri,

Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh have provided homestead land to all the identified beneficiaries pertaining to their districts. The defaulting Collectors have repeatedly been persuaded to provide homestead land to the rest eligible homesteadless beneficiaries positively.

Instructions have also been issued to the concerned Collectors to purchase land from private sthitiban tenants and distribute the same among the eligible homesteadless families in those areas where there is no leasable Government land available for distribution. A sum of Rs. 7.10 crores has already been provided to the concerned districts against their requirement.

(ii) **DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND TO THE LANDLESS FAMILIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE.**

With a view to improving the economic condition of the weaker sections of the society and further to boost the agricultural production, Government waste land to the extent of one standard acre is being allotted free of *salami* to the landless families of the State since 1974-75.

All Collectors had also been directed to take up a fresh survey on a campaign mode to enumerate landless families of the State. It is revealed from Survey Report that 1,72,021 No. of families are found to be landless in the State as on 31.03.2012. Out of which 33,732 No. of landless families have been distributed with Government waste land for agricultural purpose as on 31.12.2013.

All Collectors have been directed to provide Government waste land on priority basis to the identified Scheduled Caste landless families pertaining to their districts and thus achieve cent percent target in this regard by the end of March, 2014 vide this Department letter No. 1431/R&DM dated 18.01.2014.

(iii) **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 have launched a campaign namely 'Mo Jami Mo Diha' which has been 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 had been allotted lease of Government land 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 with the existing legal framework.

Since inception till 31.03.2014, 6,58,232 No. of applications have been received under the aforesaid Scheme, out of which in 6,21,753 No. of cases, physical possession have been restored in favour of original lease holders and 28,391 No. of cases are pending for disposal.

(iv) ODISHA REGULATION 2 OF 1956

In order to serve the right of Tribal over land and to regulate transfer of immovable properties by the Members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas in the State, the Regulation-2 of 1956 has been enacted. The Government of Orissa has made necessary amendments to the Regulation-2 of 1956 which came into force with effect from 4.9.2002. As per the amended provisions of the said regulation, transfer/alienation of land belonging to ST persons not belonging to Scheduled Tribe has been completely banned.

Since inception till 31.12.2013, 46,357 Nos. of cases under Section 3A and 3B involving area 80865.754 acres have been instituted on transaction/alienation of tribal land to non-tribal. Out of these, 15,768 Nos. of cases involving land area of 14,430.863 acres have been decided in favour of the Tribals and 14,096 No. of cases involving area 13,329.112 acres have been restored to the Tribals.

(v) 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 STs 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 No. of ST beneficiaries and similarly land to the extent of Ac.17917.054 has been restored to 25410 SC beneficiaries.

(vi) 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 No. of beneficiaries of other categories.

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

(vii) 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.

(viii) School Certificate Programme

The 'School Certificate Programme' has been launched by this Department vide circular No-51915 dated 17.12.2011. The main objective of this programme is to provide various miscellaneous certificates i.e. Residence, Income, Caste (ST,SC,OBC ,SEBC) etc. to the interested students reading in Class-IX and X in all the Government Schools(both schools of Mass Education & ST & SC Development Department), Grant-in-Aid and Block Grant Schools of the state. It is providing Tehsil services at the door steps of the schools by providing different miscellaneous certificates required by the students, prevent inconvenience and problems in getting such certificates and avoid bunching up of miscellaneous certificate application 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.

During last year (2013-14) 2, 77,011 numbers of certificates have been issued to the students under this programme in the state. The detail is given below :

1. Resident Certificate-	84081
2. Scheduled Caste certificate-	42169
3. Scheduled tribe certificate-	27202
4. SEBC Certificate-	44194
5. OBC Certificate-	13574
6. Income certificate-	<u>65791</u>
Total:	277011

9. Sanction of Lease/ Alienation/ Advance Possession of Govt. land in favour of different Department Departments of Govt./ Organisation.

For welfare of the state, Govt. land has been sanctioned/ alienated in favour of different departments of Govt./Organizations during 2013-2014. The details are as follows :

1. Alienation of Govt. land of Ac.91.36 in Mouza- Bhoipai, under BargaonTahasil of Sundargarh district in favour of Home(Jail) Department , Govt. of Odisha for construction of Open Air Jail and Office building.

2. Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.0.85 in Mouza-Makundpur under Jagatsinghpur Tahsil in Jagatsinghpur district in favour of Director, RSETI on behalf of UCO Development Trust on free of premium for establishment of Rural Self Employment Training Institute.

3. Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.38.47, in mouza -Brajabiharipur, under Athagarh Tahasil, Ac.9.440 in Mouza-Tangarhuda under Cuttack Sadar Tahasil and Ac.51.670 in Mouza- Subarnapur under Cuttack Tahasil in favour of Secretary, Cuttack Development Authority , Cuttack for the purpose of development Housing Scheme in Sector-12&1.

4. Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.88.08, Ac.112.29, Ac.5.10 and Ac.8.00 in Mouza-Darlipali and Ac.5.28 in Mouza-Raidihi under Lephripura Tahsil in Sundargarh district in favour of General Manager, Darlipali Super Thermal Power Plant, NTPC Ltd. for establishment of Power Plant Industries.

5. Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.134.070 in village- Rourkela Town, Unit No.3 &4 under Rourkela Tahasil in Sundargarh district on free of premium in favour of Biju Pattnaik University of Technology, Rourkela for establishment of Technological University.

6. Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.5.23 in Mouza-Kuisira , Ac.10.55 in Mouza-Laikera and Ac.6.83 in Mouza-Chuabahal of Sundargarh district in favour of S.E. Railway, Jharsuguda for construction of Railway Track from Jharsuguda to Sardega serving Gopalpur-Manoharpur Coal blocks of M.C.L.

Sanction of lease of Govt. land measuring Ac.0.70 in Mouza-Chakaradharpur under Barang Tahasil, P.S-Cuttack Sadar, No.13 in Cuttack district on free of premium in favour of Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs represented through the Commandant ,03 Bn NDRF, Mundali, Dist Cuttack for construction of approach road to NDRF Complex, Mundali.

7. Government land measuring Ac.25.000 in Mouza-Jagannathpur under Balianta Tahasil of Khordha District has been leased out in favour of Director, Biju Pattnaik National Steel Institute for establishment of Institute for Training Resources and Development in Steel sector.

8. Government land measuring Ac.20.000 in Mouza-Binjhagiri under Jatani Tahasil in Khordha District has been leased out in

favour of Director, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Ministry of H & F W Department., Government of India on free of premium for establishment of Central Institute with 100 bedded Hospital of Yoga and Naturopathy.

9. Advance possession of Government land measuring Ac.96.245 in Mouza-Gothapatana under Bhubaneswar Tahasil has been given in favour of H & U D Department for construction of houses under Affordable Urban Housing Scheme, Odisha-2012.

10. Advance possession of government land measuring Ac.30.000 in Mouza-Patrapada under Bhubaneswar Tahasil has been given in favour of Forest and Environment Department for setting up Smritivan/ECO Park and Mega Nursery.

11. Government land measuring Ac.2.000 in Mouza-Ganeswarpur under RemunaTahasil of Balasore district has been leased out in favour of L.V.Prasad Eye Institute, Bhubaneswar on concessional premium for establishment of Eye Care Centre.

12. Government land measuring Ac.9.52 in Mouza-Subhadrapur under RanpurTahasil of Nayagarh district has been leased out in favour of Ranpur College, Ranpur on free of premium for construction of College Building, Playground etc.

13. Government land measuring Ac.8.00 in Mouza- Mahuldiha under RairangpurTahasil of Mayurbhanj district has been leased out in favour of KendriyaVidyalayaSangathan on free of premium for construction of School building.

14. Government land measuring Ac.10.000 in Mouza-Muktapur under NayagarhTahasil of Nayagarh District has been leased out in favour of KendriyaVidyalayaSangathan on free of premium for establishment of KendriyaVidyalaya, Nayagarh.

15. Sanction of advance possession of Ac. 6.00 of government land in favour of Sports & Youth Department, Government of Odisha for establishment of State Weight Lifting Academy at Gopalpur-on-sea.

16. Sanction of alienation of government land measuring Ac. 20.785 in mouza: Pallur Hill under Konisitahasil of Ganjam District in favour of Commerce & Transport (Transport) Department for

construction of Heavy Motor Vehicle Driving Training Institute at Pallur Hill.

17. Permission for exchange of private land measuring Ac. 16.573 with government gochar land measuring Ac. 16.572 in mouza: SriRamachndrapur under ChatrapurTahasil of Ganjam District for the purpose of sanction of lease in favour of IDCO for establishment of SyntheticRuitile and Titanium Dioxide Project by M/S Saraf Agencies (P) Ltd.

18. Sanction of advance possession of Ac.8.015 of government land in favour of KendriyaVidyalayaSangathan, New Delhi for establishment of KendriyaVidyalaya at Aska.

19. Sanction of advance possession of government land measuring Ac. 4.500 in Mouza: Samarjhola under HinjilicutTahasil of Ganjam District in favour of Sankar Eye Hospital, Chennai for establishment of Sankar Eye Hospital at Samarjhola on payment of 20% of land premium.

20. Sanction of lease of government land measuring Ac. 1901.793 in mouza: Hatipda, Kastapeta, Boxipalli, Kadaripalli and Golabandha under KonisiTahail of Ganjam District in favour of Ministry of Defence, Government of India for establishment of ADGM School at Golabandha.

21. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 2.000 in vill: Ambapua under Berhampur Tahasil of Ganjam District in favour of Hyderabad Eye Institute, Bhubaneswar, a unit of L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad for establishment of an Eye Care Centre.

22. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 103.69 in six villages under Jharsuguda Tahasil has been sanctioned in favour of Airport Authority of India for development of Jharsuguda Airport.

23. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 762.92 in six villages under SimiligudaTahasil has been sanctioned in favour of Director, Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF) for establishment of Central Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm at Similiguda in Koraput District.

24. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 25.981 in two villages under Jharsuguda Tehsil has been sanctioned in favour of South Eastern Railway for construction of Railway Track from Jharsuguda to Sardega.

25. Advance possession of government land measuring Ac. 100.05 under Sambalpur Tehsil has been sanctioned for establishment of 2nd Sainik School at Sambalpur.

26. Alienation of government land measuring Ac. 30..under Jharsuguda Tehsil has been sanctioned in favour Sports & Youth Services Department for construction of Stadium at Jharsuguda.

27. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 5.34 has been sanctioned in favour of N.H Authority, Keonjhar for expansion of 4/6 laning of N.H-215.

28. Lease of government land measuring Ac. 10.00 has been sanctioned in favour of KendriyaVidyalayaSangathan for construction of KendriyaVidyalaya at Subarnapur.

29. Proposal for revalidation of government lad measuring Ac. 57.69 has been sanctioned in favour of C.GM, Hingula in the district of Angul of M.CL for settlement of the project affected families.

10. Settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke, Abadi (Basti), Khasmahal and Nazul land in the State.

Odisha Government Land Settlement (Amendment) Rules, 2010 were framed and published in Odisha Gazette on 17.02.2010 which envisaged the 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. The process of such settlement is going on and so far, such lands have been settled with around 5.63 lakh families throughout the State.

11. Implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

(i) In order to ensure sustained development through a participatory and transparent process, Government have formulated Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006. For re-strengthening of this Policy, Government have made amendment in this Policy vide this Department Resolution No. 29828 dated 5.8.13 and for general information of the public ,the said resolution has been published in the extraordinary issue of Odisha Gazette No. 1546 dated 8.8.13. Due to this amendment ,major grandson and major unmarried sisters/daughters /grand daughters will be treated as separate families to be eligible for

getting R&R benefits under Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy,2006.

(ii) For expediting and proper review of the implementation of prevailing Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006; a guideline has been issued vide this Department Order No. 30644 dated 13.8.13 wherein provisions has been made for constitution and function of Project Level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee (PLRRC).

12. Compliance with the C&AG Report.

Revenue & Disaster Management Department is always taking sincere and immediate steps to materialize the irregularities detected in course of Audit. Priorities are always given to comply the Audit objections raised in the initial stages of draft note/ draft para to avoid/ minimize incorporation in the C&A.G. Reports.

Compliance against all the paras of C&A.G. Report (Revenue Receipt) up to the year 2010-11 and same against some paras of year 2011-12 have been submitted to the Odisha Legislative Assembly(OLA) for the perusal of the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee(PAC). Similarly, compliance submitted to the C&A.G. Reports(Civil) for the years 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been examined by the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee and further compliance as per the Verbatim Records of Proceedings of Hon'ble Committee are in process of submission.

As per the guidelines of Finance Department, our Department holds periodical meetings of the Monitoring Committee with the controlling officers and ensure appropriate compliance by the concerned revenue field authorities.

13. Implementation of R.T.I.Act.

Right to Information Act,2005 is maintained very strictly in Revenue & D.M. Department. Information are being provided to the applicants giving due regards to the applications under RTI Act. During the Year 2013-14 so many applications under RTI Act have been received and information have been provided to all the applicants in due time.

The details are given below:-

No. of applications received in Form "A"	No. of 1 st Appeal Petitions received	No. of 2 nd Appeal Petitions received	Amount of application fee + cost of information
983	31	10	Rs.13,199/-

14. Creation of new R.I. Circles in the State:-

In order to improve the efficiency and competency in the disposal of revenue cases and to strengthen the revenue administration, Government have already created 317 Tahasils and 2271 R.I. circles in 30 districts of the State.

During the year 2013-14, Government have proposed to create further 4133 R.I. circles i.e. 1283 R.I. Circles in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and 2850 R. I. circles in other areas to make each R.I. Circles coterminous with concerned Grama Panchayats for smooth delivery of public services, protection of Government land, issue of cast certificates and miscellaneous certificate etc. the proposal has been initiated for concurrence of Finance Department vide UOI No. 724 dtd. 18.5.2012 and UOI No. 128 dtd. 29.1.2013 respectively besides this a sum of Rs. 929.93 crore has been proposed before the 14th Finance Commission or Development of infrastructure, construction of Office-cum-residential building R.Is, A.R.Is, Amins and Class-IV employees during the year 2013-14 moreover the Collector, have been directed to rationalize their jurisdiction. This will serve public purpose.

15. Inter State Boundaries dispute:

Steps are being taken to settle the boundary disputes in connection with Neighbouring States of Andhrapradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhanda. Despite this, instructions have been issued to all Collector's time to time to give Top Priority in providing education, health, transport, clean drinking water, essential commodities facilities etc. to the living villagers of boundary areas. Various steps of development programme have been carried out and Government is continuing sincere efforts towards solution of boundary disputes.

16. Allotment of funds for construction of Residential and Non-Residential Buildings of Revenue & D.M. Department for the Financial Year 2013-14.

During the year 2013-14 a sum of Rs.50.00 crore was allotted for Revenue & D.M. Department Building Programme. The details of allotment made by this Department are mentioned below alongwith the projects of larger interest.

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Allotment of Funds (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Construction of Revenue Officers Training Institute at Gothapatna, Bhubaneswar Residential Quarters	413.40
2.	Construction of ROTI, internal roads & administrative block and Guest house of ROTI	907.00
3.	Construction of Collectorate Building at Parlakhemundi	200.00
4.	Construction of Collectorate Building at Jajpur	180.00
5.	Construction of non-Residential Building	489.60
6.	Construction of Circuit House	187.00
7.	Construction of Tahasil Offices	983.16
8.	Construction of R.I. Offices	212.19
9.	Construction of Sub-Registrar Offices	171.36
10.	Construction of Revenue Rest Shed	57.16
11.	Construction of compound walls for Revenue Buildings	23.72
12.	Construction of Vehicle shed at Sub-Collector's Office, Gunupur, Rayagada	2.00
13.	Construction of Residential Buildings	987.91

Apart from this funds had been allotted for construction of Record Room, Circuit Houses & R.I. Offices to the Chief Engineer Buildings & Chief Engineer, R.W-II with a request to take up the work on priority basis.

**17. Progress of Land Acquisition for some Important Projects
2013-2014**

Sl. No	Name of the Project	No. of Notification U/S 4(l) of L.A. Act issued	No. of Declaration U/s 6(l) 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 Rail Link Project	13	16	20	372.039
2	Angul-Duburi- Sukinda Rail Link Project (Dist-Dhenkanal)	0	0	4	165.42
3	Angul-Duburi- Sukinda Rail Link Project (Dist-Angul)	0	0	2	89.165
4	Angul-Duburi- Sukinda Rail Link Project (Dist-Jajpur)	1	0	0	0
5	Rengali- Sambalpur Rail Link Project	0	0	4	61
6	Talcher- Bimalagarh Rail Link Project	10	15	15	90.34
7	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh Rail Link Project	3	3	2	3.71
8	Railway line from Jharsuguda to Sandega	0	0	2	25.55
9	Railway Over Bridge , Ganjam	7	7	0	0
10	Railway Over Bridge , Khordha	3	5	5	0.89
11	Bhadrak- Chandabali Road SH-9	1	0	0	0
12	Jagatpur- Chandabali Road SH-9A	6	6	0	0
13	Construction of Fly-over Bridge on Pipili Konark SH	2	2	0	0
14	Sambalpur- Rourkela Road Project (Dist- Sambalpur)	0	13	10	59.26
15	Sambalpur -Roukela Road Project (Dist-Sundergarh)	0	16	39	164.265
16	Anandpur- Bhadrak Road Project	0	0	3	1.14
17	Sambalpur- Rourkela Road Project (4 Lane) Dist- Jharsuguda	0	1	9	122.382

18	Bhawanipatna - Khariar Road SH- 16 (Dist- Nuapada)	0	0	2	3.5
19	Bhawanipatna - Khariar Road SH- 16 (Dist- Kalahandi)	3	3	2	3.71
20	Berhampur- Taptapani Road SH-17 (Dist- Ganjam)	0	2	3	10.763
21	Joda-Bamebari Express Highway- II	6	0	0	0
22	Road Projects in Angul District	15	0	4	16.305
23	Improvement of New Jagannath Sadak	6	6	4	7.252
24	Improvement of Khurda-Jatani-Pipili Road	6	0	0	0
25	Construction of Athagarh Megha Katakia Sahi Road	5	2	2	3.34
26	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist-Mayurbhanj)	8	8	8	27.75
27	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist-Angul)	0	12	12	9.7361
28	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist- Sambalpur)	7	0	2	6.765
29	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist- Keonjhar)	0	8	2	2.415
30	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project(Dist-Mayurbhanj)	28	62	121	2141.62
31	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project(Dist-Balasore)	3	10	13	90.485
32	Rengali(Left) Irrigation Project (Dist- Jajpur)	26	15	25	345.69
33	Rengali (Right) Irrigation Project (Dist- Cuttack)	3	5	8	52.415
34	Rengali(Left) Irrigation Project (Dist-Angul & Dhenkanal)	5	15	24	236.78
35	Rengali (Right) Irrigation Project (Dist-Dhenkanal)	5	7	20	116.94
36	Kanpur Irrigation Project	22	27	16	382.95
37	Anandpur Barrage Project (Dist- Kheonjhar)	14	9	3	80.94
38	Anandpur Barrage Project (Dist- Balasore)	10	14	12	95.33
39	Lower Indravati Project	17	27	59	366.07
40	Upper Indravati Project	0	0	20	125.71
41	Chheligada Irrigation Project	1	9	4	6.627
42	Salandi Sanskar Project	9	2	5	47.16

43	Ret Irrigation Project	11	0	0	0
44	Irrigation project in Bargarh District	7	7	12	89.63
45	Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project, Kendrapara	2	5	16	23.85
46	Deo Medium Irrigation Project	11	0	0	0
47	Malaguni M.I.P,	0	0	4	22.938
48	Manjora M.I.P	4	1	5	10.79
49	Kankubadi M.I.P	1	2	4	20.5
50	Karanjanala M.I.P	6	0	0	0
51	Atharanalla M.I.P	0	0	1	19.63
52	Kharikuti M.I. P	4	3	0	0
53	Bhaghalati M.I.P	0	2	3	4.795
54	Telengiri Medium Irrigation Project	13	6	14	208.24
55	Nuagaon Distributary	13	3	0	0
56	Ghumukudi M.I.P	7	7	0	0
57	Taravha M.I.P	7	7	0	0
58	Govindpure Diversion Wier	9	0	0	0
59	HL Bridge over river Bansadhara	3	3	0	0
60	HL Bridge over river Devi	3	0	0	0
61	Approach road to HL Bridge in Kendrapara district	0	5	6	7.07
62	HL Bridge over river Kushabhadra	0	3	3	2.225
63	Allumina Refinery Project, Kalahandi	4	11	9	6.59
64	M/S RSB Metaltech Pvt. Ltd.,Rayagada	13	0	0	0
65	Ultra Mega Power Project, Sundargarh	0	0	7	2732.56
66	Super Thermal Power Project by NTPC, Gajamara, Dhenkanal	0	4	4	795.851
67	OTPCL, Dhenkanal	0	10	10	972.015
68	Dulinga coal Mines Project by NTPC, Dhenkanal	0	4	4	199.44
69	OPGC,jharsuguda	2	0	1	12.97
70	Industrial Projects in Jharsuguda District	5	0	1	146.02
71	Industrial Projects in Angul District	73	10	13	140.855
72	Industrial Projects in Balasore District	12	0	9	1099

73	Industrial Projects in Nayagarh District	4	0	0	0
74	Industrial Projects in Cuttack District	10	1	0	0
75	Industrial Projects in Kendrapara District	4	0	0	0
76	Industrial Projects in Puri District	0	0	1	2.43
77	Air strip Project , Malkangiri	0	4	4	51.28
78	Development of Jharsuguda Airport	3	3	3	56.12
79	Improvement of Biju Pattnaik Airport	1	0	0	0
80	Supply of Drinking Water to Puri Town	1	1	1	0.345
81	Improvement of Swerage & Drainage system at Bhubaneswar City	25	21	18	6.737
82	Renovation of Drainage channel in Jajpur District	0	0	8	29.6
83	Renovation of Kapali Drainage Channel in Bhadrak District	7	0	0	0
84	Renovation of Reba Drainage Channel in Bhadrak District	9	0	0	0
85	Establishment of IIT Arugul	0	0	4	16.21
86	Construction of NISER Building	0	1	0	0
87	Construction of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar	1	0	0	0
88	Approach Road to Info Vally City, Khurda District	0	1	2	8.255
	TOTAL	520	452	653	12021.360

18. Re-organisation of OAS Cadre and Framing of Rules thereof

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 27th February, 2009 has approved the proposal for re-organization of OAS Cadre. The base level post of OAS Cadre has been up-graded from OAS Class-II to OAS Group "A" (Junior Branch).

Prior to re-organization of OAS Cadre, the entry level of OAS was OAS Class-II. The OAS Class-II (Probation and Department Examination) Rules, 1989 governed the system of

training, Departmental Examination, Probation and Confirmation of OAS Class-II cadre. Consequent upon up-gradation of OAS Class-II cadre to OAS Group “A” (Junior Branch), there was necessity to have a similar rules for up-graded cadre of OAS Group “A” (Junior Branch). Therefore, a new draft rule titled as Odisha Administrative Service Group “A” (Junior Branch) (Probation and Department Examination) Rules, 2014 has been prepared and published in the Odisha Gazette for systematic career development for better field administration.

19. Delivery of Public Services

Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 guarantees the delivery of public services to the Citizens within stipulated time. Twelve public services of Revenue and DM Department namely, disposal of applications for issue of SC & ST certificates; OBC & SEBC certificates and Legal Heir certificates, disposal of applications for issue of Residence and Income certificates, issue of certified copy of RoR, disposal of uncontested mutation cases, disposal of cases u/s 8 (A) of OLR Act, partition of land on mutual agreement of all co-sharers u/s 19 (1)(C) of OLR Act, disbursement of ex-gratia, registration of documents, issue of Encumbrance Certificate, issue of certified copy of previously registered documents, registration along with issue of marriage certificate under Special Marriage Act and registration of societies have been notified under the Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012. Since inception, 45,57,168 no. of services pertaining to Revenue and DM Department have been delivered to the citizens under the said act.

20. PLAN BUDGET 2013-2014 :

Rupees in Lakh

	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.	5000.00
4.	Engagement of Professional Consultants	100.00
5.	Protection of Government land	378.24
6.	Conferment of Land Rights	25.00

7.	Procurement of Furniture and Fixtures of Revenue offices	8.75
8.	Strengthening of I.T. Infrastructure in Revenue offices	513.00
9.	Strengthening of Service Delivery System of Revenue offices	200.00
10.	NLRMP on Data Entry Digitisation of Maps	5708.19
11.	NLRMP Cell and other activities	0.01
12.	Computerisation of Registration Offices	664.99
13.	Crop cutting –Crop Insurance	100.00
14.	Construction of Flood Shelter	500.00
15.	Doppler Weather Radar Station	125.00
16.	NCRMP (CP)	3500.00
17.	Census	3615.45
18.	NCRMP work on EAP	9000.00
19.	Automation/computerisation of Revenue offices and capacity building therein	1000.00
20.	Opening of new RI Training Institute in the state	300.00
21.	Distribution Homestead land to the Homesteadless families and agricultural land to Landless families in the state	500.00
22.	Implementation of R.R. Policy	8.62

21. Disaster Management

The State experienced multiple natural calamities like flood, severe cyclonic storm “Phailin”, heat wave, hailstorm, lightning, and fire accidents during the year 2013-14. Due to proper planning and timely intervention of the State Government, the situations were tackled very successfully.

FLOODS, HEAVY RAIN & LAND SLIDE:

The State encountered flash floods due to heavy rain in 6(six) phases between June and August of 2013 in which 12 districts namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak, Balasore, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Deogarh and Gajapati were affected. District of Malkangiri also witnessed landslide. About 13 lakh people were affected by these

heavy rain and flash floods. Crops in 23000 ha. were affected and 5857 houses were damaged due these calamities. 37 persons died due to these floods. There was also death of 37 cattle. Besides, there was damage to different public infrastructure.

The Government took immediate measures to assist the affected people. Funds for the following assistances were provided out of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Food Assistance	- Rs. 25,20,771/-
House Building assistance	- Rs.1,21,13,400/-
Assistance for removal of sand cast	- Rs.2,53,35,707/-
Assistance for clothing & utensils	- Rs. 18,60,300/-
Assistance for replacement of animals	- Rs. 54,150/-
Agriculture Input Subsidy for crop loss	- Rs.12,94,20,732/-
Ex-gratia for crop loss (from State's own fund)	- Rs.3,47,06,948/-
Repair/Restoration of public infrastructure:	
Panchayati Raj Department	- Rs.1,76,05,000/-
Water Resources Department	- Rs.4,74,05,000/-

DROUGHT:

There was no drought situation during 2013.

LIGHTNING:

275 persons lost their lives due to lightning during the year 2013-14. Steps have been taken to provide ex-gratia assistance @ 1,50,000/- per deceased to next of the kins of the lightning victims from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

HEAT WAVE:

Heat wave condition prevailed in the State in the months from April to June. The State undertook a number of preparedness/ preventive activities for management of the heat wave situation like IEC activities through 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, rescheduling of working hour for labourers, provision of drinking water at works site, restriction on plying of buses during peak hours, re-scheduling of time table of the school, etc.

Despite the measures taken by the Government, 16 human lives were lost due to sunstroke during 2013. Steps have been taken for payment of ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.10,000/- to the Next of the kins of deceased out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

FIRE ACCIDENT:

During the year 2013, as many as 30 persons died due to fire accidents. Steps have been taken for payment of ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.1.50 lakh to the Next of the kins of deceased out of State Disaster Response Fund. Besides, house building assistance and assistance for clothing and utensils have been provided to the affected families as per SDRF/ NDRF Norms.

HAILSTORM

3 persons died during the year 2013-14 due to hailstorm. The calamity accompanied by strong wind also caused damage to private houses, crops and other infrastructure. Rs.48.685 lakh has been provided out of State Disaster Response Fund to the Collectors of the affected Districts namely Bhadrak, Balasore, and Gajapati for disbursement of House Building Assistance, Clothing & Utensils, GR-in-Kind, Transport Charges, and replacement of Milch / Draught animal & birds & ex-gratia assistance.

VERY SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM "PHAILIN" AND SUBSEQUENT FLOODS 2013

A Very Severe Cyclonic Storm "PHAILIN" with wind speed of 220- 230 km struck the coast of Odisha State in India on 12th October, 2013. Heavy cyclonic rain for about 3 continuous days also caused flooding in different rivers. While the people were trying to recover from the effects of Cyclone Phailin and associated flood, the State faced another phase of flood due to heavy rain from 21st to 26th of October, 2013 which affected most of the districts which were already affected by Cyclone Phailin. As many as 19 districts namely Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri and Deogarh were affected due to cyclone Phailin and subsequent floods.

No sooner than the first cyclone warning was received from India Meteorological Department on 8th October 2013, the

Government geared up its preparedness activities to effectively deal with the disaster. The entire process of disaster response was cohesively perceived and handled to ensure the maximum effectiveness. Responsibilities of all stakeholders were clearly laid out on the basis of pre-devised plans having regard to the instant situation. The plan was executed in a seamless manner with proper coordination with all the agencies. The preparedness arrangements were reviewed at the level of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & Disaster management in presence of the Chief Secretary and other senior officers, everyday.

To ensure **ZERO casualty**, the Government took a strong decision and carried out complete evacuation from the entire 5 km coastal stretch (high risk zone) besides other vulnerable habitations virtually leaving nothing to chance. About 9.84 lakh people were shifted to safe shelters in the 36 hours preceding the landfall of cyclone. Further, about 1.71 lakh people were evacuated due to subsequent floods.

All 10 units of ODRAF, 28 units of NDRF, 12 units of CRPF and 10 platoons of OSAP were pre-positioned at strategic and vulnerable places for search & rescue operation. More than 350 teams consisting of mostly Fire Service personnel with some Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers were formed for various tasks to be performed in the pre and post cyclone period. These response forces and teams are equipped with disaster response equipment like power saws, power boats, inflatable tower lights, cutters, spreaders with power pack and other tools. **The teams assisted the local administration and police in evacuating people from low lying and unsafe buildings and moving them to cyclone shelters and relief camps. Post cyclone, the teams were engaged in cutting the fallen trees and clearing the roads to establish road connectivity. In addition, they also assisted in cutting the trees that was required for restoration of electricity.** Apart from these, 300 personnel of Indian Army divided into 4 groups were deployed in strategic locations of Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack districts for search, rescue & relief operation during cyclone.

195 Blocks and 64 ULBs including Cuttack, Bhubaneswar & Berhampur Municipal Corporations in 19 districts were affected by the cyclone and floods in October 2013. About 132.36 lakh

people were affected by cyclone PHAILIN and 61.30 lakh by subsequent floods. Twenty-one people lost their lives due to cyclone PHAILIN and 38 others due to subsequent floods and house collapse. Crop area of 12.80 lakh hectares were affected due the cyclone and floods thereafter out of which 7.83 lakh hectare were estimated to have suffered crop loss of 50 % and above. More than 8 lakh private houses were damaged due to cyclone and floods. There was widespread damage to public properties. The total loss to houses, crops and public properties due this twin-calamity was assessed to be Rs.21766.87 crore.

Relief and restoration works began immediately after the cyclone. Cooked food was provided in the cyclone shelters and in schools and colleges, where evacuated people had taken shelter. After the cyclone was over, as the people started going back to their homes, they were provided with dry rations. Those whose houses were damaged were provided tarpaulin/ polythene for temporary shelter. Restoring the roads, electricity and water supply were the immediate priorities. The fallen trees obstructing the road communication were cleared and roads were opened for smooth relief operation in record time.

As per package announced by the State Government, 50 kg rice with Rs.500 in lieu of dal and 25 kg rice with Rs.300 in lieu of dal was provided to each family towards emergent food assistance in very severely and severely affected areas respectively. Each fisherman family was given additional 10 kg of rice. In addition to above, emergent food assistance in shape of rice for 3 days as per the scale provided under the Odisha Relief Code was also provided to people affected by flood. Food packets (95.7 M.T.) were air-dropped through four helicopters of Indian Air Force in the inaccessible and marooned areas. Polythene sheets were provided to families whose houses were damaged. Additional pension for one month amounting to Rs. 300/- was provided to 21 lakh old age, differentially-abled, widow and destitute pensioners out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The water supply system was highly affected by the cyclone and flood on account of power failure. Therefore, drinking water was provided through tankers and water pouches. Besides, in absence of power, the water supply projects were operationalised through generators. Kerosene was provided to the people in the affected areas where the power restoration was likely

to be delayed. The health services both for human and cattle were strengthened in the cyclone and flood affected areas for which there was no outbreak of epidemic. All hospitals and dispensaries were made functional in record time. 140 medical teams were formed and 284 MRCs were opened in affected areas. All hospitals where power supply was not restored were operated with generators. Dist HQ hospital, Mayurbhanj which was submerged in 10 feet flood water was made functional within 24 hours

In addition to the ex-gratia assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh admissible under SDRF/ NDRF Norms, Hon'ble Chief Minister announced an assistance of Rs.2.50 lakh out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund to the Next of Kins of the persons died due to cyclone PHAILIN and subsequent floods. Hon'ble Prime Minister also announced an ex- gratia assistance of Rs.2.00 lakh out of Prime Minister's National Relief Fund each to the Next of Kins of deceased and Rs.50,000/- for the seriously injured persons. Ex-gratia assistance has been paid to the bereaved families expeditiously.

The Government announced various packages for the affected farmers, fishermen, handloom weavers, rural artisans and the students and steps were taken to provide all assistance to the affected people after due enquiry and enumeration. House Building Assistance and Assistance for clothing and utensils were also provided to the affected persons. All assistances were paid through electronic transfer of money to the account of the beneficiaries/ account payee cheque. Crop loss assessment has been completed and steps are being taken for providing Agriculture Input Subsidy to farmers who have sustained crop loss of 50% or more.

Cyclone PHAILIN and subsequent floods caused large scale damages to other public properties also. The Government took necessary steps for immediate restoration of the damaged infrastructure.

Two Memoranda were submitted to the Government of India seeking central assistance of Rs.5832.50 crore out of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to meet the requirement on relief and immediate repair/ restoration of damaged public infrastructure. The State Government had also requested for release of an interim assistance of Rs.1500 crore pending consideration of the Memoranda. Considering the request of the

State Government, an amount of Rs.750 crore was released by the Union Government out of NDRF. Besides, Rs.250 crore was released by the Central Government towards the 2nd instalment of Central Share to SDRF for the year 2-13-14 and advance release of part of the Central Share to SDRF for the next year i.e. 2014-15. However, after considering the Memoranda following laid down procedure, the Government of India has approved net assistance of Rs.460.38 crore in favour of the State and directed adjustment of balance Rs.289.62 crore out of Rs.750 crore released in advance in favour of the State in future calamities.

Relief Expenditure

During this year 2013-14, Rs.1494.283 crore was available for expenditure on account of different approved Natural Calamities, as follows.

	(in crore Rs.)
Opening Balance	- 184.32
Corpus for the year 2013-14	- 453.31
Grant from NDRF	- 750.00
Advance from the Share of 2014-15	- 106.653

Total:	1494.283

Out of the above, an amount of Rs.1492.923 was released in favour of different Districts and Departments for management of different approved Natural Calamities including Phailin and subsequent floods.

22. The Role of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)

Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) has been spearheading disaster management activities in the state since its inception in 1999. The reactive approach of Disaster Management was replaced with proactive system of Disaster Management involving planning preparedness and prevention for effective management of disasters. A number of initiatives have been taken up for strengthening the disaster Management system in the state involving multi-stakeholder approach.

1. Communication System for Disaster Management:

The VHF (Very High Frequency) sets procured since 2002 in different phases have outlived utility and the sets and towers have become non-operational over a period of time. It was decided to hand over the entire VHF system including towers and sets to the concerned police station for its safe keep and maintenance. During natural disaster the tower based terrestrial communication may become disrupt for which the state has decided to go for satellite based communication for an effective communication during and after disaster.

OSDMA had purchased 35 INMARSAT Mini-M terminal satellite phones (Nera World Phone) during 2002-07. Now, manufacturing of Nera World Phone has been discontinued for last three years. It has been decided by the Governing Body of OSDMA in its 24th meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to discontinue use of these satellite phones and go for the latest type of satellite phones for disaster management. It was decided to purchase 60 INMARSAT ISAT-2 Phones in 1st phase to be used by Chief Minister's Office, Chief Secretary's Office, Revenue & DM Department, State Emergency Operation Center, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority, Commissionerate Police, Fire Headquarters, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force, and District Collectors. Special Relief Commissioner has provided Rs. 88.4 lakh out of SDRF fund for procurement of 60 nos. of INMARSAT satellite phones in 1st phase.

To promote HAM in Odisha as a backup channel of communication, HAM trainings for volunteers of ten coastal districts, where community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme was taken up on pilot basis, were conducted. Examinations (ASOL) were conducted by the Ministry of Communications (GoI) for around 400 volunteers in different phases out of which around 70 have got license to operate HAM. We have 21 HAM stations in the State. HAM radio training for members of ODRAF, State Fire training Institute, Civil Defense personnel, volunteers & college community is under process under 13th finance, Capacity Building programme. After training the volunteers they will be facilitated to appear in the prescribed examination for obtaining the operating license.

2. Shelters:

In the post-super cyclone reconstruction phase, OSDMA had constructed 97 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) within 10 kms from the coast line in six coastal districts. The buildings were designed by IIT, Khargapur. The locations for construction of MCS buildings were decided by IIT, Khargapur through a survey conducted by it. The buildings have separate halls for men and women, separate toilets, room for sick, pregnant women, ailing persons and persons with disability. The buildings are electrified and provided with generator for use during disasters. The buildings are stilted structures, designed to withstand cyclone and storm surges.

Under the World Bank assisted National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), So far, 563 Multi-purpose cyclone shelters have been taken up for construction out of which 265 nos. have been completed (including 65 shelters constructed by Red Cross) and 298 shelters are under construction/tender process.

Apart from cyclone shelters, State Government has taken up construction of 311 flood shelters out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund and provision in State Budget. Out of them, 63 flood shelters have so far been completed. The balance 248 Nos. are under construction/tender process.

ABSTRACT of All Shelter buildings in Odisha
Numbers of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) / Flood Shelters (MFS)
constructed/under construction/planned by OSDMA/IRCS/RD Dept.

Sl. No	Name of the District	Old World Bank funding (MCS)	Old CMRF (MCS)	Old PMNR F (MCS)	Under NCRMP (MCS)	Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) / Flood Shelters Constructed by OSDMA										Total
						Under NCRMP (AF)	Under ICZMP (MCS)	Under CONCOR assisted (MCS)	Under IRCS (MCS)	CMRF (Flood Shelters)	Planned Budget (Flood Shelters)	CMRF (Flood Shelter)	CMRF (Planned after Phailin) MCS	CMRF (Planned after Phailin) MFS	Under RD Dept. (Flood Shelters)	
	Ganjam	04	11	0	14	23	02	0	02	05	03	0	16	25	0	105
	Puri	05	11	0	42	64	08	0	09	07	04	0	7	22	0	179
	Jagatsinghpur	06	04	0	7	0	0	0	03	05	04	0	4	11	0	44
	Kendrapara	11	12	19	14	07	04	0	19	06	04	01	4	15	0	116
	Bhadrak	06	11	14	17	11	0	0	20	05	04	01	2	13	0	104
	Balasore	05	11	05	55	20	0	02	12	06	04	01	1	18	0	140
	Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	15	04	25
	Khurda	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	05	0	0	2	11	0	51
	Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	15	04	24
	Nayagarh	0	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	04	18
	Subarnapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	03	05
	Baragarh												0	3		3

Boudh												0	4		4
Dhenkanal												0	8		8
Gejapati												0	3		3
Jharsuguda												0	2		2
Kalahandi												0	4		4
Keonjhar												0	4		4
Koraput												0	3		3
Malkangiri												0	4		4
Mayurbhanj												0	10		10
Nawarangp												0	10		10
Nuapara												0	1		1
Rayagada												0	3		3
Sambalpur												0	4		4
Total	37	60	38	149	162	14	2	65	50	23	3	36	220	15	874

3. Approach Road:

134 nos. of approach roads providing all weather connectivity to the cyclone shelters covering a total distance of 175 km are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 170 crores with World Bank assistance.

4. Saline Embankment:

12 nos. of Saline embankments covering a distance of 61 km are being raised and strengthened with a cost involvement of 183 crore rupees.

5. Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF):

As learning from the super cyclone, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Forces (ODRAF) units were set up in the Odisha Special Armed Police (OSAP) to assist the administration in search & rescue, relief line clearance, overall response and disaster management. Initially, 3 such units were setup at Cuttack, Chatrapur and Koraput. Later, the number was raised up to 10. About 100 types of state of art emergency equipment and training have been provided to the ODRAF units. The ODRAF jawans have rendered commendable service during the recent disasters. Their service was best manifested in management of cyclone Phailin recently.

6. Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP):

The Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) is being implemented in Ganjam, Puri and Khordha districts with World Bank support addressing rebuilding disaster resilient houses, slum improvement, expanding creation of risk mitigation infrastructure,

enlarging the scope of plantations and livelihood enhancement activities. The Project is being implemented with 70% funding from World Bank & 30% from the State Govt.

Project Components:

Component 1: Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Community Infrastructure

About 30,000 pucca houses will be constructed in the identified villages in the districts of Ganjam and Puri, Khordha within 5 km from the High Tide Line (HTL). A sum of Rs. 3, 00,000 is provided to each beneficiaries for construction of a 254 Sq. ft House having toilet Electricity & water supply facilities.

Component 2: Urban Infrastructure in Berhampur

This component will finance investments to improve public services in Berhampur while at the same time reducing the vulnerability of its population.

Component 3: Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management

The objective of this component is to support OSDMA in strengthening their overall capacity towards better risk mitigation, preparedness, and disaster response, in line with global best practices.

- i. Establishing an integrated complex comprising of OSDMA, GIS cell equipped with a decision support center, Emergency Operation Center and a training centre,
- ii. Capacity augmentation of the OSDMA by providing them specialized dedicated manpower. Staffs have been recruited under ODRP in OSDMA & all the three Districts of Ganjam, Khordha & Puri.
- iii. Enabling the affected marginalized communities to cope with survival risks posed by natural calamities through community-based initiatives.

Component 4: Implementation Support

This component will finance the incremental operating costs of the Project Management Units (PMU) in OSDMA and the Department for Housing and Urban Development, and the PIUs in OSDMA and the BMC. Project Management Unit (PMU)s at the State (OSDMA) Level & District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU)s at the District Level are been Set up for accelerating the project Activities.

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the respective governments may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support response and reconstruction.

7. Training & Capacity Building:

Various capacity building activities are being taken by OSDMA for disaster preparedness.

- Under Water lifesaving and Salvage operation training for ODRAF personnel
- Induction Course in Disaster response ODRAF personnel
- Medical first responder Course, Rope Rescue & Flood Rescue Boat Operation training for ODRAF personnel
- Search & Rescue and First Aid training for the Cyclone & Flood Shelter Task Force Members (Community level).
- Capacity Building of College students on Disaster Management and basic skill development in Search & Rescue and First Aid.
- Capacity building of NSS Volunteers on Disaster Management and basic skill development in Search & Rescue and First Aid.
- Fire Risk Management training of Civil Defence Volunteers
- Training on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) for the Deputy Collectors in charge of Emergency of all districts at State level.
- Training of Anganwadi Workers (AWW) on First Aid.
- Besides in-house training of ODRAF and Fire Service Personnel, 5,400 shelter level task force volunteers, 3000 college students, 956 NSS Volunteers have been trained in disaster preparedness activities.

8. GIS:A GIS (Geographic Information System) Cell is operating in OSDMA to function as a Decision Support System (DSS) for effective management of disasters. The cell is equipped with required hardware like server, work station, computer nodes, printer, scanners etc and GIS & remote sensing software like ARC GIS, ERDAS etc. The GIS cell is manned by one GIS Expert and one GIS Assistant.

Digital database of the entire State in 1: 50,000 scale have been developed in OSDMA in coordination with Odisha Space Application Centre (ORSAC). 14 layers of digital data like Natural resource, Administrative, Infrastructure, Demography, weather, etc. are available in the GIS Cell. The major activities undertaken in the GIS Cell are as follows:

- Environmental screening and identification of environmental sensitive sites using GIS database for world Bank assisted NCRMP, ICZMP & ODRP
- Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Mapping for different ongoing projects.
- GIS was extensively used as part of the Incident Command System and decision support System during air dropping operation in floods 2007, 2008 and 2011
- Preparation of the District, Block and Gram panchayat level maps

9. Miscellaneous:

- a. **Policy:** The State Government has framed the State Disaster Management Policy and adopted the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The State Govt. of Odisha has framed the Odisha Disaster Management Rules, 2010. The Odisha Relief Code is being modified to make it a comprehensive Disaster Management Code.
- b. **Institutional mechanism:** Disaster Management Authorities have been set up at the state and district level in pursuance of provisions contained in the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- c. **Disaster Management Plan:** State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) has been prepared and hoisted in the official website of OSDMA. Departmental Disaster Management Plans have been prepared by 22 major Departments of the Government. All the departmental plans are also hoisted in the websites of Government of Odisha for information of all concerned.
- d. **Gol-UNDP project on “Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change (EICRDCC)” and Gol-UNDP Climate Risk Management (CRM) project,** which is covering the urban areas

Bhubaneswar, are being implemented in the state under the aegis of the OSDMA.

10. Finance:

Scheme	Funding Ratio (%)		Total Requirement for 2014-15	BE 2014-15		Expenditure during 2014-15 (up to 24.06.14)
	Central	State		Central	State	
NCRMP	75	25	335.00 Cr	255.00 Cr	80.00 Cr	54.21 Cr
NCRMP (AF)	75	25	138.35 Cr	68.43 Cr	22.81 Cr	5.18 Cr
ODRP (EAP)	70	30	600.00 Cr		400.00 Cr	41.00 Cr

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GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES

OF

**REVENUE AND DISASTER
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE YEAR

2013-14

**REVENUE AND DISASTER
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