



**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF  
REVENUE AND DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR  
2007-2008**

**REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
DEPARTMENT**

## **Report of Revenue & Disaster Management Department (February, 2008)**

Revenue and Disaster Management Department deals with the issues relating to the land administration of the State. In order to highlight the important function of this department in the event of natural calamities like floods, cyclones, droughts, fire accidents etc., the Revenue Department has been renamed as Revenue and Disaster Management Department vide G.A. Department Notification No.12355 dated 5.6.2006.

This Department plays major role in providing land to the landless and managing the Government land. Besides, distribution of Government wasteland for agricultural / homestead purposes, distribution of ceiling surplus land, prohibition of tribal land alienation computerisation of Registration offices, and Tehsil Offices, updating of land records, preparation and distribution of land pass books, effective implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for displaced persons and launching of scheme under “MO JAMI- MO DIHA” to protect the land rights of the poor are a few noteworthy tasks of this Department.

### **1. ‘ Mo Jami-Mo Diha’ Campaign:**

The State Government have launched a campaign named as “Mo Jami Mo Diha” 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 restored their lost land (b) to achieve convergence with the development schemes to see that the land allottees are in a

better position to utilise the land and (c) to assist the poor with emphasis on those belonging to ST and SC communities, to retain their land and homestead within the existing legal framework.

At the first instance of the campaign, “Mo Jami Mo Diha” melas were held in each Tehsil during September to November. All the R.Is attended and collected grievance petitions from the dispossessed. Sub-Collectors, Tehsildars, Addl Tehsildars, attended these melas and collected applications from ceiling surplus land allottees, homestead land lessees, agricultural land lessees, ST persons who were given land restoration orders under Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property ( By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation or SC/ST persons who were given land restoration orders under the provisions of Orissa Land Regulations Act. The task is to ensure 100% physical verification of whether the allottee is actually in possession of the land. The approach is from both ends. On the one side, the ‘Campaign’ approach is adopted to collect grievances of the allottees who are not in physical possession. On the other side, the Tehsil records are also to be verified, so as to take up 100% cases for physical verification. This campaign is meant to ensure and consolidate the gains of land reforms by the poor. It has components to take up legal aid for the above stated categories of persons. It also has a component to initiate prosecution against the influential sections of the society as per law.

By end of January, 2008 under different components pertaining to the campaign, 8,87,111 no. of applications have been received from across the State and as such 4,30,004 have been

disposed of. All out efforts are being undertaken to dispose of the balance no. of 4,57,107 applications by end of March, 2008.

## **2. Disaster Management.**

**(a) Flood:** The State of Orissa is prone to various types of natural hazards. The State has been encountering at least one of the natural calamities such as flood, cyclone or drought every year since the last decade.

The socio-economic vulnerability of the people turns these hazards into disasters. With nearly 90% of the population living in disaster-prone areas and about 66% below the poverty line, the coping mechanism of the State and its people are continuously under severe strain. Several initiatives have been taken to meet challenges posed by natural disasters, but there is hardly any time left to complete the process. The frequency and gravity of the disasters gives little scope to recap the benefits of these initiatives.

During July, 07 heavy to very heavy rainfall was experienced in the State. As a result, flood occurred in all major rivers, causing extensive damages to life and properties in 12 districts out of 30 districts. The flood occurred in which 1865 villages of 46 blocks & 304 GPs affected.

Due to flood/heavy rain 13.33 lakh Population and 1.21 lakh hectare crop areas of the State was affected. 32 persons lost their lives due to flood/heavy rain and 27810 housed damaged, 70290 persons evacuated to safely places 376 boats used for the purpose.

Qtl.34686.77 Rice, Qtl. 2876.11 Chuda, Qtl. 232.93 Gur, 1.29 lakh persons provided cooked food *jj* distributed to the flood affected people, 242 free kitchens. 5 units of ODRAF Team engaged in relief and rescue operation of Health Team were deployed. 458248 ORS packets and 4493900 nos. of Halogen Tab. were distributed. Safe drinking water was provided to flood victims through tankers. 209700 water sachets were distributed. 758 nos. of well and 4708 nos. of Tube well were disinfected. 3 nos. of veterinary doctor were deployed in the flood affected areas for animal care 7.16 animals were treated, and vaccinated. 250 MT of Cattle Feed was supplied to the affected districts. The Health measures taken in flood affected areas were so accurate that no epidemic was spread out.

Public utilities specifically roads, river/canal embankment were extensively damaged due to floods in five phases. Major bridges and roads were severely damaged due to flood / heavy rain, 182 no. of breaches in river embankments and 272 no. of breaches in canal embankments were occurred. 776 nos. of R & B road were damaged. The total loss due to flood/heavy rain in July 306.70 Crore, the State Govt. submitted memorandum to Govt. of India on 24.07.07 seeking financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 306.70 Crore out of NCCF for relief & immediate restoration measures.

In the month of August & September, 07 due to consecutive depression in Bay of Bengal heavy to heavy rainfall experience in north Orissa & south Orissa.

As a result severe flood occurred in three phases in the major rivers due 'to heavy rain & flood during the said two months 15 districts were affected. 5677 villages of 100 blocks & 969 GPs severely affected. 42.35 lakh populations affected & 59 persons lost their lives. 76902 houses damaged & 1.97 lakh hector crop area affected. Besides 363.22 hector crop areas were under sand-cast.

During this second phase of flood 63016 persons were evacuated to safer places. 490 boats & 5 ODRAP units were engaged for the purpose. 62490 pieces of polythene provided to this affected people for temporary shelter.

46162 persons provided with cooked food in 268 free kitchens. 48498.40 Qtl. Rice, 5133.52 Qtl. Chuda, 550.16 Qtl. Gur distributed among the distress people as emerged relief. There are 93 temporary health centre opened and 171 doctor troops engaged for the purpose. 80326 Ors packets, pure drinking centre in tankers and 499400 water pouches distributed among the people. 3956 tube-wells disinfected and 802820 halogen tablet supplied for, participation of drinking water. 107 veterinary doctors deployed in the flood affected areas and 895 MT tones cattle feed supplied for the cattle.

The loss due to flood & heavy rain in the month of August & September' 07 a central team consisting of 9 members under supervision of Sri Navin Kumar Burma visited

the severe flood affected areas such as Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Mayurbhanj & Kendrapara.

After final estimation of post relief restoration etc. the State Govt. submit Memorandum to Govt. of India requesting financial assistance for a tune of 1093.53 crore and 30983 Indira Abas as special grants.

But no such help from NCCF has been received till date. As per the provision of Orissa Relief Code emergent repair and restoration of roads & other infrastructure has been completed by concerned Department. Final damage estimation has already been completed and the sanction shall be made by the Govt. to the illegible proposals after due scrutiny out of the CRF.

During the financial year 2007-08 the total funds to the tune of Rs. 383.31 core available in CRF. An amount Rs. 29973.83 lakh has already been provided to different Departments & districts for the above purpose as on 19.02.08.

#### **(b) Lightning & Fire Accidents**

During the year 2007 there are 327 death cases due to lightning & 20 cases due to fire has been received through out the State. Ex-gratia assistance to the NOKs of the deceased has been provided by the concerned Collectors / Tahasildars after fulfilling all the criteria laid down in the Orissa Relief Code.

### **(c) Sunstroke**

During the year 2007, 44 persons died due to sunstroke and ex-gratia assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- is being given out of CMRF to the NOKs of the sunstroke victims.

### **(d) Relief assistance for affected people of Kandhmal District.**

Group clashes occurred between different communities in Kandhamal district during last week of December, 2007. Houses of both the communities were burnt/ damaged rendering a number of people homeless. As a result; the miseries of the affected victims further aggravated due to severe cold wave condition in the district. The district was cut off due to blockage of roads by felling trees.

ODRAF units from Cuttack and Chhatrapur were mobilized to Kandhmal district for clearance of roads and relief operations. Prompt and timely clearance of roads by ODRAF units opened the relief lines and helped in timely mobilization of force to contain the riots.

### **Relief Operations.**

- Free kitchen centers were opened in the affected villages from 28th December, 2007.
- Relief materials such as Tents, blankets, sarees, dhotis, Sweaters, mosquito nets, ready made garments, food items were mobilized by S.R.C, IRCS, OSDMA and District administration.
- Temporary shelters were set up using tents and lighting arrangements were made by inflatable tower lights.
- Emergent relief in shape of rice, chuda, gur, dal, baby foods and biscuits were provided to the victims.

- OMFED has been requested to supply 10 MT of concentrated cattle feed for the affected cattle of Bramhanigaon and Barkhama relief camps.

### **Health and Sanitation Measures.**

- Health camps have been opened in Bramhanigaon and Barkhama villages. Mobile health teams along with medicines and Ambulances have been engaged in health camps.
- Animal health camps have been organized in the affected villages.
- Orissa State Water Sanitation Mission has already constructed two Latrines and is constructing 20 more latrines (10 for men and women each) in Barkhama village as per instruction of RD Department.

### **Drinking water**

- R. D Deptt. has supplied portable drinking water in the affected areas.
- Defunct tube wells have been repaired by RD Deptt.

### **Construction of Houses.**

- It has been decided by the Government to construct and repair of damaged houses on priority. Collector, Kandhamal has been instructed to take immediate steps in this regard.
- In case of fully damaged houses of the BPL Category families, the quantum of assistance will be R~.50,000/- out of which Rs.25,000/- will be provided from IAY Scheme and Rs.25,000/- from CMRF.
- In case of APL category families whose houses have been fully damaged the quantum of assistance is Rs.50, 000/ out of CMRF.
- In case of partially damaged houses the quantum of assistance is up to Rs.20, 000/- out of CMRF.

- Instruction have been issued to take steps for provision of toilet along with drinking water supply to the houses.
- The house hold members will be engaged in repair and construction work.
- Assistance to the tune of Rs.2.00 lakh each will be provided to public institutions like Schools, Hostels, Hospitals and dispensaries damaged during the violence.

### **Assistance from CRF**

- An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been sanctioned and released out of CRF in favour of Collector, Kandhmal towards *free kitchen for fire* affected victims. .
- .An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned and released out of CRF in favour of Collector, Kandhmal towards transportation cost of relief materials.
- .An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been sanctioned and released in out of CRF in favour of Collector, Kandhmal for procurement .of 10 MT concentrated cattle *feed* through OMFED.
- Assistance in respect of shops, shops-cum-residence has been announced.

### **Other Assistance.**

- The next of kin of the deceased have been paid Rs. 1.00 lakh each towards ex-gratia except one case where the deceased has not been identified.
- Assistance at the rate of Rs.2,000/- per bicycle damaged has been announced.

### **3. The Role of OSDMA**

The super cyclone of 1999 marked a paradigm shift in our approach to disaster management. Emphasis was laid on Planning, Preparedness and Prevention along with Relief, Restoration and Rehabilitation. Sever al preventive and

preparedness measures have been taken by the Government of Orissa for the mitigation of effects of natural as well as man-made disasters.

Creation of Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) was a step in that direction. It is an autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The main objectives of OSDMA are to

- (a) Act as the nodal agency for disaster reconstruction works,
- (b) Coordinate with the line departments involved in reconstruction,
- (c) Coordinate with bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies,
- (d) Coordinate with UN Agencies, International, National and State-level NGOs,
- (e) Promote disaster preparedness at all levels in the State and
- (f) Network with similar and relevant organizations for disaster management.

### **Reconstruction**

In the aftermath of the Super Cyclone, OSDMA supervised reconstruction activities taken up with assistance of the World Bank. These are in addition to the reconstruction activities taken by the Line Departments with funds from various sources.

**1. Embankment Sector:** Flood embankment for a length of about 877 km and canal embankment of 332 km has been raised/ strengthened with World Bank assistance. 82 spurs and 19 sluices have been renovated/ reconstructed. 72.47 km of irrigation embankment have been strengthened under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) assistance. A few km length of irrigation

embankment which could not be completed with World Bank assistance in the stipulated project closure period have been completed with CRF assistance

**2. Road sector:** 275 km of road have been repaired and renovated under Works Department, 448 km of road under Rural Development Department and about 85 km of urban road under Housing & Urban Development Department have also been reconstructed with World Bank assistance. About 5 km of urban road and 28.46 km of road under Works Department have been reconstructed with assistance from CRF. 10 km of road is under construction with CRF assistance. 8.2 km of road works under Works Department, 66.6 km of road under R.D. Department which could not be completed with World Bank assistance in the stipulated project closure period have been completed with CRF assistance

**3. Water Supply:** Works in respect of installation of pump sets, construction of bore wells and tube wells and laying of pipe lines were undertaken in 20 urban locations in the cyclone-affected districts. Similar works were also undertaken in 64 rural locations with World Bank assistance.

**4. Agro Service Centres:** 500 Agro Service Centres have been set up with World Bank assistance.

**5. Education Sector:** 5758 primary schools and 1149 high school buildings have been constructed with assistance from PMNRF, CMRF, MPLAD, NFCR, OBB, other State Governments

and NGOs. 3132 primary School buildings have been constructed and handed over under DFID scheme.

**6. Health Sector:** 216 health institutions have been improved with assistance from CMRF.

**8. Lift Irrigation Sector:** 2555 Lift Irrigation points have been revived with DFID support.

**Preparedness:**

1. 97 Multi purpose cyclone shelters have been constructed in six coastal districts. Shelters have been handed over to Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC).

2. 42 more shelters have been taken up in the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak and Kendrapada with assistance from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (Rs.15.00 crore).

3. 5 Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) units set up at Jharsuguda, Koraput, Cuttack, Chatrapur and Balasore. Emergency; equipment provided to ODRAF units. It has been decided to set up one more ODRAF Unit at Paradip.

4. A dedicated civil VHF network has been set up at 403 locations covering dist HQs, blocks, some Tahasils, GPs and other locations.

5. 22 satellite phones provided to 17 districts and other senior officers at State level. 13 more satellite phones are being procured for providing to the remaining districts.

6. It has been decided to create a cadre of 200 trained volunteers on HAM Radio in the first phase. Two batches of the training programme of one- month duration in May- June and in September- October 2007 have! been completed, where 129 volunteers from different districts received the training.

7. Multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) buildings have been constructed at 16 District headquarters and the State level EOC has been set up in the Cell Office of SRC at Rajiv Bhawan. Funds have been sanctioned for construction of such buildings in the remaining 14 Districts. Communication and other EOC equipment have been supplied to State EOC and District EOCs of 30 districts.

8. Toll free numbers 1077 and 1070 installed in District Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) and State EOC respectively.

9. It has been decided to develop database on GIS platform to act as decision support system for disaster management. An MOU will be signed between OSDMA and ORSAC for development of the GIS based Orissa Disaster Management Information System (ODMIS).

10. Tsunami vulnerability mapping of 6 coastal districts initiated on GIS platform.

11. Two V-SAT based earthquake observatories are being set up in Rayagada and Jharsuguda by IMD. The buildings have already been constructed and IMD is in the process of procurement of the equipment.

12. The GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme is being implemented in 23,263 villages under 3,210 GPs of 155 blocks and 58 Urban Local Bodies under 16 districts.

Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) have been formed in all the 16 districts, 155 blocks, 3081 Gram Panchayats and 20313 villages. DMCs have been formed in 57 ULBs. Trainings have been imparted to 446 DMC members in 16 districts, 4259 members in 155 blocks, 49220 members in 2961 Panchayats, 244213 members in 20150 villages and 1043 in 55 ULBs.

Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) have been prepared in 16 districts, 155 blocks, 2651 panchayats and 20150 villages.

Programmes were taken up for capacity building of PRIs (315 PRIs at state, 538 at district and 7982 at block level), NSS Programme Officers and volunteers (563 at state level and 4082 at district level), NYKS Officers and volunteers (60 at state level and 1001 at district level), and NCC & Scouts Guides (3715).

13. Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Programme is being implemented in Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur towns. The City level Disaster Management Committees, City Preparedness Committees and City Enforcement Committees have been constituted. Sensitization programmes for Corporators and Councilors have been conducted. Civil engineers of Cuttack and Sambalpur have been sensitized in earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings. A state level 3-day workshop was conducted at Bhubaneswar where 28 engineers were trained

on Rapid Visual Assessment and Retrofitting of Buildings by Padma Shree Prof A.S.Arya, National Seismic Advisor. 27 engineers have been trained on Rapid Visual Assessment. 17 Engineers have been trained at IIT, Kharagpur.

14. To review preparedness on cyclone disaster management, a mock drill was organized in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in all cyclone shelters on 19th June 2007.

15. Shelter level capacity building training for the members of Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC) and Disaster Management Teams was organized. The training schedule included four days training on Search and Rescue by the trainers of Civil Defence Organisation, two days on First Aid by the trainers from St John Ambulance and one day on management and maintenance of cyclone shelter by the nodal NGO. 50 cyclone shelters have been covered so far.

### **IEC activities**

1. Eight short video films have been prepared for awareness development of common people on heat wave, search and rescue techniques, First Aid, cyclone shelter management, healthcare & sanitation, nutrition, community based disaster preparedness and Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF).

2. Posters, leaflets and booklets with information and safety tips relating to different hazards and earthquake resistant

design and construction of buildings, have been prepared for information of people.

3. A book titled, "Bipatti, Biparjaya O Suraksha" in Oriya and "Understanding Hazards, Dealing with Disasters" in English has been brought out for the reference of students.

4. Booklets titled 'State Disaster Management Policy' in English and 'Biparjaya Suraksha Suchana' in Oriya and a bilingual 'Guidelines for masons on safe earthquake resistant construction practices, have been published.

**Project in pipeline:**

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation programme (NCRMP): -

This programme will be implemented in the coastal districts of Orissa with support from Govt. of India and World Bank. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. The project cost is shared between the Gol(75%) and the states(25%). Necessary provision has been made in the budget of the Revenue Department for year 2006- 07 for implementation of the project. Investments would be made in different sectors spread over districts of (i) Balasore, (ii) Bhadrak, (iii) Kendrapada, (iv)Jagatsinghpur, (v) Puri, (vi) Ganjam and (vii) Khorda (area of Tangi and Chilika blocks adjoining Chilika lake). The Project amount of Rs.609.40 crore is proposed to be utilized in different sectors as indicated below:

	<b>(Rs in crore)</b>
A. Construction & strengthening of saline Embankments	Rs.190.00
B. Shelterbelt plantation and regeneration of Mangroves	Rs. 23.03

C. Construction of rural roads connecting cyclone shelters	:	Rs.195.00
D. Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters and shelter-cum-godowns	:	Rs.130.00
E. Strengthening warning communication	:	Rs. 17.68
F. Awareness and IEC activities	:	Rs. 22.15
G. Project implementation, quality control & monitoring	:	Rs. 31.54
<b>Total</b>	:	<b>Rs.609.40</b>

The investment proposal has been submitted to National Disaster Management Authority for approval and sanction of fund.

#### **4. Modernisation of Revenue Administration.**

##### **(i) Survey & Settlement Operation in State:**

Out of total number of 51,551 Revenue Villages in the State of Orissa, the first round Survey and Settlement Operation was taken up in 48,719 village leaving 2832 Revenue Villages for Consolidation Operation.

Out of the above, Survey and Settlement Operation, final publication and R.O.R. distribution have been completed in 48,585 Villages leaving a balance of 134 Villages so far. Out of 134 villages, 52 villages have been de-notified. Settlement Operation in remaining 82 villages are in progress in different stages.

Similarly, second round revisional Survey and Settlement Operation has been taken up in 12,120 Villages. Out of 12,120 Villages 3340 Villages have been de-notified by Government in the meanwhile. Out of the rest 8780 Villages, S & S Operation has been completed cumulatively in respect

of 8746 Villages, leaving a balance of 34 Villages II in different stages of operation as on 31.12.2007. Steps are being taken to complete the revisional Settlement Operation of pending villages. In the meanwhile Government of Orissa, Revenue & Disaster Management Department have Notified 392 villages to take up Survey & Settlement Operation in Phulbani, Gajapati, Koraput and Kalahandi under the assistance of O. T .E.L.P. vide Notification No. 34973 dated 31.08.2007. Steps are being taken to expedite the matter.

c) Besides, 291 un-surveyed villages/patches/tracts of land have been notified by Government for S & S Operation. Necessary steps in this regard have been taken up.

d) Government in Revenue Department have also notified for Survey and Settlement Operation of Chilika lake. The above work has been completed by the end of the financial year 2006-07.

#### **(ii) Disposal of Mutation Cases & correction of R.O.R.**

At the beginning of the year, 2007 4,36,206 mutation cases were pending in different Tahasils of the State and during year ,2007 up to the month of December, 67626 new mutation cases have been instituted making a total of 5,03,832 Cases. Out of these, 3,35,584 mutation cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 1,68,248 mutation cases at the end of December, 2007 at Tahasil levels.

Similarly at the beginning of the year, 2007, 2 ,44,040 Cases were pending for correction of R.O.R. and by the month of November,2007 20,821 cases have been instituted making a total

of 2,64,861 for disposal. Out of this 1,99,326 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 65,535 cases for disposal at the end of November, 2007.

Revenue Inspectors have been vested with the powers of disposal of un-contested mutation cases with the approval of Tahsildars.

### **(iii) Computerization of Land Records.**

Computerisation of Land Records project has been launched in the State with financial assistance of Government of India with an estimated cost of Rs.2986.76 lakhs, out of which, Rs.2924.90 lakhs have been spent so far. Out of 172 Tehsils in the State, Computerisation of Land Records the data entry work has been completed in respect of 171 Tehsils. The land records textual data can be seen in respect of each Tehsil at the following internet address: <http://bhulekh.ori.nic.in>.

Computer Cells in 172 Tehsils have been activated and Computerised deliverables are being given to the general public. The Operational Tahsils are issuing Certified Copies of R.O.Rs, Misc. Certificates to the users. User fee are being collected on computerized deliverables. Besides to make the Tahsils on-line, steps are being taken to up-to-date the data base through backlog mutation entry. The main objective of computerisation is to offer maximum benefits to the users with transparency. Users' fee to the tune of above Rs.2 Crore have been collected, by pending computerized services. The maintenance of the computers is being met from the users' fee. Steps are being

taken to ensure that mutation cases disposed off are constantly reflected by regular updating of the 'Bhulekh' data base.

**(iv) Digitisation of Cadastral Survey Maps** were taken up on Pilot Project basis with 100% financial Assistance of Government of India in six Tehsils Viz. 1) Kendrapara, 2) Bolagarh 3) Salipur 4) koraput 5) Rayagada, 6) Narasinghpur. Out of six Tehsils budget provision of Rs. 123.27 lakhs has been made in favour of 4 Tehsils and Rs. 37.20 lakhs has been made as matching chare of left out 2 Tehsils by Government of Orissa. Out of which a sum of Rs.37.20 lakhs has been released by Government of Orissa. All total Rs.160.47 lakhs budget provision has been made for 6 Tehsils. A sum of Rs.158.79 lakhs has been spent for this purpose. Out of total sheets of 2,18,104 of maps. 3748 sheets of maps have been covered in the Pilot Project. Since, Cadastral maps is an integral part of Land Records, proposals have been submitted to Government to digitising the entire sheet of maps have developing in Land information Systems (LIS).

In the Scheme Computerisation of Land Records digital data of 171 Tehsils have been thrown in the Web site for access of the general public. This would enable total transparency for disseminating information to the public. Government of India have further made provision of funds for Rs.507.00 lakhs for inter-linking of Sub-Division, District and State Headquarters.

**(v) 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. Taking into account the widespread acceptability of the programme, Govt. have decided that the Land Pass Book Programme be rolled out to rest 138 Tehsils with effect from 01.04.2006 (Utkal Divas). The Programme is now being implemented successfully all over the State on an optional basis.

It has been 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 is the unit for the purpose of issue of land Pass Books. 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 Deptts. were requested to take action and issue instructions to their field functionaries to accept Land Pass Book in lieu of above certificates. Out of 07 Deptts. Law, Industries, Health & Family Welfare and School & Mass Education Deptt. have already issued necessary instruction to their field offices to do the needful. Panchayati Raj Deptt. has requested to use the BPL data/ list for record in Land Pass Book only, but it cannot replace the BPL list. Accordingly, necessary modification order has been issued from this department vide order No. 36302 dtd. 12.9.07.

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 Orissa Land Pass Book Rules, 2006" has been framed by Government.

In the first phase, a sum of Rs.10.00 crores had been provided to implement the scheme during the year 2005-2006 and same amount has also been provided for the purpose during 2006-2007 & 2007-08.

Out of the 20.00 crores provided during 2005-06 & 2006-07, only Rs. 744.75 lakhs could be utilized for the programme.

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 one peon attached to 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.

The Programme is set to be completed with in two years. A target was fixed to distribute about 1.00 crore land pass books within a period of two years. But by the end of January,2008 only 15,34,530 Land Pass Books have been distributed in the State. Monthly review is being undertaken regularly to expedite the matter.

The State Govt. have decided to engage 600 Data-Entry Operator-Cum-Assistant on contractual basis for a period of 6 months with consolidated remuneration @ Rs 4000/- per month at the Tahasil level to accelerate the pace of preparation and distribution of Land Pass Books. Board of Revenue as well as all Collectors have been instructed suitably in this regard. Information on engagement of the Data Entry Operator has been received from 15(fifteen) Districts. Till date 235 Data Entry Operators have been engaged by these districts.

In this context it may be stated that during the recent interaction with the Collectors of defaulting districts in Gram Sat programme, Collectors were requested to complete the engagement process early.

Joint Director, Survey and Map Publication, Orissa, Cuttack has been entrusted with the responsibility of printing, preparation and supply of Land Pass Books and application forms for the programme. By 31.08.2007, 33.64 lakh application forms and 21.22 lakh Land Pass Books have been supplied to different Tehsils of the State.

**(vi) Bench Mark Valuation**

It was noticed that land in different areas sold as per free market rate practically registered at much lower value, leading to substantial leakage of revenue in shape of stamp duty and Registration Fees. To over-come this problem and for determination of market value as per amended Orissa Stamp Rules, 2001 vide Gazette Notification issued on 17.1.2002. Valuation Committees have been constituted both at the district

level and Tahasil level to prescribe bench mark value for each plot of land for the convenience of the public.

In the meantime the bench mark valuation in respect of all 30 districts of the State have already been approved by the Government. This is expected to result in transparent and smooth collection of stamp duty and registration fee, apart from bringing in speedy service to the citizens.

## **5. Revenue Generation Measures:**

### **(a) Conversion of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes**

Conversion of agriculture land for non-agriculture purpose was completely banned U/S-.8(i)(c) of L.R. Act, 1960. But to allow conversion of agriculture land for non-agriculture. purpose in a limited scale and in genuine cases, Section 8(A) has been inserted by a L.R. (Amendment) Act, 1993, with effect from 01.07.1994. According to the amended provisions, the Tehesildars (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 of lease became inconsistent to the legal provision and for which it was further amended in the year 2006 by lifting the provision of execution of lease. Corresponding amendment to Orissa Land Reforms(General) Rules, 1965 amended in the year 1997 is now under active consideration of Government for further amendment.

Since the inception of conversion till the end of March, 2007, a sum of Rs.116,28,70,587/- and during the financial year

2007-08(till end of October' 07), a sum of Rs.12,65, 75,481.50 have been collected towards premium on conversion of agriculture land for non-agriculture purpose. The details of collection of premium U/S 8-A are furnished below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Collected in crore</u>
Since inception till 31.3.2000	Rs.1.99
2000-01	Rs. 3.33
2001-02	Rs. 6.70
2002-03	Rs.13.87
2003-04	Rs.14.33
2004-05	Rs.25.53
2005-06	Rs.23.34
2006-07	Rs.27.19
2007-08 (till December,2007)	Rs.18.56

**(b) Collection of Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees**

The collection position of revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees during last 5 years was as follows:

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Stamp Duty & Registration fees	
	Target	Collection
2003-2004	1,59.50	154.36
2004-2005	171.87	197.95
2005-2006	227.25	236.06
2006-2007	300.00	238.70
2007-08	324.80	323.65
Up to Jan. 08		

**(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 Crore )

Year	Land Revenue		Water Rate	
	Target	Collection	Target	Collection
2003-2004	79.00	114.85	16.50	23.69
2004-2005	86.00	150.10	19.41	27.29
2005-2006	170.00	176.89	30.00	28.30
2006-2007	200.00	260.26	50.00	28.57
2007-08	210.00	152.30	83.00	13.25
Up to Jan. 08				

**6. Achievement under Welfare Programme.**

**(a) Regulation on transfer of land belonging to Scheduled tribes in Scheduled Areas.**

In order to secure the right of Tribals 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 regulation provides for eviction of non-ST persons in forcible occupation of the land belonging to members of Scheduled Tribes. The Regulation provides for penal action in respect of illegal transfer as well as unauthorized occupation.

In spite of such provision in the Regulation, it has come to the notice of the Government that large-scale alienation of tribal land to non-tribals has been made in the Scheduled Areas of the

State and as such it has become a matter of great concern for the State Government as well as Government of India. To put an end to this problem, the Government of Orissa have made necessary Amendments to the Regulation 2 of 1956,( Known as Amendment Regulation of 2000 )which came into force with effect from 04-09-2002. As per the amended provisions of the said Regulation, transfer/ alienation of land belonging to ST to persons not belonging to ST has been completely banned.

The progress achieved under Regulation 2 of 1956 since inception till end of December,2007 is indicated below.

1. No. of cases instituted	:	106983
2. No. of cases disposed of	:	106084
3. No. of S.T. beneficiaries	:	66081
4. Extent of land ordered to be restored	:	Ac. 57399.21
5. Extent of Land actually restored	:	Ac. 56863.72

The achievement under Regulation – 2/56 during the year 2007-08 upto December,2007 is indicated below;

1.	No. of cases instituted	:	436
2.	No. of cases disposed of	:	506
	( Including pending cases.)		
3.	No. of S.T. beneficiaries	:	421
4.	Extent of land ordered to be restored:	Ac. 237.00	
5.	Extent of Land actually restored	:Ac. 343.77	
	( Including pending cases.)		

**(b) Distribution of house sites to homesteadless 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 four decimals / cents is being 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 work. According to the enumeration, as many as 2,49,334 homesteadless families are found in the State.. This system is being governed under the provisions of Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 and the rule, 1983.

During the year 2005-06 the project "Vasundhara" has been launched on a mission mode under which it has been decided to provide all 2,49,334 homesteadless families shall be provided with housesites within a span of three years.

During the year 2007-08, upto December,2007 22358 homestead less families which include 8221 St, 6071 SC, and 8066 other category families, have been provided with housesites under the aforesaid project "Vasundhara".

**(c) Distribution of waste land to landless families for agriculture purpose**

With a view to improve the economy of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agricultural production, Govt. land up to one standard acre is being allotted free of salami to landless persons in the State since 1974-75.

During the year 2007-08 up to the end of December, 2007 Government land to the extent of Ac 1500.460 has been distributed among 1805 landless families. Out of this, land to the

extent of Ac. 702.343 has been given to 812 ST families, Ac. 275.593 to 333 SC families and Ac. 522.524 to 660 landless families belonging to other categories.

Since 1974-75 till end of December,2007, 738022.449 acres of Government waste land has been distributed among 4,80,274 families. This figure includes 385066.607 acres of land to 2,32,442 ST families, 175851.514 acres of land to 1,04,568 SC families and 177104.328 acres of land to 1,43,264 landless families belonging to other categories.

**(d) Distribution of Government Surplus Land for Agricultural purpose:**

In order to improve the economy of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agricultural production in the State. Ceiling Surplus Land up to 0.7 standard acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless persons for agricultural purpose since the year 1974-75. This item has also been included under 20-Point Programmes being implemented by the Government of India.

During the year 2007-08. out of Ceiling Surplus Land of Ac.1912.12 available in 14 districts in which the programme is being implemented, a target of Ac.200.00 of Ceiling Surplus Land has been fixed in 8 districts for distribution among ST, SC and Others landless beneficiaries.

**(e) Transfer and Restoration of Land V/S 22, 23 and 23A of OLR Act'1960.**

As per Section 22 of OLR Act, any transfer of land belonging to S.Cs. /S. Ts. to people not belonging to S. Ts./S.Cs. without the prior permission of the competent authority is

declared void. Under Section 23 & 23A of OLR Act. there is provision for restoration of land of S.Cs. & S. Ts. to the respective record 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-S.C, and non-ST. persons.

The details regarding the number of persons belonging to the S,Cs. and S. Ts. benefited under the provisions and the land restored to them U/S 23 & 23A during the year 2007-08 (up to November '07) are given below:

<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Area of land ordered for restoration (in acres)</b>
ST	122	21,25
SC	387	<u>84.23</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.48</b>

## **7. Aims and Objectives of Consolidation Programme**

(i) With the introduction of the O.L.R. Act and abolition of intermediary system after independence, there has been a significant change in the ownership of lands. This has culminated in large scale purchases, sale and Fragmentation of Land. The O.C.H.&P.F.L. Act, 1972 has been enacted to prevent fragmentation of land and to facilitate amalgamation of scattered holdings to help in increase of food production and to provide and reserve land for development purpose in rural areas.

(b) In this scheme, the fragmented patches of land owners are brought under one, two or three chakas and the right title and interest of land owners are decided while preparing the R.O.R. and

Maps. Simultaneously separate categories of land are also reserved for communal purposes and developmental purposes of a particular village. By providing drainage channels the wastage of water is- restricted to the minimum. The farmers are also technically guided to raise two or more crops from a particular chaka. In non-irrigated patches, the farmers are guided to utilize resources of ground water. The whole process has resulted in developmental of the economic standards of the farmers and this minimizes the litigation in the rural areas.

(ii) Since the Consolidation Scheme is a people oriented programme, involvement of the local people and farmers has been made at 'all stage of consolidation work in Range level, circle level as well as Camp level for its effective implementation. There is a provision in the Act to constitute a Consolidation committee by taking members from all sections of land owners like a land less person, one member of scheduled caste community and one member tribe community. This apart a Range Level Advisory committee has been constituted by taking the local M.L.A. " and Departmental Officers for taking their advice in smooth implementation.

**(iii) Position of Consolidation Programme in the State:**

Since 1973, till date 3(1) Notification has been issued in respect of 10,039 villages covering an area of 16,26,216 hectors. . Due to different reasons notification under Section 5( 1) of the Act , has been issued in respect of 79.7 villages covering an area of ' 179403 hectors and those 797 villages have been excluded fm the purview of Consolidation. Up-dating of records and publication

under Section 13(4) of the Act in respect of 606 villages covering an area of 139912 hecters have been made till date. Consolidation operation has been over and publication of R.O.R. and Maps has been made under Section 22(2) of the Act in respect of 7353 villages covering an area of 1064626 hecters 112 number Revenue villages have been created through boundary change proceeding and 130 number Revenue villages amalgamated with neighbouring villages. Consolidation operation is yet to be completed in respect of 1265 villages covering an area of 242275 hecters.

**(iv) Provision for Disposal of cases under Section 36 & 37:**

(a) Consolidation Programme is a popular programme. The success of this programme depends on people's participation and their full co-operation. In order to deliver justice at the doorsteps with a minimum cost, seven courts of Commissioners have been established at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Balasore, Berhampur and Sambalpur. Besides Commissioner, Land Records and Settlement, Land Reforms commissioner and Revenue Divisional Commissioners have been delegated with the powers to dispose of the revision cases under Section 36 & 37 of the Act.

(b) At present the consolidation operation in the State is in winding stage in view of the decision of Government in Revenue The Organisation will integrated with main stream of Revenue Administration along with Settlement Organisation in order to provide service to the tenants though a single window i.e. at Tahasil been targeted for final publication. So far 3

villages with an area of 523 hectores have been finally published till December, 2007.

### **8. Institution and disposal of Be-Bandobasta Cases.**

During the year 2007-08 till December, 2007 a total number of 256291 cases involving an area of Ac.368861.059, 24287 cases involving an area of Ac.355494.967 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 13414 cases with an area of Ac. 13366.092. Revenue Department is reviewing the matter regularly and suitable instructions are being issued from time to time to the filed functionaries to clear up the pending cases.

### **9. Bhoodan Movement**

The Bhoodan Yagna Samiti has been reconstituted with a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and nine other members vide Revenue Department Notification No. 8467, dated 1.3.2004.

According to the report received from the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti an extent of Ac. 6,38,706.50 dec. of land was collected as donation, out of which Ac5,79,994.21 dec. of land have already been distributed amongst 1,52,852 landless persons. The Samiti is taking steps to distribute the balance Ac. 58,722.29 dec. of land as quickly as possible after verification of present status of such undistributed land.

### **10. Alienation/ Advance possession / Lease of Government in favour of other Department/ Organisations**

(a) Advance possession of AC185.970 of Government land has been sanctioned at Mouza – Bidyadharpur, Arilo and Govindpur under Cuttack Sadar Tahasil in favour of Sri Ravi

Shankar Vidya Mandir Trust, Bangalore on payment of premium of Rs. 6.00 crore for establishment of a multidisciplinary University vide letter No. 40031 dt. 5.10.07.

(b) Lease of Ac.0.50 of Government land has been sanctioned in favour of Government of India, Ministry of defence for construction of Sainik Vishramghar in the district of Puri vide Revenue & D.M. Deptt. letter No. 24153 dt. 19.6.07

(c) Lease of Government Land measuring an area of Ac. 272.18 under Puri Tehsil in the district of Puri has been sanctioned in favour of Anil Agarwal Foundation for establishment of Vedant International University at Puri on payment of premium, annual ground rent and cess.

(d) Advance possession of Government measuring Ac.100.00 has been handed over to Ram Krishna Mission, Puri for establishment of educational complex at Bissam Cuttack Tehsil of Rayagada District.

(e) Government land measuring Ac. 12.00 in Mouza-Betaguda in Paralakhemundi Tehsil for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Gajapati District.

**11. Allotment of fund during 2007-08 up to 31.1.2008 for construction and repairing of residential and non-residential Revenue Buildings.**

During the year 2007-08 up to 31.1.2008 a sum of Rs. 270.00 lakh has been allotted for construction of Collectorate Buildings in districts like Khurda, Rayagada, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Nayagarh, Bhadrak & Bargarh. During the period a

sum of Rs. 230.00 lakh has been allotted for construction and repair of staff quarters of Revenue & D.M. Department in Puri, Nayagarh, Ganjam, Khurda, Rayagada, Koraput, Bolangir & Boudh districts. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been allotted for construction of Circuit House, Malkangiri. For construction of Tehsil Office building at Badsahi in Mayurbhanj district a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been provided. A sum of Rs. 88.00 lakh has been allotted for construction of R.I. Office-cum-Residence in several places of Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Subarnapur, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur, Angul, Nayagarh & Balasore districts. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6.99 lakh has been provided for expenditure towards Water Supply and Sanitary installations to the buildings of Revenue and D.M. Deptt. in Koraput, Ganjam, Gajapati & Samabalpur Districts.

## 12. 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.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haridaspur-Paradeep Rail Link Project	54	47	32 (415.88)
2.	Khurda Road-Bolangir Rail Link Project	124	104	96 (942.879)
3.	Bhadrak Dhamara Port Rail link Project	95	64	64 (1751.38)
4.	Raja Athagarh Rail Link Project	10	07	05 (8.75)

5.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	131	109	109 (569.84)
6.	Rajua Diversion weir	55	55	43 (164.039)
7.	Deo Medium Irrigation Project.	19	19	12 (171.70)
8.	Proposed Vedanta University	23	18	15 (3985.86)
9.	POSCO Ispat Ltd.	07	07	05 (433.23)
10	Expansion of State High Way No. 9 (Bhadrak-Chandabali)	47	-	-
11	Expansion of State High way No. 53 (Bhadrak- Basantia)	15	-	-
12	Upper Indrabati Irrigation Project, Kalahandi	15	19	17 (354.93)
13	Baghalati Irrigation Project, Ganjam	42	12	28 (96.123)
14	Lower Indra Irrigation Project, Nupada	64	21	15 42.77
15	Allumina Reifnary Project at Langigarh	4	14	11 88.36
16	Establishment of Industries (Aditya Allumina)	-	2	2 697.24
17	Lower Suktel Irr. Project.	14	5	4 (32.94)
18	Bhawanipatna-Kharirar Road	10	-	-
19	Titlagarh	4	2	-
20	Ghensali MIP	4	10	6 (22.38)
21	Kanupur Irrigation Project	7	6	3 2000.18
22	Rukuna Irrigation Project	7	1	6 81.88

### **13. Rehabilitation and Resettlement :**

Government announced the R & R Policy, 2006 with an objective to minimize displacement and to recognize the voices of the displaced people. The task to operationalize the policy at the ground level is extremely crucial, in order to help the displaced people become positive stakeholders.

The Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, which is principally responsible to oversee the implementation of the R&R Policy, has been established in the Dept. of Revenue & Disaster Management, Government of Orissa. The staff appointed by the UNDP for the R&R project, are also stationed at the Directorate. Field Coordinators have been deployed in 9 districts and have been interacting with the LAOs, RROs and other concerned officials for carrying out district level activities.

#### **Important activities undertaken during 2007-2008**

- 1) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 has been rendered into Oriya. The printed copies have been circulated among the stakeholders.
- 2) Training need assessment for various stakeholders has been done and training modules have been finalised.
- 3) A comprehensive Implementation manual has been drafted and circulated for views and comments
- 4) Formats for socio-economic survey, socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey has been designed and circulated for views and comments.
- 5) Consultation meetings were held with the following Project Proponents to take R & R initiatives forward:

On 6.10.2006 a whole day session was held with the senior and empowered officers of M/s TATA Steel and M/s Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd. at Kalinga Nagar to give a fillip to the R & R related issues.

Consultation meetings were held in the Directorate with the senior and empowered officers of Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd., Sambalpur (9.10.2007), Vedanta Aluminium and Sterlite Energy Ltd., Jharsuguda (22.10.2007), Aditya Aluminium, Rayagada (24.10.2007) and Jindal Power and Steel, Angul (26.10.2007) to take the R & R initiatives forward.

Consultation meetings were held with the senior officers of Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd., Sambalpur, Aditya Aluminium, Sambalpur and Vedanta Alumium Ltd., Jharsuguda on 28.11.2007 at Sambalpur to review the status of R & R activities and the gaps. The RDC (Northern Division), Sambalpur, IG of Police, Northern Range, Sambalpur, Dr.S.M.Jaamdar, Principal Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Karnataka and National Consultant, UNDP, Director (R&R) and Collectors of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda districts and Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur participated in the meeting and discussed the critical issues.

Similar meetings were also held with senior officers of Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., NALCO, Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd., ESSAR Power Ltd., Mahanadi Aban Power Ltd., Utkal Coal Mining Ltd., Kaling Coal Mining Ltd., and TATA Sponge Iron Ltd. on 29.11.2007 in NALCO Conference Hall, Angul. Dr. S.M.Jaamdar, National Consultant, UNDP, Director(R&R) and Collector and Superintendent of Police, Angul participated in the meeting.

6) Exposure visits of Land Acquisition Officers, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officers, Panchayati Raj Institution Members to Upper Krishna Irrigation Project, Karnataka and Tehri Dam Project, Uttarakhand have been organized to show them innovative models and best practices.

7) District Level Workshops have been organized in 5 districts.

8) Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee are making important interventions for implementing Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits as per the policy.

9) Initiative has been taken for commissioning Impact Assessment Study for a few projects.

10) Initiative has also been taken for developing MIS Software.

11) Website for the Directorate of R & R has been designed and given to NIC for hoisting.

12) Two phone-in programmes on R & R policy framework and issues were organized through All India Radio, Cuttack and were enthusiastically responded.

13) A talk show on R & R policy has been organized by OTV during February, 2008.

#### **14. Strengthening of Revenue Cadre Employees.**

a) 681 Posts of RI, ARI & Amin have been created in different Districts under Revenue Administration.

b) 1358 Job Contract employees have brought over to regular establishment.

c) 618 Rehabilitation cases have been approved by Government for their appointment.

### **15. Opening of new Tehsils & RDC Offices in State**

There are 171 Tehsils in the State as against 314 Blocks. In the meanwhile we have created Bhograi as a Tehsil as per orders of Chief Minister, Orissa and this has been formed as a full fledged Tehsil vide R&D.M. Notification No.48300 Dtd.11.12.2007. Thus at present there are 172 Tehsils in the State.

As assessed earlier there are 159 Tehsil less Blocks which included Bhograi. With the declaration of Bhograi as Tehsil there are 158 Tehsil less Blocks in the State. Out of these 158 Tehsils less Blocks there are, 15 Tehsil less blocks where Tehsil is functioning, but neither in the close vicinity nor at the proper Block Head Quarters. Therefore 143 Tehsils have to be opened newly in Tehsil less Blocks. As per decision taken recently, in the current financial year 59 ( 60 including Bhogorai, which has already been declared Tehsil recently) Tehsils will be opened and in next financial year 50 Tehsils will be opened and in the financial year 2009-10, 33 new Tehsils will be opened. Hence, as against 314 Blocks we have to open 315 Tehsils in the State. Only One exceptions is Rourkela, which is a Municipality and does not come under any Block.

### **16. Compliance with the C & A.G. Report.**

The C & A.G. (Revenue Receipts) Reports upto 2005-06 have been fully complied. The compliance report have been sent to OLA for appraisal of Hon'ble P.A.C.

The C & A.G. (Civil) Reports up to 2005-06 have been complied and compliance report sent to O.L.A. for appraisal of Hon'ble P.A.C.

Appropriation Accounts for the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 2001-02, 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been complied and sent to O.L.A.

As per instructions of Finance Department the Departmental Monitoring Committee meeting of Revenue and D.M. Department held regularly. In the said meeting different C & A.G. paras and A.T.N. of P.A.C. recommendations have been examined and the concerned controlling officers have been instructed to submit compliance report. The Controlling Officer furnish compliance report as per discussion.

There are 65 cases of misappropriation losses etc. show outstanding against Revenue and D.M. Department. It may be stated here that out of 135 cases reported last year, 70 cases have been closed by taking concerted effort.

#### **17. Other Miscellaneous Activities.**

##### **(i) Grievance Cell:**

The Grievance Cell of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Revenue and D.M. Department is functioning on each working of Saturday. In the year-2007, a total number of days of Grievance Cell was held for 29 times & about 113 number of petitioners were appeared. Besides all necessary steps have been taken to disposed of their grievance.

**(ii) R.T.I. Cell :**

Applications & Appeals received under R.T.I. Act. Present position as on 31.1.2008 are as follows:

Total no. of applications received	581
By PIO of this Deptt.	129
From Central Cell of RTI	452

**Disposal:**

No. of applications against which information supplied -	316
No. of applications transferred u/s 6(3) of the Act. -	202
No. of applications rejected	15
Under process.	48
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>581</b>

**18. Revenue Receipt and Plan Budget for 2007-2008**

**(A) Revenue receipt budget for 2007-2008**

( Rupees in Lakh)

(a) Tax :	Rs. 53,400.00
(b) Non-tax	Rs8,300.00
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	<b>Rs. 61,700.00</b>

**Revenue Collection during the year 2007- 2008(up to December, 2007)**

(a) Tax	Rs. 33,703.53 Lakh
(b) Non-Tax	Rs. 821.88 lakh
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	Rs. 3,45,25.41 lakh

**PLAN BUDGET 2006-2007****Rupees in Lakh****State Plan**

1.	Updating of Land Records(State share in CSP)	467.51
2.	Advance Survey and Map Publication .	50.00
3	Hi-tech Survey Settlement Operation	1500.00
4.	Computerisation of Registration Offices.	50.00
5.	Building Programme of Revenue & D.M. Deptt.	550.00
6.	Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters	600.00
7.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Work (with the assistance of World Bank)	255.00
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>3472.51</b>

**Central Plan****(Rs. in lakh)**

		<b>S. S</b>	<b>C. S</b>
1.	Computerisation of Land Records	NIL	1590.72
2.	Computerisation of Cadastral Survey Maps	NIL	40.20
3.	Up linking of Tehsils with Sub-Divisions, Districts and State Headquarter	NIL	117.01
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1747.93</b>

**Centrally Sponsored Plan****(Rs. in lakh)**

		<b>S. S</b>	<b>C. S</b>
1.	Up-dating of Land Records and Strengthening Revenue Administration (Central Share in CSP)	-	<b>467.51</b>
	<b>Total :</b>	-	<b>467.51</b>

Total :-(State Plan + Central Plan + Centrally Sponsored Plan)=

5687.95 lakh

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