CHAPTER- IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Kandhamal District was under administrative control of different state prior to the advent of British Administration. Present G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Chakapad Tahasil were under Ghumusar state. Ghumusar was conquered by the British in 1835. Dhananjaya Bhanja was the last king of Ghumusar, who breathed his last in 1835.

During the British regime, the relations between the Ex-State of Boudh and the British Government were regulated by Sanada granted to the rating chiefs from time to time. In 1875, a Sanada was granted to their Chief of Boudh recognizing his hereditary title of Raja and in 1894 by the grant of another Sanada the tribute payable by the Ex-State was fixed is perpetuity.

The State was administered personally by the city assisted by a Diwan. The chief exercised the process of a magistrate of the first class and was bound to pay Nazarana to the District Government on succession. The Ex-State of Boudh merged with the State of Odisha on the 1st January 1948 and constituted subdivision in the newly created district of Boudh-Kandhamal.

Kandhamal District was earlier with Boudh-Kandhamal District, which was formed on 1st January, 1948 with two Sub-Divisions namely Boudh and Khondmals. Balliguda Sub-Division was attached to Khondmals in the year 1949 In the same year, along with Baligurha police station of Ganjam district and 51 villages of Dabya outpost which was a part of Sonepur Ex-State were annexed to the Boudh Sub-Divisions. Thus the old district Boudh-Kandhamal was comprised three subdivisions viz. Boudh, Kandhamal and Baligurha and again in the year 1994 the districts were re-organized and Boudh Sub-Division was separated and given a new District status and Khandhamal was recreated with two Sub-Divisions i.e. Khondmal and Balliguda, with 4 Tahasils and 12 CD Blocks. During the year 2008 again the Tahasils were re-organised with opening of Tahasil in each CD Block jurisdiction thus at present 12 Tahasil operates i.e. 3 namely Kondhamal, Khajuripada and Phiringia under Kondhamal Sub-Division and 9 namely Balliguda, Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, Daringbadi, K.Nuagam, Raikia, G.Udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad under Balliguda Sub-Division.

Table-9.1

Administration Set Up

Administrative Units	Numbers
Sub-Divisions	2
Tehsil	12
CD Blocks	12
Census Towns	3
NAC and Municipality	3
Police Stations	18
Gram Panchayats	153
Inhabited Villages	2,379
Uninhabited villages	167
Fire Stations	4
Parliamentary Constituencies	2(Part)
Assembly Constituencies	3

The whole of the present District of Kandhamal was declared as "scheduled Area" and as per the orders of President of India issued under paragraph-6 of 5th schedule to the constitution, two ITDAs one namely Balliguda under Balliguda Sub-Division and the other Phulbani under Khondmals Sub-Division are functioning in the District. Besides, with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction, the state government launched a special area development programme Biju Kandhamal and Gajapati Yojana (BKoGY) in the year 2009-10 to promote Bijli, Pani, Sadak and livelihood initiatives in the District.

ADMINISTRATION AT DISTRICT LEVEL

As practiced elsewhere in the state, Collector is in overall charge of general, revenue and development administration of the District. He is also designated as District Magistrate and is thus the highest authority in the District for maintenance of law and order.

For the purpose of the Revenue Administration the Collector and District Magistrate is assisted by one Addl. District Magistrate at the District head quarters two Sub-Collectors one at Balliguda and other at Phulbani at Sub-divisional level.

At the District headquarter Deputy/Asst. Collectors are in charge of Revenue, Establishment, Bill and Budget, Development, General and Miscellaneous and Election, Emergency and Judicial Section- A Deputy Collector is also in-charge of Land Acquisition, SLR section and Nizarat and Touzi section.

In the matters of school and mass education, public works, rural works, water resources, rural water supply and sanitation cooperation, agriculture, planning and statistics , fisheries, water shed, Animal husbandry and veterinary services, Health and family welfare, social welfare, SC/ST

Development, labour, Employment, Forest and other specialist Departments appoint a District level specialist officers for each Department. Collector has the overall supervising power of each of the above departments. Each District level officer supervises the programme in consultation and approval of the District Collector.

The primary function of the Collector, as per the designation, is to collect the land revenue and other dues of the Government. Generally, Government dues of other departments are also collected by him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the district under the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. Being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district he is responsible for the management of Government land and estates and for the maintenance of Land Records. He, as the District Magistrate, is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the District.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other line departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Information and Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, the District Welfare Officer, etc.

Besides this the District Rural Development Agency with PD, DRDA as the in charge and host of APDs are there to assist the Collector and District Magistrate to supervise the Development programmes of the District. He is the Chairman of DRDA. District Rural Development Agency supervises and co-ordinates implementation all major rural development schemes of both union and state Governments like Indiara Awas Yojana (IAY), Biju Pacca Ghar Yojana (BPGY), Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), Cement Concrete (CC) Road, Addl. Central Assistance to Left Wing Extremist area, 13th Finance Commission Award, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNRES), Rural Livelihood Programmes.

Besides Collector is also Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad.

Likewise Collector is also the chairman of the two ITDAs (Balliguda/ Phulbani), those generally take up the development of Schedule Tribe people in their area.

The Collector of Kandhamal District is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, with headquarters at Berhampur. In revenue matters the Collector is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner who has powers to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general direction. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the district and they are functioning under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Phulbani. The Sub divisional Judicial Magistrates of the subdivisions also function as Munsifs for their respective areas. Besides JMFCs are also posted at G.udayagiri, Balliguda, Daringbadi, Phulbani to try Civil and Criminal cases. The Subdivisional Officers and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, however, have been vested with powers to try offences under the Odisha Money Lenders Act and the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

ADMINISTRATION AT THE SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL

The district has been divided into two Sub-Divisions, namely, Khondmals, Balliguda. Each Sub-Division is in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer i.e. Sub-Collector and SDM. He is mainly responsible for the general and revenue administration and for the maintenance of law and order in his area. The Executive magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases are left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. As Chief Revenue Officer of the Sub-Division, he is responsible for proper administration of the Tahasils. He has also powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Sub-Divisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all notified and acts as Sub-Divisional Magistrates under the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973.

Each Sub-Collector office has sections like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Records Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. These sections are managed by Grant-A Officers subject to the overall control of the Sub-Collector.

The District has 12 Tahasils, each in charge of a Tahasildar. For better revenue administration there are 9 Tahasils under Balliguda and 3 under Kondhmal Sub-Division. The Tahasil Offices are located at Phulbani, Phiringia, and Khajuripada in Kondhmals Sadar Sub-Division, and Balliguda, G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Chakapad, Tikabali, K.Nuagam, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagarh in Balliguda Sub-Division. The Tahasildars are assisted by Additional Tahasildars. A Tahasil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest land revenue units for the collection of land revenue and are in charge of Revenue Inspectors.

District Treasury operates from Phulbani the District Headquarters and the only treasury of the Khondmal Sub-Division, while Balliguda Sub-Division have three Sub-Treasuries one at Balliguda and the others at G.Udayagiri and Daringbadi. These Sub-Treasuries are in charge of Junior Officers of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers. Khondmals Sadar being the headquarters of the district has got a Treasury which is managed by a Senior Officer of the Odisha Finance Service who is designated as District Treasury Officer.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND OTHER OFFICES

To implement the rural Development programmes the district has been divided into 12 Blocks, each in charge of a Block Development Officer. The Blocks are located at Phulbani, Phiringia and Khajuripada (in Khondmals Sadar Sub-Division) and Balliguda, K.Nuagam, Tumudibandh, Kotagarh, Daringbadi, G.Udayagiri, Chakapad, Tikabali and Raikia (in Balliguda Sub-Division). Recently role of the block in implementing the welfare programmes has increased considerably. Each block are the extended hand of DRDA in implementation of all important programmes of the State /Center. Important programmes like IAY/BPGY/MGNRESS, Pension Scheme, PDS, SC/ST scholarship, ACA(LWE), BRGF, BKGY are under implementation by each Block.

A list of the various sections of the district office at Phulbani is given in Appendix-I. These sections are in charge of district level officers subject to the overall control of the Collector.

APPENDIX-I

Different Sections of Khandamal Collectorate

Revenue; Touzi; General and Miscellaneous; Judicial; Establishment; Welfare; Emergency; Land Acquisition; Compensation; Development; Election; Nizarat;Land Records and Records Room; Mining; Public Relations; Civil Supplies; Panchayat; Excise; Library and Regional Transport Authority

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Present Kandhamal District comprises two sub-divisions viz. Khandhmal and Baliguda.

Revenue Administration at a glance:

The Revenue Administration is being implemented through 02 Subdivisions, 12 Tahasils and 74 Revenue Circles. The details are as under:

Table-9.2

Name of the Subdivision	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the Revenue Circle	No. of villages Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
01. Balliguda	01. Balliguda	1.Balliguda	23	00	23
		2.Bataguda	46	01	47
		3.Barakhama	55	06	61
		4.Sindrigaon	39	01	40
		5.Landagaon	33	00	33
		6.Salaguda	44	03	47
		Total	240	11	251
	02. Tumudibandh	1.Tumudibandh	15	00	15
		2.Lankagada	68	01	69
		3.Belghar	64	00	64
		4.Mundigada	25	00	25
		5.Kurtumgada	44	00	44
		Total	216	01	217
	03. Kotagarh	1.Kotagarh	27	00	27
		2.Durgapanga	31	01	32
		3.Srirampur	14	00	14
		4.Ora	31	00	31
		5.Subarnagiri	13	01	14
		6.Parigada	20	01	21
		Total	136	03	139
	04. K.Nuagam	1.K.Nuagam	29	00	29
		2.Kudutuli	50	00	50
		3.Mahasingh	32	00	32
		4. Sarangada	07	00	07
		5.Bandaguda	25	02	27
		6.Chanchedi	24	02	26
		7.Gunjibadi	38	02	40
		Total	205	06	211
	05. Daringbadi	1.Daringbadi	86	04	90
		2. Simanbadi	24	06	30
		3. Bamunigam	22	00	22
		4.Katingia	32	03	35
		5.Gadapur	22	01	23
		6.Dasingbadi	27	00	27
		7.Budaguda	40	02	42
		Total	253	16	269
	06. G.Udayagiri	1.G.Udayagiri	07	00	07
		2.Katingia	07	00	07
		3. Lingagada	15	01	16
		4.Kalinga	25	03	28
		5.Gresingia	20	00	20
		6.Mallikpadi	13	00	13
		Total	87	04	91
	07. Tikabali	1.Tikabali	25	01	26
		2.Badimunda	13	01	14
		3.Pikaradi	22	03	25
		4.Paburia	18	01	19
		5.Kainjhar	40	00	40
		6.Gutungia	14	02	16
		Total	132	08	140
	08. Chakapad	1.Chakapada	32	02	34
		2.Bapalmendi(B)	09	01	10
		3.Chahali	22	03	25
		4.Ghatiguda	11	02	13
		5.Linepada	27	01	28
		6.Sankarakhole	34	01	35
		Total	135	10	145

	09. Raikia	1.Raikia	27	01	28
		2.Sugudabadi	36	01	37
		3. Karada	15	00	15
		4. Indragada	26	00	26
		5.Mandakia	18	00	18
		6.Ranaba	27	00	27
		Total	149	02	151
02.Khondmals	10.Khondmals, Phulbani	1.Phulbani	14	00	14
		2.Bisipada	52	03	55
		3.Gumagada	23	03	26
		4.Jamjhari	40	01	41
		5.Katringia	60	04	64
		6.Tudipaju	30	01	31
		Total	219	12	231
	11. Khajuripada	1.Khajuripada	39	00	39
		2. Balaskumpa	34	00	34
		3.Sudrukumpa	78	05	83
		4. Dutimendi	26	01	27
		5.R.Nuagaon	38	00	38
		6.Gudari	26	01	27
		Total	241	07	248
	12. Phiringia	1.Phiringia	54	00	54
		2.Ratanga	68	01	69
		3. Bandhagada	28	00	28
		4. Nuapadar	27	02	29
		5.Sadingia	70	05	75
		6. Gochhapada	82	02	84
		7.Balandapada	73	01	74
		Total	402	11	413
	Grand Total		2415	91	2506

There are 2506 revenue villages including 91 uninhabited villages spreading over an area of 7649.3 Square Kms.

Genesis and Evolution of Revenue Administration:

1. In the British Era**:** There were three “Taluks” namely Kandhamal, G.Udayagiri and Balliguda.

a) There were three RI circles namely Kandhamal, Phiringia and Khajuripada in Kandhamal ‘Taluk”.

b) Four R.I. circles namely G.Udayagiri, Tikabali, Chakapad and Raikia in G.Udayagiri “Taluk” and

c) Balliguda, Daringbadi and Kotagarh circles in Balliguda “Taluk”.

Each R.I. circle was managed by one R.I., one Amin and two peons. Their duty was to collect revenue from the Mutha heads and keep land records.

In the year 1964 reorganization of R.I. circles were under taken and the existing R.I. circles were divided for better administration. The R.I. circles increased from the existing 10 R.I. circles to 24 R.I. circles for better revenue administration and efficient collection of land revenue.

In the year 1982 again reorganization took place and a new Tahasil at Daringbadi was created and 19 no of new R.I. circles were created increasing the strength to 43.

In the year 2008 the existing Tahasils were reorganized from four to twelve. The Tahasils were opened in the local limits of each Panchayat Samiti/ Block in order to deliver service at the door step to the citizens. 41 new R.I. circles were opened increasing the strength to 84.

The present Balliguda Sub-division which comprises Balliguda zone (Present Balliguda, Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, K.Nuagaon, Daringbadi Tahasil) was a part of Ganjam Agency, where the G.Udayagiri zone i.e erstwhile G.Udayagiri Tahasil (Present G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Chakapad Tahasil) was under the ex-State Ghumusar.

Year	Structural Change
1855	Kandhamal Sub-division brought under the control of British Administration to stop the Human sacrifice by the Kandha.
1891	Kandhamal sub-division was made part of the Angul District which continued till 1936.
1936	Separate Odisha province was created and Kandhamal sub-division was made part of Ganjam District. G.Udayagiri and Balliguda area was under the control of Ganjam Agency/ district till 1948. During the year 1948 Boudh-Kandhamal District was created with three Sub-division viz Kandhamal Sub-division, Balliguda Sub-division and Boudh sub-division Boudh Sub-Division was separated from the District in this year 1994 and present Kandhamal District was created.

Settlement Operations before Independence in Kandhamal

Limited Settlement during 1921-25 :

During 1921-25, limited survey and settlement was done for the first time in Kandhamal Sub-Division. The lands of non-Kandhas only were surveyed. The 56 villages of Chakapad Kandham, had been completely surveyed under the Madras Presidency during the middle of the 2nd decade of the 20th century. There was also some patch survey in respect of G.Udayagiri Tahasil in 1921-23. Mr. A.J. Olenbach was given the charge of Settlement Officer of Kandhamal and was assisted by one Kanungo, one inspector, ten amins and ten men. Dutimendi village was taken in to consideration for first Settlement operation. This work was completed in 1925 by J.W. Wood. Out of 50 muthas of this Sub-Division 9 (nine) muthas were surveyed as non-Kandhas held lands in them all and only a portion of 39 muthas where lands held by non-Kandhas were surveyed. Two muthas, which were entirely free from non-Kandhas were not surveyed.

Under A.G. Leach I.C.S. the survey and settlement of Chakapad Khandam was completed in the year 1916 AD and G.H. Jackson completed a limited survey of Balliguda Sub-Division on 1924 AD.

Settlements in Khondmals Subdivision:

During the early days of the British administration no land revenue was assessed in the Khondmals. The system of general administration was enforced through the traditional headman of the village, the Malik; and the Saradar of the Mutha, a group of villages. In 1872 at the special request of Khond Sardars a tax was imposed on liquor shops in order to check drunkenness. “In 1875, the Khonds agreed to pay a plough tax (calculated on the number of ploughs) and to the sum so realized Government agreed to add an equal amount, the total constituting the Khandmals Road Fund which was utilized for construction of roads, inspection bungalows, wells etc., for the benefit of the people and of administration. The plough tax was regarded as a voluntary contribution and it was collected voluntarily by the village headman who was not entitled to get any remuneration for his service rendered in Khomdmals subdivision but alienation of land by the Khonds to non-Khonds used to be duly enquired into from time to time, registered and land revenue assessed on it, as the exemption from assessment of land revenue has always been considered purely personal to Khonds”.

After the constitution of the district of Angul with the Khondmals as one of the subdivisions in 1891, the Angul District Regulations (of 1894) was framed with a view to providing a complete but simple code of substantive and procedural law suitable to local conditions. But there was no provision in this Regulation defining the rights and liabilities of persons occupying land excepting that the procedure for recovery of public demand was defined in it. To prevent the transfer of land to outsiders and non-agriculturists an order was issued by the Government in 1902 which provided “that mutation on account of alienation by sale or gift would be withheld unless the applicant could produce a copy of Deputy Commissioner’s order sanctioning the transfer. It was also laid down that should any raiyat transfer or mortgage his holding in contravention of this rule, the Deputy Commissioner would be at liberty to evict the transferee and to resume the holding and settle it with another tenant. As the raiyat held directly under the Government without intervention of any intermediary it was possible to enforce this rule with satisfactory results. It was subsequently felt that this executive order of withholding mutation should be translated into a legislative provision. Accordingly, it was provided in the Regulation that no transfer of any tenure or holding would be valid without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. The tenants were also protected form ejectment and it was further laid down in the law that the immovable property of a tenant could not be sold without

the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 which repealed the Angul District Regulation, 1894 was definite improvement on it containing, as it did, complete, simple provisions of substantive and procedural law including the law regarding the transfer of landed property. These simple provisions were considered sufficient for the purpose because the land tenure was still simple, there being only agriculturist raiyats under the Government who for all practical purposes were occupancy tenants and private rent receiving interests were practically unknown." The question of survey and settlement of Khandmals was one that had engaged the attention of the Government for a period of over 20 years previous to the commencement of the first survey and settlement operation in 1921. It originated as Khonds were rapidly losing their lands by sale and mortgage to the persons of other castes and sinking to the level of labourers. Section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913, which provided for the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner for any kind of transfer by a tenure holder or a raiyat of his right in his land, had hardly been enforced and there was a growing danger that in Khandmals, the lands might pass wholesale into the hands of the non-tribals, unless the protective regulation was properly enforced and it was obvious that the local authorities could not enforce it unless they had a record-of-rights as a basis for their work. After a good deal of correspondence, the Government finally decided in 1918 for survey and settlement in this area and issued order to that effect in their letter No. 3047-P., dated the 24th September, 1918. In the said order it was clearly stated that the object of settlement was not to assess the Khands to land revenue, but simply to find out what lands were held by the non-Khonds, to consider their title to them and to assess them if they were maintained by them. So far the survey extended to lands held by the Khonds, the object was to prepare a record which would protect them from the loss of their land and enable future disputes to be settled. It was not easy to get the Khonds to understand Government attitude towards them and they viewed the whole project with extreme distrust. However, A.J. Ollenbach, the then Sub-divisional Officer of Khandmals who commanded the confidence of the Adivasis commenced the operations during December 1921 and J.W. Woodhouse completed the operations during 1925. This Settlement was treated as limited survey and settlement as only the lands of the non-Khonds were surveyed.

The only record available about the above survey and settlement operations in the Khondmals subdivision is the 'Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operation' in the Khondmals subdivision, 1921-25. From this report it is ascertained that prior to the survey and settlement of 1921-25, there was no survey and record-of-rights in this area. Out of the 50 Muthas of this subdivision, all villages were surveyed in 9 Muthas as non-

Khonds held lands in them all. In 39 Muthas, only a portion of the total number of villages contained lands held by the non-Khonds and so were surveyed. Two Muthas which were found entirely free from non-Khonds were not surveyed.

During this settlement for the purpose of assessment, the lands were classified as follows:

1. Rice Lands — Three classes
2. Bari lands — Those were sown with valuable crops like turmeric, oil seeds and sugarcane.
3. Taila land — Those were uplands yielding other dry crops and only rice.

Since the whole of the subdivision was a Government Khasmahal, the rate of rent was fixed by the Government as follows:

		Rs.	Annas	Pies	Equivalent to	Rs
1.	For 1st class paddy land per acre	1	9	00	=	1.56
2.	For 2nd Class paddy land per acre	1	0	08	=	1.05
3.	For 3rd Class paddy land per acre	0	8	04	=	0.52
4.	For Bari land per acre (Turmeric, oilseed and sugarcane land)	0	8	04	=	0.52
5.	For taila land per acre (yielding other dry crops and only rice from lands)	0	4	02	=	0.27
6.	For Home site			Free		

Rents in the above rates had been assessed on (1) lands belonging to the non-Kondas, (2) lands belonging to non-Kondhas but given in mortgage to the konda, the mortgager was to pay the rent, (3) lands belonging to Kondas which were given in mortgage to the non-Khonds, the mortgagee was to pay the rent. No rents were assessed on the lands of the Khonds, mixed tribes, Pans and Sauras.

The above rates of rent was fixed at a flat rate. There was no method of assessment, such as, assessing some per cent of net income of the various types. This settlement report also does not tell as to whether the productive capacity of the land was experimented. The villages were classified taking into account their situation, facility of irrigation, and communication facilities.

The rules for this survey and settlement were drawn up by James Taylor, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918, and had the consent of the Government. According to these rules no detailed survey was required to be made. There being no previous laying of the traverse stations by a survey party equipped with theodolite, the Amins had to lay their own traverse stations and lines by magnetic compass and sightvane.

In November 1922, C.L. Phillip, I.C.S., the Political Agent and Commissioner of Odisha Feudatory States and Angul, inspected the field and recess work and came to the conclusion that the quality and progress of the work could be greatly improved if the rules were amended and accordingly he made certain amendments to the existing rules. The operations were thereafter carried out in the light of these amendments and the progress of the work was greatly accelerated. The area of the subdivision at that time was 800 sq. miles (2,072 sq. km) out of which only 58.76 sq. miles (152 sq. km) were surveyed. The operations were restricted to 60 per cent of the total estimated area under cultivation. The results of the survey revealed that more than one-fourth of the land held by the Tribals had passed out to the non-tribals. The gross rental derivable from the assessed lands of all classes was Rs. 8,104-15-2 (Rs. 8,104.97) of which Rs. 1,013-1-11 (Rs. 1,013.11) had to be paid to collecting agents. The taxes were being collected through 57 Mutha Sardars who were remunerated at the rate of 12½ per cent of the gross collection.

The term of this settlement was for fifteen years. In this settlement the tenants, both Khonds and non-Khonds, were classified as occupancy raiyats with the exception of those tenants who held service tenures. There was only one such class known as Paiks. There were no under-tenants.

Under the Angul Laws Regulations, the raiyats could only transfer their rights in holdings with the Deputy Commissioner's approval. Transfers not receiving his sanction could be revoked by him.

There were 32 Mutha heads called as Sardars. The Sardar was the administrative head of a Mutha or a group of Muthas under the Sub-divisional Officer and was directly responsible for the revenue and tax collections. They derived 12½ per cent of the gross demand of the land revenue as commission for collection of land revenue. They were also collecting plough tax and Chowkidari tax. The Sardars were not enjoying any service or Jagir lands in lieu of their service. The Muthadars, i.e. Sardars were collecting a voluntary gift offering from the people on ceremonial occasions like births, marriages, deaths etc. They were maintaining revenue registers relating to land revenue, plough tax and Chowkidari tax. They were assisting the police in maintenance of law and order, but were not subordinate to the police. The Deputy Commissioner, Khandmals, was the appointing authority of the Mutha Sardars and had also the powers to dismiss or punish them. No appeal was to lie against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Below the Mutha Sardars were another set of officials known as Mutha Malliks. Their duty was to assist the Mutha Sardars in collection of rent and taxes and were to receive a remuneration of one-third of the percentage allowed to the Sardars for the purpose. They were

responsible to repot instances of breaches of law, cutting of road side trees and such matters not being cognigible crimes to the Sardars as well as to the Sub-divisional Officer. The Mutha Mallicks were appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer. They were recruited from the Khond castes.

The other functionary at the village level was the village headman, appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer. His functions were to give immediate information to the Mutha Malik and Sardar and also to the office-in-charge of the nearest police station on all matters relating to crime, beginning from unnatural deaths to unlawful assembly.

A set of rules were prescribed for appointment of the above functionaries and to regulate their appointment, functions and dismissal. These rules were framed by the Deputy Commissioner.

During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. The orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property.

In 1936, after the creation of the Province of Odisha, the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 was repealed by two regulations, one for Angul and the other for Khandmals, each of which was defined as a distinct in the respective regulations. These Regulations “more or less re-enacted the same provisions as were contained in the Regulations of 1913 as to the rights and liabilities of tenants in land and continued the protection that there could be no transfer of the holding of a tenant or any part thereof without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Settlement in Baliguda Subdivision

At the time of the British management, the area now forming the subdivision of Balliguda was mainly under the management of the hill zamindars. The area formed a part of the Ganjam district. The tract was predominantly inhabited by the Khonds “whose way of life was totally different from those in the plains, communication facilities were extremely meager and living difficult”. Though it was the general policy of the British Government to treat both the hill and plain zamindars alike, they, before going for a formal settlement of this tract, wanted to know more details about these hill zamindars. In these circumstances the Government had to make a sort of stand-still agreement with the hill zamindars to make them liable to pay Peshkush.

There was a disturbance in Ghumsar in 1816 which “clearly brought out that the Khonds were extremely loyal to their zamindars and the zamindars as a class were not to be too much relied upon until the administration was properly organized and the country fully subjugated. To effectively deal with

emergencies in these tracts, Government decided to remove the zamindaris both in the hills and on the plains from the jurisdiction of normal administration and put them under the special control of the Collector as 'Agent' to the Government with Assistant Agents to help him in administering these areas". Since then, these areas were termed as 'Agency' (derived from the term Agent in whose special charge these tracts were placed). To give a statutory recognition to this decision of the Government the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was passed. According to the provisions of the Act, the collection and superintendence of revenue of every description in the Agency vested in the Collector. The Governor was authorized to prescribe such rules as may be deemed proper for the guidance of the Agent and of all officers working in the Agency.

"The introduction of an administrative system hither to unknown in these tracts and the inevitable difficulties, however transitory they might have been concomitant therewith, added to the dissatisfaction of the tribal population of these hills and the tribals rose in rebellion many a time in the first three quarters of the 19th century. Therefore, even though the Government could establish a strong and settled administration in the plains, it could not do so in the hills as it remained preoccupied with stamping out rebellions.

The plain portion of this tract was transferred to the jurisdiction of ordinary revenue, civil and criminal administration in 1866. But a protion of the same was placed again under the Agency Department in 1869. "There was no further transfer from or to the territorial jurisdiction of the Agency thereafter till 1st January, 1953 when the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was repealed and the entire area stood transferred to the jurisdiction of normal civil, criminal and revenue administration".

The Scheduled District Act enumeration the Agency tracts as Scheduled District was passed in 1874. According to the provisions of this Act, application of normal laws was barred in this tract.

In the meantime Government decided to recognize the hill chiefs not as hill zamindars but as service holders and the Malikas under their possession as service grants. Accordingly, in between 1874 and 1881 some of these chiefs were granted Sanads which clearly mentioned that these hill chiefs or the Muthadars were to hold the Muthas as service tenures and on payment of a fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars in exchange executed Kabuliyats. They had under them other heads of Muthas and their subordinates who were service Inamadars. The Muthadars and Muthaheads were getting income partly from Mamuls (both in money and kind) and partly from Inam lands. During the early days of British occupation it was their

responsiblility to maintain peace and order in the Agency. But gradually this responsibility was given to the normal administration.

As mentioned earlier, the Khond peasantry occupied the largest portion of the tract. They paid no rent. In 1846, Government also ex-pressed their intention by a proclamation not to impose any tax on hill races if they stopped human sacrifice. It was, however, indicated that the tribals would only pay the customary grants known as Mamuls to the Muthadars and Muthaheads. But in course of times some of the lands held by hill races passed on to the non-hill people of the plains. The Government took steps to put a stop to such alienation. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act (Act-1 of 1917) was passed which prohibited all transfer from hill men to non-hill men without express permission of the authorities.

In the G.Udayagiri Tahasil (then Taluk), there was survey and settlement in the 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam during the Fasli year 1324, i.e. 1914 and completed in 1916. A.G. Leach, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer in charge of these operations. 56 villages were surveyed and the lands in these villages belonging to both the Oriyas and the Khonds were assessed. The total land revenue from this came to Rs. 2,000. The wet lands were assessed at Re. 0-12-0 (Re.0.75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0-6-0(Re. 0.37) per acre. The Bishoyis owned separate lands of their own and also got Mamuls, a customary per quisiter from the inhabitants. These Bishoyis were heads of Muthas. They were appointed and removed by the Government.

With the exception of Chakapada Khandam, the entire Balliguda sub-division was un surveyed and Government were the landlord of the entire area and there were no estates in the sense which that term usually bears. In the notification No. 2584/Revenue, dated the 9th July, 1918, the Government of Madras ordered for the survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by the Khonds in the G.Udayagiri Tahasil. It was further envisaged that the survey would be confined to Block traverses of Oriya lands and the separate survey of such scattered lands belonging to members of hill tribes that were included in Oriya blocks, the land surveyed would be demarcated and field measurement books to be prepared. Mutha was adopted as the administrative unit for survey, not the village.

As mentioned above, in Chakapad Khandam which borders to the east of these lands, wet lands were assessed at Re. 0.12.0 (Re. 0.75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0.6.0 (Re. 0.37) per acre. But the assessment, in respect of the Oriya lands was proposed to be made at a rate of Rs. 2 for low wet land, re. 1 for high wet land and Re. 0.12.0 (Re.0.75) for dry land. Such a decision was taken obviously for the reason that the Oriyas had acquired the Khond lands which were saddled with the burden of public

labour. They were not discharging that burdern but continued to thrust it upon the Khonds. The Khonds, though ousted from the lands, continued to receive for their labour the same remuneration in cash as they used to receive when the substantial payment for them was for the enjoyment of their land free of tax. It was sufficiently clear that either the Oriyas would work upon the roads etc. in person or landless Khonds be exempted from labour for the lands they used to enjoy.

As Mohamadans were also owning lands in G.Udayagiri, subsequently the Government in the Revenue Department Notification No. 3786, dated the 29th November, 1918 ordered that the survey should be made applicable not only to the Oriya lands but also to lands held by other than the Oriyas, who were not members of the hill tribes. The survey and settlement operation though proposed to be taken up in the year 1918, had to be postponed till June 1921 on account of outbreak of famine in the area, in pursuance of the directives of the Board of Revenue, Madras, communicated on their order No. 1034, dated the 17th May, 1919.

The survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by Khonds and other hill men commenced in June 1921 and continued till July 1922, when they were stopped temporarily for want of funds. It was again taken up in May 1923 and was completed by the end of June 1924. G.H. Jackson, I.C. S., was in charge of the limited settlement operations. The settlement report of 1924 reveals that the total area surveyed and settled was 6614 acres and the assessment on it was Rs. 9,365.00. The rate of assessment adopted was, low wet land Rs. 2 per acre, high wet land Re. 1 per acre and permanent dry land Re. 0.75 paise (Re. 0-12-0) per acre. The classification of land was made solely with reference to the agricultural facilities of lands and was not based on classification of soils. Samsthanam services Inams namely those of Bishoyis and Dandasis, Naik and Paiks were found in Kalanjori, Sakkidingia, Raingia, Bappolomendi, Tomosomendi, Bastingia, Paningia and Mundikia Mithas.

The total extent of service Inams held by the Inamdars was 645.71 acres. These Inams were recognized by the Government.

There were no irrigation sources. The whole tract was rain fed. There were some perennial springs supplying drinking water and water for crops, but no water rate was charged.

The Muthas during the above settlement were grouped into six Karanam changes. These Karanam charges were again grouped into two Firkas and each Firkas was kept in charge of a Revenue Inspector.

The Raiyats of 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam which was fully settled and 41 villages where limited settlement operations were under taken

had occupancy right in their holdings. Excepting these areas, the lands held by others, both tribals and non-tribals in the agency tract of Balliguda division, the geographical area of which is 2,173 square miles (5,606.34 sq. km.) was un surveyed and as such the lands were not assessed to rent. However, in lieu of land revenue, the Adibasis had to make certain customary payments in cash and in kind to the Muthadars and the subordinate Mutha officials. In an area where money was scarce and barter economy was prevailing, these presents had to be given in kind. Gradually, as the power and influence of the Mutha officials over the tribals increased these presentations in kind lost its voluntary character and came to be regarded as a levy on the villagers.

Generally, three main classes of tenure holders were found in this sub-division, namely;

(i) Muthadars of Hill Chiefs who held Agency Sanads,

(ii) Patras, other heads of the Muthas and their subordinates and

(iii) The cultivating classes who were chiefly khonds and other hill tribes.

The position of the Muthadars was defined by the Sanands granted by the government, for which they had executed Kabuliyats in exchange. There were three such Muthas, namely, Ranaba, Kararha and Katingia. The Sanads granted to these Muthadars clearly mentioned that they were to hold the Muthas, as service tenures and on payment of fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars of Katingia, Ranaba and Kararha were paying Rs. 50, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 respectively per annum as Nazarana. In addition to these three Muthas, there was a Jagir held by the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha on Sanad. He was paying Rs. 106 per annum as Nazarana. As mentioned earlier, under these Muthadars, there were Patras and other heads of Muthas and their subordinates, who were service Inamdars. The income of the Muthadars and Muthaheads consisted partly in Mamuls in money and in kind and partly Inam in lands. Mamuls collected by the Muthadars were varied in nature but the main item of collection of Mamuls was known as Sanja and Sistu which had some relationship with the lands. In addition to the Mamuls which had a bearing upon the land, the Muthadars and their subordinates were also collecting Mamuls in different forms and under different names. To mention a few important of them are; (1) Saree mamul, (2) Dali Mamul, (3) Jatra Mamul, (4) Madha and Bhutha Mamul, (5) Sikar Mamul, (6) Bethi Mamul, (7) Bogoda Mamul, (8) Baghakhai.

The nature and significance of the Mamuls indicated above are as follows. The quantum of these Mamuls was varying from Mutha to Mutha.

Madha and Bhutha Mamul

It was one type of mamul to Patra on death of the head of a Kandha family. The son or brother of deceased had to pay this mamul. Madhamamul was paid within 3 to 4 days of death at the rate of Rs.1, if he had heir and Rs.2 if he became heirless. 20 Khandhis of paddy and Rs.10/- for a bullock was collected from the heir of deceased and a buffalo worth Rs.20 and a piece of land in case of no direct heir. If the deceased left heirlessly, but he had the widow only, half of the property is collected as mamul and in case of total heirless or no claimant for property the entire property of the deceased was divided between Patra and villagers at the ratio of 50:50.

Dali Mamul

Dali means (in Oriya) purchased split pulses. This mamul was presented to mutha head during Dasahara in the form of a bunch of plantains, a bundle of hill red gram, and a pumpkin. Dali mamul is not collected in GhumsarUdayagiri Taluk.

JatraMamul

Through out the agency different festivals like RathYatra, Dasahara, Balijatra etc. are observed by mutha heads. For this occasion the tribals used to contribute Re.1 with or without a goat to mutha heads.

Sikar Mamul

The hunter had to give a fixed share of the flesh of the animal to Patra, kadodar and paik.

BaghakhaiMamul

In case of an inquiry on a death by tiger kill, a mamul was paid to the mutha head and the investigation team in shape of goat and rice or cash in the absence of goat and rice.

Bagoda Mamul

This was a mamul for second crop grown on hill slopes in shape of a particular share of red gram, jhudanga, castor, kangu etc. to mutha head.

Kendu Mamul

It was collected at the time of buffalo sacrifice. For each buffalo Rs.2 was paid to patra, Rs.2 to Peshania and Rs.2 to Polo (group). If a buffalo sacrifice was made on a new land the patra used to get Rs.6, one brass lota and a new cloth from Kandha village and Rs.2 from a Odia village.

Sanju Mamul

It was a voluntary mamul used to pay by each household at the time of harvesting of each new crop. A small portion of crops was given to mutha head for this purpose.

Saree Mamul

The mutha heads used to collect Rs. 5 to Rs.10 for a saree from the villagers on visiting a village. The saree was used for their head turban. The quantum of these mamuls was varying from mutha to mutha. The government officials received saree from mutha head at annual meeting for status.

Bethi

Bethi or free labour was a system prevailed in Kandhamal. The kandhas rendering free service to mutha head and other subordinate officials when they required. The period of such labour differs from one day to 10 days.

Existence of such mamul system and Bethi in the tribal region brought extreme economic distress and backwardness of the innocent and ignorant tribal population.

Mamuls were collected in shape of vegetable, paddy, rice, turmeric, tamarind and also in shape of flesh of goats and sheep. The Mamuls were paid either by the villagers as a whole or by each house or by a group of houses. The quantum of Mamul also used to increase with the extension in cultivation. The condition prevailing in these tracts and the infrequent contact of the administered with the administrators gave the Muthaheads a status of administrative middle men, and they took suitable advantage of such position. The Muthahead system was generally regarded as a system of Land Revenue Administration in the Agency area. The Muthaheads were usually called as Bishoyis, Patras and Dalabeheras.

The functions of the Muthaheads and Muthadars were primarily to maintain law and order, to report crimes and to accompany touring officers during tours in the Agency area. In other words, they were required to discharge certain administrative duties and were to maintain peace in the Agency area. In course of time these Muthaheads assumed some vestiges of royalty and surrounded themselves with various other subordinate officer i.e., subordinate agents, the more common among them being the Chatia, the Mallik, the Padar, the Majhi, the Bebhari, the Peshenia, the Desipatra and the Kothadalei,. It, however, appears certain that with a few exceptions, these agents were the personal servants of the Muthadars and the Muthaheads remunerated them either by the enjoyment, free of all levies, of

relatively larger holdings or by the appropriation, under a private arrangement with their employer, of a portion of the total Mamul collection.

According to Taylor, Mamuls were liable to alternation or adjustment from time to time at the direction of the Government. The Agent was competent to revise or resettle the Mamuls. The civil courts had no powers to decide any question as to the rate of Mamul payable. As the Muthahead system was ideal to the conditions existing then, a well defined system of appointment of Muthaheads and Mutha officials, grant of leave, punishment etc., was prescribed by the Agent for effective control over the Mutha officials.

The Muthaheads and the Mutha officials were appointed by the Agent subject to the power of revision by the Revenue Commissioner, Odisha. The Sub-Muthaheads and their Mutha officials were also appointed by the Agent and the village head and the other subordinates were appointed by the Special Assistant Agent. The Agent had powers to punish a Muthahead and the Special Assistant Agent had powers to fine Muthaheads up to Rs. 15. The Agent had powers to dismiss a Muthahead and a sub-Muthahead including their subordinate officers. Fine and suspension of sub-Muthaheads, dismissal of subordinate officers to the sub-Muthaheads vested on the Special Assistant Agent. The Special Assistant Agent had power to grant leave up to six months.

There were 52 Muthas in the G.Udayagiri Tahasil and 40 Muthas in the Balliguda Tahasil. Out of 40 Muthas of Balliguda Tahasil, 9 Mutha heads were paying Nazarana at the rate of Rs. 12 each per annum to the Government. The Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. The land revenue demand of Balliguda Tahasil was Rs. 158. It was known as Nazarana. The remaining Muthaheads and sub-Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha were paying Nazarana and they were holding the grants as service tenures. It was open for the Government to resume the service tenures if their services were no longer required. Even at the pleasure of the Government their service tenures could be resumed. These tenures were hereditary but subject to resumption.

With the passage of time, the quantum of Mamuls increased and it was looked upon as an extortion. The question of Mamuls was examined by the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, 1940 which came to the conclusion that these mamuls stood in the position akin to rent though they were not legally so.

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Collector as Agent to the Governor, the management of waste and Parombok lands was regulated by executive orders. According to it, all unoccupied lands in the Agency were

property of the Government and the Government would dispose of such lands. Persons encroaching on Parombok lands were evicted under the provisions of the Madras land Encroachment Act, 1905. Assignment of waste lands was exclusively made to the hill men on the condition that assignment would be null and void if the hill-men alienated the land to non-hillmen. Lands were reserved by the Agent for the Government purposes. Non-hillmen found in occupation of land reserved for hillmen were also evicted.

First Survey and Settlement Operations after Independence

The Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Odisha Act-3 of 1959) which was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to survey, record-of-rights and settlement operation in the State of Odisha has been enforced in this district. In pursuance of the Government Notifications No. 74421-S-512/64-R dated the 24th November, 1964, No. 77276-S-473/65-R., dated the 3rd December, 1965 and No. 32475-S-36/68-R dated the 1st July, 1968 under section 36 (i)(c) of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, survey and settlement operations started in the Tahasils of Baliguda, Khondmals and G.Udayagiri respectively. For the purpose of survey etc. the present Kandhamal was divided into 3 settlement blocks. The Blocks 'A', 'B' and 'C' are coterminous with the Juridictions of Balliguda, G.Udayagiri and Khondmals Tahasils respectively.

During the last survey settlement operation 1,092 villages have been surveyed under block 'A' (Baliguda Tahasil). Of these, demarcation of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 1,066 villages, attestation of 1,059 villages, draft publication and objection hearing of 965 villages and final publication and Patta distribution of 914 villages have been completed so far. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation. Under Block 'B' i.e. G. Udayagiri Tahasil, altogether 515 villages have so far been surveyed out of which demarcation of 515 villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 505 villages and attestation of 431 villages have been completed. The total number of villages under Block 'C' (Khondmals Tahasil) surveyed so far is 890. Demarcation in respect of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri in respect of 888 villages, attestation of 852 villages, draft publication and objection hearing in respect of 845 villages and final publication and patta distrubtion of 774 villages have been completed. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation.

During the last settlement, the villages of the above three have been classified into 4 groups taking into consideration main factors, like (i) situation of the village, (ii) communication and marketing facilities, (iii) depredation by wild animals and (iv) liability to vicissitudes of season. Normally the villagers are classified into 3 groups for the purpose of

assessment of fair and equitable rent. But the fourth group has been created in the above Tahasils for the villages which are situated on hill tops and /or found deep inside the reserved forests without any communication and marketing facilities and are cut off from other villages. The lands of these Tahasils have also been classified into different classes having regard to certain main factors such as : (i) crops grown on the land, (ii) nature of the soil, (iii) situation of land in the villages and (iv) sources of irrigation.

The tenanted lands of Balliguda and G.Udayagiri Tahasils was classified into following classes:

(1) Bila-I, II and III

(2) Bila Jalasechita – I and II
(3) Padar – I and II
(4) Jalasaya – I and II
(5) Gharabari
(6) Bagayat
(7) Patita
(8) Adi

(9) Mahara

In Khondmals Tahasil tenanted land classified as above with the exception that Bila and Padar of Baligurha and G.Udayagiri Tahasil have been termed as Sarad and Taila. The housesites in town areas, however, have been subdivided into three classes, namely Gharabati – I , II and III.

Fair and equitable rent per hectare for different classes of land in different groups of village, (one sixth of the) net profit after reductions towards the cost of cultivation, cartage and merchant's profit, liability for the vicissitudes of the season and depredation by wild animals has been fixed as rent i.e. the share of the Government towards land revenue or rent.

The following are the rates of rent approved by the Government for different groups of villages for different classes of land:

Table-9.3

Classification of land	Rates of rent per hectare in rupees			
	Class-I villages	Class–II villages	Class-III villages	Class- IV villages
1.Billa I	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60
2.Bila II	5.60	4.00	2.90	2.10
3.Bila III	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
4.Bila Jalasechita –I	8.80	6.60	5.30	3.60
5.Bila Jalasechita – II	6.60	5.00	3.90	3.10
6.Bila Jalasechita- III	4.00	3.10	2.80	2.30
7.Padar I	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
8.Padar II	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
9.Jalasaya I	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30

10.Jalasaya II	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
11.Bagayat	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
12.Patita/ Adi	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
13.Mahara	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
14.Gharabati (Rural)	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60

The following areas, generally the present Block headquarters of the erstwhile 3 Tahasils were declared as urban areas.

Table-9.4

Name of the Tahasil	Name of the urban areas
1.Baligurha	1.Baligurha
	2.Kotagarh
	3.Daringbadi
	4.Tumudibandha
	5.Sarangagarh
	6.Nuagan
2.G.Udayagiri	1.G. Udayagiri
	2.Tikabali
	3.Raikia
3.Khondmals	1.Phulbani
	2.Phiringia
	3.Khajuripada

The land revenue for the homestead lands of these urban areas have been approved by the Government as follows:

Table-9.5

Name of the urban area	Rate of rent approved per hectare		
	Gharabari-I Rs.	Gharabari-II Rs.	Gharabari-III Rs.
Baligurha	375.00	200.00	100.00
Kotagarh	200.00	100.00	50.00
Daringbadi	200.00	100.00	50.00
Tumudibandh			
Sarangagarh			
Nuagan			
G.Udayagiri	375.00	200.00	100.00
Raikia			
Tikaballi			
Phulbani	375.00	200.00	100.00
Phiringia	200.00	100.00	50.00
Khajuriparha			

In order to assess fair and equitable rent for the homestead lands in the urban areas one per cent of the market value has been taken as the land revenue for such lands.

Exemption from assessment of rent for house sites to the extent of Ac. 0.04 has been allowed on the Gharabari lands in the rural areas in the above three Tahsils. A minimum rent of Re. 0.25 paise has been assessed per any holding in a Khata. During the current round of operations the Government

and communal lands have been recorded in four different manners as narrated below:

(1) Abada Jogya Anabadi

(2) Abada Ajogya Anabadi

(3) Sarbasadharana

(4) Rakhita

Method of survey followed in the last settlement operation

The survey and settlement operation was carried out in all the villages in metric system. At the outset, after the issue of notification for taking up survey and settlement operation, the village boundaries have been demarcated in accordance with the boundaries of the village identified by the villagers. Then the traverse of the village boundaries is made by theodolite. The cadastral survey was made with the help of plane table after the formation of quadrilaterals and drawing of sikim lines. The instruments used in plane Table survey are metric chain measuring 20 metres having 100 links, sightvane, optical square (commonly known as right angle), divider, gunia, diagonal scale, magnetic compass and a scale commonly known as patri. The maps are prepared mainly on the scale 1 = 4000 metres, higher scale such as, 1 = 2000 metres is also adopted for urban areas and towns. After the preparation of maps in Kistwar and Khanapuri stage the plot boundaries (Medha) and plot numbers are inked in the drawing section at head office in Indian ink. The area of the individual plot is extracted with the help of hectare comb and planimeter, and maps are sent to the Deputy Director of Surveys for not-final printing. After that all corrections effected in the maps in attestation, draft publication, the original map is sent to the Deputy Director of Survey and Map Publication, Odisha, Cuttack, for the supply of finally printed maps and preservation of the original map. The finally published map is given to the Tahasildar for preservation and further updation.

The record-of-rights which are prepared during Khanapuri are brought to the head office after the completion of Khanapuri for Khanapuri recess work and the records along with two copies of not-final maps are sent to the next stage of operation i.e. for Bujharat and attestation. Before starting of Bhujarat, a copy of the preliminary record-of-rights as prepared during Khanapuri, commonly known as Parcha is given to each Khata holder. These Parchas are brought back during Bhujarat and are again given to the tenants after attestation. The rent is then calculated and incorporated in each Khata at head office. The next stage of operation is known as draft publication and objection hearing during which period the draft records and

the maps are published for a period of 60 working days and objections invited to the entries made thereon. After the disposal of all objections and appeals, if any, against the orders of the Draft Publication and Objection Hearing Officer, the records are checked and the rent roll is placed before the Settlement Officer for approval. After that four copies i.e. the Tahasildar's copy, the Collector's copy, the Revenue Inspector's copy and the tenant's copy are prepared at head office. Then final publication and patta distribution camps are sent to the field. During this stage of operation the records are published for 7 days and the 7th day of such publication is known as the date of final publication. After that the copies of record-of-rights are distributed.

Current survey and settlement operation in Khondmals Sub-division

Notification for starting of second round settlement operation of Khondmals sub-division was made vide Notification No. 13590 dated. 17.03.97 in respect of 231 villages of Khondmal Tahasil, 248 villages of Khajuripada Tahasil and 413 villages of Phiringia Tahasil. Settlement operation was suspended vide letter No. 47729 dated. 2.12.05. Settlement operation was revived vide order No. 31920/R dated. 28.07.08 for 861 villages again.

Method of survey followed

The survey and settlement operation was carried out in Metric system. Instead of going to the field for survey,it was taken up in the existing blue print map in meter scale 1: 4000.

Present status

Out of the total 861 villages, final publication in respect of 858 villages and Patta distribution of 850 villages are completed by July,2015. R.O.R.s of 529 villages are submitted to different Tahasil and Collectorate till date. Out of remaining 8 villages, de-notification proposal of three villages has been sent by Settlement Officer, Berhampur to Directors Land records and Survey, Odisha Cuttack Vide letter No. 2695 dt. 20.12.2014 due to non co-operation of villagers. Settlement operation of rest 5 villagers relating to Phulbani Town is under progress. Survey and preparation of draft ROR is completed in respect 5 villages. Draft publication and disposal of cases is under progress in respect of 1 village and record completion work is under progress in respect of 4 villages.

The following rates of rent applicable to class-I, Class-II and Class-III villages as noted against each such classification have been approved as follows:-

Table-9.6

Sl No.	Classification of land	Rages of rent applicable class of villages in Rs. Per hectares.		
		Class-I	Class-II	Class-III
1	Billa Jalasechita Dofassli	40.00	35.00	30.00
2	Bila Jala sechita Ekfassali	35.00	30.00	25.00
3	Bila Anjalasechita-I	30.00	25.00	23.00
4	Bila Anjalasechita- II	28.00	24.00	21.00
5	Bila Anjalasechita-III	25.00	22.00	19.00
6	Padar	18.00	15.00	10.00
7	Bagayat-I	17.00	17.00	17.00
8	Bagayat –II	15.00	15.00	15.00
9	Jalasaya-I	35.00	30.00	25.00
10	Jalasaya-II	30.00	25.00	23.00
11	Patita	6.00	6.00	6.00
12	Gharabari	40.00	35.00	25.00
	(a).For residential purpose @ 0.25% of the market value			
	(b).Commercial and Industrial purposes @ 1 % of the market value.	160.00	140.00	100.00

Urban Areas

A: Homestead/ Gharabari land

A uniform flat rates of rent are followed as given below.

Sl No.	Name of the area	New Rate of Rent for Gharabari Kissam per Acre	New Rate of Rent for Gharabari Kissam to be used for religious and Philanthropic purpose per acre
1	Corporation	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 5000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 5000/-
2	Municipality	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 3000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 3000/-
3	NACs	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 2000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 2000/-
4	Rural areas	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 1000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 1000/-

Land used for Industrial Purposes

Following rates of rent are being proposed in view of the increased demand of land for establishment of industries.

Sl No.	Name of the industries	New rate of rent per acre
1	Large Scale	1% of the market value of the land
2	Medium Scale	1% of the market value of the land
3	Small and Micro	0.5% of the market value of the land

Land Tenure System:

The different status under which the lands were recorded in the above settlement are noted below::

1	Occupancy holding	22.	Charcha Behera Jagir
2	Chandana holding	23.	Sevapuja Jagir
3	Bhogra	24.	Chakaran Jagir
4	Dalabehera Jagir	25.	Anagruhi Tanki Jagir
5.	Chowkidar Jagir	26.	Sunari Chakaran Jagir
6.	Paik Jagir	27.	Adhajama Lava Jagir
7.	Bhandari Jagir	28.	Faut-Ferrar
8.	Pania Jagir	29.	Debottar Nisakar
9.	Kumbhar Jagir	30.	Brahmottar Tanki
10.	Mehantar Jagir	31.	Khairat Maufi
11.	Mahar Jagir	32.	Brahmottar Tanki
12.	Tamakia Jagir	33.	Jhutapan Niskar
13.	Anagruhi Hatidhara Jagir	34.	Jhutapan Tanki
14.	Kansari Jagir	35.	Anagruhi Tanki
15.	Kahalia Jagir	36.	Tanki Bahal
16.	Bahuk Jagir	37.	Kharposh Tanki
17.	Bhitiria Jagir	38.	Kharposh Niskar
18.	Sagar Rakhya Jagir	39.	Private Khamar
19.	Nisakar Jagir	40.	Anabadi
20.	Sabaribuha and Buha Jagir	41.	Sarbasadharana
21.	Anagruhi Jagir	42.	Mahatrana

Some of the tenures are described as follow

Rayati Tenure

Rayati tenure of this ex-State was known as Thani and Pahi as the raiyat resided in the village of cultivation or not. In practice, this distinction had no significance. Persons having only house sites were called Chandanadar. The raiyats had right of occupancy over the lands they owned. As mentioned elsewhere, they had no right of transfer till 1930. In this year the Ruler allowed this right to them. But the idea that they had no right over the land was not deep rooted in them that they did not venture to transfer their land. So a fresh proclamation had to be made in 1941 about free transfer of raiyati and Chandana lands. There are certain parganas inhabited by Nanguli Khonds. These Khonds were not paying revenue like ordinary raiyats. They used to pay only what they could. Education and Improvement cess was collected at reduced rates from them. Khonds without the permission of the Durbar. The tenants were liable for eviction if they kept the land continuously uncultivated and did not pay rent for two continuous years. Mortgage and gift were permitted. Sub-letting was also permitted. Reclamation of new lands was done with the permission of the Sarbarkar and new lands were held rent-free for the first five years and at the half rate till next settlement. Surrendered and abandoned lands were disposed of usually by auction. Mutation was allowed on recovery of fees.

Other Tenures

There was no Zamindari in this ex-State but many whole villages were held under Debottar (also described as Khanja grants for various deities, where whole villages had been made over). Brahmottar, Khorakposak (maintenance), Jhutapan (Spittle) and other grants. 56 whole villages were held by tenure holders of which 21 were held as Khanjas by various deities.

There also existed various kinds of Jagirdars like Chowkidars, Paiks, Dalbeheras, Dhobas, Kumbhars, Bhitirias, Luhars, Bebartas etc. They were enjoying lands free of rent in lieu of services rendered by them either to the community or to the Ruler. These holdings were ordinarily heritable, but not transferable or partible.

Sarbarakari system

The Sarbarakars were collecting land revenue and were responsible for the revenue of the whole village before 1937-38. They were getting a remuneration of 15 per cent of the land revenue and also enjoyed Bhogra lands which were, however, rent paying. Rent was deducted from the remuneration allowed to them for revenue collection. The Sarbarakars had no occupancy right in the Bhogra land. The Bhogra lands were neither heritable nor transferable nor divisible although ordinarily passed from father to son. These lands were purely Chakran Jagir. In 1907 settlement, a protected status was grated to those Gountias who had been 20 years or more in possession of their villages or who was the actual re-claimer of the villages. The Durbar authorities had reserved the right of approving a new Sarbarkar on the death of the old one. Certificate proceedings had to be taken up against a Sarbarkar for the realization of the unrealized revenue of the village. As the Sarbarakars found great difficulty in paying the village revenue, this responsibility was taken away from them in 1937-38 and twelve Revenue Inspectors were appointed for the collection of land revenue. Thereafter the Sarbarakars were allowed only 5 per cent of the land revenue and the Bhogra land to discharge other duties assigned to them.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM, REFORMS AND ACTS

Besides the Zamindar, the other important tenures in this ex-estate were that of the Gountias and the raiyats. The Zamindar was a member of the tribal community (Scheduled Tribes). This tenure was heritable but impartible. The law of primogeniture prevailed. Succession had to be recognized by the Ruler on payment of Nazarana. The Zamindar had to pay takoli(tribute) which was liable to revision at each settlement. Takoli was fixed basing on actual income of the Zamindar. The income of the Zamindari and Takoli paid by the Zamindar to the Ruler in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd settlement were as follows:

	Income	Takoli
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Settlement	3,227	580
2nd Settlement	6,432	2,120
3rd Settlement	6,900	2,700

The Zamindar could be removed if found disloyal to the British Government or to the Durbar. He could also be removed if declared disqualified as per the provisions of the Court of Wards Act. He had no right over forests, mines, rivers etc. He was not allowed to take loan or to lease out home-farm and Khamar lands without the sanction of the Durbar. The Zamindar could grant any male member of his family some lands for maintenance but such grant could be resumed by his successor.

The Gountias were the village heads. They were appointed by the Zamindar. But such appointments were formally approved by the Ruler who changed Nazarana from the new Gountia. The Gountias were allowed to collect rent from the tenants and were also help responsible for the general management of the village. For the service rendered by them, they enjoyed Bhogra land. They had the authority to allot house sites to the needy tenants. They were held responsible for the payment of rent to the Zamindar. The holdings of the protected Gountias were heritable but impartible.

The tenures of occupancy raiyats were heritable. Permission was required in case of transfer. If the holding was kept fallow for two years and rents and other dues were not paid it was deemed to have been surrendered. Gountia was entitled to lease out that holding to a fresh tenant. The occupancy tenant could grant lease of his entire holding for two years; and for part thereof, for 5 years. He could be ejected for non-payment of rent by way of a suit. Partition among more than one successor was subject to the permission from the authorities.

Abolition of Bethi

Bethi was commuted to annas three (Re. 0.19) per rupees of rent in the ex-state of Boudh in 1940. On the recommendation of the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, Bethi was abolished in Khondmals and Balliguda subdivisions in 1949.

Land Reforms

Land reform was non-existent in the pre- independent era in the District of Kandhamal. The hillmen, the original settlers of the tract, were simple, illiterate and little conscious of their rights on the land. In consequence they became an easy prey in the hands of the unscrupulous outsiders. With the object of checking the alienation of land of hillmen in favour of non-hillmen, the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act of 1947 was enacted for

the Ganjam Agency area which included the Baligurha Subdivision. There was also provision in the Anugul Law Regulation of 1913 (repealed by the Khondmals Law Regulation of 1936) in restricting transfer of holding to the outsiders. Kandhamals, then forming a subdivision of Angul district, was under the provision of this Regulation.

In Balliguda Sub-division, which was a part of the Ganjam Agency, there were maliahs under the hill chiefs called Muthadars. They were rendering no service to the people and outlined their utility. There retention was no longer justified under the changing circumstances. So was the case with the Mutha heads who were in change of Muthas. They were neither landlords nor proprietors. Since most of their important duties were withdrawn by the Government. Their continuance was felt unnecessary.

The District was formed on the 1st January, 1948, after the merger of the princely States, amalgamating the ex-State of Boudh with Khandamals. Later on the villages of the Panchara ex-Zamindari of Sonepur ex-State and Baligurha and G.Udayagir Taluks of the Ganjam district joined with it. Soon after the integration of the ex-States with the province the Government of Odisha issued the Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948 which gave a number of rights to the raiyats including the rights not to be ejected except in execution of a decree for ejectment, right to freely transfer his holding, to have full right over the trees standing on his holding, etc. On the other hand, the service tenure holders and persons holding Khamar, Nij-jote or any other private lands of the ruler were given the right of occupancy over their holdings on payment of fair and equitable rent as assessed by the competent revenue authorities.

The Odisha Tenents Protection Act (Odisha Act III of 1949) was passed as a temporary measure for the protection of the Bhagchasis. This Act was given effect to restrospectively from the 1st September, 1947.This Act was extended from time to time till it was repeated by the Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955.

The rights given under the Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948 were further amplified and made into enactment entitled “The Odisha Merged States (Laws) Act 1950. Under the provisions of the Act, the occupancy tenants got the right to freely transfer his holdings. He also got full right over the taxes standing on the holding. He was not entitled to be evicted from his holding without the execution of a decree for judgement by a competent court. The Sukhabasis service tenure holders, and holders of Nj-jote and private lands of the ruler got the right of occupancy.

Odisha Estate Abolition Act:

A Major step towards land reforms was the passing of the Odisha Estates Abolition Act, 1951. The Act came into force on the 9th February, 1952. The Muthadars in the Agency tracts were service holders having no proprietary interest to the Muthas in their possession. They and their subordinates like Muthadars were making many kinds of excise on the tribal population inhabiting the area, in addition to the Muthas they were entitled to. In 1953, Government decided that in the changed setup these functionaries had no use and their services should be terminated. Accordingly, notices terminating their services and directing them to give back possession of their respective Muthas were issued in March 1954. The Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and Katingia were returned by the Government in that year. The Ghatikhariguda Jagir was resumed in 1964. It provides for the abolition of all sorts of intermediaries between the State of Odisha and the tiller of the soil.

The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956.

This Act repealed the provisions of the Agency Tract Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 with an object of ensuring effective Protection to the Scheduled Tribes of the Scheduled Areas in the enjoyment of their land and other immovable property. The Regulation which came into force on the 4th October, 1956 is applicable to the Scheduled Areas of the State including the Baligurha and Khandmals subdivisions of the district of Khandmal district.

Institution and disposal of cases u/s 3(2), 3(A), 3(B) of Regulation-2/1956 since inception:

Table-9.7

No. of cases detected since inception till 31.7.2015		No. of cases decided in favour of STs		No. of cases in which land was restored to STs		No. of cases rejected		Balance for delivery of possession		Cases pending for disposal	
No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac
22798	10142.96	13347	3541.06	12744	3235.47	9407	6575.66	603	305.59	44	26.24

Institution and disposal of cases u/s 3(I) of Regulation-2/1956 since inception

Table-9.8

Total No. of cases instituted since inception	No. of cases disposed of				Balance	Extent of area in which permission granted	
	Rejected	Dropped	Permission granted	Total		No.	Area in Ac.
2712	844	1050	818	2712	0	818	249.02

As of August,2015 there is no such Bebandobasta cases are pending for disposal.

The Ganjam and Boudh (Village Officers Abolition) Act 1969 was passed which were in to force within Balliguda Sub-division on the 1st June 1970. In January 1971, 23 categories of village officers including Muthaheads of the above Sub-divisions were abolished under this Act. In 1975, the Act was further amended abolishing the second batch of 28 categories of village offices of this Sub-divisions. Under the Odisha offices of village police (Abolition) Act 1964, the Chowkidary system has been abolished in the district. The Jagir lands enjoyed by the Chowkidars have been settled with them on occupancy right. There were 454 Paik Jagirs in Kandhamal Sub-division and the extent of land covered by the Jagirs was 164.44 acres. The Paik Jagir was abolished in Order No.72162-R dated the 23rd December 1963 of the Government in Revenue Department. The Mutha Sardar system of this Sub-division was also abolished with effect from the 3rd October, 1965.

Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 :

The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 brought a revolutionary change in the sphere of land tenure system. The Act provided for resumption of land for personal cultivation, uniformity in land rights, conferment of right of ownership, protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings, and acquisition of surplus land. This Act repeated the Odisha Tenant's Relief Act, 1955. The Act has been amended in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974,1975 and 1976.

The present status of institution and disposal of ceiling surplus cases is given below:

Ceiling surplus provision of the OLR Act has been extended to Kandhamal district with effect from 4.6.1990. The progressive position of ceiling cases up to end of 2013-14 is given below.

Table-9.9

01	No. of returns filed	12
02	No. of cases registered suo motu	187
03	Total no. of cases for disposal	199
04	No. of cases in which draft statement confirmed	34
05	No. of draft statement finally published	34
06	Area involved in acres	557.90
07	Area set aside due to devesting	0.56
08	Net area vested	557.34
09	Area involved in litigation before taking over possession	36.59
10	Area taken over possession	520.75
11	Area reserved for public purpose: 9.91	14.17

	Area unsuitable for agriculture	: 0.37	
	Area covered under litigation		
	After taking over possession	:3.89	
12	i. Area distributed		506.58
	ii. No. of beneficiaries		708
13	Area settled with S.T. person		312
			Ac.258.01
14	Area settled with O.C person		213
			Ac.108.87
15	Total		708 Ac.506.58
16	No. of cases dropped		165
17	No. of cases pending		Nil

Institution and disposal of various cases under OLR Act.

The detailed position of cases under different sections except Chapter IV of OLR Act for the year, 2013-14 is as under:

Section of OLR Act.	Cases pending as on 1.4.13	Cases instituted during 13-14	Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of	Balance as on 1.4.14
U/S 22	13	17	30	16	14
U/S 23 and 23A	1	1	2	1	1
U/S 8(A)	241	352	593	350	243
U/S 19(1(C)	76	69	145	80	65

Other Acts and Rules in Force:

The survey and preparation of record-of –rights are done mainly under the provisions of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Besides, other acts and rules followed in the preparation of up to date record-of-rights are:

1. The Odisha Estate Abolition Act,
2. The Odisha Land Reforms Act,
3. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act,
4. The Indian Succession Act,
5. The Hindu Succession Act,
6. The Mahamadan Succession Act,
7. The Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act,
8. The Odisha Government Land Settlement Act,
9. The Odisha Merged States (Laws) Act,
10. The Odisha Bhoodan and Gramdan Act,
11. The Odisha Cess Act,
12. The Khondmals Laws Regulation,
13. The Regulation II of 1956,
14. The Technical Rules Vol. I, II and III,
15. The Bihar and Odisha Survey and Settlement Manual and
16. Principles for reservation of Government Lands in Rural Areas, 1966.

17. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.
18. The Odisha Irrigation Act.
19. The Odisha Survey and settlement Act.
20. The Odisha
21. The Odisha Mutation Manual
22. Odisha Manual or Tenure Accounts.

HISTORY and DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Prior to the introduction of the present system of collection, land revenue was collected in the different area of the district in the following manner.

Kandhamal Sub-Division

The subdivision of Khondmals was divided into 50 Muthas and 2 Firkas. The headquarters of the Firkas were located at (a) Phiringia and (b) Phulbani. Each Firka was in charge of a Revenue Inspector. As mentioned elsewhere, the responsibility of collection vested with Sardars of Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars and to see that the collected amounts were credited inot the treasury. After Independence the Sardars became ineffective and in course of time they became completely ineffective as collection agency. Land revenue fell in considerable areas. The collection of land revenue and other Government dues from the tenants became the direct responsibility of the normal revenue agency of the Government after the abolition of the Mutha Sardar system on the 7th September, 1962. Chowkidary tax was abolished from the 3rd December, 1965 and plough tax from the 1st January, 1976.

Baliguda Sub-Division

The subdivision of Balliguda which comprises the then G.Udayagiri (Presently 4 Tahasils G.Udayagiri, Raikia Chakapad and Tikabali) and the Balliguda Tahasil (at present 5 Tahasils Balliguda, K.Nuagam, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagada) had the Madras pattern of collection system. The G.Udayagiri Tahasil was divided into 3 Firkas, viz., G.udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector. There were Karanams and Paiks (the later correspond with the Taliaries of the Ganjam District) whose tenures were governed under the Madras Hereditary village officers Act. The Muthaheads were responsible for collection of revenue and the Karanams were in charge of maintenance of village records. The total demand of G. Udayagiri was Rs. 14,276·46 out of which Rs**.** 3,377.42 was

collected from G. Udayagiri Firka, Rs. 6,310.17 from Tikabali and Rs. 4, 588.87 from Chakapad Firka. The entire Baligurha Tahsil was in charge of a Revenue Inspector for collection of the Nazarana from the Muthaheads. As mentioned elsewhere, there were 9 Muthaheads in this Tahsil. They were paying Rs. 12 each as Nazarana. This apart, the Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. Thus the land revenue demand of Baligurha Tahsil was Rs. 158 (Nazarana). With the passage of time the quantum of Mamuls was increased in this subdivision and it was looked upon as an extortion. It was an antiquated system and was found unsuitable to the requirements of the time. Accordingly, all kinds of Mamuls due to Muthaheads and others, except Sanja and Sistu pertaining to land, were abolished in 1949. Subsequently, the payment of Sanja and Sistu Mamul in kind was abolished in 1954 and the said Mamul was fixed at a flat rate of Re. 1 per acre.

Recovery of Land Revenue

In the Khondmals subdivision, recovery of land revenue used to be done as per the provisions contained in Chapter 6 (Recovery of Public demands) of the Khondmals Law Regulations, 1936. The whole of Baligurha subdivision was an ex-Madras area and, as such, the Madras Revenue Recovery Act,1864 and the provisions of Boards standing orders were followed. In the Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions, the Khondmals Laws Regulations, 1936 and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act were in force respectively. Uniformity in the system of recovery of public demand was introduced with effect from the 8th February, 1963 after the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962 was enacted. Under this Act, the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector are the Certificate Officers as per Section 20 ibid. The Collector has also powers to appoint Certificate Officers with the sanction of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner to perform the functions of the Certificate Officer under the said Act.

Presently, the collection of land revenue cesses etc. are done by the Revenue Inspector who deposits the same in the Tahasil Office under which he works. The Tahasildar deposits the money so called in the State Treasury.

The State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State of Odisha from the 1st April, 1967 to the end of March 1976, and only cesses, misc. revenue were collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed from the 1st April, 1976. But after a *year* the same was again abolished. The Government have decided to collect cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue, which subsequently enhanced to 75 percent of the land revenue.

Encroachment on public land

There was no uniform law in the district for prevention of encroachments. It was due to the fact that the two subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha were have no uniform revenue laws. Moreover, there was no pressure on land in the hilly tracts as land was available in abundance. The Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 read with the Board's standing orders were in force for the areas of the Baligurha subdivision; section 67 of the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936 was in force in Khondmals subdivision. For the first time a uniform legislation on encroachment on the Government lands throughout the State was introduced with the passing of the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1953. The Act was amended several times to be ultimately redrafted by the Odisha Act 6 of 1972. To make the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachmnent Act, 1972 more effective and rigorous, it was amended in 1975, 1976 and 1979. A comprehensive Odisha Land Encroachment Rule 1983 was prescribed under the provisions of the Act to deal with encroachment cases. Under the provisions of this Act and rules framed thereunder, the Tahsildar is the competent authority for removal of encroachment on the Government land. The Sub-Collectors are the appellate authority. Appeals against the orders of the Sub-Collectors lie to the Collector and the Additional District Magistrate. According to the existing rules, the Revenue Inspectors, Revenue Supervisors and Amins attached to Tahsil offices while on tour are required to detect unauthorised occupation of the Government lands under the control and management of the Revenue Department. During the year 2014-15 out of 6342 encroachment cases 1631 cases were disposed of till July 2015 and balance cases are under trial.

PROVISION OF LAND FOR LANDLESS AND HOMELESS PERSONS

Apart from the above measures taken in respect of land reforms in the district, 897 landless persons have been distributed with Government waste land for agricultural purpose between 2013-2015. Likewise homestead land have also been distributed among 5058 persons during the above period under Basundhara Scheme.

Maintenance of Records of Rights

The foremost duty of Revenue administration is to maintain and update the Records of rights which should reflect a true mirror image of present field scenario of land record. Thus it is imperative to immediately update the record in case of any change that may happen due to sale purchase, Court proceeding, Land acquisition etc. The Government in the Revenue Department in their notification No. 52088/R., dated the 2nd December, 1960 declared all the Tahsildars of the district of Boudh-Khondmals as the authority to deal with the maintenance of the record of-

rights and maps under their respective Tahsils. Rule 32 under the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 requires that copies of the finally published record-of-rights and maps supplied to the Tahsildar are to be maintained and kept up to date. Rule 34 contemplated that the Tahsildar is to initiate mutation proceedings for maintenance of record-of-rights either on receipt of application in that behalf of any person interested or on receipt of a report from any of his subordinate officers or on receipt of a notice from the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under the Registration Act, 1908 or from a court or on his own account. Basing on the Provisions of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the rules framed there under, the Odisha Mutation Manual,1962 was published under the authority of the Board of Revenue with detailed instructions for regulating the maintenance of land records. During the year 2013-14 out of 1131 mutation cases for disposal in the district, 802 cases have been disposed of and the balance 329 cases are under process.

Modernization of Land Records

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

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 District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaicised. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker up-dation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode.Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Present System of Revenue Collection

At present the District of Kandhamal is divided into 2 Sub-Division namely Kandhamal and Balliguda and 12 Tahasils namely Khondmal, Khajuripada, Phiringia, Tikabali, Chakapad, G.Udayagiri, Raikia, K.Nuagaon, Balliguda, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagarh. There are 74 RI circles are functioning in the district under the above 12 Tahasils. The list of RI circles is already reflected in the district profile. Each Revenue inspector is in charge of the revenue circle and responsible for collection of

land and other revenue of the area under the supervision of the Tahasildar. A Revenue Supervisior in each Tahasil is there to supervise the R.I. and report to Tahasildar on the functioning of the R.I. circle. The R.Is are assisted by one ARI and one peon to discharge the duty.

Sources of Revenue

Different source of Revenue of the District area as follows:

Table-9.10

Land Nature of Revenue	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Land Revenue and Cess	603842.5	492334.7	568656.9	560616.5	762015.4
CBWR and FWR	1000284	869644.4	1053605	870677.7	1094721
Sairat	195946	563358	1586874	1884637	1692150
Misc Revenue	4302146	8200471	4434507.4	4966298	5814148.5
Royalty	41506691	60345703	70646411	64128750	64128750
Premium OLR-8(A)	1748649	1377162	1600637	1825512	1793211
Total					

Land registration

There was a demand of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs for stamp duty and Rs. 80.00 Lakhs for registration fees for the year 2014-15 against which a collection of Rs. 6981433/- and 3011720/- was collected by the district.

Other sources of revenue

1. **Motor vehicle tax**: Against a target of 391.00 Lakhs a collection of 391.28 Lakhs was collected by the office of the Regional Transport Officer of Kandhamal during the year 2014-15.
2. **Excise wing**: During the year 2014-15 against a target of 170.00 Lakhs Rs. 75.97 Lakhs was collected by the district.
3. **Commercial tax**: Department collected 1575.76 lakh in the year 2014-15.

SAIRAT SOURCES OF THE DISTRICT

In the recent years, particularly after the year 2008, quite a lot of developmental initiatives were taken up in the district starting from construction of roads to school building and Anganwadi centres. Besides, a good no of IAY/Mokudia house were also taken up by the district administration under rural housing programme. Many developmental works have taken a back seat due to non-availability of building meterials like road metals, sand and chips etc., This is due to the fact that many feasible stone

site (Patharbani) fall in forest area, thus not possible for extraction. Likewise as the district is located on a high altitude and high terrain, quality sands are not available as most of the rivers are in their starting point.

In order to address these problems District Administration has taken up the building material issues on a mission mode and a drive was done by the Tahasildars to identify new/ feasible sairat sources so that the work progress of various development projects do not hamper. There were 62 sairat sources in the district out of which 16 cases were settled and balance sources are re advertised as per OMMC Rule (Amendment), for the year 2014 and 2015 for settlement as of August, 2015.

CALAMITIES AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Considering the physical location of the District, though the district is not prone to flood, flash flood are experienced in the district. Beside this, in recent time cyclone like Phailine, Hud Hud also affected the district. Some areas of Chakapad, Raikia, Tumudibandh, Daringbadiand Kotagarh are cyclone prone areas and affected during the last Hud Hud and Phailin. Likewise high affection of lightening is also seen in the district.

Disasters of the recent past

1. Flash Flood, 2012

In 2012-13, due to heavy rain(more than 200 mm in a day) flash flood was experienced in Tumudibandh Block of the district.

Flash flood came in the local river called Turinala. The sudden flush of water entered into the houses of people and swept away household articles and damaged the houses. Relief camps were run at different places of Tumidibandh i.e.1.Block Colony U.P.School, 2.Bazar Sahi U.P.School 3. Mallipada U.P.School for four days from 3.8.12 to 6.8.12, where 2328 persons were sheltered and provided with cooked food as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code and as per the revised government guidelines; the details are given below:

Table- 9.11

Name of Camp	No. of Total family	No. of male Member	No. of female Member	No. of children	Total
Block Colony PUPS	163	375	340	144	859
Tumudibandh PUPS	159	269	269	216	754
Malipada PUPS	107	313	259	143	715
Total	429	957	868	503	2328

Dry ration was also provided to affected persons as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code for three days.

Preparedness and Post Disaster Management

a) CDMO, Kandhamal initiated immediate preventive measures such as proper supervision by Medical officers, supply of adequate medicines, supply of halogen tablets, community awareness by ASHA and health workers etc. to maintain health and hygiene of the people to avoid epidemic outbreak. Mobile Health Units were deployed to attend the affected people.

b) EE, RWSS, Kandhamal took immediate steps to disinfect at all required places and ensured proper sanitation.

c) CDVO, Kandhamal provisioned cattle feed, medicines and vaccinated the animal to save the life of live stock.

d) Immediate action was initiated by EE, RW Division, to repair the damaged roads to restore communication.

e) Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kandhamal and the local team conducted field enquiry and joint assessment of crops damaged due to sand cast with the revenue officials and provisioned agriculture inputs etc for the farmers to restore the farm activity.

f) Control Rooms were opened at Block and Tahasil to handle the situation.

In the flash flood 10 Gram Panchayats, 198 villages and 3541 families were affected. 871.822 Hc. of agricultural land were sand casted. 937 no of houses were damaged. Property worth Rs. 25,09,500 was estimated to be damaged.

1. Phailin, 2013

PHAILIN (Severe cyclonic storm) affected all Blocks of Kandhamal District. Most affected Blocks were Raikia, Chakapad, G.udayagiri, Khajuripada, Daringbadi and Kotagada where relief camps were opened by District Administration to house the affected mass. The sheltered persons were provided with cooked food as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code, revised guidelines of Govt. of Odisha.

Post Disaster Management

a) CDMO, Kandhamal initiated immediate preventive measures such as proper supervision by medical officers, supply of adequate medicines, supply of halogen tablets, community awareness by ASHA and health workers etc. to maintain health and hygiene of the people in that area in order to avoid any epidemic like situation in the affected areas. Mobile Health Units were also deployed to provide health service in outreach area.

b) Teams were deployed to disinfect all required places and to ensure proper sanitation by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation team.

c) CDVO, Kandhamal deployed team and provisioned cattle feed, medicines and to vaccinate the live stocks.

d) EE, RW Division, and EE RandB, Baliguda and Phulbani have took up repair and restoration of the damaged roads to restore communication immediately.

e) Joint assessment of damaged crops were done. Sand cast report was prepared by joint inspection of Revenue, Agriculture Deptt. officials. Agriculture wing provided seeds for alternative crops to assist the farmers.

f) BDO and Tahasidar supervised the post Phailin work and Control rooms were opened to handle the relief and rehabilitation work.

Preparedness

a) Preparatory meeting at District and Block level were conducted and local teams were constituted and kept in readiness to handle the scenario. All essential items like rice, chuda, K.oil candle, fire wood etc were kept at G.P. and shelter points. To handle the scenario local level teams of Revenue Inspector, Panchayat Executive officers and Anganwadi workers were sensitised along with the local people of vulnerable areas.

b) Evacuation of peoples to safety places: In order to avoid casualty District administration initiated steps to evacuate people to safer places like School, AWCs, Community centres and nearby good houses. 6 hours prior to the striking of Phailin, about 10,000 peoples in the district were evacuated to safer places.

c) ODRAF, local fire team along with the G.P level teams cleaned the roads under the direct supervision of local Tahasildar, BDOs and engineering department officials.

d) Important roads like Kalinga- Bhanjanagar were obstructed due to large scale falling of trees. Local roads like Raikia-Indragarh-Sahajkhal, Ranaba, Chakapad Kakharujola and some roads in Daringbadi Blocks were blocked by large scale tree falling and took 2-3 days, to clear the roads.

In the Phailin all 12 Blocks of the district were affected, though blocks like Raikia, Chakapad, G.Udayagiri, Tikabali, Khajuripada, Daringbadi and Kotagarh were affected severely. In total 149 GPs, 1175 villages and 8848 families were affected. Phailin led to sand cast of 19.313 Hc of land. Crops

of 31.586 Hc were estimated to be damaged. Due to the proactive measures of District administration, only one human casualty and 48 livestock casualty were rtaken place. 8848 no of houses were damaged. Estimated property loss was 28,2,05,64,800/-

HUD HUD, 2014

Due to severe cyclonic storm HUDHUD; G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Daringbadi, Tikabali, Phulbani, Khajuripada Block and G.Udayagiri NAC of Kandhamal District were affected. 460 houses had been damaged and 82.525 Hectare of land was affected due to sand cast. House Building Assistance of Rs.12,35,400/-; assistance for clothing of Rs.75,400/- and assistance for utensils of Rs.81,200/- were given to the beneficiaries whose houses were damaged. Similarly, Rs.6,68,452/- was given to the beneficiaries whose agricultural land had been affected due to sand cast.

The severity of affection of HUD HUD was lesser than of Phailin. However the preparation of the District Administration was excellent as there was a severe warning for the district. But the11th hour movement of Hud Hud towards Andhra Pradesh, reduced the intensity in Kandhamal.

Like Phailin, the district and local Block administration were fully prepared in partnership with local community. All were in readiness to face the cyclonic storm. All the department officials like Health, Rural Water Supply Sanitation, Engineering wing, veterinary, agriculture staff swinged into action to take control over the scenario.

Table 9.12 : INFORMATION ON NATURAL CALAMITIES OF KANDHAMAL DISTRICT A. 2012-2013

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flood	2	10	198	3541 families	871.822 H. (Sand Cast)	0	0	0	937	25,09,500
Hailstorm	1	2	2	3 families	0	0	0	0	3	7,000
Heavy Rain	2	27 GPs and 13 wards of Phulbani Municipality	143	628 families		0	0	0	628	12,32,300

Fire Accident	12		103	160 families	0	0	0	0	160	6,80,200

B. 2013-14

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cyclone (PHAILIN)	12	149	1175	8848 families	19.313 H (Sand Cast	31.586 H	1	48	8848	2E+07
Lightning/ Thunder	4	4	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Fire Accident	10		86	123 families	0	0	0	0	123	500600

C. YEAR 2014-15

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected (In families)	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected (in Hec)	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flood	4	21	95	672	80.76	80.8	2	0	325	1485152
Cyclone (HUDHUD)	5	52	183	460	0	0	0	0	460	1392000
Lightning/ Thunder	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fire Accident	10		77	100	0	0	0	0	100	533300

Manmade Disaster, Kandhamal Riot, 2008

A communal riot struck the district in 2008, immediately after the murder of Swami Laxmanand Saraswati at Jalespata Ashram near Tumudibandh Block. Details are given in Law and Order and justice section. The physical damage report with casualty etc is given below.

Table : 9.13 Blockwise Figure on Damage of Houses

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of houses damaged		
		Partly	Fully	Total
1	Phulbani	108	1	109
2	Phiringia	413	38	451
3	Khajuripada	2	0	2
4	Tikabali	800	290	1090
5	Chakapad	25	71	96
6	G.Udayagiri	627	119	746
7	Raikia	463	618	1081
8	K.Nuagam	421	254	675

9	Daringbadi	110	27	137
10	Balliguda	252	86	338
11	Tumudibandh	16	0	16
12	Kotagarh	66	2	68
13	Municipality, Phulbani	13	0	13
	Total	**3316**	**1506**	**4822**

Table : 9.14 Scale of Assistance Declared By State Govt./Central Govt.

Category of damage	Amount declared by State Govt.	Amount declared by Central Govt.
Partially damaged	20000	10,000
Fully damaged	50000	20,000

Table 9.15 Block wise Damaged Churches/ Religious Institutions

S.N.	Name of the Tahasil	No. of churches/religious institutions damaged							
		Big Churches			Small Churches/Prayer House				
		Severely	Partly	Total	Fully	Severely	Partly	Total	G. Total
1	Phulbani	1	2	3		4	2	6	9
2	Phiringia			0			1	1	1
3	Tikabali		1	1	6	24	24	54	55
4	Chakapad			0			1	1	1
5	G.Udayagiri		1	1	4	2	37	43	44
6	Raikia	1		1	15	15	8	38	39
7	K.Nuagam		1	1	7	5	24	36	37
8	Daringbadi			0		1	15	16	16
9	Balliguda			0	1	10	8	19	19
10	Tumudibandh			0	1	1	3	5	5
11	Kotagarh			0	1	1	4	6	6
	TOTAL	2	5	7	35	63	127	225	232

Table 9.16 Scale of Assistance Declared By State Govt.

Type of Religious Institution	Category of damage	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs.)
Big Churches	Severely	200000
	Partially	100000
Small Churches/ Prayer	Fully	50000
Houses	Severely	20000
	Partially	10000

Table 9.17 Block wise Figure on Damage of Public Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the public Institution	Location			Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)	Amount sanctioned by Central Govt. (In Rs.)
		Village	GP	Block		
1	Mount Carmel Convent, Balliguda	Balliguda	Balliguda	Balliguda	50,000	1,00,000
2	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Girls' Hostel)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000

3	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Boys' Hostel)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
4	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Dispensary)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
5	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (School)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
6	Sukananda Dispensary, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
7	Sukananda Girls' Hostel, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
8	Sukananda Tailoring Centre, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
9	Salvation Army at Bangalasahi, Barasahi (Orphanage)	Paburia	Paburia	Tikabali	30,000	1,00,000
10	Dispensary attached to Srasananda Church	Srasananda	Minia	Phulbani	1,00,000	1,00,000
11	Adibasi Grace Hostel, Nuagaon,Kotgarh	Nuagam	Judabali	Kotgarh	50,000	1,00,000
12	Dumanis Orphanage,Breka, Tikabali	Breka	Pikaradi	Tikabali	50,000	1,00,000
		TOTAL (12)			530,001	12,00,000

Table 9. 18 Block wise Figure On Damage Of Shop/Shop-Cum-Residence

Sl No.	Name of the Block/ULB	No. of damaged shop/ shop-cum-residence provided compensation	Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Phulbani	5	35000
2	Phiringia	3	35000
3	Tikabali	15	250000
4	Chakapad	4	65000
5	G.Udayagiri	47	790000
6	Raikia	26	478000
7	K.Nuagam	17	242000
8	Balliguda	1	10000
9	Kotagarh	1	40000
	TOTAL	119	1945000

Table 9.19 Block wise Figure on Damage of SHGs

Sl. No.	Name of damaged SHG	Location			Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)
		Block	GP	Village	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karmayogi Mahila Mandal SHG, Karandagada	Phiringia	Taladandikia	Karandagada	20000
2	Maa Manikeswari SHG, Kutiguda	Kotagarh	Durgapanga	Kutiguda	40000
3	Jiban Jyoti SHG, Srasananda	Phulbani	Minia	Srasananda	20000
4	Agragami SHG, Jugapadar	K.Nuagam	Kanjamendi	Jugapadar	50000
		TOTAL			1,30,000

Death and Disbursement of Ex-Gratia

A total of 39 persons were dead and ex-gratia to the next of kins was immediately disbursed after enquiry by the District Administration.

Perspective of Revenue Administration: current scenario

Over the years since pre-independent era, the perspective of Revenue Administration changed a lot. Initially the perspective was to take stock of the scenario i.e to measure, to survey, to settle with eligible persons and to collect the land revenue. Later on various land reforms measures came into play, basically to protect the land right of tenants and safe guard the interest of weaker section of the society. Land plays vital role in the lives of people both in rural and urban areas and it often became a bone of contention among the public. Common man emotionally attach to his/her land. Thus any dispute brings mental agony to him/ her. Therefore, it is important that a land holder should have an authentic and tamper proof record of land.

Now with the advent of technology particularly Information Communication Technology (ICT) the expectation of the common man from the Government increased many fold. Commensurate with the expectation of common man, the perspective of the Government has also changed from a custodian of land records and revenue collection agency to citizen service delivery point. Further with the imposition of the RTI Act, the ORTPS Act, it further necessitated to use technology particularly ICT as the backbone for strengthening the service delivery mechanism.

At present Kandhamal District has implemented the following modernization programme under the aegis of Revenue/ Information Technology Department of Govt. of Odisha.

National e-Governance Programme (NeGP):

Under the Natural e-Governance Programme the following programme are implemented in the district under the aegis of IT Department with a vision to “Make all Govt. services accessible to common man in his locality, through the common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable cost to realize the needs of the common man”.

IT Infrastructure:

(a) OSWAN connectivity to all the Tahasil office have been established.

(b) Common Service Center (CSC) at GPs level to provide front and access points for the citizens. The list of Common Service Center is given below.

Table-9.20

S.N.	Block	CSC	VLE Name	G2C Started
1	Khajuripada	Khajuripada	RajanikantaSamantaray	Yes
2	Khajuripada	Dalapada	SubasBehera	Yes
3	Khajuripada	Boloskumpa	Dillip Kumar Dalabehera	Yes
4	Phulbani	Phulbani	BikramKeshariMallick	Yes
5	Phulbani	Dadki	Ajit Kumar Mallick	Yes
6	Phulbani	Gumagarh	Raj KishorSatapathy	Yes
7	Tikabali	Tikabali	Birupakshya Mishra	Yes
8	Tikabali	Bodimunda	SandarNayak	Yes
9	Tikabali	Gutingia	RabindraSahu	Yes
10	G.Udayagiri	G.Udayagiri	Saroj Kumar Mohanty	Yes
11	G.Udayagiri	Kalinga	NitesDigal	Yes
12	Chakapad	Chakapad	KhirodMohapatra	Yes
13	Chakapad	Sankarakhol	JayadebKanhar	Yes
14	Raikia	Raikia-1	Santosh Lenka	Yes
15	Raikia	Raikia-2	Deepak Kumar Kanti	Yes
16	Raikia	Mandakia	Arun Kumar Patro	Yes
17	Raikia	Sugudabadi	Ajya Kumar Sahu	Yes
18	Daringibadi	Simonbadi	Ramananda Choudhury	Yes
19	Daringibadi	Daringibadi	NilsonMallick	Yes
20	K.Nuagaon	K.Nuagaon	KrushnaChMohapatra	Yes
21	K.Nuagaon	Kudutuli	PramodPatra	Yes
22	Balliguda	Balliguda	Manoj Kumar Panda	Yes
23	Kotagada	Kotagada	Rama Chandra Patra	Yes
24	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Abhiram Pradhan	Yes
25	Tumudibandha	Kurtamgada	Dibya Singh Deo	Yes

Mission Mode project: e-district

The e-District project a Mission Mode Programme under National e-Governance Program with an objective to deliver various revenue department services online to the citizens utilising CSC front end has been implemented successfully in the district in all the 12 Tahasil. The following services are delivered online since Jan,2014 :

a) Caste certificate : SC/ST/SEBC

b) Income Certificates

c) Resident Certificates

d) Legal Heir certificates

This has reduced the direct interaction of public with the Govt. officials and thus the so called corruption and red tapism and frequency of visit to the Govt. offices have been elimunated This has increased citizen satisfaction level and also he is able to know the position of the certificates at each stage and finally get sms message when approved.

Statistics of Tahasil wise the e-District application and delivery of certificates of the District:

Table-9.21

Tahasil wise No of certificates issued online using e-District application (01-01-2014 to 14-08-2015)

S. N	Name of Tahasil	No. of Applications received CSC	No. of Applications received PFC	Total No. of Applications received	Total No. of Applications pending	Total No. of Applications on-hold	Total no. of Applications Rejected	Total no. of Applications Approved
1	Khondmal, Phulbani	9152	2701	11853	546	494	342	10471
2	Khajuripada	5429	838	6267	179	43	81	5964
3	Phiringia	2744	1646	4390	147	127	1	4115
4	G.Udayagiri	8560	24	8584	1754	706	113	6011
5	Chakapada	4223	2601	6824	2809	123	26	3866
6	Raikia	10671	6123	16794	812	114	246	15622
7	Tikabali	13686	818	14504	847	263	57	13336
8	Daringibadi	9712	16	9728	1302	465	253	7707
9	Balliguda	7980	1656	9636	568	149	140	8779
10	K Nuagaon	8549	843	9392	443	192	133	8624
11	Tumudibandh	4060	1205	5265	604	91	35	4535
12	Kotagarh	5200	910	6110	626	209	21	5254

View of Modern Record Room of Raikia Tahasil



Typical view of a CSC/ Jana Seva Kendra

