



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL REPORT

1994-95

**Revenue Department
Annual Report
1994-95**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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1. Introduction

The department of Revenue is headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Sri R.L.Jalappa. There are two secretaries in the Department, one of them Principal Secretary . There are four revenue divisions in the State. Each revenue division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner and each district by a Deputy Commissioner.

The department of Revenue implements a number of Acts and Rules connected with administration of land matters. The important Acts and Rules are as follows:

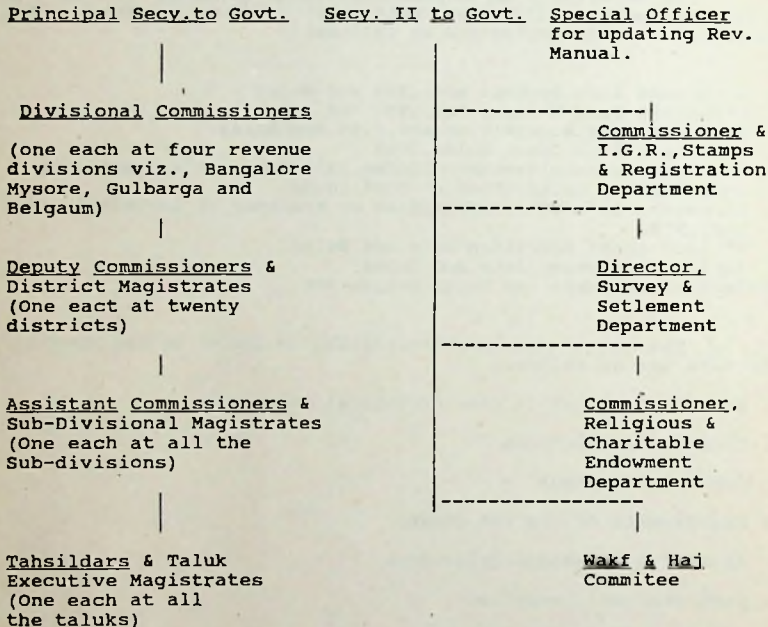
1. Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 and Rules
2. Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 and Rules
3. Karnatak Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and Rules
5. Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969
6. Kar. Land Revenue (Amendment) Rules, 1991-for regularisation of unauthorised cultivation on Govt. lands
7. Karnataka SC's/ST's (Prohibition of transfer of certain lands) Act, 1978
8. Various Inams Abolition Acts and Rules
9. Various Endowment Acts and Rules
10. Karnataka Stamps and Registration Act

The other important activities assigned to the Revenue Officers are as follows:

1. Providing relief in case of natural calamities
2. Conduct of elections
3. Conduct of census
4. Maintenance of law and order
5. Attending to public grievances
6. Food and civil supplies
7. Rehabilitation
8. Administration of various Boards and Authorities
9. Conduct of meetings, co-ordination with all departments at Taluk and District levels
10. Protocol.

2. ORGANISTATIONAL SETUP OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

REVENUE MINISTER



3. NATURAL CALAMITIES

There has been perceptible change in the climatic conditions of Karnataka during the present decade. The normal scenario of floods in the western ghats and the coastal districts and of drought in north interior Karnataka has changed drastically since the beginning of 1990s. Karnataka has been continuously facing natural calamities of one type or the other every year.

This year has been a repetition of the year 1991, in the sense that the State faced floods and severe drought simultaneously. Whereas 94 taluks spread over 16 districts have suffered heavy rains and floods; 72 taluks spread over 12 districts were reeling under scarcity conditions. Even within a district one could see both floods and drought.

I. DROUGHT CONDITIONS:

The south-west monsoon was scanty and uneven in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur, Tumkur and parts of Dharwar, Chitradurga, Bangalore Rural, Mandya, Mysore and Kolar resulting in set back in agricultural operations. The brief picture of the drought conditions is given below:-

1) Population affected	-	59.55 lakhs
2) Affected agricultural labourers-	-	11.05 lakhs
3) Affected small farmers	-	3.96 lakhs
4. Affected marginal farmers	-	3.79 lakhs
5. Affected cattles	-	22.64 lakhs
6) Affected taluks	-	72
7) Affected villages	-	6571
		(in lakh hectares)
8) Normal area	-	43.28
9) Sown area	-	24.76
10) Area affected:		
Sown ara affected	8.68	
Area un-sown	18.52	27.20

To mitigate hardship caused to the people, the State Government launched a massive programme of supply of water both in rural and urban areas and released Rs.10.28 crores for the year 1993-94 and Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been released towards supply of fodder for cattles.

II. HEAVY RAINS / FLOODS:

(a) Details of damage:

Though the south-west monsoon set in on time during 1994, it has been uneven. It was furious in coastal and western ghat districts; and has been scanty in north interior Karnataka. The brief picture of the damages due to south-west monsoon is as follows:-

1. No. of districts affected	-	15
2. No. of taluks affected	-	94
3. No. of villages affected	-	4847
4. No. of population affected	-	18.02 lakhs
5. No. of human lives lost	-	71
6. No. of persons injured	-	92
7. No. of livestock lost	-	2763
8. House collapse:		
Fully	-	4124
Partially	-	37874
9. Damaged I.P. sets	-	41993
10. Damaged Irrgn. wells	-	2695
	-	124
11. Agricultural Area affected	-	1.57 lakhs hectrs

(A) Total Approximate estimated loss

to private property	-Rs. 78.95 crores
1. No. of buildings damaged	- 2466
2. No. of Bridges & Culverts damaged	- 1027
3. Damaged roads - 2243 KM & 2760 stretches	
4. No. of damaged M.I. Tanks	- 1535
5. No. of damaged Irrgn. Canals	- 161

(B) Total Approximate estimated loss

to public property	-Rs. 87.51 crores
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TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS DUE TO SOUTH - WEST

MONSON 1994

-Rs. 166.46 crores

b) Details of Rescue & Evacuation:

The State Government launched immediate rescue operations by pressing into service boats and opened relief centres/gruel centres; provided free food and medical aid; distributed clothes and blankets free of cost. The immediate rescue and relief measures undertaken are presented below:-

1. No. of villages marooned/inundated	-	347
2. No. of boats deployed:		
From State Head Quarter	-	17
Locally	-	83
3. No. of Relief Camps/Gruel Centres opened	-	100
4. No. of persons fed	-	175
5. Funds released for June-July, 94	-	63814
Floods	Rs. -	1250.00 lakhs +
Permission accorded for diversion	Rs. -	270.00 lakhs
Total :	Rs. -	1520.00 lakhs

Even the North - East Monsoon had been vigorous in some parts of the state particularly in south - interior districts and coastal/western ghats districts. As many as 31 taluks were affected, 32 human lives were lost; 10 persons injured; 167 houses fully and 2182 houses partially collapsed. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 137.26 lakhs. The State Government released Rs. 1.05 crores towards flood relief measures of North-East Monsoon.

III. ACCIDENTAL FIRE:

In two major accidental fires that occurred on the 4th of March, 1994 at Gangondanahally (Chandra Layout), Bangalore and Mehabooba Colony at Sindhanoor of Raichur district on the 14th March, 1994 nearly 2000 huts were destroyed. The Government took immediate rehabilitation measures. A sum of Rs. 1.77 crores has been released to the districts towards accidental fire relief.

In addition, Hut Insurance Scheme has been implemented in all the districts to benefit the poor families whose annual income is less than Rs.7200/- in rural areas. In the event of the loss of huts or personal belonging due to accidental fire, Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- will be provided to the families.

IV. EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF MEASURES:

The Government have placed the following amounts at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners to take calamity relief measures during the year i.e., from 1.4.1994 to 3.1.1995.

	RUPEES IN CRORES

1. Accidental fire relief	- 1.77
2. Drought relief measures	- 10.55
3. Flood relief measures	- 16.24
4. Earthquake relief measures	- 1.50
5. Preventive measures against plague	- 0.38

TOTAL	- 30.44

The Government had authorised the Deputy Commissioners to spend upto Rs. 1.00 crore in respect of calamity relief operations vide G.O. No. RD 404 TNR 94, dated 31st August 1994.

4. LAND GRANT

Government land suitable for agriculture has to be brought on the availability list and disposed of to the eligible persons, in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969. But, due to unauthorised occupation, there is hardly any Government land available for disposal as per the Karnataka Land Grant Rules.

During the year 1991, Government made a provision under section 94A of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, for regularisation of unauthorised cultivation of Government land, by suitably amending the Act. Under the scheme of regularisation of unauthorised cultivation of Government land, the Taluk Level Committees are empowered to grant upto a maximum extent of 2 hectares of land to the unauthorised occupant provided he is otherwise eligible for grant. Lands reserved for specific public purposes are, however, not available for grant. The Tahsildar of the taluk concerned is the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

A period of six months was given for submission of applications for regularisation of unauthorised cultivation. As on the last date i.e. 19.9.1991, a total number of 10,86,826 applications had been received for regularisation/grant of an extent of 25,80,214 acres of Government land. As on 31.10.1994 an extent of 3,85,303 acres of Government land has been granted in favour of 2,28,880 persons. Out of this an extent of 80,339 acres has been granted to 1,51,736 SC/ST persons. The total disposal so far and the application pending are as follows:

	Applications	Extent (in acres)
a) No. of applications received	- 10,86,826	25,80,214
b) Disposal:		
Granted	- 2,28,880	3,85,303
Rejected	- 3,96,545	9,86,964
c) Balance pending	- 4,61,401	12,07,947

It is proposed to reconstitute the taluk level committees under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner and non-official members by effecting necessary amendments. The pending cases will be disposed of by 31.3.1996.

5. LAND REFORMS

Karnataka Government was among the pioneering States of India in implementing land reforms to help the rural poor.

Government attaches the highest importance to the land reforms for transferring the social and economic structure of our rural society in order to secure a better quality of life for our rural people. A brief note high-lighting some of the achievements is given below:-

1) DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND

Surplus land vesting in the State Government is being disposed of under provisions of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act subject to reservation of 50% there of for grant to persons belonging to SC/STs (percentage of reservation has since been raised to 75% w.e.f. 21.4.1992).

Out of the area taken possession, an extent of 1,16,510 acres has been distributed to landless agricultural labourers and other eligible persons in the State. This includes an area of 74,365 acres distributed to 19,311 SC/STs. An extent of 13,991 acres is reserved for afforestation and other public purposes.

2) ACTION TAKEN ON TENANCY REFORMS

a) Tenancy application:

Every person cultivating the land of others as tenant as on 1.3.1974 was entitled to file application in form No. 7 before the land Tribunal constituted for the purpose. Time for filing applications was extended from time to time and the last date so extended was upto 30.6.1979. Bulk of the cases have since been disposed of under section 48A of the Act, 8,18,933 applications have been received and 4,83,885 applications have been disposed of in favour of tenants, involving an extent of 20,00,284 acres. No courts other than the Tribunals are empowered to declare a land as an agricultural land and a person as a tenant. The Tribunals are also empowered to issue interim orders such as injunction order, appointment of receivers for the purpose of giving protection to tenants etc.

b) Premium amounts:

Every tenant, who has been registered as an occupant has to pay a premium at the rate prescribed under section 48A(7) of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. Accordingly, one has to pay 20 times the net annual income in respect of 'D' class land (dry land) and 15 times the net annual income in respect of 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes of land. Net annual income means the annual rent payable under section 8 of the Act. Thus, a tenant, who got four acres of dry land assessed at Rs.20 per acre, has to pay

Rs.1,600/-only as premium. This amount has to be paid in one instalment immediately. In case the total amount of premium exceeds Rs. 2,000-00, it is payable in 20 annual instalments. In our apparent anxiety to serve the interest of the tiller of the land, what is legitimately due to the erstwhile landlords has not been forgotten. The figures of compensation paid to the landlords as indicated below speak for themselves. We have already paid the bulk of the amount compensation.

Now, the Government by amendments to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 waived instalments of premium which are due from the ex-tenants towards confirmation of occupancy rights in respect of these tenants, whose total holdings do not exceed 10 acres of 'D' class and or equivalent extent of other classes of land. By way of this concession, 2,75,818 tenants have been benefitted to the tune of Rs. 22.92 crores which is inclusive of loans raised by tenants from the State Co-operative Land Development Bank.

3. ACTION TAKEN ON DISPOSAL OF COURT CASES. CONSTITUTION OF SPECIAL BENCH/LAND TRIBUNALS:

During the Conference of Revenue Ministers held at New Delhi on 14.3.1992, it was recommended that Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution should be set up to take up land ceiling cases and such other revenue and land reforms matters as may be decided by each State. Again during the Conference of the Chief Ministers on 9.10.1992, held at New Delhi, the Government of India, had advised the State to constitute land Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution, as has been done in the States of Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for the disposal of cases under land reforms. According to the Government of India, the primary objective of setting up such Tribunals is quick disposal of pending court cases and barring the jurisdiction of the High Court and appeals in such cases should only lie to the Supreme Court. It is in this context that a Cabinet sub/committee had been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister for giving their report for constituting special Tribunals and a bill was prepared and placed before the State Legislature.

The Karnataka Special Tribunal Bill has been already passed by the Legislature, assent of the Governor has been received and now it has become an act. The rules are under preparation and 4 benches of the special Tribunals will be established shortly in the 4 divisional Head Quarters namely, Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore. It is hoped that this will go a long way in disposal of pending cases in various courts at the appellate level.

6. LAND REVENUE

1. Demand, Collection and Balance:

As on 31.12.1994 the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and other dues are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Heads	Demand	Collection	Balance
1. Land Revenue & Cesses	13.64	1.89	11.75
2. Water rate & Maintenance Cess	31.47	3.19	28.28
3. Penal water rate	181.30	0.02	181.28
4. Loans	10.90	0.22	10.58
5. Other dues	46.46	4.89	41.57
Total:	283.77	10.21	273.56

The recovery of balance amount Rs. 273.56 crores is under progress. During 1993-94 Government accorded remission of land revenue to the tune of Rs. 1,21,85,295 in respect of 4184 villages in 23 taluks and 6 districts. The procedure of remission of land revenue has been simplified by amending the rules vide Notification No. RD 57 TRM 93 dated 12.1.1995. According to the amended rules, remission of 100% land revenue is permitted if the crop yield is less than 25% and remission of 50% land revenue if the crop yield is between 25% to 50%.

2. Updating of land records:

Strict instructions have been issued to all Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to update the record of rights in the interest of Khathadars. Special drives are being taken up at hobli levels to update land records, effect khatha changes and dispose of khatha disputes. Action has been taken to amend the rules to effect khatha charges in a prescribed time limit which will enable to avoid unnecessary delay in effecting khatha changes and harassment to the public.

3. Revival of Jamabandhi:

The old system of jamabandhi is being revived by issuing necessary instruction to all the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars. The Dittam Jamabandhi (Tahasildars) and Huzur Jamabandhi (Deputy Commissioners / Assistant Commissioners) Officers shall compulsorily visit the villages and conduct jamabandhi in the presence of villagers at hobli level. Care has been taken to attend to public grievances on top-priority during jamabandhi.

4. Distribution of Krishi Pass Books:

Out of total 73.82 lakh land holders, Krishi Pass Books have been distributed so far only to 18.91 lakh holders. Possession of these pass books will enable the small and marginal land holders to obtain benefits under various schemes. It is proposed to add some more columns to the present pass books so that pass book holders need not approach the officials concerned for copies of land records and other necessary certificates. Action has been taken to distribute the pending pass books by 1995-96.

7. LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Amended Act 1984) is a Central Act (Act 1 of 1984) which is made applicable to the Karnataka State also. The State Government is empowered to acquire private lands under this Act for various public purposes. The Major land acquisition cases taken up by the Revenue Department during 1994-95 are the following:-

- i) Konkan Railway
- ii) Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project
- iii) Sea Bird
- iv) Upper Krishna Project
- v) Electronic Warfare Range

i). Konkan Railway:

It is an important and prestigious national project. Acquisition of land in Dakshin Kannada district for the Konkan Railway project has been almost completed and in Uttara Kannada district acquisition is nearing completion. However, Government have handed over advance possession of lands to the Railway authorities.

ii). Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project:

The acquisition in favour of MSTPP has been completed under urgency clause. On implementation of the project it will boost the energy sector in our State.

iii). Sea-Bird:

This is the third and biggest naval base in the country. Acquisition has been completed. Rehabilitation and re-settlement work is in progress.

iv). Upper Krishna Project:

The Upper Krishna Project is under implementation with World Bank assistance. The project extends to 3 districts i.e. Gulbarga, Bijapur and Raichur.

The area proposed for acquisition is 1,17,086 acres, out of which 1,07,760 acres have been acquired. The balance of 9,326 acres are to be acquired for which the acquisition proceedings are in progress.

LAND ACQUISITION CASES TO LOK ADALAT

There are 39,000 land acquisition cases pending in various courts in the State. The bulk of these cases is in respect of enhancement of compensation. Due to delay in the disposal of court cases, various irrigation projects, have suffered delay. To accelerate the disposal of court cases, Government have decided to entrust the cases relating to enhancement of compensation to the Lok Adalat to be organised by the Karnataka Legal Aid Board. Accordingly, Government Orders have been issued in respect of land acquisition cases pertaining to 'Y' nala alignment, Hemavathi Project, Raichur Thermal Project and Upper Krishna Project.

v). ELECTRONIC WARFARE RANGE

An extent of 900 acres, 1164 acres and 381 acres is under acquisition in Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya respectively for establishment of an Electronic Warfare Range by the Defence Department. The Government have invoked urgency clause of the Land Acquisition Act, to acquire the lands. The acquisition proceedings are under progress.

8. HOUSE RENT CONTROL

1) In view of the situation prevailing in the various States with reference to house rent control laws, the Government of India have prepared a model Rent Control Legislation. Based on the model Rent Control Legislation, Government of Karnataka have also prepared a new draft by which both the house owner and the tenant will get equal justice.

Bangalore being the biggest city in the State, during the last year, 1,862 cases have been filed. There are 427 cases pending. Action is being taken against 769 cases of unauthorised letting out of houses.

2. KARNATAKA PUBLIC PREMISES EVICTION AND UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS ACT, 1974.

The Karnataka Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act, 1974 provides for eviction of unauthorised occupants from the public premises described in the Act. The Port Officers of Mangalore, Coondapur, Honnavar and Karwar have been appointed as Competent Officers to exercise the powers under the said Act. The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and Agricultural Universities have also been appointed as competent officers under the said Act.

3) EVACUEE/ENEMY PROPERTIES DISPOSAL REGARDING:

The evacuee property and enemy properties are vested in the Government according to the Evacuee Property and Enemy Property Act. But, in some cases, these properties are being enjoyed by unauthorised occupants for many decades. Government is taking action to dispose of these properties by means of public auction or by giving them for rent. The realised lease amount is being sent to the Central custodian of evacuee and enemy properties at Bombay. The Government of India has empowered the Deputy Secretary and Special Officer to Government to dispose of the properties under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. It is proposed to delegate these powers to the Divisional Commissioners.

9. STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

1. The Department of Stamps and Registration is in third place with regard to revenue mobilisation since 2 years. Government has created a separate post in the Super Time Scale of I.A.S. in the Department vide G.O. No. RD/349/ESM/94, dated 9.12.1994, to hold the post of Inspector General of Registration & Commissioner of Stamps.

The Inspector General of Registration & Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore is the Head of the Department. The Department is administering the following Acts and Rules:

1. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules framed thereunder.
2. The Registration Act, 1908 and Rules framed thereunder.
3. The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder.
4. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules framed thereunder.
5. The Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and Rules framed thereunder.

The Inspector General of Registration & Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka, Bangalore, is also functioning as Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for Karnataka State under the Karnataka Stamp Act. At District level, the above Acts and Rules are implemented by the concerned District Registrar. They are functioning as Registrars of Firms and Societies of the concerned Districts.

2. The total number of documents registered during the year 1994-95, i.e. upto 30.11.1994 is 3,68,982, the revenue realised under stamps & Registration is gross Rs. 229.51 crores and net Rs. 214.72 crores, respectively. The revenue expected for the remaining four months is gross Rs. 123.79 crores and net Rs. 145.28 crores, respectively.

The expenditure incurred by the Department during the year 1994-95, i.e. upto 30.11.1994 under "2030-Stamps & Registration" is Rs. 7.39 crores on establishment, commission allowed to stamp vendors for sale of judicial and non-judicial stamp papers etc.

3. Section 45-A of Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 is in force for determining undervaluation of property. Provisions of section 45-A have been further extended to all the Taluks in the State. At present, five District Registrars (DUS) are functioning in Bangalore City. Achievement and progress under section 45-A upto the end of November, 1994 is as follows:

1. Total No. of cases detected	:	59,138
2. No. of cases decided	:	1,684
3. Balance No. of cases to be decided	:	57,454
4. Amount involved in decided cases	:	Rs.13,98,72,492/-
5. Actual amount recovered	:	Rs.86,96,720/-
6. Balance to be recovered	:	Rs.13,11,75,772/-

10. SURVEY, SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS

This Department deals with the work of measurement, mapping and apportionment of assessment in respect of agricultural holdings and urban properties followed by up-dating of the Record of Rights during maintenance stage.

1. Disposal of phodi cases:

At the beginning of the year, the number of phodi cases pending was 1,91,662 cases under all categories. During the period from 1.1.1994 to 30.11.1994 as many as 94,052 cases were received. Out of 2,85,714 cases pending, as many as 67,070 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,18,644 cases. To dispose of these cases, 494 surveyors on an average per month were deployed during the period under report.

2. City Survey work:

Three cities in Bangalor Division, 42 towns/cities in Belgaum Division, 2 cities in Gulbarga Division and one City in Mysore Division are under maintenance stage. The up-dating of Record of Rights continues to be under progress. The City Survey, Mysore has been wound up due to re-deployment of staff as per orders of Government in their letter No. RD/314/FIR/94 dated 12.12.1994.

The details of sannad fees recovered from the property holders/Municipality and Corporation in each Division during the period under report are as under:

1. Bangalore Division	Rs. 7,28,003-10
2. Belgaum Division	Rs. 33,363-12
3. Gulbarga Division	Rs. 13,444-00
4. Mysore Division	Rs. 1,51,423-55

Total	Rs. 9,26,2343-77

3. Joint Verification of Inter-State Boundary between Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh

i) Between Karnataka and Kerala States:

The counter-check of the computation work in respect of 1000 "T" stations spread over the boundary abutting Kodagu District, in which discrepancies were noticed earlier and duly set right, has been carried out. The said data are being referred again to the counter-part department for further verification and attestation.

ii) The joint verification work of inter-state boundary abutting Dakshina Kannada District, in respect of remaining distance of 45.59 K.Ms. is proposed to be taken up during the current fair season after holding mutual discussions between the two states.

2) Between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States:

The joint verification by the respective Joint Director of Land Records relating to the specific spot where certain discrepancies have been noticed, is intended to be taken up during the current fair season.

4. Printing and supply of village map:

A modern Printing Press has been installed at the premises of the Directorate.

The tracing work in respect of 6243 villages has been completed and kept ready for printing. Of these tracings, the printing work in respect of 23 village maps has been completed and copies thereto supplied to the concerned Assistant Director of Land Records. This apart, 15 taluk maps and 2 District Maps have been printed and copies thereto kept ready in the Directorate for sale to the general public.

5. Re-copying of torn survey records:

The recopying of torn tippans of 99 villages comprising 18,423 survey nos. was completed. With this, the recopying work in respect of 3273 villages comprising 4,97,190 S.Nos. up to the end of November 1994 was completed including the progress achieved during the earlier periods.

6. Progress of Training Programmes at Survey and Settlement Training Institute, Mysore

The following officials and the newly recruited surveyors have undergone training in Survey and Settlement matters in accordance with the Syllabus prescribed for each category.

1. No. of candidates appointed as SDS on compassionate grounds	5
2. No. of Inservice Dafterbands and bandh peons promoted as SDSs.	29
3. No. of candidates newly recruited as SDSs (those who have passed the job oriental course)	93

Total	127

7. Hissa Survey work of Ex-Inam villages:

In all, there are 33 villages pending for Hissa Survey work. The preliminary records of rights are yet to be received in respect of 20 villages from the Revenue authorities and hissa survey work is in different stages of progress in respect of 11 villages. The hissa survey records of 2 villages have been sent to the Deputy Commissioners for publication.

8. Re-survey of Kodagu District:

The re-survey work in respect 272 villages of Somwarpet Taluk has been completed so far. The stage of work of resurveying villages is stated as under:-

i) No. of villages in Somwarpet Taluk	298 villages
ii) No. of villages where field work completed	272 villages
iii) No. of villages where field work yet to be completed	26 villages
iv) No. of villages where checking up work is completed	246 villages
v) No. of villages where checking work is yet to be completed	26 villages

The work of Kodagu re-survey has been suspended and the staff of Kodagu Resurvey establishments has been re-deployed due to paucity of surveyors knowing theodolite surveying.

9. Budget grant and expenditure for the year 1994-95

A sum of Rs. 21,10,73,000 has been provided to this Department for the year 1994-95. Out of this amount, an expenditure of Rs.14,13,00,000 has been incurred during the period from 1.4.1994 to the end of November 1994 towards establishment charges etc.

10. Setting up Micro-filming Unit

A micro-filming unit has been installed in the premises of the Directorate, in order to preserve the valuable survey data contained in the original survey records. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 1994-95 for purchasing consumables like film, fixes and developer which are essential to do micro-filming of the old survey documents.

11. Introduction of Pe-Survey:

The last revision settlement came into force in the year 1965. The settlement operations are generally taken up once in 30 years to revise the assessment of land as per the provisions of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act. Consequently, the proposal for introducing revision settlement in the entire State is under consideration of Government.

12. Strengthening of the Survey & Settlement Training Institute Mysore:-

The Survey and Settlement Training Institute, Mysore is being strengthened under the on-going plan scheme by way of providing modern survey instruments such as theodolite instruments, in order to make the training programme effective and purposeful. A mini bus has also been provided for strengthening the Institute in connection with the construction of the institute building. Administrative approval with a grant of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has also been given for the construction of an administrative block for the SSTI, Mysore and the work has been entrusted to the Karnataka Land Army Corporation, Bangalore.

13. Recruitment of Surveyors:

At present there are 1,328 posts of Second Division Surveyors vacant. These vacancies are to be filled by direct recruitment (75%) and by promotion (25%) from the cadre of Bandh Peons/Dafterband.

Steps are being taken to get the Second Division Surveyors posts filled by way of recruitment after orders of Government are issued with regard to reservation of posts to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities.

14. Imparting advanced training to the field staff at the STI, Hyderabad:

The Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records is having a Technical Training Institute at Mysore to impart training in survey matters to the officers and field staff newly recruited. The methods adopted in the Department for Survey are of conventional nature. The training is also imparted to the staff on those lines.

With the advanced developments in science and technology new methods and technique have been developed even in the field of land survey. The Survey of India has a Training Institute at Hyderabad. It is one of the premier institutes in India offering advanced training in survey techniques. The Department intends to utilise this facility for getting the officers and officials trained in a phased manner.

The Government of India has also come forward to meet 50% of the expenditure towards the training under, the scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records.

20 middle and senior level officers and about 100 surveyors are proposed to be trained at Hyderabad in about 2 years time.

15. Introduction of City Survey into Un-surveyed towns/Cities

The towns and cities which remain un-surveyed are proposed to be taken up in a phased programme..

11. MUZRAI

1. Religious institutions and charities in Karnataka are governed by 5 statutory enactments depending on the region in which they are located. They are:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Old Mysore area | - The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institution Act, 1927 |
| b) Old Madras area | - Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1957 |

- c) Old Bombay area - Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950
- d) Old Hyderabad area - Hyderabad Endowments Regulation, 1349
- e) Jidagay area - Coorg Temple Fund Management Act, 1956

Government is considering codifying all these enactments and bringing out a common statute to administer religious and charitable institutions. For proper supervision and control over these institutions, a separate department is established with Endowment Commissioner as Head. In the old Mysore area and the Hyderabad area there are revenue officers to assist the Endowment Commissioner. In the old Madras area, staff belonging to the department are working in the Deputy Commissioner's office. In such areas, Deputy Commissioners are designated as District Muzrai Officers. In the old Bombay area, there is a separate office with Charity Commissioner as its Head assisted by Assistant Charity Commissioner and staff. They also function as quasi-judicial officers.

The number of institutions, areawise is as follows:

1. Mysore Division	-	9,989
2. Bangalore Division	-	10,440
3. Belgaum Division	-	12,373
4. Gulbarga Division	-	10,415

Total	-	43,217

2. Tasdik Allowance:

In accordance with the Inam Abolition Act, 1955 and Inam Abolition Act, 1977, all inam lands belonging to religious and charitable institutions are vested with the Government. Consequently, tasdik allowance has been paid to these institutions. Totally 30,082 institutions are eligible to get tasdik allowance, out of which 29,834 institutions have been given final tasdik. For the remaining 248 institutions, tasdik has to be fixed.

During 1994-95, Rs.8.00 crores has been earmarked in the budget to pay the tasdik allowance.

3. Annuity:

In respect of lands, other than Inam lands belonging to religious and charitable institutions and which are vested with Government as per the Land Reforms Act, 1961, an amount equal to ten times the land revenue and water rate has been fixed as the annuity grant to be given to such institutions.

Annuity has been paid to 4508 out of 5734 institutions. Endowment Commissioner has been authorised to approve the annuity grants.

4. Cash allowance:

For the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs.19 lakhs is earmarked in the budget under this head. So far Rs. 11.05 lakhs has been released to various institutes as cash grant.

5. Charities:

The following charities are under the administrative control of the Endowments Department:

1. Karnataka State Choultry at Tirupathi
2. Karnataka State Choultry at Mantralayam
3. Karnatak State Choultry at Sri Sailam
4. Karnataka State Choultry at Varanasi

In addition to the above, Government is considering to build charities at Tulajapur in Maharashtra and Madhuri in Kerala. Land has already been purchased in Tulajapur. The construction work is in progress at Madhuri. Also, Government has sanctioned Rs.3.00 lakhs to the choultry managed by the Karnataka Dharmashala Society, Haridwara.

6. Educational Institutions:

The following institutions are governed by special enactments formulated in respect of each institutions:

1. Sri Renuka Yallamma Temple, Savadathi
2. Sri Siddalingeswara Temple, Yedyur
3. Sri S.D.J.M. Institutions, Shravanabelagola
4. Palace Muzrai Institution, Mysore
5. Melakote Muzrai Institutions
6. Sri Malai Mahadeswaraswamy Temple, Kollegal
7. Sri Guru Thippeswamy Temple, Kollegal
8. Sri Datti Gangapura Temple
9. Sri Laxmi Narsimhaswamy Chairtable Institution, Bangalore
10. Sri KP Puttannachetty Charitable Institution, Bangalore

7. Repairs and Pennovation:

A budget grant of Rs. 1.26 crore is provided for the year 1994-95 for repairs and renovation. An amount of Rs. 80.75 lakhs has been released towards repairs. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is released towards construction of temples/kalyanamantaps out of Government allocation of Rs.1.05 crore during the year 1994-95.

8. Aradhana Scheme:

The Aradhana Scheme was taken up during the year 1991-92 and under this scheme, construction and renovation of Pooja Mandirs, Bhajan Mandirs, Prayer halls etc., belonging to Harijans, Lambani, Oddarakeries and other backward communities etc., are being taken up from the year 1993-94. The benefit of this scheme has also been extended to minority communities such as Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and Anglo-Indians.

For the year 1994-95, Rs.10,00 crores has been allocated under the budget for the implementation of this scheme. Rs.4.27 crores has already been released. So far, repair/renovation/construction of 2586 institutions have been completed and 1907 institutions are under different stages of construction.

9. Public Trusts:

The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 applies to Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttar Kannada districts. The administration of public trusts is the main objective of this enactment. All religious and charitable institutions are covered under the above Act. Under this Act, all public trusts have to be registered. Public trusts have to contribute 6% of their income to Government. Educational trusts and trusts created for providing medical relief are exempted from this payment. The income will be credited to public trust administrative fund. This fund is administered by the Charity Commissioner. In addition to administration of these public trusts, judicial enquiries are also conducted by the Charity Commissioner as contemplated under the Act.

12. SERVICES

1. PENSION SCHEMES:

Monthly pensions of Rs.75 to the destitute old aged persons and economically weak physically handicapped and Rs. 50/- to the destitute widows are being paid. The details of pension cases for the year 1993-94 are as follows:

Sl.No.	Particulars	Beneficiaries	Pension Amount
1.	Old aged pension	4,94,915	35,29,76,750
2.	Widow pension	4,81,006	23,36,36,343
3.	Physically handicapped pension	2,80,070	15,30,71,365

2. Cadre Strength:

The cadre strength of important posts of Revenue Department are as follows:

Particulars	Cadre Strength	Permanent Posts	Temporary Posts	Deputation Reserve
1. Tahsildar Group 'A'	221	218	-	03
2. Tahsildar Group 'B' (Incl. Depn. Posts)	216	48	38	130
3. Sheristedars/ Dy. Tahsildars	1331	-	-	-
4. Revenue Inspectors	1141	766	395	-
5. F.D.A.	1192	961	231	-
6. V.A's.	9213	8941	272	-

600 posts of Village Accountants are vacant in the State. Approval has been accorded to fill the vacant posts through District Recruitment Committee vide G.O.No. RD/119/BSC/93 dated 6.8.1993 and the Committees are being reconstituted.

The following are the disciplinary enquiry cases pending as on 31.12.1994.

Particulars	Suspension	Pending for enquiry
1. Tahsildar and Dy. T'dars & others	8 Gr.-A - 2 Gr.-B - 3 Gr.-C - 3	247
2. Group 'C' posts	135	695

3. Nadakacheris

To strengthen revenue administration at hobli level the system of Nada Kacheri has been introduced. There are 329 Nadakacheris working in the State. Many powers have been delegated to the Nadakacheris under the following Government Orders:-

1. G.O.No. RD/93/ASD/86(P) dated 15.10.1986
2. G.O.No. RD/93/ASD/86(P-3) dated 20.1.1987
3. G.O.No. SWL/27/OAP/86 dated 16.10.86

A proposal is being examined to delegate some more powers to the Nadakacheris.

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4. Mini Vidhana Soudhas

For the convenience of the rural people, a scheme of constructing mini Vidhana Soudhas in each taluk had been taken up during 1988. Sanction has been accorded for Mini Vidhana Soudhas in 51 taluks out of which four have been completed.

5. Ex-Village Officers

After bringing into force the Karnataka Village Officers Abolition Act, 1961, the hereditary posts of Shanbogs, Patels and Village level inferior servants have been abolished. There are 2333 ex-Shanbogs, 5973 ex-Patels and 14,027 ex-village level inferior servants and they are being paid monthly allowance of Rs. 500, 100 and 75 respectively. The budgetary provision during 1994-95 is Rs.325.00, 358.38 & 125.00 lakhs respectively.

13. KARNATAKA APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal was constituted by the Government under the K.A.T. Act, 1976 by merging the erstwhile three appellate tribunals, i.e., (1) Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, (2) Karnataka Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal and (3) Karnataka Co-operative Appellate Tribunal. The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal so constituted, consists of the following 9 Benches during the year 1994-95:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Revenue Benches | - 3 |
| 2. Sales Tax Benches | - 4 |
| 3. Co-operation Benches | - 2 |

Each Bench of the Tribunal consists of one Departmental Member/IAS Officer and one district Judge Member. Thus, the Tribunal, in addition to Chairman, consists of 3 IAS Officers, 9 District Judges, 4 Additional Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and 2 Additional Registrars of Co-operation Department.

The Chairman of the Tribunal also acts as appellate authority under the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

Though Bangalore is the headquarters of the Tribunal, camp sittings are also arranged at the divisional levels.

The total number of cases registered, disposed of and the

number of pending cases during the year 1994-95(1.4.1994 to 31.12.1994) are detailed below:

(December 1994)

Sl. No.	Division	Pending cases	New cases regd	Total	Cases Disposed of	Cases pending
1.	Revenue	1328	67	1395	117	1278
2.	Co-operation	1046	67	1113	46	1067
3.	Commercial Tax	2585	125	2710	226	2484
4.	Urban Land Ceiling	16	2	18	03	15

14. REHABILITATION

1. Rehabilitation of project displaced families:

The project displaced families are being rehabilitated by providing all necessary basic amenities. A district level rehabilitation committee is being re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the concerned district minister in all the project area districts. The Karnataka Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Act, 1987 received the assent of the President of India during 1994. The important project displaced rehabilitation centres are as follows:-

1. Krishna upper bank project
2. Hemavathi project
3. Yagachi project
4. Supa prjoject
5. Kali project
6. Anraja project
7. Karanji project
8. Konkan Railway project
9. Sea Bird project
10. Chakra Varahi and Savehakkalu project
11. Ghataprabha and Malaprabha project

2. Development of Kudala Sangama Centre:

It is proposed to develop the famous pilgrimage centre of Kudala Sangama in Bijapur district. The centre is attracting many international pilgrims. The State legislature has passed the "Kudala Sangama Development Board Act, 1994" for the development of Kudula Sangama Kshetra as cultural and tourist centre and also for its maintenance.

15. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Special Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government has been nominated as Public Grievances Officer at State Level in the Revenue Department.

During the year 1994, the cell has received 159 cases in addition to the 131 cases of previous years, totalling to 290 cases, out of which 223 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 67 cases which are pending with subordinate offices such as Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and others. The progress achieved in disposal of public grievances cases by the sub-ordinate offices is being reviewed quarterly. Necessary directions/instructions are being issued to the concerned officers to dispose the cases on top priority basis.

The Deputy Commissioner at the District level and the Tahsildar at the Taluk level are nominated as public Grievances Officer. The Government has given considerable importance to redressal of public grievances. The Deputy Commissioners have been directed to discharge their duties atleast one day in each month at each taluk head quarters to attend to public grievances. Similarly the Tahsildars have been directed to attend to public grievances at hobli head quarters.

16. SPECIAL CELL

A Special Cell in the Revenue Department was created in 1986 to investigate into the complaints of the general public with regard to malpractices, complaints of harassments at various level of administration of Revenue, Survey-Settlement and Land Records, Stamps and Registration and Muzrai Department Offices other than the offices of the Heads of Department.

The Cell is authorised to inspect the field offices at random to check malpractices and delay in the discharge of duties by officers/officials. A special Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary heads the Special Cell. During 1994, the Cell has received 37 enquiry cases in addition to 80 cases of previous year totalling to 117 cases, out of which 61 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 56 cases. These 56 cases are under various stages of enquiry.

In addition to it, the Special Cell is also conducting surprise inspections of various offices such as District Registrars and Sub-Registrars offices of Stamps and Registration Department and Assistant Commissioners offices of Revenue Department. Disciplinary action has been proposed against erring officers/officials.

17. LEGAL CELL

As per Government Order No. DPAR/50/SCV/8 dated 21.11.1987, seven legal Cells have been constituted in the Karnataka Government Secretariat, out of which one Legal Cell has been created in the year 1987 in the Revenue Department, to take follow up action regarding pending Government cases in various courts such as Supreme Court, High Court, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal, Karnataka Appellate Tribunal and other Lower Courts.

After the inception of the Legal Cell in the Revenue Department, the following cases have been disposed of:

Cases received from 1987 to 1994	Cases	disposed	pending
1. High Court	8392	4532	3860
2. Karnataka Administrative Tribunal	5243	3208	2035
3. Other Courts	2582	952	1630

18. REVENUE MANUAL

During the year 1983 a Revenue Manual was prepared and submitted by Sri K.Balasubramanyam, IAS (Retd.). Since then many changes have occurred in revenue administration and new Acts and Rules have been introduced. Hence the Revenue Manual required to be updated. The Government has created a post of Special Officer for a period of one year in Revenue Department for updating of Revenue Manual vide G.O.No. DPAR/21/SSV/94 dated.16.09.94. The work is under progress.

19. WAKF

1. Karnataka Board of Wakfs

The Karnataka Board of Wakfs is an autonomous body constituted under the Wakf Act, 1954 and the same was established in Karnataka during the year 1961. The Karnataka Board of Wakfs is created to protect, control, maintain and administer the wakf properties and to ensure the income derived from such properties to be spent for the purpose for which the wakf is created. There are 21,133 wakf institutions all over the State. Out of which there are 11,166 mosques, 2,626 khairats (grave-yards) and 1,799 idgas. This includes 456 Muzrai Wakf institutions, which were transferred to the Board from the Endowment Department. There are 50 wakf institutions which are under the direct management of the Board under the provisions of Section 43(1) of the Wakf Act, 1954.

2. Finances of the Board:

The Karnataka Board of Wakfs is collecting 6% wakf contribution under section 46(1) of the Wakf Act, 1954. During the current year the Board has collected wakf contribution of Rs. 19.00 lakhs upto the end of January 1995. Besides, the Board is getting rent of Rs. 10,30,960-20 ps. per annum from M/s. Tata Consultants in respect of the three floors of Darul Awkaf building leased out to them. Further, the Government provides grants-in-aid towards maintenance and salaries of the Board employees. This year Government sanctioned a Budget allocation of Rs. 68.50 lakhs towards maintenance grants.

3. Repairs and Rennovations of the Wakf Institutions:

Apart from the maintenance grants, the Government also sanctioned free grants for repairs and renovations of wakf institutions in the State. During the current year 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores was allotted under the budget provision. Out of which, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has already been sanctioned during the current year to 424 wakf institutions.

4. Karnataka State Wakf Council:

The Karnataka State Wakf Council came into existence by issue of Government order published in the special gazette of Karnataka dated 28.3.1992 for the purpose of sanction of advances for development of the wakf properties in the State. The advance amount is repayable in instalments along with welfare cess. During the current year a sum of Rs. 63.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under this scheme for taking up development of wakf properties in the State.

5. Karnataka State Wakf Foundation for Women Development:

The K.S.W.F. for W.D has been created by the Government during the year 1992 for the social, economical and educational upliftment of poor Muslim women. The State Government has granted funds to the said Foundation as follows:

year	Rs. in lakhs
-----	-----
1991-92	25.00
1992-93	25.00
1993-94	50.00
1994-95	50.00

Upto the current year the Foundation has so far sanctioned the following assets to the beneficiaries.

1. Sewing machines	- 5,059 Nos.
2. Knitting machines	- 16 Nos.
3. Typewriting machines	- 337 Nos.
4. Medical help	- 5 institutions
5. Salaries to nursery school teachers	- 21 schools
6. Books/Furniture	- 22 institutions

6. Litigations:

There are over 1,055 suits pending in the various lower courts through out the State, 895 writ petitions and four matters are pending in the High Court of Karnataka and Supreme Court of India respectively. The Board has engaged several advocates to defend the Board's interest and the interest of the wakf institutions/properties.

7. Commission of inquiry (Wakfs)

With a view to safeguarding the wakf properties, Government had constituted a one man commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 during March 1990, to enquire into the misuse of wakf properties, mis-utilisation of wakf funds in the State and also to recommend remedial measures. The term of the Commission expired on 31.5.1994. The Commission of Inquiry (Wakfs) has submitted its final report and findings in respect of 316 cases, which are now under scrutiny of Government.

20. HAJ

1. Constitution:

The Government has proposed to reconstitute the Karnataka State Haj Committee.

2. Announcement of Haj:

The Haj pilgrimage programme 1415(H) 1995 by air only was announced. The closing date for receipt of application was fixed as 10.12.1994.

3. Deputation of a State representative to Saudi Arabia for Selection of building:

On the recommendations of the Chairman, Karnataka State Haj Committee, the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India have nominated Sri Mohammed Saleem, Bangalore as representative from Karnataka for selection of buildings to accommodate the Haj pilgrims from Karnataka in Makkah and Madinah for Haj 1415(H) - 1995. The entire expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- on his deputation is met by the Karnataka State Haj Committee.

4. Foreign exchange:

This season also the Central Haj Committee, Bombay has allowed the Indian pilgrims the option of foreign exchange of either Saudi Riyals 5500/- or \$ 4600/- for Haj 1995.

5. Quota for Haj 1995 by air:

This year all the pilgrims performing Haj pilgrimage through Central Haj Committee, Bombay would travel to Saudi Arabia by air only, consequently upon cancellation of sail by Government of India.

The Central Haj Committee, has allotted the following quota for Haj 95 for Karnataka State:-

With Foreign Exchange	-	1291 seats
Without Foreign Exchange	-	87 seats

Total	-	1378 seats

The Karnataka State Haj Committee has received 1308 + 5 infants applications out of which 15 applications were cancelled and the balance applications of 1293 + 5 infants have been submitted to the Central Haj Committee, Bombay and the Central Haj Committee, Bombay has accepted all the Haj applications for Haj, 1995.

6. Immunization programme

Taking anti-cholera/meningitis vaccine is a pre-condition for all the pilgrims before leaving India. Accordingly, arrangements are being made to administer anti-cholera/meningitis vaccination to all the selected Haj pilgrims under the supervision of Medical Officer/Hospital Superintendant of the respective Centres of the concerned Districts.

7. Deputation of Khadinul Hujjaj:

As is done every year this year also the Karnataka State Haj Committee is deputing two Khadinul Hujjaj to Saudi Arabia to serve the pilgrims of Karnataka. The entire expenditure in this behalf will be met out of the funds of the Karnataka State Haj Committee.

8. Sadath Haj House:

The Sadath Haj House upto IInd floor is almost ready and the contractor of the said Haj House M/s. Karnataka Land Army Corporation has submitted the revised estimate of Rs. 94.00 lakhs (for basement + 2 stories) and so far the Karnataka State Haj Committee has released Rs. 61.00 lakhs.

9. Grant from Government of Karnataka:

The Government of Karnataka has sanctioned Rs.4.00 lakhs as Grant-in-Aid to Karnataka State Haj Committee for the financial year 1994-95.

21. PLAN SCHEMES

The ongoing plan schemes of Revenue Department are as follows for the year 1994-95.

Head: 1-02-2506-00-Land Reforms

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Scheme	Budget outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Remarks
1. Settling up of Micro film unit	21.00 }	108.00	50 : 50 State and Central Share
2. Strengthening of SSTI, Mysore	21.00 }		
3. Construction of V.A. Quarters	110.00	65.00	-
4. Computerisation of land records	21.00	-	100% Central share
Total:	173.00	173.00	

1. The scheme of setting up of micro film unit and strengthening of SSTI, Mysore has been continued with 50% Central assistance. Rs. 416.00 lakhs has been released to the Department of Survey & Settlement for the following jobs.

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Modern survey equipments	60.00
2. Photo copier/Digitor Scanner/printer	35.00
3. SSTI, Mysore	120.00
4. Training at STI, Hyderabad	26.00
5. Purchase of vehicles	50.00
6. Drawing instruments	25.00
7. Record Room	25.00
8. Computerisation	25.00
9. Job work & Micro filming	50.00
Rs.	416.00 lakhs

2. To strengthen village administration, a scheme of construction of Village Accountant's quarters was taken up. Administrative sanction has been accorded to construct 97 quarters through the Karnataka Land Army Corporation. The present estimate is Rs. 1.43 lakhs for each quarters. Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been released towards this scheme during 1994-95.

3. Supply of reliable land records to the farmers is necessary to make revenue administration efficient and transparent. A scheme of computerising land records has been taken up with 100% Central assistance. The present estimate is around Rs. 50.00 lakhs to each district. Computerisation in Gulbarga District has been completed and in the second phase the districts of Mysore and Raichur has been taken up. During the current year four districts have been proposed viz., Bijapur, Chitradurga, Kolar and South Canara. Rs.41.00 lakhs to Gulbarga, 25.00 lakhs to Raichur and 35.00 lakhs to Mysore districts has been released by the Government of India.

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