

# District Attachment Report

*by* Sarneet BROCA

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**1****IAS PROFESSIONAL COURSE PHASE-I, 2016  
WINTER STUDY TOUR****DISTRICT ATTACHMENT REPORT**

**Name of the State** : Karnataka  
**Name of the District** : Ballari/Bellary  
**Name of the Officer Trainee** : Sarneet Kaur Broca  
**OT Code** : B10

<b>PART</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>SDM</b>	<b>Administrative Functionary Report</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compu tation of Land records</b>	<b>Programme Implementation Report</b>

**1**  
**PART A**

**III. SUB DIVISIONAL M/AGISTRATE**

**(a) (i) Roles and responsibilities of sections in the Office**

<b>Name of Office/ Section</b>	<b>Designation of Head</b>	<b>Responsibilities of Section</b>	<b>Act/ Rules implemented</b>	<b>Records maintained</b>	<b>Timeline/ citizen charter</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
General Administration	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Service matters</li> <li>2. Maintenance of records</li> <li>3. Personal Deposit Accounts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Service Rules</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Audit Reports</li> <li>2. AC Diary</li> <li>3. Business Statistics</li> <li>4. Personal Deposit Diary</li> </ol>		Reports directly to DC mostly
Revenue	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jamabandi</li> <li>2. Land grants, acquisition etc.</li> <li>3. Collection of Revenue</li> <li>4. PTCL matters</li> <li>5. Appeals</li> <li>6. Land Reforms</li> <li>7. Regularisation of encroachment</li> <li>8. Mines and Minerals</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PTCL act</li> <li>2. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act</li> <li>3. KLR Act</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revenue Records</li> <li>2. Copy of title and mutation records</li> <li>3. Records of licences to Mining Companies</li> </ol>		

Election	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad election</li> <li>2. Local body elections</li> <li>3. Cooperative and APMC elections</li> <li>4. provision of polling stations</li> <li>5. revision of electoral rolls</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karnataka Municipalities Act</li> <li>2. Karnataka Panchayat Act</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Photo electoral rolls</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of voter IDs</li> </ol>	
Municipal	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of progress under schemes such as SJRSY</li> <li>2. Housing Schemes</li> <li>3. Water and sanitation schemes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karnataka Municipalities Act</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Records of services available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Services listed under the Right to Service Act</li> </ol>	
Muzarai	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction and revision of Muzarai temples</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karnataka Temple Act</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Records of the Muzarai temples</li> </ol>		
Census	Section Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Census matters</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Census records</li> </ol>		

Judicial	Section Officer	1. Law and Order 2. Licences for Arms and Ammunition and passport		1. License holders	1. License holders 2. List of appeals pending	
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(ii) **Yes, the Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act** which prescribes time limits for 151 services covering 11 departments. The citizen can file for services online and he is given a computerised receipt of the service request and a unique ID is generated. Thus, the citizen can also track his application via SMS. A delayed disposal entitles the citizen to receive Rs 20/day. The services delivered under this Act in the SDM's office are

1. Issue of duplicate copies in the Survey Section
2. Issue of Licences
3. Issue of Certificates
4. Issue of Mutation and change of title orders

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(b) **Role of the SDM/SDO**

(i) **Committees headed by SDM/ or is a part of**

The SDM is a part of over 38 committees in the district. Here, the most important and the functional committees have been enumerated

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Name of the Committee	Department related to	Statutory/ Administrative	Role of SDO (Chairman/ Member/ Invitee)	Role of the committee	Periodicity of meeting (Monthly/ Quarterly/ Half Yearly/ Annual)	Remarks
District Planning Committee	Office of the DM	Statutory	Member Invitee	Provide blueprints for planned development of the district	Quarterly	Almost dysfunctional
Grievance Redressal Committee		Administrative	Chairperson	Monitoring of pending grievances	Weekly	

District Disaster management Committee	Office of the DM	Statutory	Member Invitee	Preparedness and Prevention wrt disaster	Monthly	
Subdivisional Health and Family Welfare Society	Office of the DM	Administrative	Chairperson	Monitoring of PHCs and CHCs	Quarterly	
District Consumer Protection Committee	Office of the DM	Statutory	Member Invitee	Consumer grievance redressal	Quarterly	More relevant in the urban districts
Subdivision Red Cross Society	Office of the DM	Administrative	Chairperson		Quarterly	
District SC and ST welfare committee	Office of the DM	Statutory	Member Invitee	Welfare measures for SCs/STs	Quarterly	
District Crisis Management Committee	Office of the DM	Administrative	Member Invitee	To act as a nodal agency for unforeseen circumstances	Quarterly	
District Coordination Committee for ICDS	Office of the DM	Administrative	Member Invitee	Monitoring and Coordination to ensure smooth functioning of ICDS	<sup>1</sup> Quarterly	

**(ii) Mandatory inspections to be conducted by SDM**

Type of inspection	Provision	Periodicity	Remarks
Land issues	KLR	As and when the need arises	Most frequent
Petrol Pumps	State directives		
Schools and KVs	RTE and directives of the DM	Monthly	The SDM didn't have time to do this for the past 6 months
Health Centres	Guidelines under the NHM	Monthly	

Stone Quarry	Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules	Monthly	
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**(iii) Magisterial work of SDM**

Act	Provision	Jurisdiction (Original/ Appellate/ Review/ Revision)
CrPC	133, 144	Original
Cr.PC	107, 108, 109, 110	Original and Appellate
Cr.PC	146	Original

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**(iv) Revenue work of the SDM.**

Act	Provision	Jurisdiction (Original/ Appellate/ Review/ Revision)
1. Karnataka Land Revenue Act	Sec 10.	Original : Updation of all registers, checking of revenue statements Appellate: Appeal lies to the SDM reg. decisions taken by Tehsildars in respect of revenue matters
1. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act	Sec. 17(a) and Sec. 17(b)	Original
LARR Act	Various provisions	Original

**(v) Regulatory work of SDO**

Act	Provision	Jurisdiction (Original/ Appellate/ Review/ Revision)
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Environmental Pollution Act	Checking mining related pollution	Review
Hindu Succession Act	Partition of Property	Original
Land Acquisition Act	Providing compensation and carrying out SIA	Original
Karnataka Excise Act	Issue warrants	Original
The Essential Commodities Act	Various functions	Original (delegated by the DM)
RTE	As head of the SDMC	Original
Motor Vehicles Act	Granting Permits	Original (delegated by the DM)

**1**  
**(vi)**

**Social Justice/ welfare role of SDM**

Act	Provision	Jurisdiction (Original/ Appellate/ Review/ Revision)
1. KLR Act	Kandaya Adalats to be held at Hobli level every month	Original
SC/ST Atrocities Act	Registration of complaints, regularisation of dalit colonies	Original
Senior Citizens Act	Orders regarding maintenance off senior citizens	<b>1</b> Original

**(vii) State specific role of SDM**

- a. —NA—
- b.
- c.

**(viii) District specific role of SDM if any:**

- a. Special powers given to the SDM by the DM on the directives of the state considering that Ballari is a mining district. They include powers of inspection and seizures to check pollution due to mining, illegal mining
- b. In order to check bonded labour, the SDM has been designated as the nodal officer in the sub-division.

c. SDM's role in

- (i) Development
  - a. Roles relate to quality checks, monitoring and inspections
  - b. Grievance redressal and supervision through coordination with the DM



- c. Ensuring that the funds are transferred to the
- (ii) Panchayat
  - a. No major powers, except during elections of the Local Bodies
- (iii) Election
  - a. Electoral Registration Officer and supervision of assistant electoral registration officers
  - b. updation and computerisation of electoral rolls
  - c. Returning Officers and conduct of Assembly Elections and Local Body elections
  - d. Provisions of polling stations

**(d) Functioning of the SDM's court**

The attachment included sitting down in the SDM's revenue court which was held every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Some of the anachronisms that were noticed and came out in discussion with the SDM were :

1. Incompetency of the court registrar in filing the cases
2. Non-cooperation by the respondent including absenteeism, filling for adjournments
3. Extension of time for marking the material evidence
4. Delays in arguments by quoting irrelevant precedents and texts.
5. Any of the responding parties doesn't appear for cross-examination.
6. Non-preparedness of the parties' advocates

Certain suggestion for improving the quality of court proceedings

1. Severe penalties for causing unnecessary delays on the part of the respondent or dos advocates
2. Rejecting frivolous grounds for adjournment
3. Maintaining a transparent court register and appointing a person of integrity as the registrar
4. Enabling an e-enabled system of scheduling of court dates
5. Sticking to the time limits prescribed by the apex courts in various cases.
6. Holding special camps in the villages or tehsils where a large number of revenue cases are pending

**(e) Overall impression of the SDM's office.**

The SDM in Karnataka represents the cutting edge of the government and most of the citizenry reposes enormous faith in the institution and the people holding those posts.

As the revenue officer of the district, his work in ensuring that the subject of 'land' , which is an important issue especially in rural India, gets settled in a conducive manner. In KA, although the processes of registration of land records and mutation had been moved online and automated to a large extent, the role of the SDM as a grievance redressal authority and as an appellate authority is paramount.

He has a lot of regulatory and monitoring functions which are perhaps too many for a single person to handle. Moreover, the mandatory inspections and surprise checks which can be used as a tool to test quality and ensure accountability become perfunctory in nature.

In his developmental role, there is need for greater coordination with the CEO, ZP. In a large district such as Bellary, it was observed that the revenue, regulatory and general administrative work of the SDM takes up a lot of time and thus the supervision of the line departments responsible for implementing developmental schemes takes a back seat.

Moreover, the role of the DM as the head of the district often overshadows the role of the SDM as the head of the subdivision. For example, during a law and order situation in the subdivision, it is usually observed that there is little coordination between the SDM and the SDPO and rather the problem is solved only at the District level. Thus, there exists a need for efficient delegation and

devolution of work. Also, I believe that the efficiency of the SDM's office could be enhanced multiple times if the role of the SDM is properly defined vis-a-vis that of the DM.

As regards, assistance to the DM, the SDM's role is extremely important. He provides the DM with information regarding the sub-division and is the primary implementing authority for the directives and orders of the state, In fact, for tackling law and order situations in Bellary, the SDM has been given full authority to issue orders u/s 144 and 133. Even with regard to monitoring activities, the SDM, Bellary had been delegated the task of inspecting the MNREGA works in his sub-division. In practice, I observed that there was close co-ordination between the working of the SDM and the DM in the district which led to a successful working environment.

## **PART B**

### **IV. LAND RECORD COMPUTERIZATION**

#### **A. BASIC INFORMATION OF LAND RECORDS**

1. District and State Name: **Bellary, Karnataka**
2. Total No. of Subdivisions: **2, Hospet and Bellary**
3. Total No. of Tehsils: **7**
4. Total Area of the district (Ha): **845000**
  - a. Rural: **413800**
  - b. Urban: **321200**
  - c. Forest: **110000**

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1 Local name of land measurement unit and its relation with Acre: **Sents; 100 Sents = 1 acre**

6. Local name of
- a. Record of Rights (RoRs): **Paani**
  - b. Mutation Register: **Hakku Badalwani**

7. Local name of Revenue maps: **Kandaya Naksha**

8. a. Have a look at some RoR and Revenue Maps and comment on the physical conditions etc.

**All the RoRs and the Reveue Maps have been computerised. However, we also saw the old hand drawn and printed documents. Although they were in a very fragile condition, due care has been taken to ensure that they are preserved**

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8. b. What is the status of old record keeping:

**The old records are kept in a vaulted and sealed room in the records section of the DM's office. A section of 4 people work to ensure their physical security**

8. c. What is the revenue information there in RoR/Khatiyar:

**RoRs contain a variety of revenue information**

8. d. Indicate all the fields serially:

**(I) Survey number**

**(II)Hissa**

**(III)Land Area**

**(IV)Revenue due**

**(V)Type of Soil**

**(VI)Nature of ownership of land**

**(VII)Irrigation of land**

**(VIII)Property Owner's name**

**(IX)Khata number**

**(X)Mutation number**

**(XI) Who has kabza on the land?**

**1**

#### **B. LAND RECORDS COMPUTERIZATION (CLR)**

9. When did computerization of land record start: **2000 AD**

10. Current Status of Land Records Computerization: **C.LR has been finished in the entire district completely**

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10.a. If land records computerization is not fully completed, then find out the reasons: **—NA—**

10.b. How CLR is being done? outsourcing/ departmental: **Departmental**

10.c. Digitized records stored in Modern Record Room? : **Yes**

10.d. Are villagers getting computerized copy of RoR: **Yes**

If Yes, then find out the sources: **At the CSCs and the Tehsildar's Office**

10.e. Is the computerized copy of RoR digitally signed: **Yes, infact, the Aadhar link with the RoRs is also ongoing.**

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#### **C. DIGITIZATION OF CADASTRAL MAPS:**

**1**. Current Status of Digitization of Cadastral Maps: **Completely digitised.**

**1**.a. If maps digitization is not fully completed, then find out the reasons: **—NA—**

11.b. Are villagers getting computerized copy of revenue maps: **Yes**

If Yes, then find out the sources: **Within 1 week at the Tehsil Office**

11.c. Are villagers getting Computerized copy of RoR with digitized parcel map: **Yes, within 1 week according to the Bhoomi software.**

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#### **D. MUTATION**

12. Who is the competent authority to mutate property? :**Subregistrar**

12.a. How is Mutation done: **Online**

12.b. If 'Manual' then find out why there is no computerization of mutation process: **—NA—**

12.c. If Online, then find out the integration process of mutation dept. with registration: **According to the Kaveri software, fully integrated**

12.d. After Mutation, are land records automatically updated or is there need to apply:

**Automatically updated**

13. Current status of Mutation and updation of land records:

(Collect the information during your Tehsil attachment)

**1**  
**We did not have a Tehsil Attachment**

#### **E. REGISTRATION**

14. Who is the competent authority for property registration? **Sub-registrar**

14.a. How property registration done? **Computerized**

14.b. If not computerized then find out the reasons: **—NA—**

14.c. If **1** computerized then find out the model they have opted:

**Integrated via State Wide Area Network**

14.d. Current Status of Computerization of Registration:

Sl. No.	Computerised	Abolish stamp paper	Connectivity with revenue offices	Payment type		Integration with Land records
	Completed			Online	Manual	
Bellary	89340	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Hospet	67209	Yes	No	Yes		Yes

14.e. Agency undertakes computerisation Of Sub-Registrar Offices: **Department**

14.f. What is the periodicity for updation of Circle-Rate: Rural & Urban? **Information Unavailable**

14.g. Is there any provision for online Appointment for registration: **Yes**

#### **F. INTEGRATION OF LAND RECORDS AND REGISTRATION:**

**1**. Are land records dept. and registration dept. online integrated? **Yes**

15.a. Are land records and survey dept. integrated? **Yes**

16. Computerized records stored in Modern Record Room of Tehsils/Block HQ: **Yes, In a semi-modern room**

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#### **G. SURVEY-RE-SURVEY:**

17. When was the cadastral survey done in the district? **1930**

18.a. Whether Revisional survey done? **Yes**

If Yes, when it was published? **1960-70**

18.b. After DILRMP implementation, is modern survey taken place in the district? **Yes**

If Yes, when it was started? **2011**

- 18.c. <sup>1</sup> If modern survey taken place, then find out what model they have adopted: Used a hybrid <sup>1</sup> method of chain and cross staff, GPS and electronic survey
- 18.d. Are villagers getting new parcel map/ plot map? Yes
- 18e. Is Gram Sabha/ Aam Sabha done before finalization of maps? Yes

#### H. Analysis and observations on Revenue Administration

As far as the issue of computerisation of LRs is considered, Bellary is far ahead of other districts in the country. The troika of the Bhoomi-Kaveri-Mojini projects are a vanguard in the field of using e-tools to update land records, mutation registers and registration of sale deeds. In fact, such a model is definitely replicable across other states on a large scale

Due to the computerisation and automatic linkage between the mutation and the registration and the transfer of title records, the coordination between the different different sections of the revenue department has become very easy.

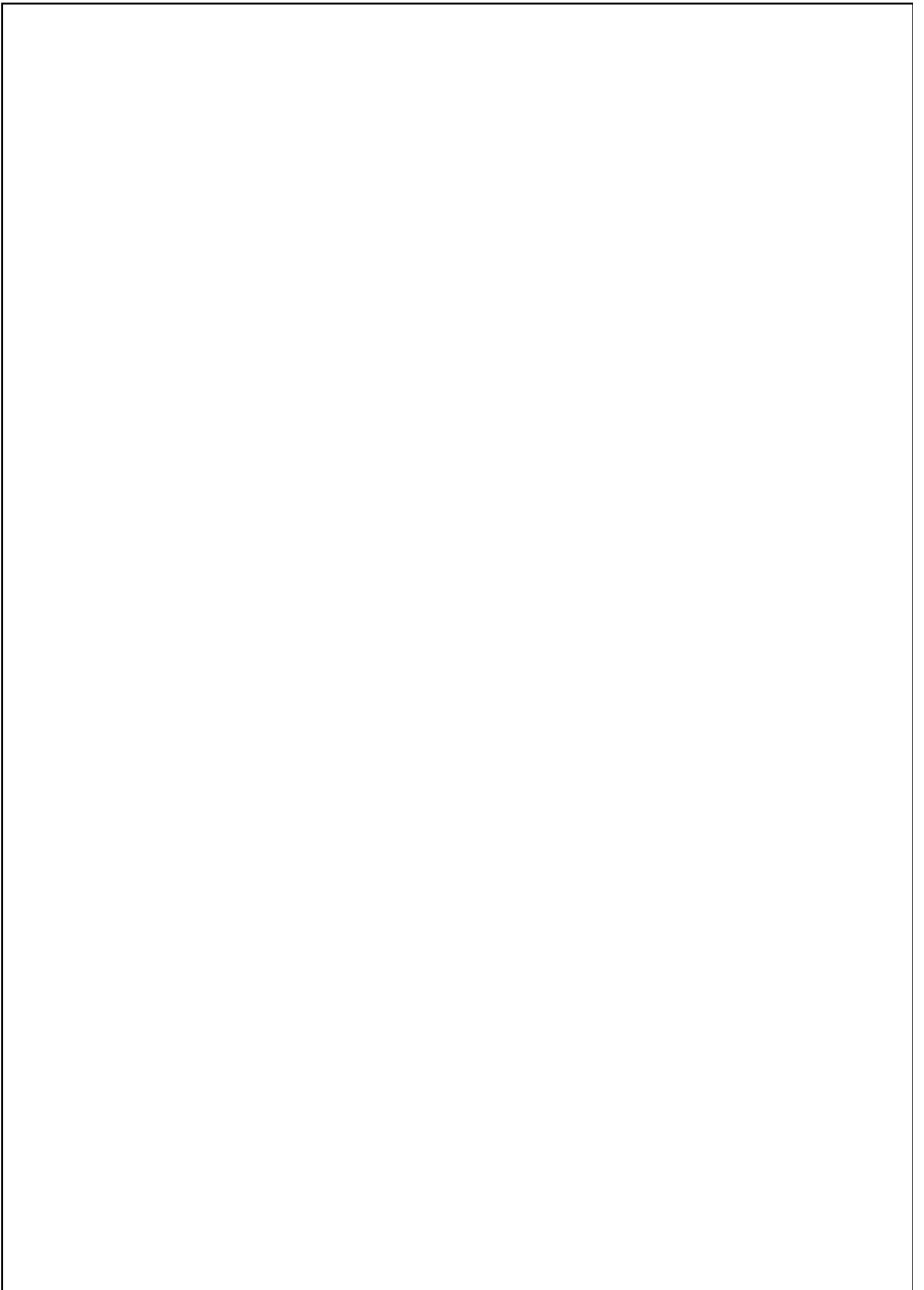
As a result, the efficiency of the system is very high. In fact, most of the activities carried out by the revenue department come under the time limits prescribed under the SAKALA act and thus service delivery, grievance redressal and consumer satisfaction take prime positions.

Since the LRs have been computerised to the tune of almost 100% and are placed on the State WAN, the copies of the document are standardised and the citizen has almost 24\*7 access through the internet.

This intervention has certainly increase the citizen's trust on the government and also ensured that litigation in the revenue courts has reduced substantially.

In fact, Bellary has taken the lead in the implementation of the Namma Bhooma project, wherein the software and the details are being linked to the internet rather than the SWAN. Also, there is focus on improving the backend integration between the three softwares. Accenture has been roped in to accelerate the development of a mobile app.

A best practice that was observed is the use of AJSKs (Atalji Jana Snehi Kendras) to disburse revenue related infos and workers at these kendras are mandated to provide services in a strict time bound manner, e.g., copies from the Bhooma software are to provided within 7 days while the mutation and the registration certificate copies need 60 days.



# District Attachment Report

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## ORIGINALITY REPORT

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