



REVENUE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

2016-2017

Demand No.41 - Revenue Department

**Demand No.51 - Relief on Account of
Natural Calamities**

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MINISTER FOR REVENUE**

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Government of Tamil Nadu

2016

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“My Government is taking all steps to strengthen the Revenue Department, which is not only the mother of all Departments but also the backbone of the Government. It is the Department that enables the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden through the redressal of their grievances”.

Hon’ble Chief Minister

1. Introduction

The Revenue department has the proud legacy of being the oldest department in the Administrative setup of the State. This department is considered to be the backbone of district administration and enables the holistic growth and development of the State. This department is the first to rush to the people during the time of any crisis. It also takes precautionary measures in safeguarding the lives and property of the people. The concept of Social Equality is well ensured by Revenue Department in the State through assignment of Land and distribution of surplus Land to the needy people by Land Reforms Act. This Department also focuses on Disaster Management, Social Security Schemes, updating and maintenance of Land Records, Land Alienation, Land Acquisition, Land reforms and Urban Land Tax.

It may as well be said that in every walk of common man's need, the participation of Revenue

Department cannot be under estimated. In order to serve the society or people in effective manner, the following offices are functioning at the State level under the control of this Department;

- Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation
- Commissionerate of Land Administration
- Commissionerate of Land Reforms
- Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax
- Commissionerate of Survey and Settlement

At District level, all functions are carried out by a team of officials headed by the District Collectors. The District Collector is assisted by the District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Village Administrative Officers and other supporting staff.

2. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Revenue Department has historically been the cutting edge of Government, directly impacting people and catering to their various requirements. In addition to Revenue Administration, Welfare Schemes of other departments are also being implemented through this Department. In order to increase the reach of Welfare Schemes and ensure timely release of relief to the public, the path breaking, "**Amma Thittam**" (Assured Maximum service to Marginal people in All villages), Social Security Schemes, distribution of priceless Dhoties/ Sarees are being implemented through this department. The Department also plays a vital role in ensuring Disaster preparedness and management of disasters.

2.1 Revenue units in the State

The Revenue Administration machinery is being expanded from time to time to facilitate easy accessibility and better delivery of services. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has issued orders for creation of new Taluks and Divisions as per the guidelines laid down for the purpose.

Accordingly, under the aegis of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu 9 Taluks in the year 2012-13, 25 Taluks in the year 2013-14, 15 Taluks in the year 2014-15, and 16 Taluks in the year 2015-16, a total of 65 Taluks have been newly created and 9 new Revenue Divisions have been created during the year 2011–16 which is a historic achievement.

At present, the state has 32 Districts, 85 Divisions, 285 Taluks, 1,188 Firkas and 16,682 Revenue Villages as detailed below:

Table 2.1
Details of Revenue Divisions/ Taluks/ Firkas
and Revenue Villages in the District

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Revenue Divisions	No. of Taluks	No. of Firkas	No. of Revenue Villages
1	Ariyalur	2	3	15	175
2	Chennai	2	10	40	55
3	Coimbatore	3	10	38	295
4	Cuddalore	3	9	32	883
5	Dharmapuri	2	7	23	470
6	Dindigul	3	9	40	359
7	Erode	2	9	34	375
8	Kancheepuram	4	13	68	1137
9	Kanniyakumari	2	4	18	188
10	Karur	2	6	20	174
11	Krishnagiri	2	7	29	636
12	Madurai	3	10	51	604
13	Nagapattinam	2	8	31	523
14	Namakkal	2	7	32	391
15	Perambalur	1	4	11	152
16	Pudukottai	3	12	45	757
17	Ramanathapuram	2	8	38	400
18	Salem	4	13	44	631
19	Sivagangai	2	8	39	521
20	Thanjavur	3	9	50	754
21	The Nilgiris	3	6	15	54
22	Theni	2	5	17	99
23	Thoothukudi	3	8	41	468
24	Tiruchirapalli	4	11	43	502
25	Tirunelveli	3	15	60	559
26	Tiruppur	3	9	33	350
27	Tiruvallur	4	12	54	706
28	Tiruvannamalai	2	11	52	1064
29	Tiruvarur	2	7	27	500
30	Vellore	3	13	53	841
31	Villupuram	4	13	56	1459
32	Virudhunagar	3	9	39	600
	Total	85	285	1188	16682

2.2 Staff Strength in Revenue Administration

More than 51,000 employees ranging from Village Assistants to Deputy Collectors are working in Revenue Department. The details are as given below:

Table 2.2

Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Collector	491
2	Tahsildar	1721
3	Deputy Tahsildar	2107
4	Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent/ Second Accountant	85
5	Revenue Assistant (including Revenue Inspector)	6986
6	Junior Revenue Assistant	3019
7	Typist/ Steno-Typist/ Cashier/ Telephone Operator/ Telex Operator	1453
8	Driver	943
9	Record Assistant/ Record Clerk/ Copyist/ Roneo Operator	819
10	Office Assistant	3458
11	Watchman/ Masalchi/ Gardener /Sweeper/ Scavenger	648
12	Village Administrative Officer	12614
13	Village Assistant	16775
	Total	51119

2.3 Village Administration

Revenue Village is the basic unit of Revenue Administration. There are 16,682 revenue villages in the State. Village Administrative Officers (VAO) are in charge of the village and assisted by village assistants. They are considered as the representatives of the Government at the village level and also are responsible for implementing various Schemes. The Village Administration carries out precautionary steps, Relief and Rehabilitation measures during the time of Natural Calamities. The Village Administrative Officers are having responsibility of protecting Government Lands, maintaining village accounts and records of all the lands.

2.3.1 Provision of Laptops with Printers to Village Administrative Officers/ Firka Revenue Inspectors

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is giving high priority to modernise village administration. Information technology has been leveraged to ensure transparent and efficient

management of land records. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has issued orders for providing laptops with printers to Village Administrative Officers. Accordingly, 8,751 Village Administrative Officers have been provided Laptops with printers at a cost of Rs.25.79 crore. The VAOs have also been imparted training to operate these laptops. Laptops have also been provided to all the Firka Revenue Inspectors in the Districts and Training was also given to them.

2.4 Revenue infrastructure

The Revenue Department plays a vital role in district administration. Therefore, in order to improve working environment and enable easy access to public, provision of office/ residential buildings and related infrastructure required by the Revenue Department has been accorded unprecedented high priority by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

2.4.1 District Collectorate Buildings

From the year 2011-16, the construction of new Collectorate buildings for Thanjavur, Cuddalore and Tiruppur Districts and additional Collectorate Building at Ramanathapuram at the estimated cost of Rs.121.78 crore have been completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Further additional Collectorate Buildings have also been sanctioned for Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts at a total cost of Rs.57.47 crore and the construction are nearing advanced stage of completion.

2.4.2 Revenue Divisional Office Buildings

From the year 2011-16, the construction of new buildings for 4 Revenue Divisional Offices namely Tambaram in Kancheepuram District, Ambattur in Tiruvallur District, Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli District and Iluppur in Pudukottai District at a total cost of Rs.5.55 crore have been

completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Further orders have been issued for construction of Revenue Divisional offices at Udumalpet in Tiruppur District and Chidambaram in Cuddalore District at a total cost of Rs.2.59 crore and the construction works are at advanced stage of completion.

2.4.3 Taluk Office Buildings

From the year 2011-2015, the Government have issued administrative and financial sanction for construction of buildings for 63 Taluk offices at a total cost of Rs.134.14 crore. Out of these, the construction of new buildings for 32 Taluk offices at a cost of Rs.66.02 crore have been completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Further in the year 2015-16, the Government have issued orders for construction of new building in lieu of old building for Perundurai Taluk office in Erode District at a cost of Rs.2.22 crore.

2.4.4 Office buildings with Quarters for Revenue Inspectors

From the year 2011-15, the Government have issued orders for construction of 29 new office cum Quarters for Revenue Inspectors at a total cost of Rs.4.03 crore. Out of these the construction for 27 Revenue Inspectors' office cum Quarters at a cost of Rs.3.14 crore were completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Further in the year 2015-16, the Government have issued orders for construction of 25 office cum Quarters for Revenue Inspectors at a cost of Rs.3.62 crore.

2.4.5 Buildings for Village Administrative Officers

From the year 2011-16, the Government have issued order for the construction of new buildings for 231 Village Administrative Officers at a cost of Rs.14.33 crore. Out of these, construction of new buildings for 182 Village Administrative Officers at a cost of Rs.11.69 crore

were completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. As a novel initiative, the Government have decided to renovate all the VAO offices and sanctioned Rs.25 crore, initially to take up the renovation of 5,000 VAO offices at a cost of Rs.50,000/- per VAO office. In the second phase for the year 2015-16, the Government have sanctioned Rs.15 crore for the renovation of 3,000 VAO offices each at a cost of Rs.50,000/-.

2.5 Land Revenue

The total area of Wet and Dry lands classified as per revenue records, in Tamil Nadu is as follows:

Types of land	Total area
Wet Lands	16,57,676 Hectare
Dry Lands	67,80,080 Hectare

The land revenue rates prescribed for various categories of lands in Tamil Nadu is given below:

Sl. No	Types of land	Amount/ Hectare
1	Dry Land	Rs. 5/-
2	Wet Land	Rs.12/-
3	Penalty in respect of encroachments on unobjectionable Government Poromboke Lands.	Rs.12/-
4	Basic Assessment for every Patta that is registered.	Re. 1/-

The annual settlement of Revenue accounts of every village is finalised during the Jamabandhi programme. Land Revenue is collected for every fasli year i.e. from 1st July to 30th June. The total Land Revenue including the arrears collected during the Fasli 1424 (2014-15) is Rs.14.26 crore. The provisional land revenue demand for the Fasli 1425 (2015-16) has been worked out as Rs.5.69 crore.

2.6 Amma Thittam

“AMMA THITTAM” (Assured Maximum service to Marginal people in All villages) is a novel scheme being implemented by the Revenue Department from 24.2.2013, for which the Revenue Department was awarded with the “Best Practices Award for Improvement of Quality Delivery Systems Ensuring Good Governance” by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15th August, 2013. The scheme was launched to benefit people living in remote villages as well as in urban areas. Under this scheme, a calendar of visits to each Revenue Village is prepared for the conduct of Camps. A team of officials headed by the Tahsildar conducts camps at the scheduled villages every Friday creating awareness about various Welfare Schemes and also delivering various services at their doorsteps. The main objective of this scheme is to **reach the public and redress their grievances on the spot.** Orders on eligible petitions received on the day of

camp are issued during the camp in the village itself. For conducting these camps Rs.14,63,57,500/- was released at the rate of Rs.5,000/- per camp.

During "**Amma Thittam**", Camps were organised in all the Revenue Villages in four phases and out of 53,97,925 petitions received 53,55,334 petitions have been finalized so far.

2.6.1 Public Grievances

Every Monday, the District Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars remain in their respective headquarters to receive petitions from the public and take action for redressal of their grievances. In order to effectively monitor redressal of grievances, a common application software has been developed. This software enables online tracking of status of the petitions.

2.6.2 Mass Contact Programmes

The Mass Contact Programme is conducted in a particular village of the district on the second Wednesday of every month. Preference is given to those villages which are located in remote areas. On that day, a team of officers headed by the District Collector visits the village and redresses the grievances of the villagers on the spot.

To make this programme more purposeful, instructions have been issued in G.O.(Ms.) No.244, Revenue[RA-3(2)]Department, dated 8.8.2011 that District Collector should depute a team of officials consisting of Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme), Revenue Divisional Officer, District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer on the third Wednesday of the previous month to the village to collect the petitions. The petitions are marked to various departments and a final reply is given to the petitioner during the Mass Contact Programme.

2.7 e-governance

The Revenue Department continues to leverage e-governance initiatives to improve delivery of services. Common service centres facilitate submission of application for various certificates from anywhere. On receipt of applications for Income Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Community Certificate, First Graduate Certificate and Deserted Woman Certificate, they are scrutinised by the concerned officers and the certificates are issued digitally. The pendency of requests is closely monitored and 74,50,176 certificates were issued during this year. A large number of services are being Integrated into common service centres.

“e–district” is being implemented in all the districts. In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness, the process of file management in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, District Collectorates and the Revenue Divisional Offices have been computerized. The receipt of

tapals, tracking of files and reviews are being done through the computerized systems.

2.8 Social Security Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society such as poor, aged persons, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, deserted wives and unmarried women of age of 50 years and above who are destitute and poor. From the year 2011 enhanced pension of Rs.1,000/- per month is being given for all the pension schemes.

The allocation for all the pension schemes has been increased to Rs.3,962.81 crore in 2015-16. As on 31.03.2016, a total of 30.74 lakh beneficiaries are being given assistance as follows:

Beneficiaries under Social Security Pension Schemes

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries as on 31.3.2016
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	1359010
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	58355
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	558073
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP)	207422
5	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	425335
6	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	321493
7	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	118909
8	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	21165
9	Pension to SriLankan Refugees.	4461
Total		30,74,223

The Central Government has been partially funding for the pension schemes on the pattern given below

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	Eligibility	Central Government Share
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years	Rs.200/-
		80 years and above	Rs.500/-
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	Rs.300/-
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	Rs.300/-

In the interest of welfare of these vulnerable categories of persons, the definition of 'destitute', which was prescribed in the year 1962, has now been modified in April, 2015 by the Government. Accordingly, persons having major sons/

daughters are sanctioned pension, provided they normally live together and are below poverty line. The ceiling on value of fixed assets owned by the beneficiaries has also been revised from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.50,000/-. The Government has issued orders in G.O.(Ms.)No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Dated 22.2.2016 deleting the eligibility condition of “**Destitute**” and reducing the percentage of disability from **60% to 40%** in respect of Physically Challenged persons.

The Government have also issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pensions through banks on identification of beneficiaries through smart cards. As on 31.3.2016, out of total 30.74 Lakh beneficiaries disbursement of pension through Banks is made to 23.46 lakh beneficiaries and the remaining through Department of Post.

One saree per female pensioner/ one dhoti per male pensioner is distributed twice a year i.e.

on Pongal and Deepavali festivals to all the pensioners. The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw rice free of cost as per the following norms:

- ❖ 4 Kgs of fine variety rice per month for those who do not take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.
- ❖ 2 kgs of the fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.

2.9 Accident Relief Scheme

On the death of the primary bread winner due to accident in respect of 44 occupational categories, such as Labourers involved in construction activities, Agricultural Labourers etc., the assistance is paid to the legal heir of the deceased who is below poverty line. The Government have raised the quantum of assistance for death under Accident Relief Scheme from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/- from 31st December 2015.

2.9.1 Distress Relief Scheme

On the natural death of the primary bread winner of the family, the assistance paid to the legal heir of the deceased who is below poverty line. The Government have enhanced the relief amount from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000/- from 31st December 2015.

2.10 Distribution of Priceless Sarees and Dhoties for Pongal 2016

For Pongal 2016, under the distribution of priceless Sarees and Dhoties scheme, 1,67,28,854 Sarees and 1,67,19,123 Dhoties were distributed to beneficiaries by the District administration in all districts.

In order to ensure that the benefits reach all the eligible beneficiaries, the distribution was done only after making entries of the Beneficiaries details in the software developed by the NIC.

2.11 Issue of Certificates to Students through Schools

The various certificates that are required by the students are being issued by the Revenue Department. The three certificates namely Income, Community, and Nativity certificates required by students for availing scholarships and admissions in Educational Institutions are now being issued through schools.

With a view to reduce the delay and hardships faced by the students in obtaining certificates, a time bound plan of action for issuing certificate to all students in 6th standard through schools has been issued vide G.O.(Ms.)No.184, Revenue [RA-3(2)]Department, dated 5.6.2012.

During the academic year 2015–16, these certificates were processed online and were issued to the students. Totally 8,73,834 certificates which includes 2,37,882 Income certificates, 3,57,318 Community Certificates and 2,78,634

Nativity Certificates were issued to the students through schools.

2.12 National Population Register - Biometric Enrolment (NPR-BME)

NPR- BME work, i.e capturing of Photographs, Finger Prints and Iris image (Biometric Enumeration) of the Residents (aged 5 years and above) has been taken up in a phased manner. This work is being executed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore with the active involvement of Revenue authorities. At the State level, Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Co-ordinator for monitoring the progress.

Out of the total population of 7.21 crore of Tamil Nadu as per Census 2011, 6,76,98,914 persons have been enumerated and 6,15,02,930 Aadhaar Cards have been generated as on 31.3.2016. In terms of percentage of the total population, 93.83% have been covered under NPR-BME and 85.25% have been issued Aadhaar Cards.

Table 2.3

Statement showing the progress in National Population Register- Biometric Enrolment (NPR-BME) and Aadhaar Card Generation (as on 31.3.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Census	Total No. of persons covered up to 31.3.2016	% of BME coverage	Total Number of Aadhaar Cards generated upto 31.3.2016	% of Aadhaar to census population
1	Virudhunagar	1942288	1837534	94.61	1770795	91.17
2	Ariyalur	754894	764273	101.24	686762	90.97
3	Tirunelveli	3077233	3037962	98.72	2796148	90.87
4	Dharmapuri	1506843	1493238	99.10	1368107	90.79
5	Tiruchirappalli	2722290	2611424	95.93	2462489	90.46
6	Madurai	3038252	2773665	91.29	2721860	89.59
7	Perambalur	565223	619251	109.56	506198	89.56
8	Kanniyakumari	1870374	1707954	91.32	1671224	89.35
9	Karur	1064493	1021653	95.98	946771	88.94
10	Theni	1245899	1229268	98.67	1098589	88.18
11	Erode	2251744	2178894	96.76	1983572	88.09
12	Salem	3482056	3348586	96.17	3063369	87.98
13	Thiruvallur	3728104	3320959	89.08	3257571	87.38
14	Pudukkottai	1618345	1620085	100.11	1409271	87.08
15	Thoothukkudi	1750176	1686039	96.34	1523179	87.03
16	The Nilgiris	735394	723325	98.36	635772	86.45
17	Nagapattinam	1616450	1448638	89.62	1395780	86.35
18	Kancheepuram	3998252	3530609	88.30	3427620	85.73
19	Dindigul	2159775	1995186	92.38	1847443	85.54
20	Vellore	3936331	3657892	92.93	3352834	85.18
21	Namakkal	1726601	1593884	92.31	1469039	85.08
22	Tiruvarur	1264277	1125807	89.05	1070938	84.71
23	Coimbatore	3458045	3156897	91.29	2929067	84.70
24	Thanjavur	2405890	2214304	92.04	2021742	84.03
25	Cuddalore	2605914	2382513	91.43	2185249	83.86
26	Sivaganga	1339101	1268237	94.71	1114729	83.24
27	Viluppuram	3458873	3106695	89.82	2865944	82.86
28	Tiruvannamalai	2464875	2382755	96.67	2036186	82.61
29	Krishnagiri	1879809	1773555	94.35	1532678	81.53
30	Ramanathapuram	1353445	1260332	93.12	1052334	77.75
31	Chennai	4646732	4652813	100.13	3472712	74.73
32	Tiruppur	2479052	2174687	87.72	1826958	73.70
Total		72147030	67698914	93.83	61502930	85.25

2.13 Disaster Management

Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department plays a pivotal role and is responsible for preparedness, mitigation, capacity building, relief and rehabilitation measures with regards to various disasters faced by the State. The department played a major role in coordinating rescue and relief operations of the Government during the disasters experienced by the State.

2.13.1 State Disaster Management Authority

As per Disaster Management Act 2005, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has been constituted with the Honourable Chief Minister as Chairperson to monitor the disaster management activities in the State. A State Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to assist the authority.

2.13.2 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency

The Government in their order G.O.(Ms.) No.488, Revenue Department, dated 28.11.2013 have issued orders for the establishment of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) and to register it under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency has been registered on 09.1.2014 and has started its functioning. The Government have also approved the Memorandum of Association and the Bye-laws of the Society. The Agency is governed by a Governing Council with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as Chairperson; Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Chief Secretary to Government as Vice-Chairpersons; Fourteen Secretaries to Government as Members and Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration as Convener. Apart that the Government have formed an Executive Council for the Agency under the Chairmanship of Principal

Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration with nine other members and nominated the Member Secretary of Society/ Director (Disaster Management) as Convener of the Executive Council.

The aim of TNSDMA is to reduce the negative impact of all kinds of disasters through vibrant disaster management machinery so that loss of lives, damage to property and critical infrastructure is minimized and economic and development gains made by the State are not lost due to such calamities. The main function of the Agency is to act as the executive agency for the State Disaster Management Authority for coordinating various disaster related activities in the State. The Agency, in addition to dealing with Disaster Management and Mitigation activities is also implementing a Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project at a cost of Rs.1,481.80 crore, with the assistance of World Bank.

To ensure effective implementation of disaster related activities in the Districts, a District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) have also been constituted in each district with the District Collector as its Chairperson.

2.14 State Disaster Management Plan

A State Disaster Management Policy was published during 2004 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu which gives the overall picture of the Disaster Management in the State. Moreover, as mandated in Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Management Plan is under preparation.

2.14.1 District Disaster Management Plan

District Disaster Management Plans in respect of all the Districts have been prepared as specified in Disaster Management Act, 2005. The above plans are also being updated on a yearly basis.

2.14.2 National Disaster Management Service (NDMS) Pilot Project

A Memorandum of Understanding has been executed between the National Disaster Management Authority and the State of Tamil Nadu for implementation of National Disaster Management Service (NDMS) Pilot Project to provide Satellite based Communication Network, infrastructure and technical support to the State Emergency Operations Centre in the Office of Commissioner of Revenue Administration and to the District Emergency Operations Centres in Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli Districts.

2.15 Monsoon preparedness Measures

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu a Pre-monsoon preparedness review meeting is being conducted by the Chief Secretary before the onset of Northeast Monsoon and instructions were issued to all Line Departments, District Administration and local bodies with regard to the preparedness for the

Monsoon. In the districts, District Co-ordination Committee Meeting with Line Departments and the District Disaster Management Authority meetings were also being conducted under the Chairmanship of District Collectors. Based on the suggestions and feedback received during the meeting, necessary preventive measures are being taken. Mock drills were also being conducted with the help of Fire and Rescue Department, Police, Health and other line departments in which large number of citizens also participate.

2.15.1 State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)

A State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) is functioning in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration throughout the year. Advance information on disasters is received in this centre and disseminated to the concerned authorities for taking immediate follow up action. Besides, Video Conference facility, television, telephone,

DTH based Cyclone Early Warning System, computers and fax facilities, a toll free public utility service Telephone No. **1070** have also been installed in the centre. The State Emergency Operations Centre is being manned by officials round the clock.

2.15.2 District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)/ Control Room

In District level, District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) is functioning. In the centre necessary infrastructure viz., telephone, fax, computers etc. have been established and a toll free public utility service Telephone **No.1077** is also in usage. All the District Emergency Operation Centres have been provided with manpower to make the DEOCs functional round the clock. With a view to speed up the communication facility at the time of disasters, VHF sets have also been provided to all the districts.

All the reports and warnings received from India Meteorological Department and National Disaster Management Authority are immediately disseminated to the Collectors and Line Departments and the Collectors instructed to initiate necessary precautionary measures.

There are 397 rain gauge stations located throughout the State. The rainfall data recorded in these stations are received through intra-site in the office of the State Relief Commissioner/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration on a daily basis. These rain gauge stations are periodically inspected by the staff of India Meteorological Department and Revenue Department.

2.15.3 Enhanced Relief to Disaster affected people

As per the order of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in G.O. (Ms.) No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015, the amount of relief assistance has been increased as follows:

Sl.No	Nature of Relief Measures	Quantum of assistance already given (Rs.)	Revised cash assistance (Rs.)
1	Loss of Human Life	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.4,00,000
2	Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	Rs.35,000/- per person with a disability is between 40 and 75%	Rs.59,100/-per person when the disability is between 40 and 60%
		Rs.50,000/- per person when the disability is more than 75%	Rs.2.00 lakh per person when the disability is more than 60%
3	Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs.7500/- per person (requiring hospitalization more than a week)	Rs. 12,700/- per person (requiring hospitalization more than a week).
		Rs.2,500/- per person (requiring hospitalisation less than a week)	Rs.4,300/- per person (requiring hospitalization less than a week)
Cattle Loss			
4	Milch animal (Cow, Buffalo)	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.30,000/-
	Bullock/Camel	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.25,000/-
	Calf	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.16,000/-
	Goat / Sheep	Rs.2,000/-	Rs.3,000/-
5. Agriculture			
a)	De-silting of agriculture land	Rs.6,000/- per hectare	Rs.12,200/- per hectare
b)	Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	Rs.6,000/- per hectare	
c)	De-silting/ Restoration/Repair of fish farms	Rs.6,000/- per hectare	
d)	Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche change of course of rivers.	Rs,15,000/- per hectare	Rs.37,500 per hectare.
5A. Input subsidy for agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops			
	Crop	Where Crop loss is 50% and above	Where Crop loss is 33% and above
a)	Rainfed	Rs.7,410/- per hectare	Rs.7,410/- per hectare
b)	Assured Irrigation	Rs.9,880/-per hectare	Rs.13,500 per hectare
c)	Perennial crops	Rs.9,880/-per hectare	Rs.18,000/- per hectare
d)	Sericulture	Rs.7,410/-per hectare	Rs.7,410/- per hectare

6. Fishery			
a)	Partially Damaged traditional crafts	Rs.2,500/-	Rs.10,000/-
b)	Fully Damaged traditional crafts(inclusive of nets)	Rs.7,500/-	Rs.32,000/-
c)	Partially Damaged FRP Vallam	--	Rs.20,000/-
d)	Fully Damaged FRP Vallam	--	50% of the total cost subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh
e)	Partially Damaged Mechanized Fishing Boat	--	60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakh per boat
f)	Fully Damaged Mechanized Fishing Boat		35% of the total cost restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5.00 lakh per boat
g)	Gill Nets	--	Rs.10,000/- per unit
h)	Repair OBM / IBE Engines	--	Rs.5,000/- per engine
i)	Input Subsidy for Fish Seed Farms	Rs.4000/- per hectare	Rs.8200/- per hectare
7. Handicrafts / Handloom Assistance To Artisans			
i)	For replacement of damaged tools / equipments	Rs.2,000/- Per artisan	Rs. 4,100/- per artisan
ii)	For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs.2,000/- Per artisan	Rs. 4,100/- per artisan
8. Housing			
a)	Fully damaged / destroyed pucca houses	Rs.25,000/-	i) Rs. 95,100/- per house ii) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas.
b)	Partially damaged Pucca Houses	Rs.1,500/-per house	Rs.5,200/- per house.
c)	Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs.2,000/- per hut	Fully Damaged Rs.5,000/- per hut Partially Damaged Rs.4,100/- per hut
d)	Cattle shed attached with house	-	Rs.2,100/- per shed

2.15.4 Monsoon 2015

The annual average rainfall for the State is 920.9 mm. However Tamil Nadu has received 1212.00 mm during the year 2015 with the excess of 32%. During Southwest monsoon period-2015, the State received 286.5 mm of rainfall against the normal rainfall of 321.2 mm with a deviation of (-)11%. The State receives Northeast monsoon rainfall during the months of October, November and December. In the year 2015, the Northeast monsoon commenced on 28.10.2015 and the State received 673.3 mm rainfall during the monsoon period against the normal rainfall of 440.4 mm which is 53% Excess.

2.15.5 Steps taken by Government during North East Monsoon 2015

The extraordinary efforts and immediate action taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the damages, loss of human lives have been prevented and reduced hugely during the North East Monsoon 2015.

As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Ministers and Senior IAS officers were deputed to the flood affected areas for close co-ordination and monitoring of the rescue and relief works. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu personally visited the flood affected areas on 16.11.2015 and consoled the flood affected people. Moreover on 3.12.2015, the Hon'ble Chief Minister carried out an aerial survey of affected Districts and expedited the relief and rescue operations.

Relief camps:

As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, 23.51 lakh persons were rescued and evacuated and were accommodated in 7,244 relief camps and provided with food, drinking water, medical care and other basic amenities.

As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu 690 metric tons of Milk powder was distributed to the families with young children in

the relief camps. Nearly 5 lakh Sanitary napkins were distributed to women and Diapers were also provided to the children in the relief camps.

As per order of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu special camps were organised for issue of certificates/ documents viz., patta, educational certificates, Aadhar card, voter ID cards, bank pass books, RC books, driving licences etc. to persons who lost them in the floods. 37,707 students who lost their text books, note books etc. in the floods, have been issued new text books, note books and one set of school uniforms. As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu 31,320 Medical Camps were conducted and 32.46 lakh of people were treated in these camps.

2.15.6 Sanction of Funds

As per the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government have released a sum of Rs.3,039.24 crore from various source of

funds, for providing Relief and Rehabilitation work. Relief and Rehabilitation was taken up on war-footing and normalcy was restored within a few days.

Sl.No	G.O.No. and Date	Amount Sanctioned (Rupees in crore)
1	G.O.No.403, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 17.11.2015	500.00
2	G.O.No.431, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 15.12.2015	300.00
3	G.O.No.430, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 15.12.2015	1000.00
4	G.O.No.15, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 07.01.2016	500.00
5	G.O.No.25, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 11.01.2016	340.79
6	G.O.No.84, Revenue (DM-II) Dept. dated 15.02.2016	398.44
Total		3039.24

The Inter-Ministerial Central Team in its report on flood damages mentioned that the

State Apparatus dealt with the catastrophe with an assiduous and professional response.

2.16 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the frequently occurring coastal disasters, a project namely Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) assisted by World Bank has been launched with an outlay of Rs.1,481.80 crore, a follow on project of erstwhile Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project. The Tripartite Project Agreement with World Bank, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu was signed on 11.11.2013 at New Delhi. The administrative sanction for the project was accorded by the Government vide G.O.(Ms.)No.23, Revenue Department, dated 21.1.2014 for Rs.1,481.80 crore.

Components of Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project

Sl. No.	Description	Amount sanctioned (Rs.in Crore)
I	Vulnerability reduction	1035.00
A	Construction of Multi hazard resistant permanent houses	285.00
B	Evacuation routes with signages	25.00
C	Construction of 121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters (New Works)	315.00
D	Provision of 439 Early Warning Systems	50.00
E	Resilient Electrical network (conversion of over head lines in to underground cables in Cuddalore & Nagapattinam Districts) (New Works)	360.00
II	Sustainable Fisheries	321.30
A	Fisheries works (On going /New works)	210.30
B	FIMSUL- II	
	(i) Implementation of marine Fisheries Co-Management.	23.74
	(ii) Improved capacities and knowledge Management	5.00
	(iii) Fisheries livelihood support	6.14
	(iv) Management support	3.98
C	Providing Wireless communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries	62.14
D	Studies for new Fishing Harbours	10.00
III	Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management	52.50
A	Setting up of a Centre for Disaster Management	10.00
B	Setting up of comprehensive GIS platform & GIS cell in the SDMA	17.50
C	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme	15.00
D	Curriculum development for Disaster Risk Reduction in Schools and training Institutions	2.50
E	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	7.50
IV	Implementation support	73.00
	Total	1,481.80

2.16.1 Vulnerability Reduction for Coastal Communities

I. Construction of Multi hazard resistant permanent houses

To reduce vulnerability to coastal communities in Tamil Nadu 14,346 houses have been constructed in 448 coastal habitations and handed over to the beneficiaries under the sub-component, implemented by Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department.

II. Laying of Evacuation routes with signages

For connecting Coastal habitations to nearest Evacuation Shelters, Evacuation Routes with signage boards were constructed covering 143 villages at a cost of Rs.25 crore. All these works were completed and put into use.

III. Construction of Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter

In order to provide the safe shelters to the coastal community during emergencies as well

as using the infrastructure as school buildings or as community halls during non-disaster period, 121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters are being constructed under this project. This project is being implemented by Public Works Department at a cost of Rs.345.00 crore and 72 works have been completed. Balance 49 works are under various stages of construction and will be completed during this financial year.

IV. Installation of Early Warning System

The coast of Tamil Nadu is vulnerable to various water and wind based disasters. It is proposed to establish an Early Warning System (EWS)/Disaster Warning Announcement System (DWAS), which is centrally monitored for fault free functioning, in order to deliver the warning alerts and messages to the targeted coastal community, as and when needed. It is proposed to integrate the system with the coastal community with the assistance of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme.

This project is being implemented by the TNSDMA, Project Management Unit at a cost of Rs.50 crore. The ELCOT has been appointed as Project Manager to assist Project Management Unit in implementing the project.

V. Conversion of Overhead lines into Underground cables in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Velankanni towns

TANGEDCO has proposed conversion of overhead electrical (HT<) lines into underground cables in Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Velankanni town. During the "Thane Cyclone" in December 2011, large scale damage was caused to the utility's infrastructure in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts. To avoid such damages, it is proposed to replace the overhead electrical lines with underground cabling in Cuddalore town (HT & LT lines) and part of the HT< line in Nagapattinam and Velankanni town on a pilot basis. This component is proposed at a cost of Rs.360 crore.

The services of a consultancy firm have been engaged for preparation of Detailed Project Report. The same has now been completed for all the seven packages by the consultant. On approval of Detailed Project Report (DPR) from World Bank and after getting the required statutory clearances, action will be taken to float the tenders, during this financial year.

2.16.2 Sustainable Fisheries

The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated various measures towards relief and rehabilitation of fishermen who were affected in Tsunami, 2004 which caused major havoc in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. The sustainable fisheries component has two major sub-components viz.,

- A) Infrastructure Development and
- B) Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II).

A) Infrastructure Development Works in Fisheries

This component aims at upgrading infrastructure in the Fisheries sector. In this, 7 items of works have been completed as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Description of works
1	Fish Landing Centre at Parangipettai-Annankoil Village
2	Permanent Stability at coastal inlet at Vellar river
3	Fishing Harbour at Nagapattinam
4	Fishing Harbour at Pazhayar
5	Fish landing centre at Nagore
6	Permanent Stability at coastal inlet at Uppanar river
7	Construction of Tube ice plant at Chinnamuttom

For the Infrastructural Development of Fisheries Department, 3 new works have been taken up and are at various stages as detailed below:

1	Modernisation of Mallipattinam Fishing Harbour in Thanjavur District
2	Stabilisation of Bar-mouth at Punnakayal in Thoothukudi District
3	Conducting studies for New Fishing Harbour Projects in 8 coastal villages

B) Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

Under this sub-component, it is proposed to enhance the livelihoods of fishermen by providing financial and technical assistance, promote Co-Management initiatives for better management of Marine Fisheries, impart training to fishermen on fishing livelihood methodologies/ practices, best management practices and thus alleviate them from their sufferings.

I) Implementation of Marine Fisheries Co-Management

Under this sub-component, for a holistic management of Marine Fishery resources, it is proposed to establish Co-Management Councils in three pilot areas viz., in Palk Bay as Ecosystem

based Management Unit, in Chennai Fishing Harbour as Harbour based Unit and Kanyakumari district as Species based Unit, for which the Government has sanctioned Rs.500 lakh. Based on the models, it is proposed to establish Co-Management councils in other coastal districts during the year 2016-17. The Co-Management councils formed will periodically discuss fisheries related problem, better use of Marine Fisheries sector and formulate and recommend remedial measures to the State level platform for consideration.

II) Improved Capacities and Knowledge Management (ICKM)

Under this component, the professional knowledge and skills of the department staff will be strengthened by imparting training and capacity building. The training aspects would include implementation of code of conduct for responsible fisheries, fish catch data collection procedures, enforcement of rules and regulations for marine fisheries management, resource

enhancement methods, co-management and participatory methodologies etc. During the year 2016-17, the Government have accorded administrative sanction for Rs.412 lakh towards upgradation of Central library in the premises of the Office of Commissioner of Fisheries. Training programme on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to fishermen group and to fisheries officials are to be conducted under this initiative.

III) Fisheries livelihood support

This component is focusing on developing livelihood enhancement and diversification both in fisheries and non-fisheries activities for the benefit of stakeholders. The stakeholders will be trained on specific livelihood programmes which will include skill development, market support and financial assistance. The Government has proposed to strengthen the marketing network during the year 2016-17. It is also proposed to initiate Livelihood promotion training to Departmental officials, Fishermen Co-operative

members and Self Help Groups on Livelihood programme.

IV) Management support

Under this component, the Government has accorded administrative sanction of Rs.4 crore for establishing an exclusive Project Monitoring and Implementation Unit (PMIU) for co-ordinating the implementation of project activities.

V) Providing Wireless Communication facilities to ensure Sea safety

To ensure the safety and security of the fishermen, disseminate information about weather warnings, identify the availability of fishery resources, the World Bank has sanctioned a sub-component to provide seamless communication network to all fishing crafts operating in all coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs.62.14 crore.

The Government has proposed to establish shore infrastructure and control rooms in all the 13 coastal districts. The coastal control rooms

would be networked with the coastal Assistant Director (Fisheries) Offices, Regional Fisheries, Deputy Director (Fisheries)/ Joint Director (Fisheries) Offices and the District Collectorates. As part of coastal infrastructure, it is proposed to utilize the BSNL Towers located within 5 km from the shore area.

2.17 Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency shall take up the institutional strengthening on aspects of risk management by setting up State Institute of Disaster Management with an amount of Rs.10 crore. It is also proposed to set up a GIS cell and GIS platform to assist in decision making with an outlay of Rs.17.50 crore. In order to generate greater awareness among the school students, action is being taken to include the curriculum for Disaster Risk Reduction in school syllabus.

2.17.1 Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme (CBDRM)

This programme has been designed to help communities to effectively utilize risk mitigation infrastructure and work together with local governance system while mobilizing themselves to be better prepared so as to respond to any disaster event. The CBDRM program is being implemented by the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department through State Institute of Rural Development at a cost of Rs.15 crore. The major activities to be taken up under this are as follows:

- a) Risk and Vulnerability Assessments,
- b) Community Mobilization and Capacity Building,
- c) Linking Communities to DWAS and Evacuation Shelters and
- d) Capacity Strengthening for Emergency response.

2.17.2 Objectives of CBDRM

- To reduce vulnerability of communities and strengthen their ability to proactively cope with disasters and natural hazards, through preparation of Village Disaster Risk Management Plans.
- To form Village Disaster Management Committees and to sensitise all the stakeholders towards the need for disaster management. It also proposes to form various teams and train them in the aspects of early warning, search and rescue, evacuation and First Aid in the event of any disaster.
- To make the communities aware about the infrastructure created under CDRRP and to maintain and utilize the same during emergency.

2.18 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP]

With the objective of protection and judicious use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, the work of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP] was undertaken in this project. The preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP], preparation of coastal vulnerability maps and preparation of Training modules for entire coastal Tamil Nadu have been completed with an outlay of Rs.4.51 crore and with the remaining allocation of Rs.2.99 crore, the Department of Environment is taking up the preparation of Local level ICZMP maps with technical support from IRS, Anna University.

The Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project on its completion shall considerably mitigate the vulnerability of the 13 Coastal Districts from all kind of disasters and empower the community to face these disasters.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Introduction

Robust and transparent land administration is essential for economic development, especially for ensuring the welfare of the poor. The Land Administration Department was carved out of the erstwhile Board of Revenue and administers all the Government lands in the State, dealing with important subjects such as assignment of house sites and cultivable lands as well as lease, transfer and alienation to requisitioning departments and agencies. It also ensures the protection of Government lands through eviction of encroachments. It plays a pivotal role in the process of land acquisition for making private land available for public purpose. In addition, it monitors the progress of transfer of registry (patta transfer) of land ownership.

The Commissioner of Land Administration is the appellate authority for land related matters

under the Revenue Standing Orders as well as under various Acts. The office is also responsible for regulating the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes, and functions as the nodal office for the Minor Irrigation Census.

Three Joint Commissioners and five Assistant Commissioners assist the Commissioner of Land Administration in carrying out the above functions. These functions are carried out by the District Collectors and District Revenue Officers along with their staff, at the District level.

3.2 Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme

Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Assembly on 10.6.2011 that the procedure for Patta Transfer will be streamlined to avoid delay and frequent visits by the petitioners to the Taluk offices, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms.) No.209, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 9.7.2011 by which the Revenue Standing Order

[R.S.O.31(8)] has been amended to enable Village Administrative Officers to receive patta transfer applications. Time limits have also been fixed for prompt disposal of patta transfer applications. The Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme was introduced in G.O.(Ms.)No.210, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 8.7.2011, in which detailed instructions have been issued on the procedure to receive and process the applications. The Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 18.7.2011.

3.2.1 Salient Features of the Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme

- ❖ Patta Transfer applications will be received by the Village Administrative Officer with proper acknowledgement.
- ❖ The cases not involving sub-divisions should be disposed in 15 days and the cases involving sub-divisions should be disposed within 30 days.

- ❖ The progress on the disposal of Patta Transfer applications are being received online and reviewed through video conferencing by the Commissioner of Land Administration.

65,67,660 patta transfer orders have been issued, from the inception of the scheme.

The online patta transfer system, originally piloted in select Taluks, is now being implemented throughout the State. This will help to further strengthen and streamline the pioneering initiative of the “Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme” and further improve citizen services.

3.2.2 Integration of patta transfer process with Registration Department

An exercise was undertaken to strengthen the linkages between Registration and Revenue Departments by improving the receipt and processing of patta transfer applications under STR stream (applications received through Sub Registrar offices). As a result, a total number of

31,00,665 patta transfer applications have been received in Taluk offices from the Sub-Registrars' offices from 1.7.2014 till 30.6.2016, through the STR stream. It is also proposed to integrate the receipt of applications under STR stream into the on-line patta transfer scheme.

3.3 Government Land Data Bank

Creation of a web based Government Land Data Bank has been taken up with technical assistance from National Informatics Centre.

The details of lands, which stand classified as poramboke in the computerized Tamil Nilam "A" Register, have been codified to create a web based Government Land Data Bank. This information can be viewed on-line by the District Collectors and other Departmental Officers to know how much extent under each particular poramboke classification is available in each village, taluk and district. Further, as a pilot programme, the digitized village maps in Perambalur Taluk have been mosaiced and are

being georeferenced for easy identification of Government lands using satellite imaging.

3.4 Digitization of Old Land Records

Digitization of the old land records, files etc., has been initiated first in Chennai Collectorate and its Taluk Offices, in order to preserve the valuable old land records, files etc., for future usage. The scheme has subsequently been extended to the land records of Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts as well as the Original Settlement Registers (OSR) available with Archives and Historical Research Department. Under this scheme, 11.95 lakhs pages of old land records have been digitized so far.

During the current year the registers and files available with the Land Administration Department as well as Re-Settlement Registers (RSR), are being digitized under the scheme for which the required equipments have been procured.

3.5 Assignment of House Sites

House site assignment is given to eligible houseless poor from the available land set apart for village sites. When the existing village site is not sufficient for the needs of these houseless poor persons, the Revenue Divisional Officer/ District Collector use the powers under R.S.O.21(6) to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government Poramboke to village site, to grant assignment of house sites to the eligible houseless poor.

Under R.S.O.21, houseless persons having an income below Rs.30,000/- in rural areas and Rs.50,000/- in urban areas are eligible for house site assignment. House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family. As per the existing rules, the area assigned to eligible households is 3 cents in villages, 1½ cents in Municipal areas and 1 cent in Corporation areas.

The monetary limits (cost of assigned house site) upto which the different levels of officers in Revenue department can assign house sites as per G.O.(Ms.)No.248, Revenue Department, dated 28.7.2009 are as follows:

Monetary Limits for Assignment of Lands

Sl. No.	OFFICERS	MONETARY LIMIT (Land cost)
1	Tahsildar	Rs.30,000/-
2	Revenue Divisional Officer	Rs.50,000/-
3	District Revenue Officer	Rs.1,00,000/-
4	District Collector	Rs.4,00,000/-
5	Commissioner of Land Administration	Rs.5,00,000/-
6	Government	Above Rs.5,00,000/-

In keeping with the priority of provision of house sites, the Government had fixed a total target of 10,50,000 house site pattas for the years from 2011-12 to 2015-16. This target has been exceeded with a total number of 12,57,645 free house-site pattas having been issued as detailed below:

Year	Target	No. of free house-site pattas issued
2011-2012	1,00,000	1,21,804
2012-2013	1,00,000	1,31,299
2013-2014	2,00,000	2,17,723
2014-2015	3,00,000	3,81,708
2015-2016	3,50,000	4,05,111
Total	10,50,000	12,57,645

A target of 3.5 lakh house sites has been fixed for the year 2016-17 also.

3.6 Land Transfer

Government lands are transferred under Revenue Standing Order 23 and 23(A) to Central Government Departments and State Government Departments, on collection of land cost/ free of cost respectively. When any Central and State department requires Government land, the requisitioning department should apply to the District Collector concerned, who examines the case with regard to the requirement and availability of suitable land and send detailed proposals for the transfer of such identified land to the Government through the Commissioner of Land Administration, by fixing the tentative cost of the land.

In the case of State Government departments, the District Collectors are themselves empowered to allot a minimum extent

of land, without ceiling on land cost, for essential requirements, provided the land required does not fall in any of the objectionable categories, such as water course, grazing ground, burial ground, roads etc.,

In case of objectionable categories, the orders of transfer of land are issued by the Government based on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Land Administration.

When Meikkal or Manthaiveli (grazing ground) poramboke lands are involved in the proposal, an alternate land of equal extent has to be identified through joint inspection by the officials of Revenue and Animal Husbandry departments. The requisitioning department should remit development charges to the Local Body concerned @ Rs.6,000/- per acre or Rs.15,000/- per Hectare. The local body concerned should pass a resolution agreeing to develop and permit the cattle to graze on the newly developed alternate land. Though this land

is vested for purpose of grazing with the local body, the ownership will continue with the Revenue department.

The Department to whom land transfer is made, has to judiciously utilize the land for the purpose for which it is transferred. The Revenue Department, being the custodian of all Government lands, reserves the right to resume the lands not used for the stated purpose and allot them to a different department based on their requirement.

3.7 Alienation of Land

Government lands are alienated under Revenue Standing Order 24 to State and Central Government Undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards and Local Bodies for public purpose as well as for the implementation of their projects and schemes. Government lands are also alienated rarely under the same provision taking into account for public welfare to private institutions and companies if

their needs are genuine and based on the availability of land. Land, which is required for a non commercial purpose is alienated at single market value when it is required for a non commercial purpose and at double the market value when the land is required for commercial purposes. If any of the conditions of alienation are violated, the alienated lands are liable to be resumed back by the Government, without any compensation.

As a special case, in view of public welfare, Government lands are alienated to Local Bodies as well as the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, free of cost for the implementation of drinking water schemes, underground drainage schemes and sewerage treatment plants. Similarly, the Government lands are alienated, free of cost to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for construction of tenements for the poor people.

The Government, in G.O.(Ms.)No.426, Revenue [LD-4] Department, dated 29.09.2014 have formed a Secretariat Level Committee in order to quicken the processing of land transfer/ alienation proposals, wherever the land is under the control of/ vested with other departments/ local bodies. This Committee is headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with the Commissioner of Land Administration being the Convener/ Member-Secretary of the Committee and the heads of major departments, whose clearance are often required for land transfer/ alienation cases, such as Public Works, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development and Municipal Administration as the Members of the Committee.

3.8 Land Lease

Under the provision of R.S.O.24-A, Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period in favour of individuals, private

bodies, companies and local bodies for non-agricultural purpose, subject to following important condition:

- (i) The land should be utilized for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (ii) Sub lease or renting the leased area is not allowed.
- (iii) If any violation of lease condition is noticed, immediate action shall be taken to resume the land by adopting the procedures.

Leases are generally approved for 3 years at a time and maximum period is 30 years. In exceptional cases, the Government may grant long term lease up to 99 years, considering the necessity and public purpose involved.

At present, lease rent is fixed @ 7% of land value per annum for non-commercial purpose and @ 14% of land value per annum for commercial purpose.

In respect of long term lease, the annual lease rent is being revised once in three years by the District Collectors based on the prevailing

market value of the land, irrespective of the land value.

The monetary limits, which have been revised based on the proposed land value for approving and renewal of lease at different levels of officers in the Revenue Department, as per G.O.(Ms.) No.527, Revenue [LD-2(1)]Department, Dated 28.11.2014, are given below:

Monetary Limit for Leasing of land

OFFICERS	MONETARY LIMIT (Land cost)
Tahsildar	NIL
Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.50,000/-
District Revenue Officer	Upto Rs.1,00,000/-
District Collector	Upto Rs.4,00,000/-
Commissioner of Land Administration	Upto Rs.5,00,000
Government	Above Rs.5,00,000

The Master Register of Leases is being maintained at the Taluk and the District level to

make entry of each lease cases. This Register is updated every Fasli after the Jamabandhi accounts are settled. The leased out lands are inspected by the Tahsildar/ Revenue Divisional Officer/ District Revenue Officer/ District Collector periodically to ensure whether the lease conditions are being maintained.

3.9 Salt Land Lease

Similarly, under the provisions of RSO 24-A, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt. If the salt pan lands are leased out for the production of salt, the lease rent and other charges are levied as follows:

1	Lease rent	Rs.5/-per acre/ per annum
2	Royalty	Rs.2/-per metric tonne of salt produced subject to a minimum of Rs.100/- per acre per annum.
3	Local cess 100%	Rs.5/- per acre/ per annum
4	Local cess surcharge 500%	Rs.25/- per acre/ per annum
Total		Rs.135/- per acre/ per annum

An extent of about 27,777 Acres of salt pan lands available in Tamil Nadu coastal areas have been leased out to individuals/ companies for the production of salt and its allied products. To encourage the salt industry and taking into consideration of the welfare of the small salt producers in the State, the lease rent and royalty for salt land lease have been fixed at the reasonable rate compared to other States.

3.10 Eviction of Encroachments

Unauthorized occupation of Government lands should be prevented to protect the public interest. It is the responsibility of the Revenue Department to identify and remove encroachments on such lands in the initial stage itself. In cases where such encroachment has not been prevented, the following Acts have been enacted to safeguard Government land and to evict the encroachers who are occupying such land illegally:

- (1) Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905
- (2) Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920.
- (3) Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007.
- (4) Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.
- (5) Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994
- (6) Tamil Nadu Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupation) Act, 1975.
- (7) Tamil Nadu Village Panchayat Act, 1958.

To protect the water course lands such as Kulam, Kuttai, Odai, Channel and other catchment areas and to avoid encroachments on such lands, the Government in G.O.(Ms.)No.41, Revenue Department, dated 20.01.1987 have issued ban orders for regularization of such encroachments. In G.O.(Ms.)No.186, Revenue Department, dated 29.4.2003, detailed instructions have been issued to follow the above Government orders scrupulously. The Hon'ble High Court, Madras has also issued a judgment in W.P.No.20186/2000 to identify such illegal encroachments on the water course porambokes and to restore them to their original position after eviction.

Accordingly, importance is given to evict the encroachments in water bodies such as tanks, rivers, lakes, ponds and other water course porambokes in co-ordination with Public Works Department, the local bodies and the Police Department.

In G.O.(Ms.)No.540, Revenue [LD-6(2)] Department, dated 4.12.2014, the Government have issued orders for the constitution of redressal committees at the Taluk/ Divisional/ District level for disposing petitions relating encroachments on Government land. The District Collectors have been instructed to monitor the progress of disposal of such petitions at the monthly meeting of the Steering Committee on Encroachments and ensure that the prescribed time frames are adhered to.

3.11 Land Acquisition

Private lands are acquired for public purpose for the State and Central Government departments and agencies based on the requisition. So far, lands were mainly acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1/1894). In addition, the State Government have also passed three State Acts for facilitating the land acquisition for the housing and other land needs of the socially disadvantaged communities

as well as for improving the infrastructure for industrial purposes and for developing the highway network in the State, as follows:

- (1) Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978)
- (2) Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1999)
- (3) Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34/2002)

The Government of India has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No.30/2013) (RFCTLARR Act), repealing the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This Act has come into force from 1.1.2014. Under the new Act, rehabilitation and resettlement have become an integral part of the land acquisition process.

Regarding cases where the process under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 have already been

initiated in G.O.(Ms.)No.88, Revenue Department, dated 21.2.2014 have directed that interim compensation should be determined based on the procedures in vogue under the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894 subject to the additional compensation being paid as per the RFCTLARR Act. Similar orders have been issued for cases where the land acquisition has been initiated under the three State Land Acquisition Acts by the respective administrative departments.

To continue land acquisition process under these three State Acts, the State Government have passed the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act No.1 of 2015) by inserting Section 105A, which places these three State Acts in a newly created Fifth Schedule, on par with the thirteen Central enactments, dealing with land acquisition which are listed in the

Fourth Schedule, which have been exempted from the purview of this Act except with respect to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement. The Amendment has received assent of the President on 1.1.2015.

Accordingly, the Government have also decided that the provisions of Central Act 30 of 2013 relating to determination of compensation, in accordance with the First Schedule as well as rehabilitation and resettlement, as specified in the Second and Third Schedules shall apply to the cases of land acquisition which have been notified under the three Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Acts on or after 1.1.2014, for which necessary executive instructions have been issued by the concerned Administrative Department in Secretariat.

3.12 RATIONALIZATION OF MINOR IRRIGATION STATISTICS (RMIS)

The Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics, a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India was launched in order to build up a comprehensive database on the minor irrigation sector. The Commissioner of Land Administration functions as the Minor Irrigation Census Commissioner for the conduct of the Minor Irrigation Census in Tamil Nadu.

The scheme was launched with the following objectives:

- (1) To organize a census of minor irrigation schemes on a quinquennial basis.
- (2) To organize and coordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to minor irrigation projects and their reporting on a regular quarterly and annual basis to the Government of India.

3.12.1 Fifth Minor Irrigation Census

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14 has commenced from July 2014 and field work has been fully completed. The web based online software for data entry has been received from the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India during February, 2016 and the data entry is in final stages in all the districts of the State.

So far, a sum of Rs.1.45 crore have been spent for the Fifth Minor Irrigation Census.

4. LAND REFORMS

Land Reforms, Land Administration and Revenue Administration departments were formed under the Revenue Department on 1.12.1980 on the abolition of Board of Revenue. The Land Reforms Department deals with matters related to Acts and Rules dealing with agricultural (rural) land, viz Land Reforms, Tenancy Laws and Bhoodan. It deals with the scheme for social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations, the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT). The Commissioner of Land Reforms heads the department and is assisted by the Director of Land Reforms, one Joint Director, two Assistant Commissioners and Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer in the Headquarters.

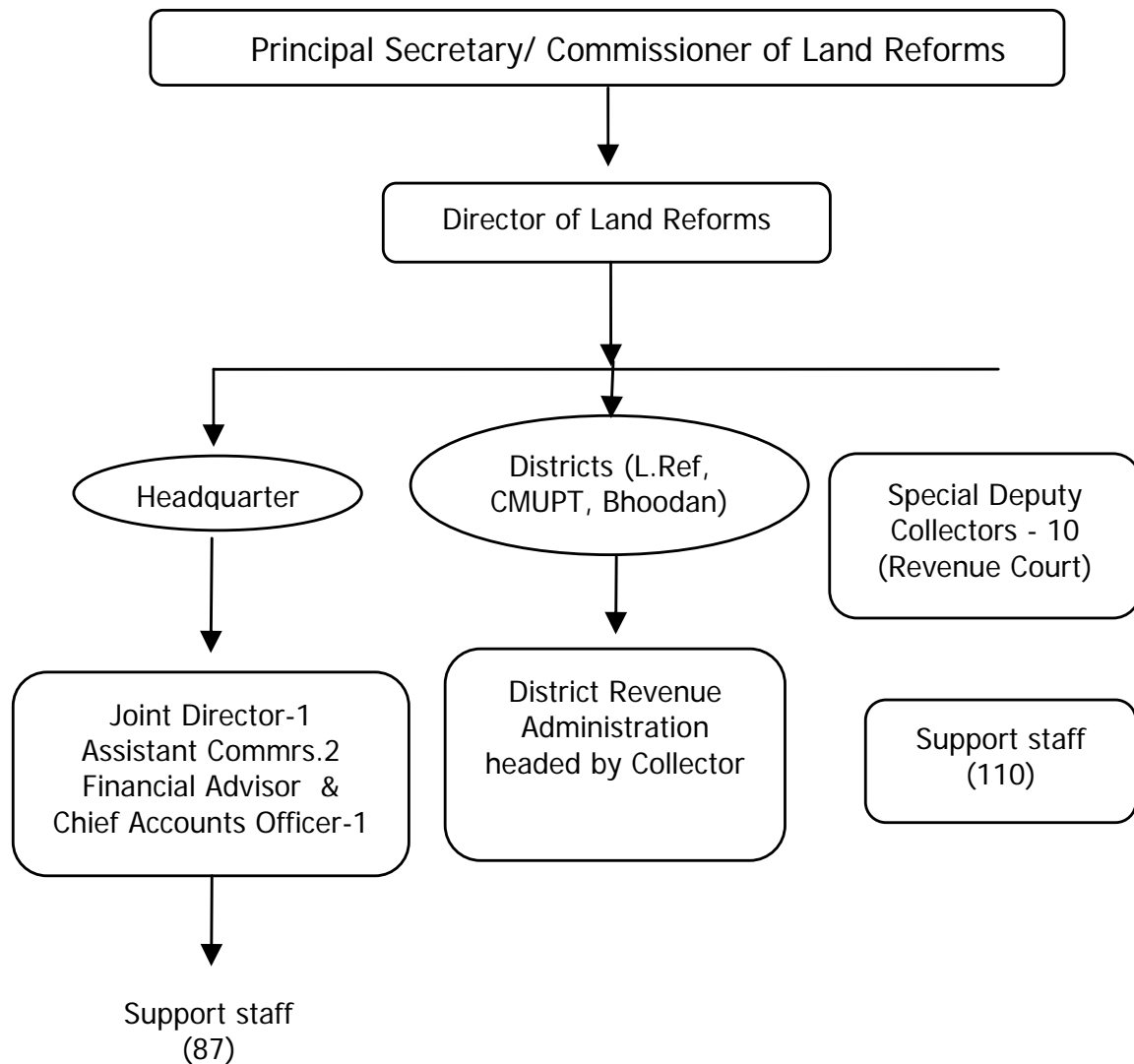
In the year 2014-15, the Government have announced that the Land Reforms Department would be restructured in order to enable the public to have easy access to grievance redressal of their grievances and access these benefits in

their districts itself. Hence instead of the limited number of 6 offices of the Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms) in the State, one Land Reforms unit has been formed in 31 District Collectorates (except Chennai) and powers have been conferred on the Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers under the Land Reforms Act and Rules. At district level, the progress of work is supervised and monitored administratively by the District Collector, assisted by the District Revenue Officer, Additional Personal Assistant (Land) and a Land Reforms Unit.

Ten Revenue Courts with Special Deputy Collectors (Deputy Collector) as Presiding Officers, are functioning in the State under the supervision of Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms to implement the various Tenancy laws. The Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam and Bhoodan are implemented through the District Administration, headed by the Collectors.

4.1 Organization Structure

The organizational structure of Land Reforms is as follows: -



The staff sanctioned in the Land Reforms Department is as follows:

Table 4.1
Sanctioned Staff in Land Reforms Department

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Sanctioned Numbers
1	Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms	1
2	Director of Land Reforms	1
3	Joint Director	1
4	Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer	1
5	Assistant Commissioners/ Deputy Collectors including Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court)	12
6	Superintendents/Deputy Tahsildars	21
7	Assistant, Special Revenue Inspectors in the cadre of Assistant	44
8	Steno-typist/ Typist	35
9	Junior Assistant	21
10	Others	76
Total		213

The posts of Additional Personal Assistant (Land) and staff in districts in the Land Reforms Unit have been brought under the staff sanctioned in Revenue Administration to bring about uniformity and co-ordination.

4.2 Land Ceiling Policy

Agricultural land ownership being a key resource for economic progress of the community, it was necessary to reduce the disparities in the ownership of agricultural land, fix a ceiling on agricultural land holdings, to acquire the excess land and distribute it to the landless and others in the rural community.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/1961) was enacted in pursuance of clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution of India, to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community so that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms [Fixation of Ceiling on Land] Act, 1961 as amended from time

to time, has fixed the ceiling area as currently in force, with effect from 15.2.1970 as below:

Table 4.2
Ceiling Limits under Land Reforms Act

Sl. No	Category	Extent allowed
1	Family	
	i) For a family consisting of 5 members (including Private Trust and Company)	15 standard acres
	ii) Each additional Member of a family	5 standard acres
	Overall ceiling area	30 standard acres
	iii) In addition, each female member of the family can hold 10 standard acres of land as Stridhana in her name on the date of commencement of the Act.	
2	Public Trusts	
	a) Public Trust of Charitable nature which was in existence as on 1.3.1972	5 Standard acres
	b) All Public Trusts are prohibited from acquiring agricultural lands after 1.3.1972 and require permission to hold lands as per amended Act 29/87.	
	c) The Public Trust of Religious Nature, which was in existence before 1.3.1972 shall not come within the purview of the Land Ceiling Act.	

Standard acre

As per section 3(40) of the Land Reforms Act, the standard acre is determined based on the assessment of that land as in the table below:

Table 4.3
Conversion Table from Ordinary Acre to
standard Acre
For dry land

Assessment (per acre)	Ordinary acre	Standard acre
Below Rs.1.25	4	1
Rs.1.25 – 2.00	3	1
Rs.2.00 above	2.5	1

For wet land

Assessment (per acre)	Ordinary acre	Standard acre
Below Rs.4	2	1
Rs.4 – 6	1.75	1
Rs.6-8	1.60	1
Rs.8-10	1.20	1
Rs.10-15	1	1
Above Rs.15	0.80	1

4.2.2 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

As per Section 3(34) of the Act, 'Company' is included in the definition of 'Person' and thus it is entitled to hold only 15.000 standard acres. The industrial or commercial undertakings which acquired lands in excess of the ceiling area are permitted by Government to hold lands in excess of ceiling limit for industrial or commercial activities under Section 37-A of the Act and Rules, for which they should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended Act, 23/2010 and the rules framed there under or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

4.2.3 Permission to Public Trusts

Government grants permission under section 37-B of the Act and Rules to Public Trusts for holding the lands acquired for educational or hospital purpose, for which the Public Trust should apply for permission to the Government within 180 days as per the amended Act, 23/2010 and

the rules framed there under or within 180 days from the date of purchase of land.

4.3 Revenue Courts

To deal with the cases that arise between land owner and tenants under various Tenancy Laws, ten Revenue Courts, with the Special Deputy Collectors as Presiding Officers with quasi-judicial powers are functioning in the State at 1.Cuddalore, 2.Mayiladuthurai, 3.Tiruvarur, 4.Thanjavur, 5.Mannargudi, 6.Tiruchirappalli, 7.Lalgudi, 8.Nagapattinam, 9.Madurai, and 10.Tirunelveli, of which 4 have been set up in 2013 as announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for speedy disposal of cases. These 10 Revenue Courts deal with 5 Tenancy Acts and Rules framed there under.

4.3.1 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts

In all Revenue Courts there were 9,806 cases pending on 31.5.2011. During the period 1.6.2011 to 30.6.2016, a further 30,670 cases

have been received. 33,424 cases have been disposed leaving a balance of only 7,052 cases as on 30.6.2016.

4.3.2 Tenancy Laws

The following Acts are dealt by the Revenue Courts:

- (i) **The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955** [Tamil Nadu Act 25/55]

This Act protects the interest of the cultivating tenants from eviction from the lands, except in the event of non-payment of lease rent or doing any act of injurious or destructive to the land or crops thereon, using the land for other than agricultural or horticultural purpose or wilfully denying the title of the land owner to the land.

Under this Act Number of cases as on 1.6.2011 were 1,590. Receipts from 1.6.2011 to 30.6.2016 were 1,465. Disposal upto 30.6.2016

has been 2,529 leaving a balance of only 526 as on 30.6.2016.

(ii) **The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956** [Tamil Nadu Act 24/56]

This Act provides for fixing fair rent at 25 % of the gross produce by the cultivating tenants to the landowners. The fair rent may be paid either in cash or in kind. The cultivating tenant shall bear all the cultivation expenses and the landowner shall be responsible for the payment of all dues payable to Government in respect of the land.

Number of cases pending as on 1.6.2011 were 289. Receipts from 1.6.2011 to 30.6.2016 were 602. Disposal has been 755 leaving a balance of only 136 as on 30.6.2016.

(iii) **The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961** [Tamil Nadu Act 57/61]

The Tamil Nadu Public Trust (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, provides

for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease of agricultural lands held by the Public Trust and for regulating the relation of Public Trust and their cultivating tenants. The Public Trusts are permitted to cultivate a maximum of 20 standard acres under their personal cultivation and the remaining extent has to be let on lease.

Number of cases pending as on 1.6.2011 were 7,630. Receipts from 1.6.2011 to 30.6.2016 were 27,718. Disposal has been 29,110 leaving a balance of only 6,238 cases as on 30.6.2016.

(iv) **The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969**
[Tamil Nadu Act 10/69]

The rights of the cultivating tenants are protected under this Act by registering themselves as cultivating tenants under this Act. Under this Act, the Taluk Tahsildar acts as the Record Officer for registering of the record of tenancy. So far,

2,59,615 persons have been registered as cultivating tenants under this Act.

Number of cases pending as on 1.6.2011 were 198. Receipts were 325 till 30.6.2016. Disposal has been 388, leaving a balance of only 135 cases as on 30.6.2016.

(v) **The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971** (as amended)

This Act provides for the conferment of ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who occupies any Kudiyiruppu on the 1st day of April 1990, either as tenant or as licensee. There is provision for extending the benefits to rural artisans, who were occupying the Kudiyiruppu with no house sites of their own. 642 cases were disposed of during the period from 1.6.2011 to 30.6.2016, leaving a balance of only 17 cases as on 30.6.2016.

4.3.3 The Jurisdiction of Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court)

Table 4.4 Revenue Court Jurisdictional Area

Sl. No.	Revenue Court	Jurisdiction Area
1	Cuddalore	Entire Revenue Districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur
2	Tiruchirapalli	Entire Revenue Districts of Perambalur, Ariyalur, Salem, Karur, Pudukottai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and The Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli East and West, Manapparai, Marungapuri and Tiruverumbur taluks of Tiruchirapalli district
3	Lalgudi	Lalgudi, Musiri, Mannachanallur, Thuraiyur, Thottiyam and Srirangam taluks of Tiruchirapalli Revenue District
4	Madurai	Entire Revenue Districts of Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar
5	Tirunelveli	Entire Revenue Districts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari
6	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur, Kudavasal, Valangaiman, Nannilam and Needamangalam taluks of Thiruvarur Revenue District
7	Mannargudi	Mannargudi and Thiruthuraipoondi taluks of Thiruvarur Revenue District
8	Mayiladuthurai	Mayiladuthurai, Tharangambadi, Sirkazhi and Kuthalam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
9	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam, Kilvelur, Thirukuvalai and Vedaranyam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
10	Thanjavur	Entire Revenue District of Thanjavur.

4.4 Fair Wages

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 and the Minimum Wages Act

This Act provides for payment of fair wages to agricultural labourers of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts for various types of agricultural works. In regard to other districts, the Minimum Wages Act is being followed. These Acts are implemented by the District Collectors.

4.5 BHOODAN BOARD

The Bhoodan Yagna Movement was started by Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave undertook 'Pada Yatra' to several districts of Tamil Nadu between 13.3.1956 and 18.4.1957 and received lands as donation to the Bhoodan Yagna. To regulate such lands received as donation, to transfer the title of the lands to the name of the Bhoodan Board and to distribute the lands to the landless poor, 'Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958' was enacted and rules framed there under. The Bhoodan lands are administered

by the Bhoodan Board and it consists of official and non official member.

An extent of 28,050 acres has been obtained as donation to the Bhoodan Board. Out of this, an extent of 20,494 acres has been distributed to the landless poor. In the remaining lands, an extent of 7,271 acres are covered under litigation, registration, confirmation etc.

As the District administration has been engaged in the Bhoodan work and supervised by the Headquarters from 2012-13, the activities on the pending and continuing works of Bhoodan has improved.

In order to curb the illegal sale of Bhoodan lands, integrating with the Registration data has been done and '0' (zero) Guideline value has been assigned to an extent of 20,596 acres of Bhoodan lands.

Tamil Nadu is a role model to other States as the first State in India to have taken this step to protect Bhoodan lands.

4.6 CHIEF MINISTER'S UZHAVAR PATHUKAPPU THITTAM 2011

As per the Government Order in G.O.(Ms) No.265, Revenue[LR-I(2)]Department, dated 10.9.2011 the 'Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT)' is implemented with effect from 10.9.2011.

4.6.1 Eligibility

Farmer Members

All small/ marginal farmers who are owning less than 2.50 acres of wet lands or 5.00 acres of dry lands and are directly involved in agricultural operations, cultivating tenants, and agricultural labourers, in the age group of 18 to 65 years who are doing works relating to agriculture or allied to agriculture are eligible for registration as members under the scheme.

Agriculture includes allied occupations such as horticulture, sericulture, cattle rearing and dairy farming, fodder cultivation, grazing, nursery raising, poultry, growing trees and inland fishing.

Dependent Members

The non-earning members of his/ her family are also eligible for registration as dependent members.

- (i) Wife or husband (as the case may be)
- (ii) Children
- (iii) Wife and children of the deceased son,
and
- (iv) Parents

4.6.2 Enumeration of members

Under the scheme 72,40,387 family tokens have been issued to the beneficiaries in order to avail the benefit continuously. Complete enumeration was taken up under the Scheme and this is maintained in Enumeration Registers at Revenue Village level and in a computerized data base. The members enumerated are as below:

Table 4.5
Enumeration of members Under CMUPT 2011

1	Farmer members	1,59,58,265
2	Dependent members	1,17,49,934
	Total	2,77,08,199

The inclusion and deletion of members due to marriage, new farmer/ dependent member, death, etc are made as per eligibility.

4.6.3 Financial Assistance

Under the Scheme, the following financial assistance is given to members and dependent members:

For Members

1. Marriage Assistance
2. Old Age Pension
3. Monthly payment to the members during their temporary incapacitation period
4. Accident Relief
5. Natural Death Assistance
6. Funeral Expenses

For Dependents

1. Educational Assistance
2. Marriage Assistance
3. Grant to Orphan children of the member who died due to HIV
4. Funeral Expenses

The dependent members may avail their benefits even after the death of farmer member.

Under the scheme, all the assistances are given to the beneficiaries by the Special Tahsildar (Social Security Scheme) under the supervision of District Collectors.

The salient features of the assistance under the scheme are:

a) For members

- 1) Marriage Assistance

Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- for men and Rs.10,000/- for women is given to the farmer

member on his/her marriage. This is the only scheme where marriage assistance for men is given. This is higher compared to the earlier scheme namely, Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme 2006 where Rs.3,000/- for men and Rs.5,000/- for women was given. From 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.21.11 crore has been given to 25,064 beneficiaries.

2) Old Age Pension

Monthly Old Age Pension of Rs.1,000/- is given to the eligible farmer member through the Revenue Administration Department.

3) Monthly payment to the members during their Temporary Incapacitation period

During the period of certain diseases/terminal illness, the member cannot go for agricultural work and during this temporary incapacitation period, the family of the member would suffer without any income. Hence, with a view to give security to such family, monthly

assistance of Rs.1,000/- is given during the period of temporary incapacitation to the farmer members who are affected by TB, Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Dialysis, Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, Neurological problems, Spinal Cord Injury, Cardiac problems, Loss of vision, Liver diseases, Kidney diseases, Acute Psychosis, Sickle Cell Anaemia, Thalassemia, Haemophilia, etc. This new scheme was introduced in the year 2012-13 and is being widened in scope and coverage annually. From 2012-13 to 30.6.2016 a sum of Rs.65.19 crore has been spent covering 1,20,248 beneficiaries.

4) Accident relief

If a member dies due to accident, a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- is given to the family of the deceased member with a view to provide financial redress to the family. This amount has been a great support to the family of the deceased member. Further for accidental injury, the following assistance is given:

Table 4.6
Assistance for Accident Injuries

Sl.No	Type of Injury	Amount
i)	Loss of two hands or two legs	Rs.1,00,000/-
ii)	Loss of one hand and one leg	
iii)	Total irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes	
iv)	Loss of one hand or loss of one leg	Rs. 50,000/-
v)	Paralysis	Rs. 50,000/-
vi)	Loss of limbs from greivous injuries other than those specified above	Rs. 20,000/-

From 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.167.95 crore has been given to 17,149 beneficiaries including funeral expenses of Rs.2,500/- for accidental death.

5) Natural death assistance

On natural death of a farmer member, a sum of Rs.10,000/- is given to the family of the

deceased farmer member towards relief to the family. From 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.318.02 crore has been given as natural death assistance covering 2,56,985 beneficiaries inclusive of funeral expenses.

6) Funeral expenses

On death of a farmer member, a sum of Rs.2,500/- is given to the family of the deceased member towards funeral expenses.

b) For dependents

The details of assistance for dependents is as follows:

i) Educational assistance

In order to pursue higher studies taken up by the children of the farmer members, educational assistance is given under the scheme as below:

Table 4.7
Educational Assistance

Sl. No.	Details of education	Day Scholar		Hosteller	
		Boys (Rs.)	Girls (Rs.)	Boys (Rs.)	Girls (Rs.)
1	ITI and Polytechnic (Per annum)	1250	1750	1450	1950
2	Diploma in Fine Arts, Teacher Education and Nursing (Per annum)	1250	1750	1450	1950
3	Bachelor Degree and Bachelor Degree in Fine Arts, Teacher Education and Nursing (Per annum)	1750	2250	2000	2500
4	Post graduate and Post graduate Degree in Fine Arts and Nursing (Per annum)	2250	2750	3250	3750
5	Professional courses (Law, Engineering, Medical, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, etc.) (Per annum)	2250	2750	4250	4750
6.	Post graduate professional courses (Per annum)	4250	4750	6250	6750

This assistance is given annually till completion of the course. It is discontinued, if the study is discontinued. In respect of educational assistance, the beneficiaries who had already availed assistance under any other scheme can also avail the assistance under this scheme. From 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.286.73 crore has been given to 12,09,530 students towards educational assistance.

ii) Marriage assistance

Similar to the marriage assistance given for the member herself/ himself, the farmer member is given a marriage assistance for the children, who are dependent members, an amount of Rs.8,000/- for male and Rs.10,000/- for female. From 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.221.26 crore has been given to 2,52,638 beneficiaries.

iii) Grant to orphan children of the member who died due to HIV

On the death of a farmer member due to HIV, in some cases, their children themselves are

affected by HIV or having become orphans, such children have no financial support for pursuit of their studies or for managing their basic requirements. Therefore, a monthly grant of Rs.1,000/- is given to them from 2013-2014. The District Committee constituted as per the operational guidelines for Tamil Nadu Trust for children affected by HIV/ AIDS prepared by Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society is identifying the beneficiaries. This assistance is given to the orphan children between the age group of 0-18 years, who has lost parents (one/ both) due to HIV/ AIDS. From 2013-14 to 30.6.2016, a sum of Rs.2.08 crore has been given to 3,555 beneficiaries.

iv) Funeral expenses

Similar to that for the farmer member, on the death of the dependent member, a sum of Rs.2,500/- is given towards funeral expenses under the scheme.

4.6.4 Performance

During the year 2016–17 (upto 30.6.2016) a sum of Rs.101.61 crore has been disbursed to 1,53,143 beneficiaries (excluding Old Age Pension) as detailed below:

Table 4.8

Details of Assistance given under Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam in 2016-17 (upto 30.6.2016)

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees in crore	No.of beneficiaries
1	Educational Assistance	19.60	79,099
2	Marriage of members	2.78	3,240
3	Marriage of children of members	19.95	23,073
4	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	31.64	25,971
5	Accident Relief	19.66	1,948
6	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period.	7.71	19,197
7	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.27	615
	Total	101.61	1,53,143

The financial and physical performance under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011 from 10.9.2011 to 30.6.2016 is as below:

Table 4.9

Physical and Financial Performance of CMUPT

Details	2011-12 (from 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2012)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 30.6.16)	Total
Expenditure (Rs.in crore)	117.69	216.42	224.59	214.91	207.12	101.61	1082.34
No. of Beneficiaries	164422	399573	404462	379999	383570	153143	1885169

5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax Department is a part of Revenue Department. This is also one of the departments which earn income to the Government. This department deals with the lands acquired as on 15.6.1999 under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978. This department is assessing the urban lands in the notified areas of the 24 Districts, wherein the Act is in force as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991 based on the market value as on 1.7.1981.

5.1 Staff Pattern

The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban land Tax heads the Commissionerate. He is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner (Head quarters). There are 7 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax at Mylapore, Tondiarpet,

Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. These Assistant Commissioners deal with the work relating to the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act 1978 in the Corporations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli and the work relating to Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991 in 24 Districts.

5.2 TAMIL NADU URBAN LAND (CEILING & REGULATION) ACT, 1978

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) was enacted with a view to re-distributing the non agricultural lands concentrated in the hands of a few people and bringing out the equitable distribution of the urban land in the urban agglomerations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.

The Ceiling limit for the individual, family and the industrial undertaking till 15.6.1999 in

each urban agglomeration under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is given below:

Table 5.1
Ceiling Limit of TNUL(C & R) Act, 1978

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Individual	Family	Industrial undertaking
		Sq.mt.	Sq.mt.	Sq.mt
1	Chennai	500	2,000	2,000
2	Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli & Salem	1,500	3,000	3,000
3	Tirunelveli	2,000	4,000	4,000

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was repealed by enacting the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 (Tamil Nadu Act 20/99) with effect from 16.6.1999. The Repeal Act does not apply to the lands which were already acquired and in possession of the Government on the date of repeal.

The present status of the land acquired under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is as follows:

Table 5.2
Details of Land Acquired under
TNUL (C & R) Act, 1978

Sl.No.	Details	in Sq.mts.
1	Total Extent acquired	1,89,79,446
2	Extent of lands allotted to Government Departments and Government undertakings	43,70,050
3	Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions	33,27,312
4	Extent of lands covered under Innocent purchase	23,95,785
5	Extent of lands encroached (Land owners & others)	79,53,950
6	Extent of land free from encroachment	9,32,349

5.3 Innocent Buyers' Scheme

The purchase of excess vacant land up to 1½ grounds purchased for residential purposes, without knowing the acquisition and vested with Government, is regularized after remittance of the nominal value fixed by the Government as per G.O.(Ms.)No.649, Revenue, dated 29.7.1998. Subsequently, the Government extended this provision for the land measuring an extent of more than 1½ grounds purchased for residential and other purposes by collecting twice/ thrice the value as per G.O.(Ms.)No.565, Revenue Department, dated 26.9.2008. As per the above Government Orders, the lands purchased under Innocent Buyers Scheme are regularised.

5.4 Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 Amended Act, 1991

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 was introduced in Chennai city on 1.7.1963 with the objectives of levying tax on the non agricultural urban lands and preventing the

concentration of urban lands with a few people. This Act was later extended to Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore Towns, Chennai City belt areas, Tirunelveli Corporation and 23 Municipalities viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai, Pudukottai, Karaikudi, Karur, Namakkal, Mettur, Erode, Dindigul, Palani, Kodaikanal, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Tiruppur, Thoothukudi, Rajapalayam, Uthagamandalam and Nagercoil.

Urban Land Tax is levied on the basis of market value as on 1.7.1981 for all the notified urban lands with effect from 1.7.1991.

The tax structure is as follows:

Table 5.3

Details of Urban Land Tax levied

Sl. No.	Chennai and other Urban Agglomeration		All urban lands in the Chennai City Belt Area	
	1	Up to 2 Grounds	Nil	Up to 3 Grounds
2	Exceeding 2 Grounds upto 5 grounds	0.7% of the market value	Exceeding 3 Grounds upto 7 grounds	0.7% of the market value
3	Exceeding 5 Grounds upto 10 grounds	1% of the market value	Exceeding 7 Grounds upto 10 grounds	1% of the market value
4	Exceeding 10 Grounds upto 20 grounds	1.5% of the market value	Exceeding 10 Grounds upto 20 grounds	1.5% of the market value
5	Exceeding 20 Grounds	2% of the market value	Exceeding 20 Grounds	2% of the market value

As per the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, Amended Act, 1991, there are around two lakhs assesses in the notified areas covering 24 districts. A sum of Rs.19.40 crore has been fixed as Urban Land Tax current demand for Fasli 1425.

The following lands are exempted from levy of Urban Land Tax under Section 29 of the Act.

- (i) Lands owned by the Central and State Government and Local bodies.
- (ii) Lands set apart for public worship.
- (iii) Lands used for Hospitals approved by the State Government.
- (iv) Lands used as burial Grounds.
- (v) Lands used as roads.
- (vi) Lands used by Schools, Colleges or Universities recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) Lands used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Museums.
- (viii) Lands used for sheltering orphans and destitutes.

The Government, under Section 27(1) of the Act, may grant exemption from the payment of Urban Land Tax in respect of the lands owned by charitable, religious, philanthropic and other institutions, in cases where the payment of Urban Land Tax causes undue hardship to these institutions.

The Government have granted tax concessions to the following institutions.

- (i) Industries having Small Scale Industries Certificate are granted 25% tax concessions while other industries are granted 10% concession;
- (ii) All Music and Drama Sabhas are granted 50% tax concession;
- (iii) Cinema Theatres are granted 10% concession;
- (iv) Lands notified as slums are granted 100% concession and

A rebate of 50% of the tax is being given where there is a building on the lands and wholly used by the owner for residential purposes only.

5.5 Appeal/ Revisionary Powers for Urban Land Tax Act

Against the assessment orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax, the aggrieved parties may file an appeal petition before the District Revenue Officer concerned, under Section 20(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, Amended Act, 1991. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms is vested with the Revisionary powers under section 30(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991. A notice of hearing is issued to the petitioner, heard in person and orders are passed by the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms.

6. Survey and Settlement

This department which has a pride of rich tradition for more than 150 years, has now been modernised, with the able guidance of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and thereby started using modern equipments like Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS) in the place of Chains, Cross-Staffs and Theodolites for survey work; computerised land records in the place of manuscript land records and web-enabled online patta transfer services in the place of age old manual services in Taluk Offices.

'Best Practices Award' for the year 2016 along with a cash reward of Rs.2.00 Lakh was awarded to this department by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the 70th Independence day celebrations held on 15.8.2016. This award has been presented to this department for having computerized all land

records and for implementing Online Patta Transfer System to make available updated land records online for the public and for facilitating viewing and downloading of 'A' Register and Chitta anytime from anywhere. This award has acknowledged the services rendered by this department.

6.1 Historical Facts about Land Survey

The first systematic survey of land and settlement operations were conducted during the reign of Raja Raja Chola I during 985 to 1011 AD. During the British Period, the 'Great Trigonometrical Survey' in India was begun in AD 1802, when William Lambton laid the baseline of 12 kms from St.Thomas Mount to a hillock called Perambauk which is now called Perumbakkam near Sholinganallur. Tamil Nadu, which was a part of the erstwhile Madras Province during the British rule, was the origin of the Great Arc – the survey system of British India that measured India from Kanniyakumari to Kashmir. The world-famous

'Great Arc' Survey which was commenced on 10th April 1802 with the measurements from St.Thomas Mount to Perambauk Hill, closed on the same line after 62 years.

6.1.1 Different types of Survey conducted

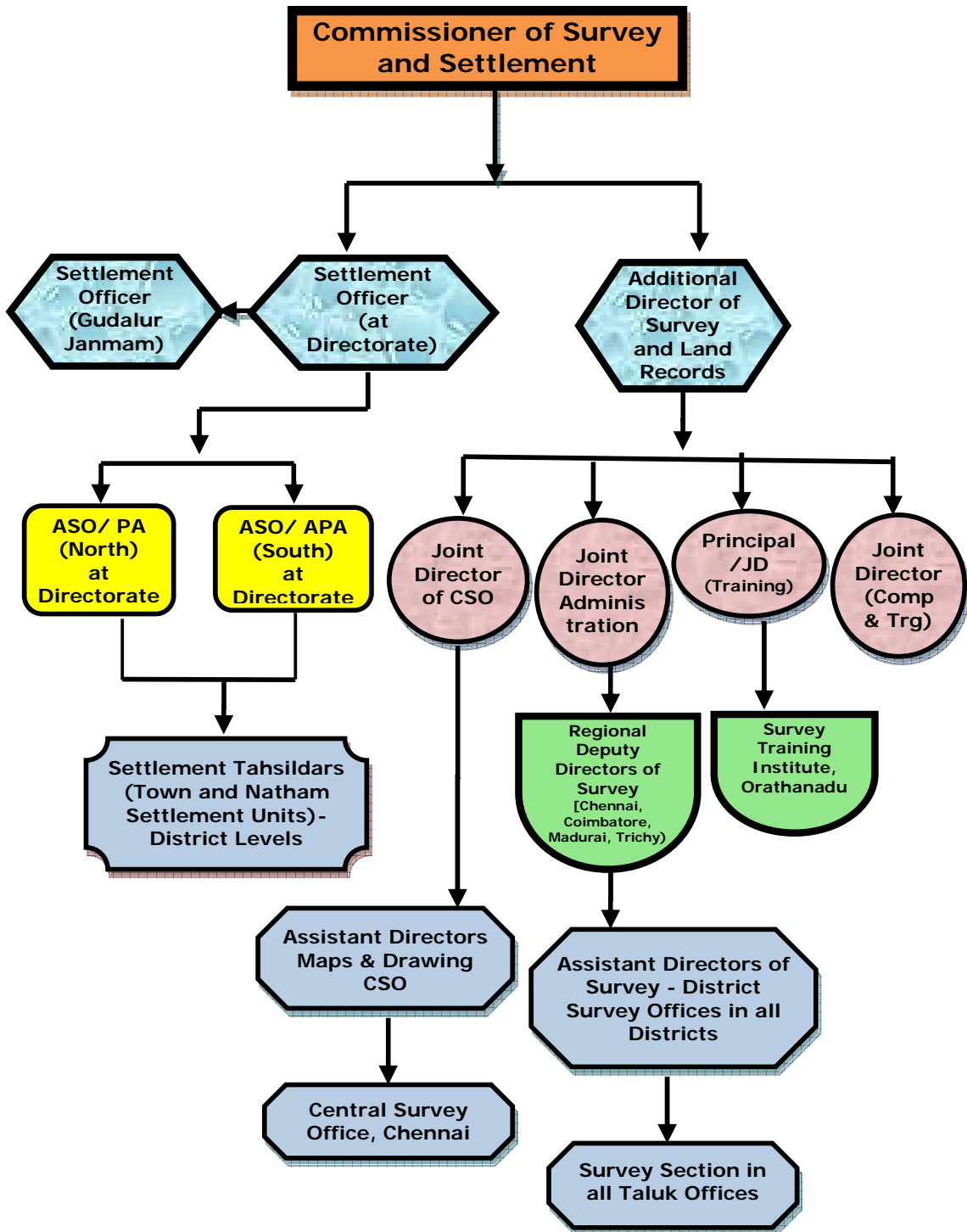
The details of different types of land surveys conducted by this department during various periods are given below:

1. Initial Survey : 1826
2. Ryotwari – initial Survey : 1858
3. Block maps in Town Survey : 1891–1894
4. Hill Survey : 1883
5. Resurvey : 1905-1926
6. Updating of Registry Scheme (UDR) : 1979-1987
7. Natham Survey : 1989-1992
8. Supplemental Town Survey : 1989-1997

6.2 Organisational set up

The Directorate of Survey and Settlement, located at Survey House, Chepauk, Chennai, has two Wings viz., Survey and Settlement. All Survey and Settlement schemes and other related works are monitored from here. The Central Survey Office that controls and guides the mapping activities is also located at this Directorate. District Survey Offices, each headed by an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, located in every district Headquarter, are responsible for ground-level implementation of Survey Schemes. Survey section available in every Taluk office is responsible for maintenance of land records with reference to subsequent changes in land ownerships and attributes like classification.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



6.3 State Schemes

6.3.1 Town Survey

When the villages develop, they are upgraded as Town Panchayats and when they develop further, they are upgraded as Municipalities and Corporations. In villages and Town Panchayats, Cadastral survey is carried out using traditional Survey methods like Diagonal and Offset method and Land Records are maintained in the form of FMB, 'A' Register & Chitta, and Adangal.

Whereas in Municipal and Corporation areas, survey is carried out based on Wards, Blocks and Town Survey Numbers, and Land Records are maintained in the form of Ward maps/ Block maps, Town Survey Land Register (TSLR) and Chitta. Hence, whenever Town Panchayats are upgraded by the Government as Municipalities and Corporations, fresh survey has to be conducted by adopting Town Survey Method.

CORPORATIONS

1	Total No. of Corporations	12
2	Town Survey Completed as per the existing boundary limits of Corporations (by traditional methods)	12
3	Town Survey in progress in the extended areas of Corporations (using modern equipments)	8
4	To be taken up for Town Survey (using modern equipments)	4

MUNICIPALITIES

1	Total No. of Municipalities	152
2	Town Survey Completed (by traditional methods)	84
3	Town Survey in progress (using modern equipments)	12
4	To be taken up for Town Survey (using modern equipments)	56

6.3.2 Natham and Hill Survey

Natham in villages are the land parcels reserved for habitation which are classified as Natham Poramboke in Revenue Records. For the people residing in Natham Poramboke there were no subdivisions in Revenue Records based on their enjoyment. The Natham Survey and Settlement work, which was conducted to issue Patta to the people residing in Natham lands, has been completed in all the Taluks of the State except the Settlement work presently in progress in Ambattur Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Pandalur and Kundah Taluks of the Nilgiris District.

The Survey technique used for 'Hill Survey' are different from the Survey techniques used for plains. Hill Survey has been completed in all the 67 hill villages spread over in 6 districts and Revenue Follow-up work has been completed in 60 villages. Work is in progress in 7 hill villages.

6.3.3 Modern Resurvey

Introduction of Modern equipments in Resurvey will ensure millimetre accuracy and also creation of digital database of Lands and their attributes. This will help the public to know about their land details and also this will be helpful in proper planning of land usage. Also, fraudulent land transactions can be curbed through usage of digital database and Government lands can be protected through Web-based monitoring.

Survey using modern equipments is in progress in the following Corporations and their extended areas

Sl. No.	District	Place of work
1.	Chennai	Chennai
2.	Thiruppur	Thiruppur
3.	Vellore	Sathuvachari
4.	Madurai	Thiruparankundram
5.	Coimbatore	Koundampalayam
6.	Erode	Periya Semur
7.	Thiruchirapalli	Thuvakudi
8.	Thiruvallur	Valasaravakkam

Survey using modern equipments is in progress in the following Municipalities

Sl.No.	District	Place of work
1.	Kancheepuram	Pammal
2.		Anakaputhur
3.	Salem	Narasingapuram
4.	Theni	Koodalur
5.	Thirunelveli	Ambasamudram
6.	Thoothukudi	Kayalpattinam
7.	Virudunagar	Thiruthangal
8.	Ramanathapuram	Keezhakarai
9.	Perambalur	Perambalur Town
10.	Dindigul	Ottanchathiram
11.	Villupuram	Kallakurichi
12.	Nagapattinam	Vedaranyam

Based on the Announcement made in the Legislative Assembly, Resurvey work using GPS & ETS has been commenced in the following three pilot Taluks.

1.	Agastheeswaram Taluk	-	Kanniyakumari District
2.	Uthankarai Taluk	-	Krishnagiri District
3.	Udhagamandalam Taluk	-	The Nilgiris District

On successful completion of this pilot study, modern resurvey will be extended to the other districts of the State.

6.4 Computerisation of Land Records

6.4.1 Types of land records available in Rural and Urban areas

In Rural areas...

- (i) **'A' Register** – contains Survey Number-wise details of land records for every village. It has details like District, Taluk, Village, Survey No., Sub-division No., Land Type, Irrigation Source, Soil Type, Extent, Assessment, Owner's Name, etc.

- (ii) **Chitta** – contains Pattadhar-wise details of land records for every village. It has extents of lands specific to Pattadhar and Land Revenue Assessment details for Dry and Wet lands.

- (iii) **FMB** – contains sketches of individual land parcels/ sub-divisions (Field Measurement Sketches).
- (iv) **Adangal** - contains cultivation details.
- (v) **Village Maps** – are maps containing all survey nos. of villages. They are modified only when the village boundaries are altered.
- (vi) **Traverse** records and related other survey records.

In Urban areas...

- (i) **TSLR** –Town Survey Land Register – contains Town Survey Number–wise particulars correlated with old Survey Nos, Classification, Extent, Door no. and street names, names of the owners and utility of lands, etc.

- (ii) **Block Map** – contains Combined Sketches of Town Survey numbers with street names.

6.4.2 Strategies adopted for computerisation

Given the different varieties of land records, different types of software were required for computerising them. The format (columns) of rural land records and the urban land records were different; hence, common software could not be used for computerising them. Therefore, this department has developed the following softwares through National Informatics Centre.

- (i) Tamil NILAM (Tamil Nadu Info-system on Land Administration and Management), for computerising rural land records.
- (ii) COLLABLAND, for digitising FMB.
- (iii) Web-based Tamil NILAM (Rural), for online management of RURAL land records.
- (iv) Web-based Tamil NILAM (Urban), for online management of URBAN land records.

6.4.3 Computerization of Urban Land Records

Since the format of Urban Land Records was different from that of Rural Land Records, data entry of Urban Land Records was not pursued when the data entry of Rural Land Records was taken up initially. Data Entry of Urban Land Records was carried out subsequently. Presently, the data entry and verification of all urban land records numbering around 38.13 lakh has been completed.

Web-based Software for Urban Land Records has been developed through NIC and it has been installed in the Server at the State Data Centre, Chennai. Trial-run of the software has already been commenced in 6 Taluks of Chennai district and the remaining 4 Taluks will be brought online very shortly. The web-based Online Patta Transfer System will be implemented in the other urban areas viz. all Municipalities and Corporations before 31.12.2016.

6.4.4 Computerization of Natham Land Records

Data Entry of Natham Land Records was carried out in all District Survey Offices. All the 1.37 crore Natham Land Records have been computerized. Verification of computerised data is in progress. Action is being pursued for integrating computerised Natham Land Records with the Web-based Tamil Nilam software, for issuing Natham Pattas online.

6.4.5 Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches

Digitisation of Field Measurement Sketches is being pursued using COLLABLAND Software developed by the National Informatics Centre. So far 39.40 lakh sketches have been digitized out of the available 54.31 lakh sketches. The Balance records will be digitized by 31.12.2016. Also, action is being pursued for providing computer-generated sketches along with online Patta.

6.4.6 Digitisation of Village Maps

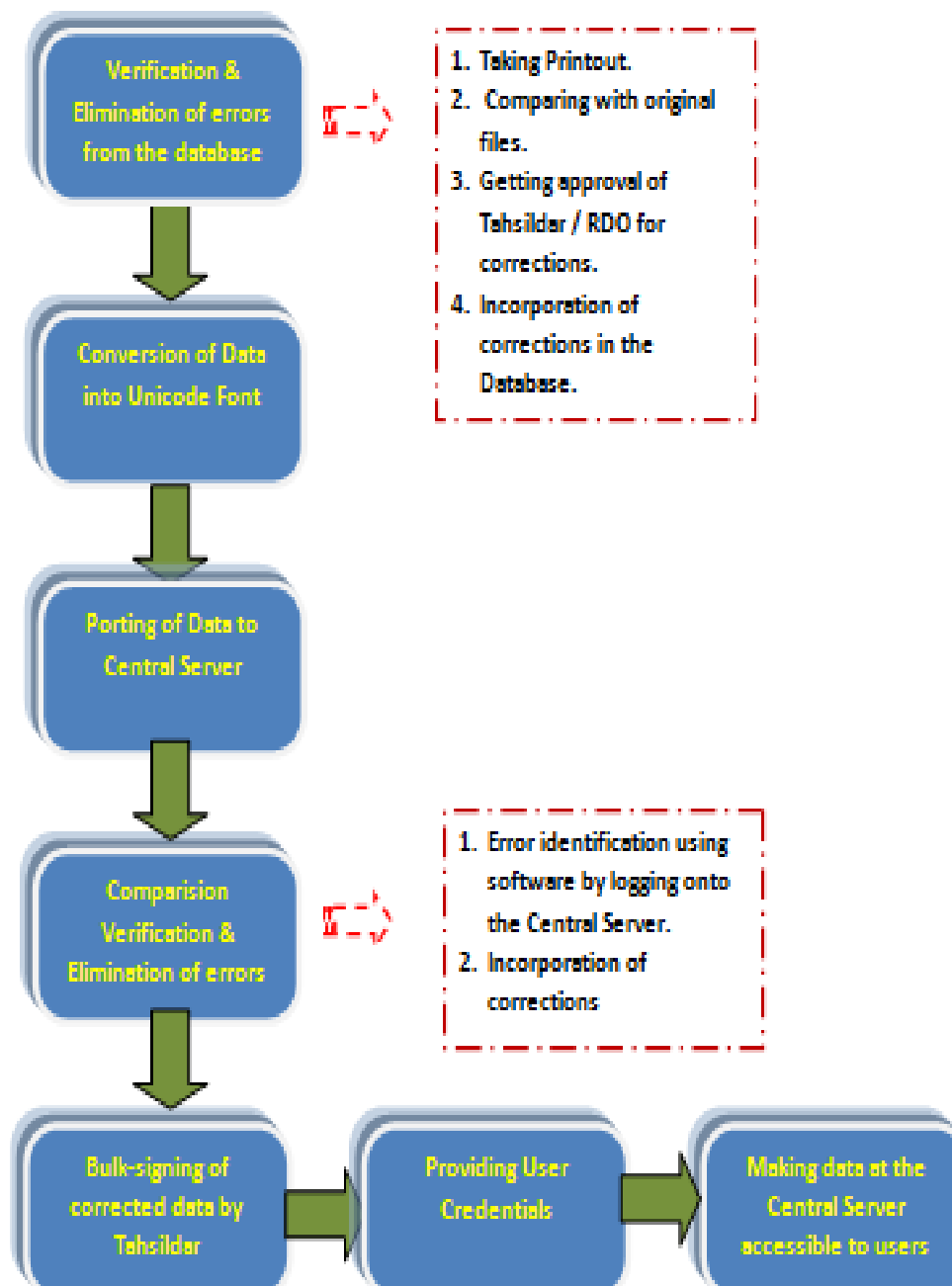
All Village Maps have been scanned and preserved in digital format. In order to embed Geographical Information (GIS) on the maps, Vectorization of village maps has been commenced at the Central Survey Office, Chennai. Around 3000 Village maps have been vectorized so far. The balance work will be completed in one year time.

6.4.7 Web-based Online Patta Transfer System

Software Requirements Specification (SRS) document for developing Web-based software for online management of land records was approved by the State Level Monitoring Committee of NLRMP (National Land Records Modernization Programme) and subsequently, with consistent monitoring and feedbacks by the team of officials of this Department, Web-based Software was developed through NIC. Servers were commissioned at the State Data Centre in Perungudi near Chennai for hosting the Land Records.

Steps required for publishing land records through Web-based Tamil Nilam Software

The following steps are required to be performed by every Taluk office for bringing the land records data online.



After Perambalur, which was piloted from 9.11.2014, Srirangam Taluk was brought online on 1.7.2015. Subsequently, in the year 2015 itself 126 more Taluks were brought online. As of now, 267 Taluks out of 285 Taluks have been brought online. The rest of the taluks will also be brought online very shortly.

(a) Benefits to Public

- **People can apply online for Patta transfer through a Common Service Centre (CSC) situated nearer to them.**
- **Computer-generated acknowledgement is provided immediately to the applicants and also, applications are processed by following procedures.**
- **They can ascertain the action taken on their applications and the current status through internet.**

- **SMS will be sent to the applicants on approval of Patta/ rejection of applications by Tahsildar/ Deputy Tahsildar.**
- **Digitally signed Patta can be downloaded from the internet.**
- **Since the need for going to Taluk offices will be avoided.**
- **It will also ensure prompt delivery of land related services to the public through electronic mode.**
- **From the date of inception till 16.8.2016, 8,67,488 Online Patta Transfer applications have been received, out of which, 6,34,675 have been disposed.**



Public Receiving Patta at Common Service Centre

(b) Benefits to Officials: -

- Since the workflow has been computerized, work load of the officials is highly reduced and they can easily perform their routine duties.
- Officials can work in an impressive IT environment.
- Higher officials can closely monitor the status of work through online.

- They can analyze the pending applications any time and issue instructions wherever necessary.

6.4.8 Integration of Land Records with database of Registration

- Already, transaction of land properties are permitted by the Registration authorities only after confirming the land ownership by referring to the computerised land records that have been made available on the web.
- Action is being pursued to facilitate online viewing of updated land records by the officials of Registration department and also to facilitate automatic transfer of Registration particulars for usage of Revenue department's officials.
- This software module will be tested shortly and it will be implemented in all Taluks before 31.12.2016.

6.5 National Land Records Modernization Programme

'National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)' is implemented by merging 'Computerization of Land Records (CLR) Programme' and 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) Programme'. At present, NLRMP has been renamed as 'Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)'.

The State Government, by contributing its financial share under the integrated programme 'DILRMP', aims to provide service to the public with the objectives of modernizing management of land records, minimizing scope of disputes on land properties, enhancing transparency in the maintenance land records and facilitating guaranteed conclusive titles.

The following Schemes are pursued by the Government through this department under DILRMP.

6.5.1 Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs)

Land Records Management Centres/ Modern Record Rooms are being created in every Taluk with necessary infrastructure for using them as Common Service Centres. All the services of Revenue Department will be provided to the public through a single window in LRMCs.

Details of funds released by the Government for the creation of LRMCs

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Total Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. Taluks for which funds have been sanctioned
1	2011-12	525.00	21
2	2013-14	855.00	57
3	2014-15	1140.00	76
Total		2520.00	154

Current status

- (i) LRMCs have been created in 65 Taluks in various districts and started functioning.
- (ii) Necessary infrastructure will be created in all LRMCs for preserving old precious Records.
- (iii) Also, old records will be scanned and preserved in digital format and they will be indexed for easy retrieval.

6.5.2 Supply of computers to newly created Taluks/ Revenue Divisions

To enable public to easily obtain land records, Taluk Data Centres at all the Taluk Headquarters in the State and Divisional Data Centres at all the Revenue Divisional Headquarters have already been created and computers and accessories have been provided. Computers and accessories have been supplied to 34 Taluks out of 65 newly created Taluk Offices and 8 Revenue Divisions out of 9 Revenue Divisional Offices (RDO) and the remaining 31 Taluk offices and 1 RDO office will be provided with computers and accessories very shortly.

6.5.3 NLRMP Cell

Under NLRMP, the funds have been sanctioned for creation of 'NLRMP Training Cell' at the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu. Accordingly, a Training Cell has been created to impart training in Modern Survey and digital mapping. For this purpose, Electronic Total Stations, LaserJet printer, Global Positioning System, AutoCad Software, Furniture, Stationery, Library Books, Training Materials and 10 KVA Generator have been provided to the Training Cell.

Apart from the Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu, steps have been taken to create a new Survey Training Centre in Chennai to impart advanced Training in Modern Surveying and Mapping with modern facilities at an estimated cost of Rs.2.45 crore.

6.6 Achievements of the Survey Department

- a. Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors

Based on the Announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly under rule 110, in the year 2013-14, Office cum Residential Quarters for Firka Surveyors have been constructed in 100 Firkas. This scheme will enable the public to easily approach the Firka Surveyors in the Firkas in which they are residing. Hence, this will be of immense benefit to the general public as well as to the Firka Surveyors as they can conveniently perform their work related to field inspections within their Firka.

- b. With a view of bringing the Digitized Field Measurement Sketches into usage and to facilitate online management of

land records, Laptops have been provided to 1140 Firka Surveyors.

- c. To facilitate easy communication related to Patta transfer work, 1600 SIM Cards have been provided to Firka Surveyors, Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Survey, for insertion in their Mobile Phones, under BSNL's Closed User Group (CUG) facility.
- d. A Video Conferencing system has been commissioned at the Directorate of Survey and Settlement for reviewing the progress of online Patta transfer. Through this system, video conferencing is convened twice a month with all the Assistant Directors and district level survey staff to ascertain their requirements and also to review their work.

- e. In this department, so far 1,232 posts of Field Surveyor and 455 posts of Draftsmen have been filled up through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC). Presently, recruitment is in progress for 224 posts of Field Surveyor and 184 posts of Draftsmen. In order to train the new recruits on field and on computers, orders have been issued to reappoint 100 retired Sub Inspectors of Survey. Accordingly, retired officials have been reappointed and the new recruits have been trained.

6.7 Preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil

Based on the Announcement made in the Legislative Assembly in the Financial Year 2014-15, preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil Language has been commenced at the Central Survey Office, Chennai. For this purpose, working space and 25 new computers

have been provided in order to complete the work in time. So far, all the district and Taluk maps have been Vectorised. Preparation of maps in Tamil language for all villages is in progress. This work, which is being pursued in full swing, will be completed within a year.



Preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District maps in Tamil at the Computerized Cartographic Centre, Central Survey Office

The Village/ Taluk/ District maps will be made available for public on completion of digitization and validation. These maps will also be made available online for downloading through internet. Publishing of Maps in Tamil Language will be of great use to the village people.

The Village / Taluk / District maps that are useful to the public as well as to other departments of the Government can download the maps and use for their requirements. This effort is first of its kind in the history of Survey department.

6.8 SETTLEMENT

Historically, Government is entitled to a share of the produce of the land owners. The commuted money value of such share is called the Assessment and the procedure pursued in determination of such assessment is known as Settlement of Land Revenue. Under ryotwari settlement, the assessment of land tax is determined with reference to composition of soil, sub-divided into sorts and grades based on the properties of the soil and other factors affecting the fertility of the soil.

During the British period, cultivators in Zamindari estates were very much affected as the land tax collected from them by the Zamindars and Inamdars was at high rate and also it was not determined based on the fertility of the soil. In order to reduce the burden of land tax on the cultivators and to collect taxes directly by the Government from cultivators, ryotwari settlement was introduced in such estates. To achieve this,

several Intermediary Abolition Acts have been enacted.

- I. The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/1948)
- II. The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963).
- III. The Tamil Nadu Leaseholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 27/1963).
- IV. The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963).
- V. The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969).
- VI. The Tamil Nadu Levy of Assessment in Freehold Lands Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 31/1973).
- VII. The Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1964)

The work has been completed in all the areas except in 7 Estates under Tamil Nadu Act

26/1963, 8 villages under the Tamil Nadu Act 30/63. Further, the work is in progress in Janmam lands in The Nilgiris District under the Tamil Nadu Act 24/69.

The details of the Acts under which the settlement work pending are as follows:

I. THE TAMIL NADU INAM ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1963 (TAMIL NADU ACT 26/1963)

The Act provides for the acquisition of rights of land holders in Inam Estates in the State of Tamil Nadu and the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in such estates.

The Settlement work has been completed in all the estates taken over under this Act except the following 10 estates. The Settlement work could not be completed in time due to various court cases. As the Court cases have been concluded now, action has been taken in such cases.

The present stage of each Estate/ Village is detailed below:

Sl. No	Name of the village	Taluk & District	Present stage
1	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai	Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District	Settlement work is in progress.
2	Suryanarayana puram	Pattukottai Taluk, Thanjavur District	Settlement work is to be taken up shortly.
3	Ramachandran Koil Pattu	Tharangambadi Taluk, Nagapattinam District	The settlement work is pending awaiting the judgement in court case.
4	Kazhnivaipatti	Thirumayam Taluk, Pudhukkottai District	Settlement work is to be taken up shortly.
5	Chennasandiram	Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Preparation of Survey records is in progress.
6	Thimmasandiram		
7	Uliyalam		
8	Birasandiram	Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Deletion of Notification under Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963 is under process.
9	Ellayasandiram		
10	Marasandiram		

II. THE TAMIL NADU MINOR INAM (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1963 (TAMIL NADU ACT 30/1963)

The Act provides for the acquisition the rights of the Inamdars in minor inams in the State of Tamil Nadu and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in such Inams.

The Settlement work is pending in the following 5 Inam villages only. The settlement work is performed after the completion of various court cases. The present stage of the work is as follows:

SI. No	Name of the village	Taluk and District	Present stage
1	Karanapatti	Iluppur Taluk, Pudhukkottai District	Settlement work is in progress.
2	Kothandarama puram	Iluppur Taluk, Pudhukkottai District	
3	Nilayapatti	Iluppur Taluk, Pudhukkottai District	Survey work is in progress.
4	Agasthiyampalli	Vedharanyam Taluk, Nagapattinam District	
5	Tharikkomban	Ilaiyangudi Taluk Sivagangai District.	Necessary action has been taken to publish the notification in District Gazette.

III. THE TAMIL NADU GUDALUR JANMAM ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1969 (TAMIL NADU ACT 24/1969)

The Act provides for the acquisition of rights of the Janmies in Janmam estates of the Gudalur Taluk and Pandalur Taluk in Nilgiris District and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement.

The Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions had been filed by some of the leaseholders and janmies before the Supreme Court against the inclusion of the Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution and the three Judges bench of the Supreme court finally disposed them by upholding such inclusion in the 9th schedule of the Constitution of India. The details of the settled area so far are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Area (in acres)
1	Total Janmam area	80,087.74
2	Initially settled	28,087.03
3	Declared as Forest under section 53	17,014.43
4	Handed over to Forest department	11,204.47
5	Covered by court cases that had been declared as Forest	5,809.96
6	Balance area for settlement	34,986.28

Out of 17014.43 acres declared as Forests under this Act, 5,809.96 acres are covered by court cases and 11,204.47 acres have been handed over to the Forest department vide G.O.(Ms.)No.363, Revenue[SS-I(1)]Department, dated 28.11.2011.

With regard to the balance area of 34,986.28 acres for settlement, the High Court had directed the Settlement Officer/ District Revenue Officer to receive the petitions from the petitioners and consider them under section 8 or 9 of the Act. Accordingly, the Settlement Officer (Gudalur Janmam Lands) has received 566 petitions and its present status is given below:

No. of petitions received	566
No. of petitions disposed of (a) Claims accepted -- 0 (b) Claims rejected -- 420	420
Petitions pending with Settlement Officer	146
No. of appeals filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal (JAT), Udhagamandalam against Settlement Officer's order	317
No. of cases disposed by JAT	08
Pending in JAT	309
No. of appeals against orders of JAT	06

6.8.1 SCHEMES

6.8.1.1 Natham Settlement

The Government, in the notification published in G.O.(Ms.)No.1971, Revenue Department, dated 14.10.1988, have ordered for the performance of Settlement work in village Natham sites/ house sites and also in the agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes, in the entire State except for Chennai old city. Accordingly, till 1999, this work had been completed in all the districts except 12-taluks, in the Kanniyakumari district (4-taluks), the Nilgiris district (6-taluks), Kancheepuram district (1-taluk), Tiruvallur district (1-taluk) and also in 31-added villages of the Chennai district.

In 2007, this work has been commenced in these areas. The work had been completed in Kanniyakumari district (4-taluks), Kancheepuram district (1-taluk) and 31-added villages of the Chennai district. It is in progress in the Nilgiris and Thiruvallur district.

6.8.1.2 Revenue Follow Up Work In Hill Villages

The Government, in the notification published in G.O.(Ms.)No.113, Revenue Department, dated 2.2.1995, have ordered for the commencement of Revenue Follow-up Work in 67 Hill Villages in the State. The work has been completed in 60 hill villages and pattas were issued.

In Patchamalai hill village in Gangavalli Taluk of Salem District, the pattas pertaining to agricultural lands have been issued and the work is in process with respect to Natham areas.

The work is in progress in Anamalai hill village of Valparai taluk in Coimbatore District, 4 Hill villages of Kollimalai taluk in Namakkal District and Elagiri hill village of Tirupattur taluk in Vellore district.

6.8.1.3 Revenue Follow-Up Work In Corporations And Municipal Towns

The Government, in the notification published in G.O.(1D)No.103, Revenue [S.S.II-1] Department, dated 1.3.2007 have ordered for the commencement of Revenue Follow-up Work in all the Municipalities and the Corporations of the State (except Chennai old city) in order to update the registries in Revenue Records, to issue pattas to land holders, to prepare and hand over the records for the use in Revenue Administration.

Out of 123 Municipalities, the work is in progress in 65 Municipalities and work has been completed in 7-Municipalities. Out of 12 Corporations, work is in progress in 5 Corporations with 9 units. The above said work is performed by 74 Settlement Tahsildar units. On completion of the work in the existing units, the work will be commenced in the remaining areas.

6.9 Survey of Wakf Properties

In general, Wakf refers to a place of worship, religious or charitable institutions professing Islam. The properties, whether movable or immovable, belong to each wakf are known as wakf properties.

The Wakf Act 1995 (Central Act 43/1995) enacted by the Central Government in order to provide for the better administration of wakfs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

As per section 4 of Act, the State Government have to appoint a Survey Commissioner of Wakf for the State, as many Additional and Assistant Survey Commissioners of Wakfs in order to collect the details such as number of wakfs in the State; Category such as Shia and Sunni; nature and object of each wakf; gross income, Land Revenue, Cess and taxes payable, expenses made etc., as on the date of commencement of the Act in the State.

The survey of wakf properties has been undertaken throughout the State by all the regular District Revenue Officers who have been designated as Additional Survey Commissioners of wakfs for this purpose, within their jurisdiction/ Districts, under the control and supervision of

Director of Survey and Settlement who has been designated as Commissioner of survey of Wakfs.

The work has been completed in 10 districts so far and the work is in progress in all other districts.

Details of Survey Status of Wakf Board properties

Total No. of Districts	List of Districts in which survey of Wakf properties has been completed and handed over to Wakf Board	List of Districts in which survey completed and report received	Districts in which work is in progress
32	10	18	4
Districts	1.Villupuram 2.Tiruchirapalli 3.Sivagangai 4.Namakkal 5.Karur 6.Theni 7.Salem 8.Pudukottai 9.Tiruvannamalai 10.Ariyalur	1.Virudhunagar 2.Thanjavur 3.Nilgiris 4.Nagapattinam 5.Erode 6.Tirunelveli 7. Kanniyakumari 8.Ramanathapuram 9.Krishnagiri 10.Dharmapuri 11.Madurai 12.Coimbatore 13.Tiruppur 14.Dindigul 15.Thoothukudi 16.Kanchipuram 17.Perambalur 18.Cuddalore	1.Vellore 2.Tiruvarur 3.Tiruvallur 4.Chennai

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