



REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2022-2023

**Demand No. 41 - Revenue and
Disaster Management
Department**

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

K.K.S.S.R. RAMACHANDRAN

**MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**



**Government of Tamil Nadu
2022**

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POLICY NOTE 2022-2023

1. INTRODUCTION

Revenue and Disaster Management Department is traditionally the oldest department in the organization of administrative departments. The department continues to be the backbone of the administration and contributes a great role to the balanced socio-economic development. As the department has a well-defined administrative structure throughout the State, various socio-economic programs of the government are implemented through this department.

As a custodian of all types of land in the State, the department carries out tasks such as land assignment, land acquisition, land alienation, issuance of house site pattas, land ceiling and collection of urban land tax.

Revenue and Disaster Management Department also plays a crucial role during times of natural calamities like cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, landslide, tsunami, Covid-19 etc., providing much needed relief in the form of food, shelter, essential commodities and financial assistance to the affected people. This department also issues various certificates, sanctions pension for old age persons, Differentially abled, destitute widows, deserted and destitute wives and poor agricultural labourers, sanctions relief under Family Distress Relief scheme and Accident Relief scheme. Further, licences under the Arms Act and the Explosives Act are also provided by this department.

Apart from these, the department plays a major role in preparing voter list and conducting parliamentary and assembly elections.

The history of the Revenue Department can be traced to various enactments during the British Era. Board of Revenue was the central authority during this period. With increasing demand for specialized services, various departments were carved out and started functioning as independent departments. Board of Revenue continued to deal with the matter related to land revenue and land administration. After Independence, this system continued till 1980.

The Board of Revenue was restructured during 1980 and separate departments were formed and the functions under the control of 5 Commissionerate / Directorate:-

- i) Commissionerate of Revenue Administration
- ii) Commissionerate of Land Administration

- iii) Commissionerate of Land Reforms.
- iv) Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax
- v) Directorate of Survey and Settlement.

At the district level, there are District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Assistant Directors of Land Survey, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Village Administrative Officers, Village Assistants and other staff who assist the District Collector in administration.

Budget Estimate: Budget for Revenue and Disaster Management under Demand No. 41, has been fixed at Rs.7,474.94 crore for the financial year 2022-2023.

2. COMMISSIONERATE OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2.1 The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the supervisory officer for the district administration and revenue officials at the sub-district level. He is designated as the State Relief Commissioner, tasked with coordinating all the activities related to disaster management.

2.2 The core functions of this Department includes:-

- i. General Revenue Administration
- ii. Collection of Land Revenue
- iii. Implementation of Social Security Pension Schemes
- iv. Issuing of Certificates
- v. Distress Relief Schemes
- vi. Redressal of grievances
- vii. Disaster Management and Mitigation works

- viii. Regulatory/Enforcement functions under
 - a. Revenue Recovery Act 1864
 - b. Treasure Trove Act 1878
 - c. Tamil Nadu Explosives Act 1884
 - d. Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act 1943
 - e. Public Buildings License Act 1965
 - f. Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Act 1969
 - g. Tamil Nadu Exorbitant Interest Prevention Act 2003
 - h. The Arms Act 1959
 - i. Disaster Management Act 2005

This department has field-level units from the district level upto the village level.

2.3 District Administration:

There are 38 districts with the district administration headed by the district collector. The district revenue officer and other district level officers of various departments carry out the functions under

the overall supervision of the District Collector / District Magistrate.

2.4 Sub-Division Level Administration:

For administrative convenience, each district is divided into sub-divisions which is headed by Sub Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer. There are 94 sub Divisions in the State.

2.5 Taluk Level Administration:

The Taluk administration is headed by Tahsildar. Tahsildar is assisted by Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, in rendering services like issue of Patta, Chitta, Adangal and other Certificates like Income, Nativity, Legal heir and other Online Certificates. There are 313 taluks in the State at present.

2.6 Firka Administration:

Each taluk is divided into firkas comprising of a group of villages. Revenue Inspector plays a vital role in land revenue

collection and supervising the work of Village Administrative Officers. At present, there are 1195 firkas.

2.7 Revenue Village Administration:

Village Administrative Officers function as the fundamental and grass-root functionaries. They are responsible for maintenance of village accounts, collection of land revenue and protection of Government land. There are 16743 revenue villages in Tamil Nadu at present.

2.8 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration:

There are 431 officers / staff in Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and 52,594 officers / staff under District Administration (District to Village level).

2.9 Land Revenue:

As per G.O. (Ms) No. 544, Revenue [R.A.1(1)] Department, dated 20.10.2010,

land revenue rates are prescribed for various category of lands in Tamil Nadu as given below:-

Table – 2.1

Sl. No.	Types of land	Amount / Acre
1.	Dry Land	Rs.2/-
2.	Wet Land	Rs.5/-
3.	'B' memo penalty in respect of unobjectionable encroachments on Government poramboke lands	Rs.5/-
4.	Basic assessment for every patta that is registered	Re.1/-

Land Revenue is collected for every Fasli Year i.e. from 1st July to 30th June.

2.10 Revenue Buildings:

Most of the Welfare Schemes of the Government are being implemented through

Revenue Department. In order to improve the working environment and to enable easy access to public, the Government accord priority to provide proper infrastructure facilities such as construction of office buildings, office-cum-residential buildings and residential quarters from the level of Collector to the Village Administrative Officers.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rupees 10.32 Crores vide G.O.(Ms.) No.765, Revenue and Disaster Management Department [RA 1(2)] section, dated: 20.11.2021 towards the purchase of land to an extent of 8.57.0 Hectare in Mannampanthal Village, Myladuthurai District. The Government have also accorded Administrative and Financial Sanction for a sum of Rupees 114.48 Crores vide G.O. (Ms)No.747, Revenue and Disaster Management Department (RA 1(2)) section,

dated: 16.11.2021 towards the Construction of Master Plan Complex at the above said land in Myladuthurai District and the construction work is in progress.

2.11 Social Security Schemes:

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer at the national level in the implementation of the social security schemes. The Social Security Pension Schemes are extended to all the vulnerable sections of the society such as senior citizens, differently-abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, poor farmers, deserted and destitute wives, unmarried women above the age of 50 years and who are destitute and poor. Currently, the Government is giving Rs.1,000/- per month as pension uniformly under all pension categories in order to ensure very wide coverage of pension schemes. For the year 2022-2023, a sum of Rs.4816.00 Crore has been allocated under Old Age

Pension Schemes. As on 31.03.2022, 34,52,758 beneficiaries were included under various schemes as detailed below:

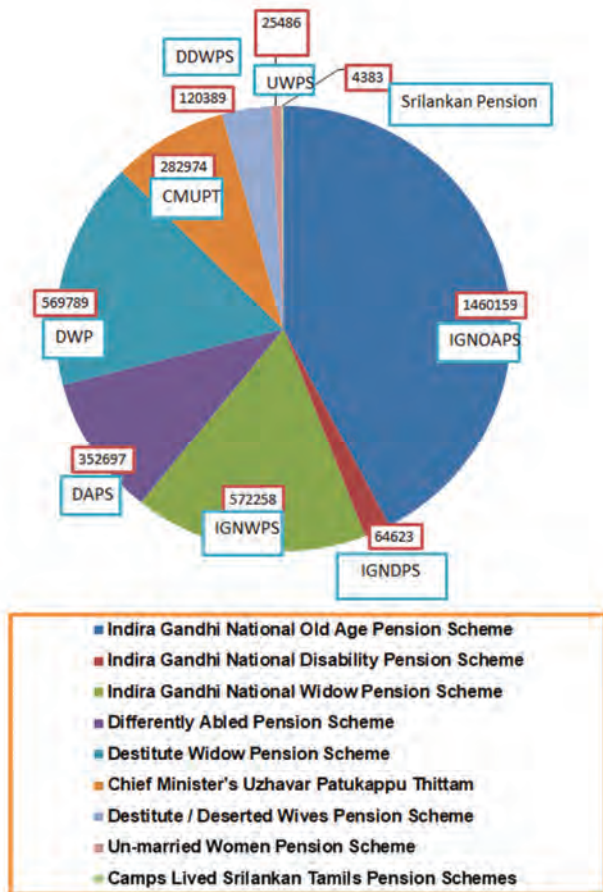


Table-2.2
Funding Pattern–Union and State share

S. No	Name of the Scheme	Union Government Contribution	State Government Contribution
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Rs.200/-	Rs.800/-
		Rs.500/-	Rs.500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	-	Rs.1000/-
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	-	Rs.1000/-
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	-	Rs.1000/-

7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	-	Rs.1000/-
8	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	-	Rs.1000/-

Pension to Srilankan Tamils lived in Camps

Under this scheme, old age pension, deserted widow pension, deserted and destitute wives pension and differently abled pension for a sum of Rs.1,000/-per month are provided to Srilankan Refugees.

Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria to avail assistance under the three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:

Table-2.3

S. No	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	Eligibility: Destitute, belonging to Below poverty line Age: 60 years and above
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	Eligibility: Destitute Widow, belonging to Below poverty line Age: 40 years and above.
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	Disability level: 80%and above, belonging to Below poverty line Age:18 years and above.

The important eligibility criteria for Social Security Pension Schemes fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:

Table-2.4

S. No	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAS)	Unemployed. If private / self-employed, the annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs.3 Lakh. Age: 18 years and above. Disability level: 40% and above
2	Destitute Widow Pension Schemes(DWPS)	Destitute Widow. Age:18 years and above, Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam (CMUPT)	Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."

4	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Destitute. Age: 30years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above(UWP)	Destitute and Unmarried women. Age: 50years and above. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."

2.12 Online web application for applying for Social Security Scheme Pensions:

Revenue Department has implemented a simple one page format that can be submitted online by those who seek pension under any Social security scheme. The application will be forwarded to the concerned revenue authorities by the system for verification. After verification, the eligible cases will be forwarded to the higher authorities for scrutiny and sanction of pension. Pension is sanctioned by Tahsildar (SSS) for the eligible petitioner.

Other benefits to the pensioners:

One saree per female pensioner/one dhoti per male pensioner is distributed twice a year i.e. on Pongal and Deepavali festivals.

The beneficiaries are also permitted to draw fine variety rice free of cost as per the following norms:-

- (i) 4 Kg of fine variety rice per month for those who do not take meals at the Anganwadi centres.
- (ii) 2 Kg of the fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi centres.

2.13 Relief Schemes:

Accident Relief Scheme:

Financial assistance under National Family Benefit Fund is extended to families living below the poverty line in case of accidental death of the primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years of age and in respect of 44 notified occupation categories. The relief amount being given to legal heirs is Rs.20,000/-.This scheme is implemented with 100% funds from the Union Government.

Distress Relief Scheme:

Financial assistance under National Family Benefit Fund is extended to families who are living below the poverty line in case of natural death of the primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years of age. The relief amount being given to legal heirs is Rs.20,000/-. This scheme is implemented with 100% funds from the Union Government.

2.14 Pension and other benefits to freedom fighters and Ex- INA personnel:

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been earnestly implementing various welfare schemes for the freedom fighters who participated and suffered untold miseries during freedom movement for our country. The Government of Tamil Nadu have implemented the State Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme with effect from 01.10.1966.

Considering the livelihood of freedom fighter pensioners, the Government have increased the pension from time to time. The Government have enhanced the quantum of the freedom fighters pension from Rs.17,000/- to Rs.18,000/- per month and family pension (dependents) is being enhanced from Rs.8,500/- to Rs.9,000/- per month during the 75th Independence Day on 15.08.2021.

Special Pension is provided to the descendants of eminent persons in recognition of the significant role played by the freedom movement. Under this scheme, 90 descendants of Marudhu Pandiar brothers, 3 descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman, 52 descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and 1 descendant of freedom fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal

V.O.Chidambaranar are receiving pension. They will continue to receive the above pension till their life time.

The other concessions granted to the Freedom Fighters and their dependents are given below:-

Medical Facilities:

Medical Allowance of Rs.500/- per month is paid to all pensioners who are receiving Central Pension or State Pension or both and to their widows and minor children. The above pensioners or their dependants are permitted to avail 'A' class facility in old hospitals and the 'pay ward' facility without payment of any charges in new hospitals.

Transport and Housing Facilities:

The freedom fighters, drawing Central or State Pension, their widows

and legal heirs are given free bus passes to travel in the buses of State Transport Corporation and also given priority in allotment of houses/plots / flats by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The Government have provided free bus pass to one attendant to go along with the freedom fighters pensioners / Family Pensioners over 60years in State Transport buses.

Employment Assistance:

Priority is given for the legal heirs of freedom fighters when their names are sponsored by Employment Exchanges to Government departments and undertakings for filling up vacancies.

Funeral Expenses:

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is sanctioned to the wife or the immediate legal heirs of the freedom fighters towards funeral expenses in

the event of the death of the freedom fighter. As a mark of tribute to the deceased freedom fighter, an officer not below the rank of Tahsildar from the Revenue Department on behalf of the Government places wreath on the body of the deceased freedom fighter. It is applicable to those who are receiving State/Central Freedom Fighters Pension or receiving both the pensions.

The number of freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu who are drawing State Pension under various schemes are as follows:-

Table2.5

Sl. No.	Type of Pension	Numbers
1.	Freedom Fighters receiving State freedom fighter's Pension (Pension Rs.18,000/- per month and Medial Allowance Rs.500/-)	89
2.	Dependents receiving Family Pension (Pension Rs.9,000/- per month and Medial Allowance Rs.500/-)	872

3.	Descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers (Pension Rs.9,000/- per month)	90
4.	Descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman (Pension Rs.9,000/- per month)	3
5.	Descendants of Former Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy (Pension Rs.9,000/- per month)	52
6.	Descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O. Chidambaranar (Pension Rs.8,500/- per month)	1
7.	Central Freedom Fighters receiving State pension (Pension Rs.500/- per month and Medial Allowance Rs.500/-)	278
8.	Central Freedom Fighters Families receiving State pension (Pension Rs.500/- per month and Medial Allowance Rs.500/-)	520
	Total	1905

State Pension of Rs.500/- per month from the State funds is paid to those who receive Central Freedom Fighters Pension / Central Family Pension.

For the year, 2022-2023 , a total sum of

Rs.15.60 Crore has been provided by the State Government for the purpose of various pension schemes mentioned above.

2.15 Taluk On-line Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS)

Taluk online Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS) is being implemented to ascertain the stage of the Grievance petitions received in Taluk Offices, Divisional Offices and Collectorates and the system has the provision to know the status of grievance petitions through online and through SMS. In this system 42,40,918 petitions were received and out of which 39,90,653 petitions were disposed from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022.

2.16 Distribution of Dhoties and Sarees for Pongal, 2022

For Pongal 2022, 1.80 crore Sarees and 1.80 crore Dhoties were distributed to the eligible beneficiaries. For distribution of these Dhoties and Sarees, Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.484.25 crore.

2.17 Mass Contact Programme:

In order to redress Public Grievances on the spot, a scheme called "Mass Contact Programme" was started in Tamil Nadu in the year 1969, and it was the first of its kind in India. It will be held on the 2nd Wednesday of every month. The special feature of the programme is that the District Administration i.e., District Collector, the District Level Officials from the department of Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, Health, Veterinary, Social Welfare visit to the villages, meet the Public directly and redresses their grievances

on the spot to the extent possible.

The District Collector will depute a team of officials consisting of Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Schemes), Revenue Divisional Officer, District Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer on the third Wednesday of every month to a village to collect the petitions from general public. As such, the received petitions are forwarded to various departments and the final reply is given to the petitioners on the day of Mass Contact Programme. Old Age Pension sanction orders, House Site Patta, Patta transfer orders and other benefits of the Government are delivered to the applicants on the day of the camp itself.

2.18 Special Grievance Day for the Differently Abled Persons:

Special Grievances Day Programme for Differently Abled Persons is being conducted monthly by the Divisional level officers, bi-monthly by the District Collectors and quarterly by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration to redress their grievances.

2.19 e-Certificates:

In all districts, the e-District scheme has been implemented by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department in collaboration with the Information Technology Department and the National Informatics Centre for rendering online services to the people.

The following certificates / Licences are issued by Revenue and Disaster Management Department through online:-

1. Community Certificate
2. Nativity Certificate
3. Income Certificate
4. First Graduate Certificate
5. Deserted Women Certificate
6. Agriculture Income Certificate
7. Inter-caste Marriage certificate
8. Widow Certificate
9. Unemployment Certificate
10. Family Migration Certificate
11. Small / Marginal Farmers Certificate
12. Certificate for Loss of Educational Records due to disasters
13. Unmarried Certificate
14. No Male Child Certificate
15. Legal Heir Certificate
16. Residency Certificate
17. Solvency Certificate
18. License under Pawn Broker Act
19. Money Lender License
20. Other Backward Community Certificate

21. Economically Weaker Sections(Income &Assets)
22. Destitute Widow Certificate
23. Issuance of Jain Religious Minority Certificate.
24. Issuance of Public Building License
25. Temporary Crackers License.

During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022, 88,98,334 certificates have been issued to the public through online.

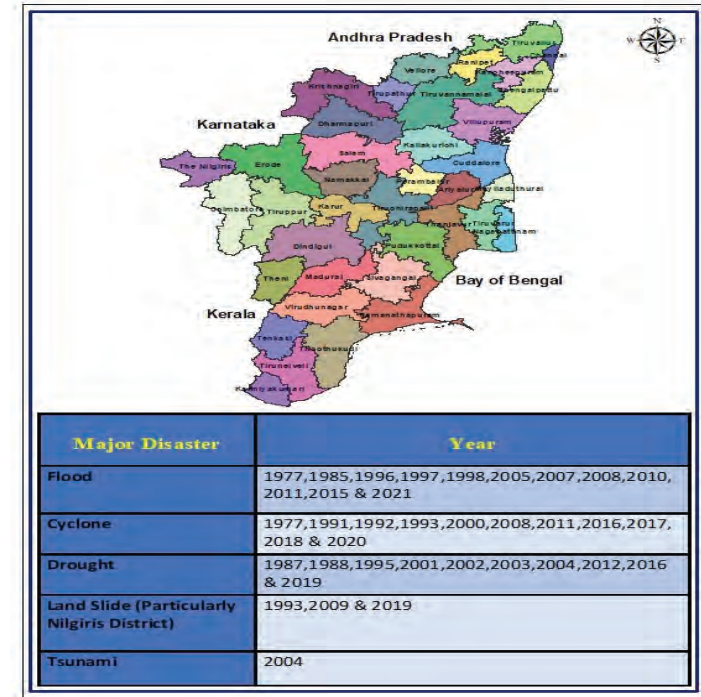
2.20 Purchase of New Motor vehicles for the use of Higher Officials of Revenue Department:

During the financial year 2021-2022 Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 1.05 Crore towards purchase of Vehicle for the use of VVIP's in Districts and also for the Revenue officials upto the level of Tahsildars as detailed below.

2.21 Disaster Management

The State of Tamil Nadu is located in the vulnerable part of the Indian Peninsula and subject to both climate and geological disasters viz., cyclone, flood, earthquakes, tsunami and drought to varying degrees. The 14 coastal Districts, viz., Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Myladuthurai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari are highly vulnerable and affected by the trough and depression formed in the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean during South-West and North-East monsoon periods. The geographic setting of the State makes it vulnerable also to lightning, landslide, forest fires, sea erosion etc., Management of these disasters is highly complex and poses serious challenges in all phases of disaster viz.,

Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Risk Mitigation.



2.22 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

In order to accord approval for the State Disaster Management Plan and to monitor the activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction, Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management

Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the following members:

- Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management,
- Chief Secretary to Government, Ex-Officio,
- Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
- Secretary, Finance Department,
- Secretary, Home Department,
- Secretary, Higher Education,
- Secretary, School Education,
- Commissioner of Revenue Administration,
- Director, Centre for Disaster Management & Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai.
- Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.



Meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister on 5.7.2021.

2.23 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Finance, Revenue and Disaster Management, Public Works, Highways and Home Departments as members to assist the State Disaster Management Authority. The State Relief Commissioner/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is a special invitee to the State

Executive Committee. The State Executive Committee advises the State Government regarding financial matters relating to Disaster Management and is also empowered to sanction funds under State Disaster Risk Management Fund for relief and restoration works.

2.24 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the Principal Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department is the Co-Chairman. This Committee comprises of experts in various fields to advise on the measures for Disaster Risk Reduction.

2.25 Incident Response System

The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure the unification of efforts

of all the stakeholders, to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people and their properties. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the Incident Commander assisted by Director, Disaster Management who is the Deputy Incident Commander at State level. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level.

2.26 Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency functions as an Executive Agency of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority. The Governing Council of the Agency is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner is the Chairman of the Executive Council and the Director, Disaster Management is the Member

Secretary / Chief Executive Officer of the Executive Council. The projects implemented by the State Government for Disaster Risk Reduction namely Relief, Response, Recovery, Reconstruction, Preparedness, Capacity Building and Mitigation Measures are being coordinated by the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency.

2.27 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted under the Chairmanship of respective District Collectors in all the Districts. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction and takes all measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and State Disaster Management Authority.

2.28 Global and National frameworks for disaster risk reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015), Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction and the National Disaster Management Plan 2019 provide the framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Tamil Nadu road map for Disaster Risk reduction is based on the guiding principles of the above frameworks. These Global and National principles have been translated into local actions at every level to realise the vision of "Resilient Communities, Resilient Villages, Towns, Cities and Resilient Tamil Nadu". This has been achieved by adopting the following priorities enunciated by the Sendai Framework

- i) Understanding disaster risk,
- ii) Improving disaster risk governance,
- iii) Investing in disaster risk reduction (through structural and non-structural measures) and
- iv) Disaster preparedness, early warning and building back better in the aftermath of a disaster.

2.29 Disaster Risk Communication

Establishing an institutional mechanism is vital for timely communication and dissemination of disaster risk to the vulnerable population. The warning messages on Heavy Rainfall, Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, etc. received from nodal agencies viz., Indian Meteorological Department, INCOIS, Central Water Commission, etc., are being communicated to the general public, agencies engaged in response and relief and other stakeholders by the State Emergency Operation Center

(SEOC) through District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs). However, the Incident Commander relies on all available modes of communication to reach out to public and other stakeholders.

2.30 State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

Risk communication by Early Warnings Alerts with a last mile connectivity is the core activity in Disaster Management. A State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is functioning round the clock under the supervision of Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner. The SEOC which functions round the clock as a communication centre collects information from forecasting nodal agencies viz., Indian Metrological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National

Centre for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS) and other agencies for rainfall, cyclone, floods, drought and earthquake and disseminates the above information to District Administration, Line Departments, other stakeholders and the General Public. The centre is accessed by the people in distress by calling toll free number 1070. During major disasters, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Principal Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner brief the media about the various measures undertaken by the Government and create awareness among the public for their safety. During the Northeast Monsoon 2021, 7539 complaints received at State Emergency Operation Centre were redressed.

The State Emergency Operation Centre was activated to receive distress calls from the students of Tamil Nadu at Ukraine. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the State Emergency Operation Centre on 26.02.2022 and interacted with the students at Ukraine and the enquired about their safety. Totally 574 callers who had contacted the Toll free number 1070 with regard to the Tamilians residing at Ukraine were provided with information at the State Emergency Operation Centre.



2.31 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector. The DEOC acts as a communication centre at the district level for carrying out all operations during disaster such as evacuation, search and rescue, relief and restoration operations based on the forecast/ alerts received from SEOC and disseminates the information to Taluk and Village level. During disaster period the centre functions round the clock by drafting the services of the Line Departments in the district collects information on search, rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations from various quarters and updates the same to Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner. The centre is accessed by the public by calling toll free number 1077.

2.32 Disaster Response

Government of Tamil Nadu have been strengthening its response mechanisms over a period of time, in order to ensure that people in vulnerable areas are evacuated to safer places based on forecast and the search & rescue operations are carried out swiftly as and when the disaster strikes. In order to strengthen the disaster response, Government of Tamil Nadu have raised an exclusive battalion as Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force. Further, modern equipment viz., Robotic Excavators, Vegetation De-clogger, Super Sucker, portable lights and inflatable boats have been procured in order

to build the capacity of various agencies involved in search and rescue operations.

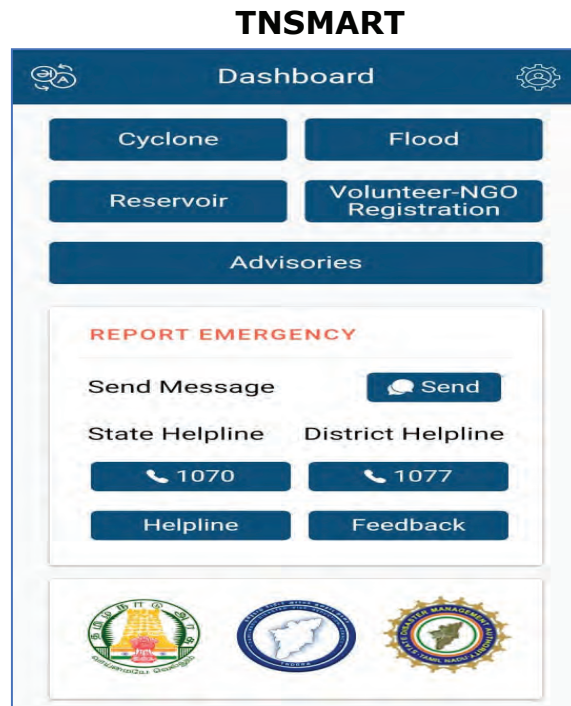
2.33 TNSMART – A State of Art Technology

The Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard potential impact Assessment, alert, emergency Response planning and Tracking (TNSMART), was developed in collaboration with the Africa – Asia’s Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) by the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management with funding from the World Bank, as a web and mobile-enabled decision support system for Disaster Risk Management.

The TNSMART is highlighted by the

National Disaster Management Authority as one of the Best Practices of Tamil Nadu. There are more than 2,50,579 users presently benefitted by the Mobile Application. The users have the option of sending distress messages or alerts seeking support from authorities. The Mobile App also has a feature that enables the user to send messages through SMS, Photo and Video to seek the attention of and to get help in distress situations. The flood risk advisories issued through TNSMART were very helpful to the response teams and DDMA’s in evacuating people from vulnerable areas to shelters or safe places. The TNSMART has been upgraded

to include Lightning Alert during 2021-22 and a Module for Drought Monitoring is being included which will become functional from June 2022.



2.34 Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

Under the Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping in the State of Tamil Nadu an area of 5650.45 sq.km. covering water courses and their buffers spread over the districts of Cuddalore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Villupuram, Pudukottai, Kanniyakumari, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruppur, Salem, Dindigul, Namakkal, Erode and Karur have been completed using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle through the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) and Anna University. The captured data is being processed for generating Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrain Model / Elevation Model (DTM/DEM) analysis and for hosting the output in a GIS web portal.



Sand



Encroachment

2.35 State Database for Emergency Management

The Geographical Information System (GIS) Cell established in Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) is in the process of customizing the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) to create the State Database for Emergency Management (SDEM). The data at district level in respect of various layers are being captured through a Mobile application designed exclusively for collection of SDEM data. The TNDRRA is

working in association with the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University and Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M) for populating SDEM with disaster specific Database and integration of Storm Surge Model for early warning.

2.36 State and District Drought Monitoring Center (SDMC)

State Drought Monitoring Centre (SDMC) continuously monitors the Drought situation with the inputs from Indian Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Centre, National Crop Forecasting Centre, State Water Resources, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry Departments. The State received 17% and 59% excess rainfall during the Southwest and Northeast Monsoon, 2021 respectively. The Ground water level observations made by the State Water Resources Department indicates that there is an increase in ground level now

(February 2022) from 0.24 to 4.59 mts in 26 districts when compared to the water level in February 2021. Further, in respect of 12 districts there is a fall in ground water level from 0.12 to 0.47 mts. The District Drought Monitoring Centres have been established in all the Districts of the State and forms part of the District Disaster Management Authority. The District Drought Monitoring Centre is headed by the District Collector.

2.37 Common Alert Protocol (CAP)

There is a need for speedy dissemination of disaster alerts to maximum persons in order to ensure preparedness, both by the common person as well as the responding agencies. A Common alerting protocol based integrated alert system which integrates the Alert Generating Agencies (IMD, CWC, INCOIS, DGRE, FSI), Alert Disseminating Agencies and the Disaster

Management Authorities (SDMAs) has been put in place on a CAP based platform. During the Northeast Monsoon period of 2021, 16 messages were sent using this platform to reach out 28,91,931 people.

2.38 Community Participation Community First Responders

Disaster reduction activities will create good impact, if it is based on participatory approaches by involving local communities and considering them as proactive stakeholders and not passive targets for intervention. The main aim of the Government is to develop the capacity and the skills of the volunteers at habitation level so the community can deal with the disasters by themselves. This approach provides an opportunity to the local community to evaluate their preparedness based on their experiences and it becomes part of preparing plans and decisions and also plays a major role in

disaster reduction measures. In this context a scheme of identifying atleast two first responders at every habitation level in 14 Coastal Districts and the Nilgiris District and imparting training to 65,000 First Responders at a cost of Rs.20.42 crore is being rolled out in order to form a Community Disaster Response Force.

2.39 Upscaling of Aapda Mitra – Community Volunteers Training Scheme

The National Disaster Management Authority has approved a Centrally Sponsored Upscaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme for imparting training to 5500 community volunteers in 16 disaster prone districts. Under this Scheme it is proposed to impart an in house training for 12 days to the Community Volunteers involving the Resource Institutions viz., State Institute of Rural Development, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu

Disaster Response Force, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training Centre, Tambaram, Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies, Coimbatore, National Disaster Response Force, Arakkonam and Anna Administrative Staff College, Chennai.

2.40 Disaster Preparedness

In view of the significance of preparedness in disaster management, a massive exercise was initiated from the month of September 2021 to face the North East Monsoon which is associated with floods due to cyclonic storms, excessive downpour and cloudburst.

The measures adopted for disaster preparedness to face North East Monsoon 2021 are as follows:-

Preparedness Measures

(i) The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

conducted the review meetings with the officials of line departments and District Collectors on 24.9.2021, 26.10.2021 and 06.11.2021 to issue instructions as well as to review the preparedness in handling the Northeast monsoon dexterously.



(ii) The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management convened the meeting of the Governing Council of Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency to review the preparedness level.



- (iii) The Chief Secretary to Government convened meetings with Secretaries and Heads of Departments, Central Agencies, Tri forces and District Collectors on 4.9.2021 and 11.9.2021.
- (iv) The Commissioner of Revenue Administration also convened several meetings with the Line Departments, Uniformed Forces for mitigating the flood risk throughout the State.
- (v) A compendium of Standard Operating Procedures for handling various disasters was issued to the District Collectors and

regular review/ advisory meetings regarding preparatory measures to be taken to face the North East Monsoon were also held.

- (vi) The District Disaster Management Authorities also convened Co-ordination Committee meetings with the line department officials to ensure adequate preparedness measures for the Northeast monsoon.
- (vii) In order to ensure the involvement of NGOs in disaster management related activities, NGO Co-ordination Centres have been established both at State and District Level and Co-ordination meeting with the NGOs was conducted on 5.10.2021.
- (viii) Taking account of the vulnerable areas, NDRF and TNDRF Teams were pre-positioned at Chennai, Chengalpet,

Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Thanjavur.

2.41 Northeast Monsoon

Northeast Monsoon season is active over Tamil Nadu from the October to December and the State receives 47.78% of the annual rainfall during the Northeast Monsoon. During the Northeast Monsoon period, the State faces the brunt of the cyclonic storms, spells of heavy downpours resulting in damages to the property of the individuals, public infrastructure.

The Northeast Monsoon 2021 made its onset on 25.10.2021 and since then there was widespread rainfall activity across the State due to formation of low pressure area, depression over Bay of Bengal and associated upper air cyclonic circulation. Tamil Nadu received 711.6 mm rainfall during the

Northeast Monsoon period which is 59% excess.

The low pressure area over Bay of Bengal in the October 2021, depression over Bay of Bengal in the early November brought heavy to extremely heavy rainfall in many districts. The rainfall which battered Chennai and few other districts caused extensive damages to life, property and other critical infrastructure.

Subsequently another depression formed over Bay of Bengal which crossed Tamil Nadu coast on 19.11.2021 also brought copious amount of rainfall in Villupuram, Vellore, Ranipet, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakuruchi and Cuddalore districts.

Further, due to the heavy down pour in the neighbouring States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka there was huge flow of water in

Palar, Thenpennaiyar, Kollidam, Kosasthalaiyar causing inundation in many villages and resulting in damages to infrastructure of various departments.

While the relief and restoration works in respect of series of disasters viz., low pressure area and depressions over Bay of Bengal which ravaged the State during the month of October-November, 2021 were being carried out on a war footing basis, there were incessant rains in many parts of the State from 26.11.2021 to 01.12.2021.

When most of the reservoirs and tanks were in full capacity due to the heavy downpours since October, 2021, the high intensity rainfall in many districts from 26.11.2021 to 01.12.2021 resulted in release of surplus water /overflow of many tanks

causing inundation in many pockets and also caused damages to agricultural / horticultural crops, infrastructure viz., roads, power, housing etc. in Chengalpet, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Viluppuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Tirunelveli, Ranipet, Kallakurichi, Virudhunagar, Tiruvannamalai, Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul, Tenkasi, Tiruchirappalli, Theni Districts.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu besides issuing instructions to provide immediate relief to the people affected by the heavy rains also met the people affected by



rain/ flood affected in many districts including Chennai, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam Thiruvavarur, Thanjavur, Mayiladuthurai and Kanniyakumari and provided relief assistance to them.

Based on the directions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Ministers and Senior Officers camped in the districts which were affected and geared up the rescue and relief operations.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the State Emergency Operations Centre on 7.11.2021 and 10.11.2021 and spearheaded the rescue and relief operations.



A total sum of Rs.32.66 crore has been sanctioned as relief towards loss of lives, cattle loss and hut damages to 96,273 families. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Rs.168.37 crore has been provided as enhanced relief to 3.59 lakh farmers whose agricultural and horticultural crops were damaged in an extent of 1.80 lakh Hectares.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctioned a sum of Rs.300.00 crore to various line departments for providing relief to the people affected and taking up the restoration works.

Sl. No.	Department	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)
1.	Greater Chennai Corporation	132.00
2.	Municipal Administration	65.00
3.	Town Panchayats	8.00
4.	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	15.00

5.	TANGEDCO	15.00
6.	Highways Department	17.00
7.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	4.00
8.	Rural Development and Panchayats Department	10.00
9.	Animal Husbandry Department	4.00
10.	Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services	0.55
11.	Public Works (Buildings)	3.00
12.	Public Health and Preventive Medicine	6.00
13.	Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare	0.45
14.	Water Resources Department	20.00
	Total	300.00

Taking into account the extensive damages caused by heavy down pours and subsequent floods, the State Government presented three Memorandums to Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs.6230.45 crores as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Details of Memorandums	Amount sought for		
		Temporary Restoration	Permanent Restoration	Total
(Rs. in crore)				
1.	1st Memorandum	549.63	2079.66	2629.29
2.	Additional Memo-randum	521.29	1475.21	1996.50
3.	Supplementary Memorandum	439.91	1164.75	1604.66
Total		1510.83	4719.62	6230.45

The Inter-Ministerial Central Team of the Government of India visited the affected areas in Chennai, Chengalpet, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Mayiladuthurai, Kanniyakumari, Vellore and Ranipet Districts from 21.11.2021 to 24.11.2021 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the damages caused due to the low pressure area and depressions during October-November, 2021.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has released a sum of Rs.352.85 crore from

National Disaster Response Fund towards relief and restoration of damages caused during Northeast Monsoon, 2021 which is only 5.66% of the total sum of Rs.6230.45 crore sought for from Government of India.

2.42 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project

Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project was implemented with the assistance from World Bank with a financial outlay of Rs.1560.19 crore. Important works like multi-hazard resistance houses, multipurpose evacuation shelters, Fish Landing Centres and distribution of VHF marine radio sets to fishermen etc., taken up under this project have been completed. The works of conversion of over head lines into underground cabling network in Cuddalore and Nagapatinam Districts, installation of Early Warning System and preparation of

Integrated Coastal Zone Mapping are under progress.

2.43 COVID-19

The Union Government, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) declared COVID – 19 as a notified disaster for the purpose of providing assistance under SDRF. As per the guidelines issued by the Union Government complete lockdown was enforced throughout the State and extended from time to time. There was considerable increase in the number of Covid-19 positive cases across the State during the second wave of Covid-19 during 2021 and hence the Government imposed many restrictions for the containment of Covid-19. Due to strict follow up of disease containment activities the Covid-19 positive cases came down and therefore the Government relaxed the restrictions and permitted many activities

gradually. Now all the restrictions imposed earlier for the containment of Covid-19 have been withdrawn including the restrictions on Public gathering in Social, Cultural and Political Congregation with effect from 3.3.2022. Though there is a decline in Covid-19 positive cases, the situation is being critically monitored.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been reviewing at regular intervals to take stock of the prevailing situation due to the outbreak of pandemic and has issued regular instructions for the effective containment of the disease. The Government of Tamil Nadu have released a sum of Rs.9171.23 Crore from State Disaster Response Fund for containment measures. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also sanctioned Ex-gratia relief of Rs.278.715

crore to the families of 55,743 victims of Covid-19.

2.44 State Disaster Risk Management Fund

The Government of India have reconstituted the State Disaster Response Fund as State Disaster Risk Management Fund with the following components:-

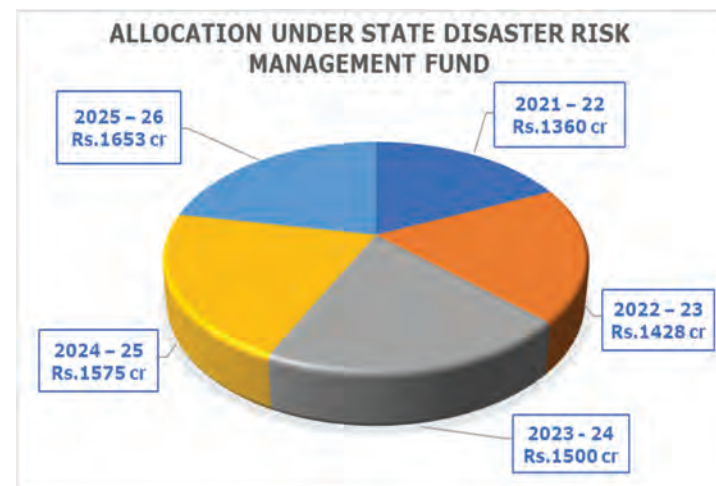
- i) Relief and Response
- ii) Recovery and Reconstruction
- iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building
- iv) Mitigation Measures

The State Government have constituted the State Disaster Mitigation Fund for undertaking projects exclusively for the purpose of disaster mitigation vide G.O.(Ms.)No.91, Revenue and Disaster

Management Department, dated 28.2.2022. Further, the guidelines for the State Disaster Mitigation Fund has also been issued by Government vide G.O.(Ms.)No. 92, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 28.2.2022.

The year-wise allocation under State Disaster Risk Management Fund for the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows:-

Year	Total Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2021 - 22	1360.00
2022 - 23	1428.00
2023 - 24	1500.00
2024 - 25	1575.00
2025 - 26	1653.00
Total	7516.00



2.45 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve as a road map for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. Removal of poverty is one of

the primary efforts of any such exercise. Revenue and Disaster Management Department, through its various pensions schemes, ensures that extreme poverty and hunger is avoided. Through various disaster mitigation efforts, a more sustainable development approach is adopted.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 The Commissionerate of Land Administration was formed from the erstwhile Board of Revenue in 1980 to carry out various functions pertaining primarily to land matters. Some of the subjects dealt by this Department are -

- Supervision of maintenance of registry (patta transfer of private lands, and appeal / revision on the same)
- Statutory and appellate powers under various Ryotwari Settlement Acts, Natham Settlement Scheme, and Updation of Registry Scheme
- **Dealing with Government lands:**
 - Transfer of Government Lands from one department to another in State Government and Government of India Departments.

- Land Alienation to State / Central Government Undertakings / Boards,
- Eviction of encroachments made in both objectionable and unobjectionable Poramboke Lands.
- Lease of Government lands
- Assignment of cultivable lands and House sites, including regularization of residential encroachments in unobjectionable poramboke
- Land Acquisition of private lands, which are required for public purpose
- Regulation of drawal of water from Government source for irrigation purposes.
- Minor Irrigation Census.

3.2 Assignment of House Sites:

The policy of the Government is to provide decent housing facility, by granting free house-sites or houses to all the houseless

poor. Accordingly, Free house-site assignment is given to eligible house-less poor persons from the available Government land classified as "Natham Vacant", under the provisions of RSO 21. The Revenue Divisional Officers / District Collectors are empowered under RSO 21(6) to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands, where the sufficient lands classified as Natham is not available for the grant of free house site assignment to houseless poor persons.

In order to maintain social justice house site patta is granted to the female member of the family in rural area 3 cents, in urban area and 1.5. cents of land is granted to the eligible beneficiaries based on the rules in force and also subject to conditions stipulated for grant of free house site patta. During the period from 07.05.2021 to 31.03.2022, 1,51,701

free house site pattas were assigned to the eligible beneficiaries. Pattas / e-Pattas under Regular Scheme, Regularization of Encroachment Scheme, e-Pattas for Adi Dravidar Welfare / Backward Caste Welfare Scheme and Town Settlement Scheme were issued. Special attention is given to assign House Site Pattas to members of marginalized community such as Irulars, Narikuravars etc. and this issue is being directly monitored by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

In order to have a detailed data base on residential encroachments in Government poramboke lands and to monitor the progress made in the implementation of special scheme, the Government Land Register module has been upgraded through National Informatics Centre and it is linked to Tamil Nilam and e-Adangal to ascertain the status of Government lands and encroachments.

3.3 Patta Transfer:

This Commissionerate of Land Administration monitors the services of Patta transfer to Public. The Commissioner of Land Administration conducts periodical review meetings with the Director of Survey and Settlement / District Collectors / District Revenue Officers and monitors to ensure effective implementation of Online Patta Transfer System.

Online Patta Transfer:

Patta transfer services are available online to the general public. The public will be given an acknowledgment slip immediately when they apply for Patta transfer at their nearest common Service Center. Thereafter, patta transfer application is processed in a work-flow based system by Taluk officials.

The action taken on the patta transfer application is being sent to the applicant through SMS. By using this facility, the applicant can get copies of Chitta and "A" Register online. Legal validity has been conferred to these documents with digital signature and QR (Quick Response) code. This system has been implemented in all Taluks of the State. The Directorate of Survey and Settlement and the Commissionerate of Land Administration are monitoring the District level patta transfer pendency and periodical instructions are being issued by the Government to quicken the process of issuing patta transfer orders.

All registration transactions in the Sub-registrar offices are transferred to Taluk offices electronically and they get updated through Online patta Transfer process in Revenue Registry (i.e. Tamil Nilam land record database). This process eliminates the need for land owners to apply for patta transfer separately.

3.4 Land Lease:

Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings can be leased out under the provision of RSO 24-A for temporary occupation for a specified period in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies and local bodies for non-agricultural purpose, subject to various conditions. In order to ensure the proper utilization of leased out lands, the following important conditions have also been imposed.

- (i) The Government land should be utilized only for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (ii) Sub lease or renting the leased area or conveying the lease hold rights 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 without any compensation.

In General the minimum period of Lease is 3 years at a time, while maximum period is for 30 years. In exceptional cases, the Government may grant long term lease up to 99 years, considering the necessity, public welfare and social cause involved.

As per prevailing orders in force, the annual lease rent is fixed @ 7% of land value for non-commercial purposes and 14% of land

value for commercial purposes. The market value or guideline value, whichever is higher shall be taken into consideration for arriving tentative value of the leased out land to fix the lease rent. In exceptional cases, nominal lease rent is fixed for the institutions which are rendering services to society and public causes involved in their activities.

The annual lease rent is being revised once in three years by the District Collectors in long term lease cases, based on the prevailing market value of the land, irrespective of the land value.

The current monetary limits, which have been revised, based on the tentative land value of the proposed land for fresh lease and renewal of lease at different levels of officers in the Revenue and Disaster Management Department are given in the table below:

Table 3.1

Officers	Monetary Limit (Land Cost)	
	Fresh Lease (Rupees)	Renewal of Lease (Rupees)
Tahsildar	NIL	NIL
Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto 50,000/-	NIL
District Revenue Officer	Upto 1,00,000/-	NIL
District Collector	Upto 4,00,000/-	Upto 10,00,000/-
Commissioner of Land Administration	Upto 5,00,000/-	Upto 25,00,000/-
Government	Above 5,00,000/-	Above 25,00,000/-

The Master Register of Lease cases 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.

In addition, steps are being taken to renew the non-renewed lease cases to the salt manufacturing units, lease land holders, bus stand, kerosene station, research institutes and colleges.

3.4.1 Salt Land Lease:

Similarly, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) located in coastal areas are leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt and its allied products under the provisions of RSO 24-A.

The lease rent and other charges for the salt pan lands leased out for the production of salt and its allied products are levied as follows:

Table 3.2

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.

3.5 Eviction of Encroachments

Protection of Government lands from encroachments is the policy of the

Government. The Government have taken sustained action effectively to remove encroachments from the Government lands vested with various Departments through their existing Department rules, laws and statutes. (Example:- Tamil Nadu Tank Protection and Removal of Encroachment Act 2007, Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act - 1958, Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious Endowment Act 1957, Tamil Nadu Wakf board Act 1995)

Although the Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act 1905 is exclusively for the Revenue Department, this Act not only removes encroachments on lands under the control of the Revenue Department but also seeks to remove encroachments using the Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act 1905 for

government departments which do not have exclusive laws.

As a milestone, an extent of 91.04 acres of Government Manavari Tharisu Land encroached by Tvl. Jeppiar Educational Trust was evicted in Sholinganallur Taluk, Chennai District.

Action is being taken by the Water Resource Department to evict the encroachments in Chittalapakkam lake, Chengalpet District.

Action is being taken to identify and evict the encroachments in the important waterbodies through the concerned District Collector /Executive Engineer.

Based on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P No. 26722/2013, dated 08.10.2014, the Government issued orders in G.O(Ms.) No. 540, Revenue [LD6(2) Department, dated 04.12.2014 to form three

different redressal committees at the Taluk, Divisional and District level to redress the grievances of the general public. Now, the Government in their G.O.(Ms).No.64, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, LD6(2), dated: 08.02.2022 have issued the orders superseding all the earlier committees and formed Divisional Monitoring Committee (headed by Revenue Divisional Officer), District Monitoring Committee (headed by District Collector) and the State Steering Committee (headed by the Chief Secretary to Government) as single point system for effective reporting and monitoring developments in identifying and eviction of encroachments in water bodies and other Government lands.

So far, encroachment to an extent of 3852.16.09 Hectares of government lands have been evicted including 2740.371

Hectares of Water Course Poramboke lands.

3.6 Land Transfer

The Transfer of Government lands are governed under the provisions of RSO 23 and RSO 23A. As per RSO 23 for Union Government Departments land are transferred on collection of land cost, whereas transfer of Government lands to the State Government Departments are being made under the provisions of RSO 23-A on free of cost.

All the District Collectors have been empowered to issue enter upon permission to various departments in the unobjectionable Government Poramboke lands without monetary limit and in respect of objectionable poramboke lands, the District Collectors have been empowered to issue enter upon permission after getting the NOC from the concerned departments pending land transfer

orders.

Considering the unique position in the Agricultural, Food Economy of the State, the Government have ordered to transfer the Government land to Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department on free of cost for the use of construction of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Godown and Direct Procurement Center.

3.7 Land Alienation

The Government lands can be alienated under the provisions of RSO 24. However, in cases of alienation of land, the intending body shall be the undertaking of Central and State Government / Boards / Corporation and Local Bodies for public purpose and also for implementation and schemes, Government lands are alienated to Private organization and Companies also if their activities are genuine, subject to availability of lands. The

land cost shall be collected from the requisitioning bodies, at the rate of single market value for non-commercial purpose and double the market value for commercial purpose along with the conditions laid down in RSO 24(6).

For the implementation of Drinking Water Scheme, Underground Drainage Schemes and Solid Waste Management Scheme, etc., the Government lands are being alienated to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies, on free of land cost Similarly, the Government lands are alienated free of cost in favour of Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board for construction of tenements to houseless poor people.

The order of alienation of Government lands are conditional in nature and the

Government reserves the right to resume the land, whenever, violation of conditions are noticed.

In respect of unobjectionable Poramboke lands, without considering monetary limit, the Government have delegated powers to District Collectors for granting enter upon permission, pending finalization of the orders of land alienation.

The monetary limit to various Revenue authorities for issuing land alienation are given as follows:

Table 3.3

Sl. No.	Designation	Monetary powers (in Rs.)
1.	Tahsildar	50,000/-
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer	1,00,000/-
3.	District Revenue Officer	2,50,000/-
4.	District Collector	10,00,000/-
5.	Commissioner of Land Administration	15,00,000/-
6.	Government	Above 15,00,000/-

3.7.1. Secretariat Level Committee:

A Secretariat Level Committee has been formed by the Government in order to quicken the process of Land Transfer, Land Alienation is headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department with the Commissioner of Land Administration being the Convener/Member - Secretary of the Committee and the Heads of respective departments as the members of the Committee. When consent /NOC of the respective department is required for transfer, alienation and lease, the proposals shall be placed before the Committee meeting to obtain the views of Head of Department concerned approving or objecting the proposal.

In G.O.(Ms.)No.621, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Dated 01.10.2021, the Government have issued

orders that in respect of Government lands alienated in favour of Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), District Collectors are authorized to change the classification of lands uniformly to "Ryotwari Manai" and issue patta in the name of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Similarly, in respect of Government lands already alienated to Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB), the District Collectors are authorized to change the classification of lands uniformly to "Ryotwari Manai" and issue patta in the name of TNUHDB for eventual issue of Dharkast deeds to the beneficiaries.

In G.O.(Ms.)No.72, Micro Small &Medium Enterprises Department, Dated 30.11.2021, the Government have constituted an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to sort out the land issues

related to TANSIDCO / TIDCO / SIPCOT.

3.8 Land Acquisition

The Government of India have enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act, 30/2013) (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013) with effect from 1.1.2014. The old Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed.

As per section 105(A) of new RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the following three State Acts have been included in the Fifth Schedule of the Act.

- i. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act,1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978)
- ii. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1999),

- iii. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 / 2002)

To continue the Land Acquisition works under the above three state Acts, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act,2019 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2019) with the assent of the President of India.

According to the above Revival Act 2019, all the provisions of the above said three Acts, except the provisions relating to the determination of compensation in the respective Acts, shall stand revived with effect on and from the 26th day of September 2013. Further, the provisions relating to the determination of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement and infrastructure amenities as specified in the Right to Fair Compensation

and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 shall apply to the land acquisition proceedings under the above three Acts.

It has become essential to acquire the lands for implementing various infrastructural projects. The work on acquiring around 20,000 hectares of lands for the implementation of various schemes implemented by the Government of India and State Government is being done throughout the State. Details of some of the important projects are listed as below:

Table 3-4

Important projects relating to State Government Departments / Undertakings	
Water Resources	1) Tamirabarani-Karumeniyaru-Nambiyaru River linking project 2) Cauvery-Vaigai-Kundaru River linking Project 3) Dharmapuri-Krishnagiri-Ennekol Channel Project

Department	4) Cuddalore-Aruvalmookku Channel Project 5) Thanjavur-Mayiladuthurai-Cuddalore-Adhanur-Kumaramangalam Project 6) Salem-Mettur-Sarabanga Project
State Highways Department	Chennai Peripheral Ring Road, Chennai Outer Ring Road, Chennai-Kanniyakumari Industrial Corridor Project, Bypass for various Towns, Road over bridges / Road under Bridges, various road works etc.,
SIPCOT	1) Ranipet, Panapakkam Sipcot Industrial Estate 2) Thiruvannamalai, Cheyyar Sipcot Industrial Estate 3) Dharmapuri Sipcot Industrial Estate 4) Hosur Sipcot Industrial Estate 5) Tirunelveli, Gangaikodan Sipcot Industrial Estate 6) Thoothukudi Allikulam Sipcot Industrial Estate
Important projects relating to Union Government and Public Sector Undertakings	
National Highways / National Highways Authority of India	1) Bangalore-Chennai expressway 2) Chittoor-Thachur link road 3) Madurai Ring Road 4) Madurai-Rajapalayam-Senggottai-Kerala border Link Road 5) Mamallapuram-Puduchery National High Road.
Railways	1) Thoothukudi-Madurai Broad Gauge Railway Line

	2) Thoothukudi-Madurai (via Aruppukottai) Broad Gauge Railway Line 3) VanchiManiyachi-Nagercoil Broad Gauge Railway Line 4) Tindivanam-Nagari New Broad Gauge Railway Line 5) Chinnasalem-Kallakurichi New Broad Gauge Railway Line
Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	Thoothukudi Small Satellite Launching Pad.
Chennai Petroleum Corporation (CPCL)	Nagapattinam-Panangudi Oil Refinery Project
Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)	CuddaloreNeyveli Coal Mine

Land Acquisition Department is performing various important roles under the 3 Land Acquisition Acts in statutory, executive, supervisory and advisory aspects such as :-

- Statutory - Approval and publication of notification under section 15(1) of Tamil Nadu State Highways Act 2001 and under section 3(1) of Tamil Nadu Land

Acquisition for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997.

- Executive - Approval of draft awards exceeding Rs.10 crores, recommending Administrative Sanction proposals to the Government for the new schemes and recommending staff retention proposals to the Government.
- Supervisory - Review of the performance of District Collectors / Special District Revenue Officers and to expedite the LA process.
- Advisory - Sending remarks / proposals to the Government relating to cases on enhanced compensation and certain LA cases and policy matters.

As stated above, the following works related to the Land Acquisition process have been done in the Commissionerate of Land Administration in the year 2021-2022.

Table 3-5

Details of various comments / proposals	Disposed during the year 2021-2022
Administrative sanction proposals	48
Publication of Gazettes under section 3(1) /15(1) /11(1)	282
Publication of Declaration under section 19 (1)	24
Permissions under section 19 (3)	61
Draft Award	39
SLPNC proceedings	14
Staff Retention proposals to Government	77
Approval of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme.	21
TOTAL	566

With a view to acquire the lands required for the implementation of various infrastructural projects all over the State, various Special Land Acquisition Units under 55 Special DROs with an operative strength of

4,575 staff members have been sanctioned as detailed below:

Table 3-6

Sl. No	Name of the Requisitioning Department / Agency	Connected Land Acquisition Act	No. of Special DRO posts sanctioned	Total No. of posts sanctioned
1	National Highways Authority of India	National Highways Act, 1956	25	2063
2	Highways Department	Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001	15	752
3	Energy Department	Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997	0	34
4	SIPCOT		7	774
5	Railways		0	237
6	Airport		2	88
7	NLC		1	121

8	CMRL		1	47
9	CPCL		0	36
10	HPCL		0	13
11	TIDCO		0	14
12	TANCEM		0	2
13	Defence		0	26
14	WRD	RFCTLARR Act, 2013	3	258
15	ISRO		1	106
16	TNHB		0	4
Total			55	4575

The Government vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 90 Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated: 25.02.2022, ordered for the establishment of an agency, namely, Land Acquisition Agency of Tamil Nadu (LAATAN) to effectively manage the various Land Acquisition related activities, such as,

periodical monitoring of Land Acquisition status, Co-ordinating Requisitioning Department / Agencies, obtaining funds for the Land Acquisition, Establishment matters of Land Acquisition Staff and monitoring of LAOP cases etc. This agency has been formed with 10 posts under Tamil Nadu Social Impact Assessment Unit, 13 posts for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit and 17 posts under Core Cell of the LAATAN totaling 40 posts. In order to supervise the functioning of this Agency and to streamline the activities, a Steering Committee has been formed with the following composition.

- 1) Principal Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department-Chairman
- 2) Additional Chief Secretary, Industries Department-Member

- 3) Additional Chief Secretary, Water Sources Department-Member
- 4) Principal Secretary, Highways and Minor Ports Department-Member
- 5) Special Secretary, Finance Department -Member
- 6) Commissioner of Land Administration-Convenor

3.9 PERMISSION FOR LAYING OF PIPELINES

In respect of laying pipelines / Optical Fibre Cables in Government lands, permission is granted under the provisions of RSO 24 A for specified period in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies and local bodies for various commercial and non- commercial activities, on collection of Track Rent as specified by the Government. The Government have exempted to collect the Track Rent for laying pipeline for the purpose

of drawal of water for agricultural activities.

3.10 Updation of Land Revenue Records

Land Records maintained by the Revenue Department have already been computerized. To improve the quality of land records and ensure certainty of holding, the records (online TAMIL NILAM and Collabland) are being updated to include the names of the several thousand beneficiaries who have been given house sites over the last many decades by the Revenue, Adi-Draavidar and Tribal Welfare Department, and Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes Welfare Department. So far, 2.77 lakh such households have been identified of which e-patta have been generated and issued for 44,000 households. The remaining 2.33 lakh e-pattas will be issued in 2022 – 23.

To rectify the various types of clerical

errors crept in the data base of Tamil Nilam and urban Tamil Nilam during the computerization of village revenue records in past years, special drives are being organised in rural areas in camp mode under G.O. (Ms) No.644, Revenue and Disaster Management Department Dated.01.10.2021 as well as in urban areas under G.O. (Ms) No.612, Revenue and Disaster Management Department Dated.01.10.2021. This exercise will be completed in 2022 – 23.

Further, special drive is being undertaken to update the land records to reflect the Land Transfer and Land Alienation orders issued in the past years.

3.11 Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (RMIS)

The Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Jal

Shakthi (MoJS), Department of Water Resources (WR), River Development (RD) & Ganga Rejuvenation (GR), launched in order to build up a comprehensive database on the Minor Irrigation Sector. This is implemented on quinquennial basis in all States/UTs.

The main objective of this scheme is to build a reliable and sound data base on Minor Irrigation Sector, which will be useful for estimating availability of Ground Water and formulation of realistic plan for Water Resources Development.

Sixth Minor Irrigation Census (2017-18) and Census of Water Bodies:

The Commissioner of Land Administration Department is the State Minor Irrigation Census Commissioner in Tamil

Nadu State. So far, five such Minor Irrigation Censuses (MI) with reference year from 1986-87, have been conducted and the Sixth in series is conducted with reference year 2017-18.

The Government of India have expanded the scope of Minor Irrigation Census to include Census of Water Bodies also. The objective is to capture information on important parameters of Water Bodies like their number, size, condition, type, usage, storage capacity etc., It covers all Water Bodies irrespective of their use. Such a sound data base will be useful for effective Planning and Policy formation. The images of Water Bodies along with their Co-ordinates (Longitude and Latitude) are captured through a Mobile App and uploaded in the Government of India Server.

The Sixth Minor Irrigation Census with

reference year 2017-18 including first ever Census of Water Bodies are conducted and at final stage.

3.12 IT INITIATIVES

3.12.1 e-Office:

Land Administration Department in co-ordination with TNeGA has implemented e-Office file system to achieve easy and quick disposal of files, more transparency and attain paperless office. All the Officers and staff are assigned separate credentials and file flow is executed as per the hierarchy. So far, more than 8000 tappals are processed through e-Office.

Also credentials created for all 38 District Revenue Officers / Special District Revenue Officers / District Revenue staff and they were imparted training.

3.12.2 Patta Transfer Appeal Management System(PTAMS):

Patta transfer appeals are being heard by the concerned RDOs / DROs and monitored through Patta Transfer Appeal Management System (PTAMS) by the CLA.

3.12.3 Computerisation of Land Administration Project (CLAP):

Web Based Portal has been developed to process the Transfer of land, Alienation of land and Lease proposals through online mode from VAO level to Government to ensure paperless work and speedy disposal.

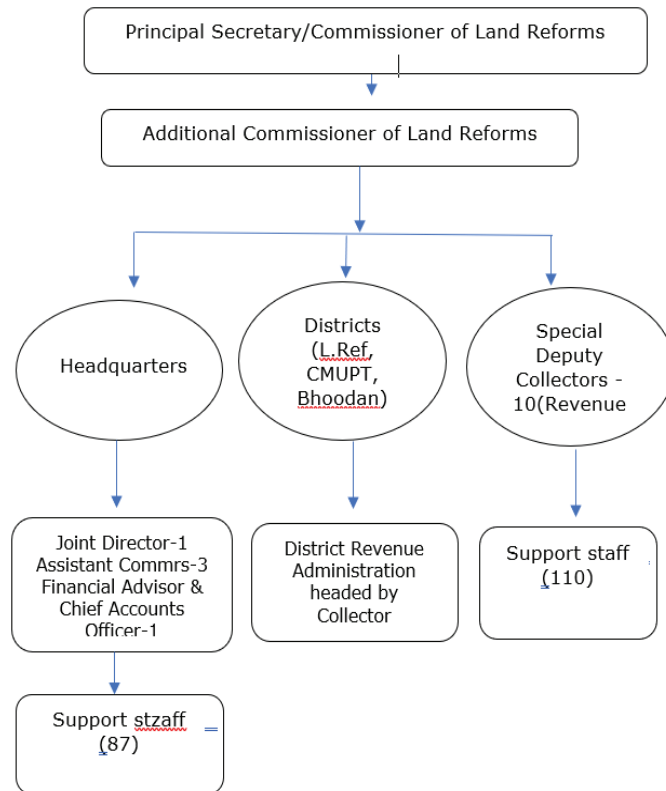
4 LAND REFORMS

The Commissionerate of Land Reforms implements the subjects of Land Ceiling Act, Tenancy Acts, Agricultural Minimum Wages Act, Bhoodan Act and Agricultural Income Tax. Further, the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) for providing social security for agriculturist and persons of allied occupations and their families is also being implemented by this Department.

4.1 Organization Structure

The organizational structure of Land Reforms is as follows:-

Table 4.1



4.2 Ceiling Limits in force

Originally, as per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 1961, the ceiling area for a family consisting of 5 members was 30 standard acres and an additional extent of 5 standard acres was allowed for every additional member with an overall ceiling area of 60 standard acres. Besides this an additional extent of 10 standard acres is allowed as 'seethanam' land to each female member in the family.

In order to benefit more under Land Reforms Act the parent act was amended by enacting Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 17/1970). Accordingly the ceiling area to a family consisting of 5 members was reduced from 30 standard

acres to 15 standard acres. Further, the overall ceiling limit of 60 standard acres was also reduced at 40 standard acres under the Tamil Nadu Act 20/1972 (Amended Act 20/1972). Later this was also further reduced to 30 standard acres under the Tamil Nadu Act 39/1972. The present ceiling limit in force is as follows:

Table 4.2

Sl. No	Category	Extent allowed
(i)	Person, firm, society, private trust, company	15 standard acres
(ii)	For a family consisting of 5 members (additional 5 standard acres are allowed to each additional member of a family in the case of family consisting of more than 5 members) Overall ceiling area of a family	15 standard acres 30 standard acres

(iii)	Extent allowed as stridhana to each female member held land in her own name as on 15.2.1970.	10 standard acres
(iv)	Public trust of religious nature in existence as on 1.3.1972	Act does not apply.
(v)	Public trust of charitable nature in existence as on 1.3.1972	5 standard acres
(vi)	Public trust created after 1.3.1972	Nil (As per amended Act 29/87, Government is granting permission to public trust to hold land for educational / hospital purposes)

4.2.1 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

- As per Section 37-A of the Act, the Government is granting permission to industrial or commercial undertakings to acquire or to hold the lands acquired in

excess of the ceiling limit of 15 standard acres, if they bonafide run any industrial or commercial operation.

- For this, industrial or commercial undertakings should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.
- As per the amended Act, 2018, the ceiling area in the case of every industrial or commercial undertaking which invests more than 20 crores of rupees shall be 30 standard acres, provided that such land shall be dry land.
- Government grants permission under Section 37-A of the Act to the industrial or commercial undertakings for the purpose of establishment of agro-based industry, automobile, solar power, wind mill, etc.

4.2.2 Permission to public trusts

- As per section 37-B of the Act, the Government grants permission to the public trust to acquire lands or to hold land acquired for educational or hospital purposes.
- For this, the public trust should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.
- For Industrial or Commercial Institutions and Public Trusts, the above mentioned applications under section 37-A and 37-B are being made on-line for ease of doing business.

4.3 Revenue Courts

To deal with the disputes between the land owner and tenants various tenancy laws are being implemented. Presently in the State, 10 Revenue Courts in Cuddalore,

Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Nagapattinam, Madurai and Tirunelveli are functioning with the Special Deputy Collector as Presiding Officer with quasi-judicial powers.

4.3.1 Tenancy Laws

The following Acts are dealt with by the Revenue Courts:

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 [Tamil Nadu Act 25/55]**, protects the interest of the cultivating tenants from eviction from the land.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 [Tamil Nadu Act 24/56]**, provides for fixing fair rent to be paid to the landowner by the cultivating tenants.

- (iii) The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961 [Tamil Nadu Act 57/61]**, provides for regulating the relation of Public Trust and their cultivating tenants and also to settle their disputes.
- (iv) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Record of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969 [Tamil Nadu Act 10/69]**, protects the rights of the cultivating tenants by registering as tenants.
- (v) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 as amended**, provides for the conferment of ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer and also to rural artisans who occupies any Kudiyruppu on 1.04.1990, either as tenant or as licensee.

**4.3.2 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts
From 1.4.2021 to 28.02.2022**

1	Cases pending as on 31.3.2021	2,865
2	Receipt from 1.4.2021 to 28.02.2022	2,428
3	Disposal	2,170
4	Balance as on 28.02.2022	3,123

4.3.3 Fixation of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers

The Minimum Wages Act is implemented in the State (except Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts) for fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities. In respect of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is being implemented.

4.4 Bhoodan Board

The Bhoodan Yagna Movement was initiated by Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the year 1951. The land owners' voluntarily gifted land to Bhoodan Movement is the special feature of this Movement. Acharya Vinoba Bhave toured extensively to various parts of Tamil Nadu between 13.03.1956 and 18.04.1957 and received 28,050 acres of lands as donation to this Movement.

Bhoodan lands are maintained and administered by the Bhoodan Board. In order to curb the illegal sale of Bhoodan lands in Tamil Nadu, the value of these lands is being notified as "0" (zero).

The action is being taken in mission mode to evict the encroachments in bhoodan lands.

4.5 Agricultural Labourers Welfare Schemes

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Commissioner of Land Reforms was constituted in the year 1998, to suggest measures for the upliftment of education and socio-economic conditions of the agricultural labourers in the State. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Welfare Board was constituted. Further, based on the recommendations of the said Board, the 'Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Social Security and Welfare Scheme' was implemented in the year 2001. Under this scheme, 7,32,130 persons were enrolled as members.

In the year 2005, a new scheme, namely, the 'Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Farmers Security Scheme' was implemented in lieu of the above scheme with effect from 15.08.2005. Under this scheme 66,49,895 Family Identity Cards were distributed and 2,02,73,879 members were registered. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.90.81 crores was disbursed to 3,39,150 beneficiaries.

Subsequently, the Government enacted an exclusive legislation called the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers- Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2006, (Tamil Nadu Act 29/2006) for the welfare of agricultural labourers and farmers. Based on the statutory provisions, the Government notified the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers – Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme, 2006. The scheme came into effect from 22.12.2006. The scheme provides for the distribution of financial assistance to its registered members from birth to death, viz., Marriage, Childbirth/ Miscarriage / Termination of pregnancy, Natural death, Accidental death, funeral, Old Age pension and assistance to their children for education and marriage. The implementation of the above scheme was vested with the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Welfare Board, constituted by the Government, consisting of Chairman, Joint Chairman, Official Members and Non-Official Members. Under the scheme, from 22.12.2006 to 10.9.2011,

76,46,293 Family Identity Cards have been distributed and thus 1,74,83,172 members have been registered. Fund was allotted by Government and a sum of Rs.660.91crores was disbursed to 5,98,365 beneficiaries.

Subsequently, the Government in G.O.(Ms) No.265, Revenue (LR.I(2) Department, dated 10.9.2011 have ordered to implement the Chief Minister's Farmers Security Scheme in lieu of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme 2006 by repealing the erstwhile Act.

4.6 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011

All agricultural labourers who are engaged in agriculture and allied to agriculture.

Agriculture related works are Inland fisheries, Dairy farming, Horticulture, Sericulture, Cattle rearing, Poultry and Plantation.

Small / Marginal farmers who own 2.50 acres of wet lands or 5.00 acres of dry lands and doing agricultural occupation directly or cultivating tenants.

- Those in the age group of 18 to 65 years are registered as main members under the scheme.
- The non-earning family members of the main member will be registered as dependent members.
- The total members registered under the scheme as on 31.03.2022 are as below.

Table 4.3

Details of Registered Members

1.	Main Members	1,47,32,076
2.	Dependents	1,35,74,370
	Total	2,83,06,446

Under the scheme, the following financial assistances are given:-

For Members,

- Marriage Assistance
- Old Age Pension
- Monthly assistance during temporary incapacitation period
- Accident Relief
- Natural Death Assistance
- Funeral Expenses

For Dependents,

- Educational Assistance
- Marriage Assistance
- Grant to Orphan of the member who died due to HIV
- Funeral Expenses

4.6.1 Details of assistance for main members and dependant members

The following assistances are given under the scheme:-

Table 4.4

For Main Members	Details of Assistance
1. Marriage Assistance	For male Rs.8000/- For female Rs.10.000/-
2. Old Age Pension	Rs.1,000-/per month.
3. Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period due to following diseases: i) TB, ii) Cancer, iii) HIV/AIDS, iv) Dialysis, v) Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, vi) Neurological problems, vii) Spinal Cord Injury, viii) Cardiac problems, ix) Loss of vision, x) Liver diseases, xi) Kidney diseases, xii) Acute Psychosis, xiii) Sickle Cell Anemia, xiv) Thalassemia, xv) Haemophilia	} Rs.1,000-/per month.
4. Accident relief	For death Rs.1,00,000/- For accident injuries Rs.20,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- based on the type of injury.
5. Natural death assistance	Rs.20,000/-
6. Funeral expenses	Rs.2,500/-

For dependant members	Details of assistance
1. Educational assistance	From Rs.1.250/- to Rs.6,750/- per year to the boys and girls pursuing education from ITI / Polytechnic to Post Graduate professional courses.
2. Marriage assistance	For male Rs.8000/- For female Rs.10,000/-
3. Grant to orphan children of the member who died due to HIV	Rs.1,000/-per month till the individual reaches 18 years of age.
4. Funeral Expenses	Rs.2,500/-

4.6.2 Performance

Under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam upto 31.03.2022 a sum of Rs.2,253.79 crores has been given to 32,64,775 beneficiaries.

Financial and Physical Performance

The financial and physical performance under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011 from 10.9.2011 to 31.03.2022 is as below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Fund Allotment	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries			% of Exp
			Other Assistance	Pen-sion	Total	
2021-22 (31.03.2022)	187.22	172.13	1,47,390	-	1,47,390	91.94

As per G.O. Ms. No. 86, Revenue (LR I(2) Department, dated 20.02.2014, Old Age Pension under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam is given through Commissioner of Revenue Administration Department with effect from 01.04.2014.

Details of Assistance given under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam in 2021-2022 (upto 31.03.2022)

Table 4.5

Sl. No.	Details of assistance	Rs. (in Crores)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Educational assistance	11.07	45,491
2.	Marriage of members	2.90	3,470
3.	Marriage of dependents	11.49	13,527
4.	Natural death & funeral expenses	89.89	40,966
5.	Accident relief	9.51	940
6.	Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period	46.59	42,424
7.	Grant to orphan children of farmer member who died due to HIV	0.68	572
Total		172.13	1,47,390

4.7 Sustainable Development Goal - Role of Land Reforms Department

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, prescribes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Sustainable Development Goal 1 : End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Goal 1

Sustainable Development Target 1.4 : By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

The Land Reforms Department plays a vital role in providing social security through its programmes and initiatives involving distribution of land to landless rural community, through implementation of Land Ceiling Act. This initiative involves reducing

of disparities in ownership of agricultural land, thereby enabling them to have a secure livelihood. Similarly, the distribution of Bhoodan lands to landless agricultural labourers leads to the development of agriculture and alleviation of poverty.

This is a strategy which addresses goal 1 and target 1.4 of Sustainable Development Goals.

Further on the basis of the above goal and target, this Department implements fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities under the Minimum Wage Act. This ensures poor labourers get fair wages and protects them from exploitation.

Sustainable Development Target 1.3 : Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, in all circumstances and by 2030 achieve sustained coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

The scheme "*Chief Ministers Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam*" implemented by this department also provides social protection measures in the form of monetary assistance, even when the main member is temporarily incapacitated due to incidence of severe diseases. The various assistance provided under this scheme help the State in achieving the above target.

5. Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax Department

The Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax Commissionerate is engaged in the work related to provisions of "The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966/Amendment Act 1991" as well as the "Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1978". The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1978 was repealed w.e.f. 16.6.1999.

5.1 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978

The Ceiling Act was enacted in the year 1978 with retrospective effect from 03.08.1976 with an objective to prevent monopoly of land in urban areas, curbing the land crisis in urban markets and reduce the soaring prices. The provisions of the Act were first introduced in Chennai City and further Chennai City Belt Area and extended to 5

urban agglomerations viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli & Tirunelveli. The Act had fixed a ceiling on vacant urban land for a person can hold in an urban agglomeration.

Table 5.1

Sl. No	Urban Agglomeration	Individual	Family (Consisting of 4 members)	Industrial under-taking
		Sq.mt.	Sq.mt.	Sq.mt
1	Chennai	500	2,000	2,000
2	Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli & Salem	1,500	3,000	3,000
3	Tirunelveli	2,000	4,000	4,000

5.2 Urban Land Ceiling Repeal Act

The Principal Act was repealed on 16.06.1999 vide Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act 20/1999 with a Provision of saving clause Under section

3. (1) The Repeal of the Principal Act shall not affect:-

(a) the vesting of any vacant land under sub-section (3) of section 11, possession of which has been taken over by the State Government or any person duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf or by the competent authority.

5.3 Innocent Buyers Scheme

Several decades ago, numerous persons had purchased land/housing plots in city suburban areas that were taken over by the Government under provisions of the 1978 Ceiling Act. At the time of transaction neither the vendor nor the buyer was aware of the acquisition of the land. Such buyers were unable to obtain patta and they had to face several issues in managing their property.

In 1998 Government decided to provide relief to these innocent buyers by introducing

a scheme viz., "Innocent Buyers Scheme" by way of G.O.(Ms.) No.649, Revenue Department, dated 29.07.1998.

Land value to be paid by Innocent Buyers was fixed on the basis of the zonal value determined for a particular urban agglomeration at the time of acquisition. Thereafter the above G.O. was superseded with another G.O.(Ms.) No. 565, Revenue Department dated 26.9.2008 wherein revised norms and guidelines were issued. However the land value was retained at the earlier value.

So far 4580 cases involving 10,34,616 sq.mts.. extent of land have been regularised on payment of Rs. 34.34 crore towards land value paid by innocent buyers.

5.4 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966

The Principal Act in 1966 was enacted with a view to augment the resources of the State, to prevent conversion of agricultural lands into non-agricultural uses and to rationalize the scheme of taxation of land in urban areas. The Principal Act was first implemented in Madras city with retrospective effect from 1.7.1963. ULT was levied at 4% of average market value provided for the urban lands comprised in a sub zone. Urban Land Tax was payable in lieu of ryotwari assessment, ground rent, quit rent etc.

5.5 Extension of the Principal Act 1966

The Act was extended to the Municipal Towns of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and Madurai cities from 1.7.1971.

The Act was extended to the belt areas lying within 16 km from the outer limits of Chennai City from 1.7.1975.

The Act was extended to Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and other peripheral areas of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai from 01.07.1981.

The areas under both the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 and Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1978 are co-terminus w.e.f. 1.7.1981.

5.6 Revision of Rate of Urban Land Tax

The rate of Urban Land Tax was revised on three occasions w.e.f. 1.7.1971, 1.7.1972 & 1.7.1975. It was lastly amended as per G.O.(Ms.) No. 2625 Revenue Department dated 27.12.1976 as detailed below:

Table 5-2
Rate of Tax

All urban lands in area other than the Chennai City Belt Area		All urban lands in the Chennai City Belt Area	
Extent of Urban Land	Rate of Tax	Extent of urban land	Rate of Tax
First 2 Grounds	Nil	First 3 Grounds	Nil
Where aggregate extent exceeds two grounds but does not exceed 5 grounds	0.7%	Where aggregate extent exceeds 3 grounds but does not exceed 7 grounds	0.7%
Where aggregate extent exceeds 5 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1%	Where aggregate extent exceeds 7 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1%
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5%	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5%
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2%	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2%

5.7 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1991

The Principal Act was amended by Act No.1 of 1992 from 1.7.1991. The provisions of the Act were extended to 21 Special Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities namely Erode, Pollachi, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Uthagamandalam, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Myladuthurai, Udumalpet, Palani, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and to 2 Townships namely Kodaikanal and Mettur.

5.8 Demand raised in the current Fasli year 1431

Since implementation of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 / The Amendment Act 1991, around 1.90 lakh assesseees have been assessed to Urban Land Tax in the notified areas fully/partly covered under 24 districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 18.36

crore was fixed as demand of Urban Land Tax for the current Fasli year 1431.

Statutory Exemption allowed cases

29(a)	Lands owned by the State or the Central Government.
29(b)	Lands owned by civic bodies
29(c)	Lands set apart for public worship.
29(d)	Lands on which Government hospitals situated / private hospital situated in receipt of grant from State or the Central Government.
29(e)	Lands used for the purpose of disposal of death.
29(f)	Lands used for roads / communal purposes.
29(g)	Lands used for public purposes provided no income is derived from the user of the land.
29(h)	Lands owned and used by educational institutions duly recognized by State / Central Government.
29(i)	Lands used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Public Museums.
29(j)	Lands used for sheltering purposes.
29(k)	Lands used for religious, charitable or philanthropic purposes, as the Government may, by notification, specify.
29(l)	Lands used for preservation of ancient monuments.

Concessions Allowed Cases

- (1) 50% rebate of tax for any building occupied by the owner for residential purposes.
- (2) 50% rebate of tax for all Sabhas of musical, dramatic or other such performance takes place.
- (3) 10% rebate of tax for Cinema Theatres.
- (4) Where an urban land is used for residential and industrial purposes, the industry is being run by the urban land owner himself 25% concession in the case of Small Scale Industries and 10% in the case of other industries.

All lands in Chennai City notified as slums under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act are totally exempted from the tax.

6 Survey and Settlement

The Department of Survey and Settlement is the authority for conducting land survey and maintaining land records in the State. The department was created in the year 1858 and land records were created for almost all land parcels in the State by conducting various types of surveys using Chains, Cross –staffs and Theodolites. In the past few years, apart from carrying out the routine duty of maintaining land records by updating them with day-to-day changes, the department has computerized manuscript land records, sketches and maps, and brought them online through eservices for being accessed by the public with ease. In the current year (2022-23), action will be taken to digitize the left over manuscript textual as well as spatial land records and to bring them online, and also to conduct digital survey

using Differential Global Positioning Systems (DGPS) supplemented by Electronic Total Stations (ETS) in the entire State in a phased manner.

6.1 Work done so far:

(i) **Computerization of Land Records - Textual Land Records - Data entry (Editable)**

Type	Description	Computerized	Brought online (Available in e-services and Mobile App)
Rural	A- Register & Chitta	311*/ 313 Taluks 4.03 Crore (except Valparai*, Kolli hills** and some other missing survey numbers)	Yes (All districts)

Urban	TSLR / PLR	14 / 14 Taluks 89 / 89 Towns 17***/ 18 Corporations (37.87 Lakh)	Yes (All districts)
Natham	Adangal	1.44 Crore / 1.44 Crore records (updated upto 2018)	No (Software under development by NIC)

* -Valpaarai – Settlement work pending due to Court case

** -Kolli hills – Settlement completed and Data validation ongoing in 10 / 16 villages ; Settlement ongoing in 6 / 16 villages

*** -Resettlement work is in progress in Nagercoil Corporation

**(ii) Scanned Textual Manuscript Records –
(Non editable)**

Type	Description	Scanned	Brought online for public purpose
Rural	A- Register	12,551 out of 16,743 Villages	No (Software under development)
Urban	TSLR	To be taken up	No
	PLR		
Natham	Adangal	To be taken up	No

**(iii) Spatial Land Records – Vectorized
(Editable)**

Type	Description	Vectorized	Brought online
Rural	FMS (including Natham)	55.01* Lakh out of 55.02 Lakh (99.8%)	Yes (99.8 %) available in e-services
	Village Map	14,962 out of 16,743 Villages (89.5%)	No
Urban	Block Maps	19.91 Lakh out of 35.80 Lakh TS Nos. (56%)	No
	TSLR Sketch	Being generated from vectorized Block maps	TSLR Sketches of 14 Towns are online.

* 2,992 Nos. of Missing FMS – Being recreated

(iv) Scanning of Spatial Manuscript Records (non-editable)

Type	Description	Scanned	Brought online
Rural	FMS (UDR)	9,566 out of 16,721 Villages (57%)	No
	Village Map (UDR)	16,743 Villages (100%)	Yes
Urban	Block Maps (original town survey)	16,422 out of 27,973 Blocks (58.7%)	Yes

(v) Online Patta Transfer – Involving Sub-divisions
Under the Online Patta Transfer system for Rural and Urban land records 69,27,605 applications have been received and

61,06,945 applications have been disposed of and 28,64,117 patta transfers have been done till 05.04.2022.

(vi) Progress in creation of infrastructure:

(a) Firka Surveyor-quarters: To enable the public to approach Firka Surveyors easily and also to provide basic infrastructure to the Firka Surveyors, Office cum Residential Quarters for Firka Surveyors are constructed. Out of 260 Office cum residential quarters sanctioned so far, 225 such Quarters have been constructed. Work is in progress in the remaining 35 Firkas.

(b) Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs): Under the Central Sector Scheme, 'DILRMP', Modern Record Room / Land Records Management Centres have been created in 228 Taluks and work is in progress in the remaining 77 Taluks.

(c) Supply of Data Cards to Surveyors: In order to speed up disposal of OPT applications, subscription has been extended for one more year in respect of 3G Data cards already provided to 264 Firka Surveyors. In addition to that 4G data cards will be provided to 255 more Firka Surveyors.

(d) Progress in Survey Training :

Till 05.04.2022, Survey Training has been imparted to around 25,862 officials of various departments at Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu. At Centre for Survey Training and Research (CSTAR), Anna University campus, Chennai, Survey training has been imparted to 4,230 officials of various departments.

(e) Progress in Error-correction Special Camps / Special Drives:

As per G.O. (Ms.) No. 644 Revenue and Disaster Management [SS-II(2)] Department dated 11.10.2021 and G.O. (Ms.) No. 612 Revenue and Disaster Management [SS-II(2)]

Department dated 01.10.2021, Special camps are conducted in all villages to redress Patta related grievances / error – corrections, on every Tuesday and Friday. The Progress is as follows:

Total No. of applications received : 44,508

No. of applications disposed of : 29,864

No. of applications pending : 14,644

In respect of Urban areas, all the online computerized land records are compared with the relevant manuscript land records and errors are rectified. The progress is as follows:

Total number of records: 32.64 Lakh TS Nos.

Total number of records compared: 31.08 Lakh TS Nos.

Errors identified: 7.93 Lakh

Errors rectified: 73,755

Progress in Resurvey and Town Survey:

- (a) Resurvey using Modern Survey equipment viz., Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS), based on Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Technology under the coverage of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) is being conducted in 3 districts viz., Krishnagiri, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. So far, 337.26 Sq. Km. area in Kanniyakumari district, 211.25 Sq. Km. area in the Nilgiris district, 439.25 Sq. Km. area in Krishnagiri district have been surveyed.
- (b) Town survey work using modern survey equipment has been completed in Pammal, Anagapathur, Permbalur and Tirutani Towns. Action is being taken to bring the land records of these Towns online. Town survey work is in progress

in extended areas of Vellore Corporation.

(vii) **Progress in other initiatives:**

(a) Integration with Registration:

Web-based software (STAR 2.0) of Registration Department has been integrated with Web based Tamil Nilam software for Rural / Urban Land Records, in order to transmit Registration details of landed properties through online mode to Tamil Nilam software to initiate Patta transfer activities. Till 05.04.2022, 48,19,620 applications have been received through online mode from the Registration department out of which 42,36,035 applications have been disposed of and 20,97,272 Patta transfers have been done.

(b) Automatic Patta Transfer:

Automatic transfer of titles, which was launched in the year 2021, for land transactions that do not involve creation of sub-divisions in land parcels, was fine-tuned further. Till 05.04.2022, around 1,59,600 titles have been automatically mutated.

(c) Licensed Surveyors:

In order to address the shortage of regular Surveyors, Diploma holders in Civil Engineering are imparted survey training at the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu and at CSTAR for 3 months and they are awarded 'License in Land Surveying'. So far, 470 Diploma holders have been awarded 'License in Land Surveying'. 340 of Licensed Surveyors have been engaged on contract basis in various survey works including online Patta transfer work. Licensed Surveyors have also been allotted to Hindu Religious & charitable

Endowments Department, Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB), Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO), Railway Project work, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and Chennai Metro Rail, for Land Acquisition works.

(d) e-service on Maps:

Facility for downloading various types of maps has been created in the website of the Department of Survey and Settlement. <https://tnlandsurvey.tn.gov.in/>) from 11.10.2021.

(e) Pre-mutation of Land Records:

Development of software for creation of sub-divisions based on Layouts approved by CMDA and DTCP is under progress. The titles of the sub-divisions created will be transferred in the name of the layout owner, so that if the plots of the layouts are sold later, transfer of

titles could be made automatically i.e. (through automatic mutation).

6.2 Priorities for the FY 2022-23:

- i. All the legacy land records available at the Central Survey Office, Settlement Wing of this Directorate, District Collectorate record rooms / Taluk office record room will be scanned and preserved in coordination with TNeGA.
- ii. **F-Line software:** For the online processing of applications for pointing out Survey Field boundaries (F-Line measurement), Web – based software has been developed through NIC. Facility for the public to apply for survey of lands through online mode has been created. Once the applications are processed and survey is completed, related records can be downloaded through the website.

- iii. **'Integrated Land Record'** comprising 'A' Register, Chitta, FMB and Adangal will be provided to the landowners through e-service.
- iv. Automatic Mutation will be extended to urban land records.
- v. Survey of water bodies which was commenced last year will be continued to produce geo-referenced maps of water bodies in order to prevent encroachments. Maps of the digitally surveyed water bodies will be published in a web portal for public viewing.
- vi. Mobile App for displaying data related to land parcels viz., Area, Geo-coordinates, land ownership details etc., based on geo-location for the usage of survey staff.

- vii. **Strengthening of infrastructure for online maintenance of land records:** Using the amount of Rs. 130 Lakh sanctioned to NIC by the Government (in G.O. (Ms) No. 17 Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 06.01.2022), online maintenance of land records will be strengthened through purchase of additional hardware.

6.3 Settlement

It had been in practice to collect one share of the produce of the land as Assessment and later it has been collected in its commuted money value. The procedure to determine the Assessment and the ownership is known as Land Revenue Settlement.

Initially, the Assessment was collected without considering the factors such as sort-soil and irrigation sources. This procedure

was known as Permanent Settlement. Since, 1879-80, replacing this procedure, "Ryotwari Settlement" was introduced to determine the Assessment, based on the productivity of the soil which depends on the irrigation sources and sort soil, classification and it was known as Original Settlement. By this, the Government surveyed for the first time, determined the irrigational classification, sort soil classification, taram and then determined the Assessment. Further, by conducting enquiries in regard to the ownership, patta registries were created. This system last for 30 years. Therefore, Re-settlement was introduced in these villages after 30 years where Original Settlement had been introduced.

The villages were under two broad categories such as those where the assessment was collected by the Government

and those where the assessment was collected by the Land holders like Zamindars and Inamdars.

The original settlement and its procedure was not introduced in Zamin/Inam holdings where the existing Permanent Settlement was followed. At the time of Independence, except for Zamin, Inam, Minor Inam and other similar areas, Ryotwari settlement had been introduced in most of the areas in erstwhile Madras Presidency.

After Independence, in order to reduce the burden of levy of Assessment on cultivation in Zamin/Inam and other similar areas, to eliminate such land holding system and to bring all the villages under the direct control of the Government, various Landholders' Abolition Acts were enacted. Though Ryotwari Settlement works had been completed under most of these Acts, the work

is pending in certain villages taken over under the following Acts:-

I. The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/1948)

During Mughal Rule, the Zamindars, Paligars etc., were appointed to collect Land Revenue. They had been given Melvaram rights to collect the taxes and the Kudivaram rights to the cultivators. Through this Act, the Melvaram rights held by the Zamindars and some Inamdars were acquired by Government and these villages were brought under the direct control of the Government. Ryotwari Settlement had been introduced in all the estates taken over by Government under this Act and pattas were granted. However, certain court cases are pending in regard to the grant of patta and the classification determined.

II. The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963).

During former Hindu Rule and Mughal rule, the Religious Institutions, Charitable Institutions, warriors, Government Officers, Servants, Monks, Legends etc., were granted some villages or part of villages till 1802 without levying Land Revenue Assessment or at concessional rates of Assessment for rendering certain services. These villages were known as "Manyam/Inam". Title deeds had been granted in proof of the Inams granted. In order to acquire the rights of the landholders in such Inam Estates, to bring these villages under the direct control of the Government and to introduce Ryotwari Settlement in such villages, this Act was enacted. The introduction of Settlement work

and the grant of patta had been completed in all the villages taken over under this Act, except in 6 villages. Settlement work already is in progress in 3 villages and necessary action has already been initiated to take up settlement in other 3 villages.

III. The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963).

This Act had been enacted to acquire the rights of the Inamdars in Inam villages where the Inams had been granted for a portion of the village, mentioning in terms of local measurements such as Kani, Acre, Cent etc in Title Deeds or in full to the religious/Charitable institutions and to introduce Ryotwari Settlement in such villages. The introduction of Settlement work and the grant of patta had been completed in all the taken over villages under this Act,

except 7 villages, out of which one is covered by a court case while the settlement work is in progress in 4 villages, necessary action has been initiated already to undertake settlement in the balance 2 villages.

IV. The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969).

An action has been initiated under this Act for the acquisition of rights of the Janmies in Janmam estates of the Gudalur and Pandalur Taluks in Nilgiris District and for the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement. The settlement process was not completed, due to filing of a number of Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions by some of the leaseholders and janmies before the High Court and then before the Supreme Court challenging the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th schedule of the

Constitution. As the Supreme Court has finally upheld the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th schedule of the Constitution, action has been taken to complete the settlement process. The details of completion of work are as follows:

S. No	Particulars	Area (in acres)
1	Total Janmam area	80,087.74
2	Total area settled	45,101.46
3	Handed over to Forest Department in the settled Area.	17,014.43
4	Balance area for settlement. (1-2)	34,986.28

In order to preserve the Environment and Forest Wealth, the Government have handed over an area of 17,014.43 acres to the Forest department.

In the meantime, the High Court directed the Settlement Officer/District Revenue Officer to consider the petitions received under section 8, 9, 10 of the Act. Accordingly, most of the petitions were disposed of. Against the petitions disposed, several appeals have been filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal / District court, Udhagamandalam. The Settlement Officer (Gudalur Janmam Lands) has also ordered to resume the lease expired lands after the disposal of one of the lands issue.

In order to resume the lease expired lands and to introduce settlement in the remaining unsettled area 34,986.28 acres in Janmam Lands, the Government have formed a 3-member Committee in G.O. (D) No.73 Environment & Forest (FR-14) Department dated 19.3.2018. The recommendations of the committee is under the consideration of the Government.

Schemes:

a. Natham Settlement

During the operation of original settlement and the Re-settlement, the residential area of the villages had been classified as Natham. The House sites were not sub-divided and no pattas were granted in Natham areas. Hence, Natham Settlement work had been performed in Natham areas and on the Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes, pattas were issued. This Natham Settlement work had been completed in all the villages of the State.

However, Natham Settlement work is being performed in Natham areas in Municipal Towns and Corporations.

b. Settlement in Hill Villages:

The settlement work has been completed in hill villages, where Natham

Settlement work or UDR Scheme was not performed, on completion of re-survey work and pattas were granted. This work is being performed in remaining 6 (six) villages, except one, which is covered by court case.

c. Settlement in Corporations and Municipal Towns:

The Government have ordered for the commencement of Settlement 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 and to prepare and hand over the land records to District Revenue Administration for maintenance.

Accordingly, this work has to be performed in all the Corporations and Municipalities in the State. The work had been completed in 1 Corporation and 47 Municipalities and pattas were granted. Now, the work is being performed in 14

Corporations (21 Units) and 34 Municipalities. The work in the remaining towns / Corporations will be commenced in stages by redeploying manpower from those Towns / Corporations where work is completed. 16,84,704 patta have been issued so far.

Survey of Wakf Properties:

The survey of wakf properties, as per sec.4 of the Wakf Act, 1995 has been commenced throughout the State by appointing the Director of Survey and Settlement as Wakf Survey Commissioner and the District Revenue Officers as Wakf Survey Additional Commissioners under his control. This work had been completed in 29 districts and it is being performed in remaining districts.

**K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran
Minister for Revenue and
Disaster Management**

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