



REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2023-2024

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

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

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**MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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**Government of Tamil Nadu
2023**

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POLICY NOTE 2023-2024

1. INTRODUCTION

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is the backbone of the state administration and is functioning as the base for sustainable social development. Most of the departments that are functioning at present are formed from the revenue department and all such departments are dependent on the services of the Revenue Department. This department is implementing various socio-economic schemes of the Government with an aim to achieve a balanced socio-economic development.

The department has the following wings:-

- i. Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management (including Social Security Schemes),
- ii. Commissionerate of Land Administration,
- iii. Commissionerate of Land Reforms

iv. Directorate of Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax

v. Directorate of Survey and Settlement

Budget Allocation: For the Financial Year 2023-2024, a sum of Rs.8199.09 crore is allotted under Budget to Demand No.041 and Rs 1500.01 Crore to Demand No.51 - Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

The core work of the department consists of District administration, delivery of social security pension, management of Government lands, land records management, survey and settlement of lands, land reforms issues and disaster management works.

2. COMMISSIONERATE OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2.1 The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the Supervising Officer for the District Administration. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also designated as the State Relief Commissioner.

2.2 The core functions of this Department includes:-

- i. General Revenue Administration
- ii. Collection of Land Revenue
- iii. Implementation of Social Security Schemes
- iv. Issuance of Certificates
- v. Public grievance redressal
- vi. Disaster Management and Mitigation
- vii. Regulation and enforcement under various Acts.

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

2.3 District Administration

For efficient administration, the State is divided into 38 districts 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 94 sub-divisions totally which is headed by Sub Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer.

2.5 Taluk Level Administration

The Taluk administration is headed by Tahsildar. Tahsildar is assisted by Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, in rendering

services like issue of Patta, Adangal, Certificates like Income, Nativity, Legal Heir Certificates etc. There are 314 taluks in the state at present for administrative convenience.

2.6 Firka Administration

Each taluk is divided into firkas comprising a group of villages, managed by Revenue Inspectors. They play a vital role in land revenue collection and supervising the work of Village Administrative Officers. At present, there are 1195 firkas.

2.7 Village Administration

The Village Administration is functioning with the total number of 16,743 villages in Tamil Nadu. Village Administrative Officers act as the grass-root level officers for the revenue administration. Issue of certificates, verification of eligibility for Government Schemes, collection of land Revenue, protection of government lands etc. are done by them.

2.8 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

There are 437 officers / staff in Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and 53,082 officers / staff under District Administration.

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 Poromboke Lands	Rs.5/-
4.	Basic Assessment for every Patta that is registered	Rs.1/-

The annual settlement of revenue accounts of every village is done during the Jamabandhi programme. Land Revenue is collected for every fasli year (from 1st July to 30th June).

2.10. Adangal

Adangal is one of the basic land register maintained by the Village Administrative Officers for each village. This register contains details of land such as area, assessment, water cess, nature of crops cultivated by the farmers, yield, irrigation source etc., and the data so collected is used to generate G-Return. It is an essential document to get data for food production and giving relief to the farmers for crop damages in case of flood / drought.

A dedicated portal is being developed to link the revenue records, crop details, crop wise area coverage details and ownership details of the farmers to ensure that a one stop solution is provided to all concerned departments and

landholders / farmers. The new online system will be implemented for collecting crop details and adangal will be generated online. Every department which needs adangal to provide any assistance under any scheme will be able to access the adangal data. This will help the departments to streamline their schemes and avoid repeated requests by farmers for certificates. It will also reduce the workload of Village Administrative Officers by removing the need of paper Adangal extracts.

2.11. Revenue Buildings

The Revenue Department plays a vital role in the district administration and therefore provision for office buildings and related infrastructure required by the revenue machinery always receive priority from the Government. The buildings under the control of Revenue Department includes office and residential buildings of the District Collectors, District

Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Administrative Officers.

2.12. Social Security Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. The monthly Pension of Rs.1,000/- is being paid to all the eligible beneficiaries under these Schemes. The fund allocation of Rs.5337.18 crore has been made in 2023-24 for all Pension Schemes. As on 31st March 2023, 34,62,034 beneficiaries are being provided pension under these pension schemes.

Table 2.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries as on 31.03.2023
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	14,36,569
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	63,769
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	5,29,728
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme	4,04,345
5	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme	6,16,016
6	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	1,18,462
7	Un-married Women Pension Scheme	25,655
8	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Patukappu Thittam	2,63,194
9	Srilankan Pension Schemes (OAP, DAP, DWP, DDWP)	4,296
	Total	34,62,034

Table-2.3

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.1200/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
4.	Differently Aabled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	-	Rs.1500/-
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/-
9	Pension to Srilankan Refugees (OAP, DWP, DDW)	-	Rs.1000/-
10	Pension to Srilankan Refugees (DAPS)	-	Rs.1500/-

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

Table-2.4

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

Table-2.5

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)- (OAP)	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 5years (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: 50 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.”
6	Pension to Srilankan Refugees (OAP, DAP, DWP, DDWP)	Benefits are being provided based on the eligibility criteria under the schemes of OAP, DAP, DWP and DDWP.

2.13 Social Security Schemes – Online

Application

Facilities have been made for the public who want to get Old Age Pension under Social Security Schemes to apply online in simple web based form. The online applications are immediately forwarded to the Revenue Department Officials for enquiry and approval is given to the eligible beneficiaries by the Special Tahsildar (Social Security Scheme) and pension orders are issued to the eligible beneficiaries.

2.14 Disposal of Petitions - Time line

Applications received under Social Security Pension Schemes are duly investigated and the applications are disposed within 30 days as prescribed by the Government.

2.15 Other benefits to the pensioners

The beneficiaries under Social Security Schemes are provided with one saree per female

pensioner / one dhoti per male pensioner twice a year during Pongal and Deepavali festivals.

The beneficiaries are also permitted to draw fine variety rice at 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 fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi centres.
- (iii) 5 Kgs of rice are now distributed to all the beneficiaries of Social Security Schemes as per Food Security Act, 2013.

2.16 Accident Relief Scheme

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.20,000/- is paid as relief to the Legal heirs of the deceased primary bread winner of the family in the age

group of 18-59 years who were engaged in the 44 categories of notified employment.

A sum of Rs.7,500/- to Rs.15,000/- is being paid to the primary bread winner of the family depending upon the nature of injury sustained and the degree of physical impairment.

2.17 Distress Relief Scheme

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.20,000/- is being paid as relief to the Legal heirs of the deceased primary bread winner of the family (male or female) while he or she is in the age group of 18 to 59 years.

2.18 Pension and Other Benefits to Freedom

Fighters and Ex-Indian National Army

Personnel

The Welfare Schemes for the Freedom Fighters who participated and suffered untold miseries in the Freedom Movement of our country

have been earnestly implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Various facilities such as Pension, Family Pension, Medical Facilities, Free Transport Facilities and Priority in Government Employment and Allotment of houses etc., have been extended by the Government to the Freedom Fighters.

The State Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme has been implemented with effect from 01.10.1966 by the Government of Tamil Nadu in recognition of the patriotic spirit of the Freedom Fighters.

2.18.1. Eligibility

- i. In this scheme, the Freedom Fighters who were sentenced to imprisonment or held under detention for not less than three month are eligible to get Freedom Fighters Pension / Family Pension. The period of imprisonment as the eligibility criteria for

getting pension was reduced to three weeks with effect from 01.04.1980.

- ii. Those who were killed in action or who became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge during their participation in the National Freedom Movement are eligible to get Freedom Fighters Pension / Family Pension.
- iii. The following categories were also made eligible for pension with effect from 7.6.1982 :-
 - a. The Ex-INA personnel.
 - b. Persons who participated in Naval Mutiny, 1946.
 - c. Those who suffered imprisonment in Madurai Conspiracy Case.
 - d. The persons who were removed / dismissed from service on account of their participation in the freedom movement

- e. Freedom Fighters who went underground to avoid arrest or whose property was confiscated / attached.

The persons specified in (d) and (e) were also made eligible for Freedom Fighters Pension, provided that such claims are supported by documentary evidence through Court records or other official records.

- iv. The income ceiling was also removed with effect from 11.03.1983.

2.18.2. Family Pension

In the event of death of any State Freedom Fighter Pensioner, the pension is paid continuously to the wife / husband / minor children of the Freedom Fighter as Family Pension.

The Government also sanctions the continuance of pension to the son / daughter of the freedom fighters who are differently abled,

both physically and mentally, since he / she is unable to earn a living even after attaining the age of 18 years in case of son and 21 years in case of daughter till their life time.

2.18.3. Quantum of Pension

The Government have considered sympathetically the pecuniary circumstances of the Freedom Fighters and hence, the quantum of the freedom fighters pension has been enhanced reasonably from time to time. At present,

- i. The pension amount has been enhanced from 18,000/- to 20,000/- per month from 15.08.2022.
- ii. The family pension amount has also been enhanced from Rs.9,000/- to Rs.10,000/- per month from 15.08.2022.

2.18.4. Special Pension

The Government have been sanctioning Special Pension to the descendants of eminent persons in recognition of the significant role played by them in the freedom movement.

Special pension has been enhanced from Rs.9,000/- to Rs.10,000/- per month with effect from 15.08.2022. At present,

- i. 86 descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers are receiving this pension.
- ii. 3 descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman are receiving this pension.
- iii. 49 eligible descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram are receiving this pension and
- iv. One descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar is also receiving this pension.

They will continue to receive the above pension till their life time.

2.18.5. Other Concessions

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

a) Medical Facility

- Medical Allowance of Rs.500/- is paid to all pensioners who are receiving Central Pension or State Pension or both, their widows and minor children receiving family pension with effect from 15.08.2012.
- The pensioners or their dependants are permitted to avail 'A' class facility in old Hospitals and 'pay ward' facility without payment of any charges in new Hospitals.

b) Transport facility

The Freedom Fighters, drawing Central or State Pension, their widows and legal heirs drawing family pension and one attendant of the pensioners who are above 60 years are given free bus passes to travel in the buses of State Transport Corporations.

c) Housing Facility

Reservation of 1% has been made to the Freedom Fighters, in the allotment of houses / plots / flats made by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board from 18% reserved for SCs/STs, 5% reserved for Dhobies and Barbers and 37% reserved for the General Public.

d) 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 of vacancies.

e) Funeral Expenses

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is being sanctioned immediately to the wife or the direct legal heirs of the Freedom Fighters towards funeral expenses in the event of death of the Freedom Fighter. As a mark of respect to the deceased Freedom Fighter, an officer not below the rank of Tahsildar from the Revenue Department on behalf of the Government will place a wreath on the body of the deceased Freedom Fighter. It will be applicable to those who are receiving State / Central Freedom Fighters Pension or receiving both the pensions.

2.18.6. Category-wise Details of Number of Pensioners

The number of Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu, who are now, drawing State Pension under various schemes is as follows:-

Table-2.6

Sl. No.	Pension Categories	Number of Pensioners ***
1.	Freedom Fighters receiving State Pension (Rs.20,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month).	68
2.	Dependents of Freedom Fighters receiving Family Pension (Rs.10,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month).	732
3.	Descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers (Rs.10,000/- per month).	86
4.	Descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman (Rs.10,000/- per month).	3
5.	Descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram. (Rs.10,000/- per month).	49
6.	Descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar (Rs.10,000/- per month).	1

7.	State Freedom Fighters receiving Pension under the Central Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana Scheme) (Pension Rs.500/- + Medical Allowance Rs.500/- per month).	186
8.	State Freedom Fighters family pensioners receiving Pension under Central Freedom Fighters Family Pension Scheme (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana Scheme) (Pension Rs.500/- + Medical Allowance Rs.500/- per month).	375
	Total	1500

***Numbers as received from Commissionerate of Treasuries and Accounts as on 31.01.2023.

2.18.7. Central Pension Scheme

The Central Government have been implementing the Scheme of Freedom Fighters Pension (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension) with effect from 15.08.1972. Now, the Government of India has changed the nomenclature of the scheme as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana" w.e.f. 01.04.2017.

According to this Scheme, the following concessions are granted:-

- i) Each recipient of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana is getting Rs.26,000/- per month as pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 along with Dearness Allowance. Total number of persons who are receiving Central Freedom Fighters Pension / Family Pension is 561.
- ii) 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, 2023-2024, a total sum of Rs.16,48,48,000/- has been provided for the purpose of various political pension schemes mentioned above.

2.19 Mass Contact Programme

Mass Contact Programme is conducted on the second Wednesday of every month with an aim to

redress the grievances of the public immediately. The special feature of this programme is that senior officials from the Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Health, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare and other departments visit the village as a team to resolve the grievances of the people. Other Government services are also provided during the program under the leadership of the District Collector. In order to make these camps more effective, a team consisting of 1) Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme), 2) Revenue Divisional Officer, 3) District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and 4) District Backward and Minority Welfare Officer visit selected villages on the third Wednesday of the previous month to collect petitions from the public. The petitions received are forwarded to the concerned departments and the final orders are issued to the public on the day of the Mass Contact Programme. In this programme, orders for receiving Old Age Pension,

House Site Patta, Patta Transfer Orders and issuance of other certificates, issuance of new family cards and other Government welfare assistance are being provided to the eligible beneficiaries.

The Government have issued revised guidelines for Revival of Mass Contact Programme vide G.O.(Ms)No.377, Revenue and Disaster Management [RA 3(2)] Department, Dated 22.8.2022 for conducting of the Mass Contact Programme in all districts.

2.20 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.

2.21 Distribution of Dhoti and Saree for Pongal, 2023

For Pongal 2023, 1.79 Crore Sarees and 1.79 Crore Dhoties were distributed to the eligible beneficiaries under the Saree, Dhoti Scheme. For distribution of Sarees and Dhoties, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 487.92 crore vide G.O.(Ms.) No.140, Handlooms and Textiles (D2) Department, dated 09.09.2022 for the financial year 2022-2023.

2.22 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam

Under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, schemes are being implemented to improve the education, social security and economic status of Tamil Nadu agricultural workers and their dependents.

2.22.1 Eligibility and Members Registered

- 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 wetlands or 5.00 acres of dry lands and do agricultural occupation directly and cultivating tenants.
- In the age group of 18 to 65 years are registered as main members under the scheme.
- The non-earning members of the family of the main member will be registered as dependent members.

- The total members registered under the scheme as on 31.03.2023 are as below:-

Table 2.7

Details of Registered Members

1. Main Members	1,47,44,017
2. Dependents	1,35,88,380
Total	2,83,32,397

2.22.2 Details of Assistance for Main members and Dependant members

Under the scheme, the following financial assistance is given:-

Table 2.8

For Main Members	Details of Assistance
1. Marriage Assistance	For male Rs.8000/-
2. Old Age Pension	For female Rs.10,000/-
3. Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period due to following deceases:	Rs.1,000-/per month.
i) TB,	} Rs.1000/- per month
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 Anaemia,	
xiv) Thalassemia,	
xv) Haemophilia	

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.
4. Funeral Expenses	Rs.2,500/-

2.22.3 The novel features of this scheme are as follows:-

- Educational assistance is given additionally if availed already under any other scheme of the Government.
- In this scheme, marriage assistance is given for male also.
- Accident relief of a sum of Rs.50,000/- is paid to the Main Members who affected by Paralysis.
- Funeral assistance of Rs.2,500/- is paid for the death of Registered main Members and Dependant members.
- Monthly assistance of Rs.1000/- is given during the period of temporary incapacitation to the farmer members affected by TB, Cancer, HIV/AIDS and other terminal illness.

- Monthly grant of Rs.1000/- is given to the orphan children of the farmer member who died due to HIV. (Upto the Age of 18)
- Educational and marriage assistance are continuously given to the dependents of the farmer member even after the death of a main member.

Performance

Under this scheme so far a sum of Rs.2440.02 Crore is disbursed till 31.3.2023 to 34,15,774 beneficiaries.

The Details of Assistance given under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam during 2022-2023 as follows:

Table 2.9

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rs. (in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Educational Assistance	9.87	40,107
2.	Marriage of Members	2.45	2,885
3.	Marriage of Dependents	13.05	14,999
4.	Natural Death & Funeral Expenses	100.24	45,866
5.	Accident Relief	11.05	1,090
6.	Monthly Payment for Temporary Incapacitation period	49.02	45,206
7.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer member who died due to HIV	0.59	513
Total		186.27	1,50,666

2.23 Disaster Management

Tamil Nadu is located in the southernmost part of the Indian subcontinent, is vulnerable to multiple hazards. The length of the coastline is 1,076 km which covers 14 coastal districts, accounting for 18% of the country's coastline. It is India's second largest coastline, and it borders the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea.

Over the past century, more than 50 cyclones have battered the Tamil Nadu coast at various locations, posing a constant threat to people living in the coastal districts. Apart from the Cyclones, other frequent disasters in the state are Floods, Landslides, Droughts, Sea Erosion and Sea Water Incursion, Heat waves, Thunderstorm and Lightning, Forest Fires etc. Few pockets of the State are vulnerable to earthquake and fall in Zone II and III.

The State adopts a comprehensive approach in ensuring that the hazards, risks and vulnerabilities are mapped and mitigation efforts are taken to minimise their impact. The State is also constantly working at improving the coping capacity of the population at risk. The Government of Tamil Nadu is determined to handle the challenges posed by the known and emerging disasters and seize the opportunity to build resilient communities, resilient villages, towns, cities leading to resilient Tamil Nadu.

Towards the goal of Disaster Resilient Tamil Nadu, the Government is focusing on enhancing early warning systems with last-mile connectivity, strengthening the weather observation systems and launched many projects for flood mitigation. The path-breaking initiatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu include establishment of 1400 Automatic Rain Gauges and 100 Automatic Weather Stations (establishment of Two Doppler

Weather Radars and Upper Weather observation Systems). These initiatives will strengthen the Hydro-Meteorological and Weather observation Systems of the State.

2.24 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority is responsible for Disaster Management in the State and assisted by State Executive Committee, State Relief Commissioner with the help of Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, the District Administration and the Line Departments.

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority, headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the following members: -

- Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management
- Chief Secretary to Government

- Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department
- Secretary, Finance Department
- Secretary, Home Department
- Secretary, School Education Department
- Secretary, Higher Education Department
- State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration
- Director, Centre for Disaster Management and Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai and
- Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority provides the direction and guidance for policy formulation, approval of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and Departmental

Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and monitoring all the important Project and Programmes related to Disaster Risk Reduction. The meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority was held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 26.09.2022.

2.25 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee functions under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Highways Department and Home Department as members and State Relief Commissioner, Secretaries of Finance Department, Health and Family Welfare Department and Water Resources Department as special invitees. The State Executive Committee is responsible for implementing the State Plan and to advise the State Government on all financial matters regarding Disaster Management. It

ensures immediate release of funds for carrying rescue and relief operations during the event of disasters.

2.26 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the 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.

2.27 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted under the Chairmanship of respective District Collector in all the Districts. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction at the district level and takes all measures in accordance with the

guidelines laid down by the National and the State Disaster Management Authority.

2.28 Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency functions as the 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 and the Chief Secretary of the State is the Vice-Chairperson. The main aim of the Agency is to reduce the negative impact of all kinds of disaster through a vibrant disaster management machinery so that the loss of lives, property and critical infrastructure is minimized.

2.29 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.

2.30 Incident Response System

The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure unification of efforts of all the stakeholders to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people and their properties. The Incident Response System provides a systematic and proactive approach to guide the concerned departments and agencies at all levels to work seamlessly in disaster situations. The aim is not only to minimize loss of life and property but also to strengthen and standardize the disaster response mechanism in the state. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner is the Incident Commander of the Incident Response System at the State level. The Director, Disaster Management is the

Deputy Incident Commander. During disasters, all line departments function under the overall guidance of the Incident Commander. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at district level.

2.31 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 the nodal agencies viz., Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Central Water Commission (CWC) etc., are 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 stakeholders.

2.32 State Emergency Operation Centre

The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is functioning round the clock under the supervision of Commissioner of Revenue Administration. This centre collects information from designated nodal agencies like India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Geological Survey of India (GSI), National Centre for Seismology (NCS) for rainfall, cyclone, floods, landslide and earthquake. The SEOC disseminates the alerts to district administration, line departments, other stakeholders and to the media under the supervision of senior officers.

During disasters, the centre functions round the clock under the supervision of senior officers of the state and central agencies for quick

dissemination of alerts. The centre is accessed by the people in distress through toll free number 1070.

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner brief the media regularly to create awareness among the public about the various precautionary measures taken by the Government to ensure safety during a disaster situation.

2.33 District Emergency Operation Centre

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector. DEOC acts as a communication centre at the district level for carrying out all operations during a disaster such as evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration. The DEOC also disseminates the forecast/ alert information to

Taluk, Village and habitations. During disaster period, the DEOC functions round the clock by drafting the services of the line departments in the district for quick dissemination of alerts and collects information on evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration from various quarters and updates the same to Commissioner of Revenue Administration. The centre is accessed by the public through toll free No.1077.

2.34 Emergency Response Support System

A single number distress help line is being established in all the States by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. This Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), currently provides a single telephone number '112' to citizens of India for seeking help in case of emergencies related to police assistance, ambulance, fire accident, women and child protection / safety.

The Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), has extended the services available through 112 help line to disaster emergencies also. The extension project is sponsored by NDMA and facilitated by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). The State Emergency Operation Centre can be accessed by both 1070 and 112 from anywhere within the state. The ERSS has many advantageous features like tracking the distress calls till the grievance is redressed. This ERSS will become functional shortly.

2.35 Alert Generation

2.35.1. Designated Nodal Agencies

This State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) collects information from designated nodal agencies viz., India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Geological Survey of India (GSI), and

National Centre for Seismology (NCS) for rainfall, cyclone, floods, landslide and earthquake. These designated nodal agencies provide forecasts, warnings and reports at fixed time intervals, the frequency of which will be increased during the disaster events.

2.35.2. Strengthening of Weather Forecast Systems

The installation of 1400 automatic rain gauges and 100 automatic weather stations would fetch the real-time rainfall data through which timely weather warnings could be issued. Further, the inflow of the dams could be assessed based on the rainfall data which would be helpful in adaptive reservoir management operations. Apart from this, crop damages caused due to heavy rainfall could be accurately assessed and river basin wise, agro-climatic region wise and other user defined area specific warnings and forecasts could be generated.

2.35.3. Installation of Radars, Weather Balloons and Super Computer

On 18.3.2022, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance made an announcement to install two Weather Radars and enrich the system of Weather Balloons to improve the accuracy of weather prediction.

The Indian Metrological Department (IMD) has formed committees of Scientists to assist Government of Tamil Nadu in finalizing the locations and estimated cost for the radars and weather balloons. The State and IMD is in the process of finalizing the feasible radar locations.

The high-power computing facility at the Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad will be utilised to generate more accurate meso-scale weather forecasting and a MOU will be entered with Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad for forecast generation and knowledge sharing.

2.35.4. Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management

The Geographical Information System (GIS) Cell established in TNDRRA has customized the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) to create the Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM). The data at district level in respect of various parameters / resource inventories are being captured through a mobile application, designed exclusively for TNSDEM. The TNSDEM has 76 layers of various resource inventories and the TNDRRA is working in association with the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University for populating these layers and enriching the disaster specific database in TNSDEM. TNSDEM is used by the disaster management decision makers for geo-spatial analysis of the proximity and availability of resources during their mobilization in case of any disaster. Further, the Storm Surge Model

developed by Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M) is also merged with TNSDEM, helping to issue early warnings for flood and to organize resource mobilization.

2.35.5. Flood Mapping by Aerial Photogrammetry using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

The flood plain mapping of the coastal area and river courses and their buffers using Aerial Photogrammetry through Unmanned Aerial Vehicle has been taken up by the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Anna University. Mapping for area of 5650.45 sq.km. spread over 19 Districts has been completed. The captured data is used for generating Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrian Model/ Elevation Model (DTM/DEM) analysis. The digital elevation model gives a clear and realistic picture of the area and actual depth of flooding for a given value of weather parameters. The outputs from this model will be

utilized to plan, pre-position and mobilise resources during flood like situation and will guide to prioritize and prepare flood mitigation projects.

2.35.6. Intelligent Flood warning System, Chennai (i-FLOWS Chennai)

The National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) has developed i-FLOWS Chennai based on legacy weather data, real time weather forecast, storm surge and hydro-dynamic model for the entire Greater Chennai Corporation area. The system has developed 80 library cases of intensity and impact of flooding in 200 Wards based on legacy weather data. The system predicts the probability of flooding by combining the library cases with real time weather parameters and expected height of storm surge. The model provides 3D and 2D ward wise/ street wise prediction of flooding depth and a list of crucial infrastructure vulnerable to flooding. The model also has a crowd sourcing facility to analyse and

ascertain the ground reality of the predicted flood impacts. To enhance the accuracy of flood prediction by the model, the Storm water drains developed across the Greater Chennai Corporation will also be added as input to the model. The i-Flows Chennai was used by Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDARRA) with the support of the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) during NEM 2022. The system will be integrated into TNSMART- Tamil Nadu System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment and Emergency Response Tracking.

2.35.7. Real Time Flood Forecasting and Spatial Decision Support System (RTFF and SDSS) for Chennai Basin

The Government have approved a “Real Time Flood Forecasting & Special Decision Support System (RTFF & SDSS) for the Chennai River basins (Adyar, Cooum, Kosasthalayar and Kovalam)” as part of the Tamil Nadu Sustainable

Urban Development Project. This project will provide a web based real time flood forecasting system and lake and reservoirs operation guidance system. The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructural Financial Services (TNUIFSL) has supported the feasibility study through engagement of consultancy, from the Project Development Grant Fund. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration co-ordinates the project and the total project cost is Rs.71.22 crore. The development phase of the project was completed in September 2022 and is now under implementation phase.

The project envisages installation of 86 Automatic Rain gauges, 14 Automatic Weather Stations, 149 Automatic Water Level Recorders and 80 Gate Sensors for capturing hydro-meteorological data on a real time basis. The Survey of India is carrying out drone survey for the Chennai Basin area of 4,974 Sq.km spread

across Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chengalpet and Ranipet Districts. This drone survey will be used to generate a digital elevation model of 20cm height accuracy. A temporary Hydro Modelling control room located at SEOC Chennai provides flood forecast and advisory for the Chennai Basin, based on the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) models and rainfall data from various line departments. The outputs from RTFF & SDSS were analysed and used by TNDRRA during North East Monsoon 2022.

2.35.8. State and District Drought Monitoring Center

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, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, State Water Resources

Department, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Sericulture Departments. The State received 45% and 1% excess rainfall during the Southwest and Northeast Monsoon, 2022 respectively. The Ground water level observations made by the State Water Resources Department indicates that there is an increase in ground water level in all the districts in December 2022 which indicates normal ground water level in all districts except a marginal decrease in level in Kalakad of Tirunelveli District. 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.

2.36. Alert Dissemination

2.36.1. Early Warning System (EWS)

The 1076 km long coast of Tamil Nadu is vulnerable to various disasters like cyclone, storm

surge, heavy downpour, flooding and Tsunami. Hence an Early Warning System (EWS) has been installed at 424 coastal habitations across 14 districts, having the facility to provide warning siren and broadcast live or recorded voice messages (warning / forecast) at required locations. The EWS works based on the GPS / GPRS or satellite based message transmission system and has the potential to cover 2 km radius of area. Further, the public also can send distress calls through the EWS to pre-recorded contact numbers of District Disaster Management Authority and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). This system ensures the last mile connectivity along the coastal Tamil Nadu. The entire system is centrally monitored and operated from State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC). During the Mandous Cyclone, recorded and live alert messages were disseminated to the fisherman community and coastal habitations on an hourly basis using the Early Warning system.

2.36.2. Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard potential impact Assessment, alert, emergency Response planning and Tracking (TNSMART)

The TNSMART is a one stop solution for collection of weather forecasts, supporting system for decision making and alert/ warning/ forecast dissemination. The tool is available as a web based and mobile application system. It has been developed in collaboration with the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES). There are more than 2,53,467 users for the Mobile Application. The web based portal is available exclusively for official usage. The users have the option of sending distress messages or alerts and can seek support from authorities. The Mobile App has feature that enables the user to send Photo and Video to communicate effectively with the disaster managers during distress situations.

2.36.3. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

There is a need for speedy dissemination of disaster alerts to maximum persons to ensure zero loss of life and property. Common Alerting Protocol integrates the alert generating Agencies (IMD, CWC, INCOIS, DGRE, FSI), alert authorizing Disaster Management Authorities (i.e. SDMAs) and alert Disseminating Agencies (TSPs – SMS and cell broad casting, DTH, Public Addressing Systems, Print and Visual media and Social media) on a common web based platform. The CAP works based on a Web GIS Portal and enables to send alert messages to all the mobile users in any selected geographical area. The Alert generating agencies push their forecasts to this portal and the SDMAs authorize the forecasts and disseminates the alerts based on ground reality and need. During the Southwest & Northeast Monsoons 2022, alert messages were sent using

this platform to reach out to 1.71 crore mobile users.

2.36.4. VHF, Sat Phones, NAVTEX & NavIC

In order to ensure seamless communication, VHF sets (both mobile and stationery) have been provided to the District Collectors, RDOs, Tahsildars and all the Revenue Department officers in the districts.

Satellite phones have been provided to the District Collectors and District Emergency Operation Centres of all the Districts to ensure effective communication during Disasters under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP). Satellite phone have also been provided to the Chief Secretary to Government and other Senior officers at Government level, Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Police officials and to the State Emergency Operation Centre.

Satellite communication through NavIC and NAVTEX have been provided to the coastal District Administration and to the fishermen who venture into the deep sea on a cluster basis. These are used to communicate meteorological warnings and forecasts as well as urgent marine safety information. 18,555 handheld VHF marine radios with built-in GPS receivers have also been provided to the fishermen to ensure safety and security at high seas.

2.36.5. Social Media

The Social Media like Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp have been utilised during South West and North East Monsoon in a big way to reach out to sizeable population of the society having access to the internet facilities. The forecasts, warnings, alerts, weather status, etc. received from IMD, INCOIS and other alert generating agencies at SEOC in digital format was posted in the social media without any delay. The warnings related to

cyclone, lightning, flood, storm surge, release of surplus water in rivers, etc., were also disseminated through Social Media. A senior level official has been nominated 24x7 exclusively to handle social media. All the press releases related to disaster management have also been posted in social media which kept the public updated about the efforts of the state government in disaster management.

2.37 Disaster Response

2.37.1. Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force

The Government have constituted an exclusive "Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)" for handling Search and Rescue and Relief operations during natural and man-made disasters. The TNDRF has been trained by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

The Government have been providing funds for procurement of State of the art equipment for

strengthening the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF), Chennai. In order to enhance the capabilities of the Tamil Nadu Disaster Rescue Force, a sum of Rs.2.31 crore has been sanctioned to TNDRF based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management during the year 2022-2023 for procurement of vehicles and the procurement process has been completed.

2.37.2. Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services

Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services have their presence in all the districts and remains the major primary response force of the State. In the event of a threatening disaster, the Fire and Rescue Services Department takes charge of pre-emptive evacuation, search, rescue and relief operations.

To strengthen the capacity of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Department, Rs.15.21 crore was sanctioned during 2022-2023

for procurement of Water Bowzers, Emergency Rescue Vehicles, Self-contained Breathing apparatus set etc. and for imparting special training to the TNFRS personnel in search and rescue operations. All the equipment have been procured and training has been imparted.

2.37.3. AAPDA MITRA - Training of 5500 community volunteers

AAPDA MITRA Scheme is a 12-day in-house training programme undertaken in 16 disaster prone districts (Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tiruvannamalai, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar and Villupuram). So far 5,500 community volunteers have been trained in two phases about information and knowledge of various disasters; skills on search and rescue operations, first aid etc., These community volunteers will function as

firsthand informers of the ground situation and will strengthen the hands of rescue forces in the disaster sites.

2.37.4. Training of 65,000 First Responders

To enhance the participation of the community in disaster management and to form an effective Community Disaster Response Force, 65,000 First Responders at habitation level in 14 coastal districts and the Nilgiris District have been identified and provided 3 days training at three levels (Firka, Division and District) to efficiently respond to any disaster situation.

2.37.5. Capacity Building Training Programme for various Stakeholders in Disaster Management

A sum of Rs.60 lakh has been allocated from the State Disaster Response Fund to the Anna Administrative Staff College for imparting capacity building training to the various stakeholders of disaster management at the state

and district level who play a vital role during disasters.

2.38 Management of Weather Events

2.38.1. Heavy Rains in Mayiladuthurai District – November 2022

The Indian Meteorological Department, Chennai in its bulletin dated 09.11.2022 had stated that, a Low Pressure Area has formed over Southwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining Equatorial Indian Ocean and under its influence there may be heavy to very heavy rainfall in several districts.

Due to the formation of Low Pressure Area in Bay of Bengal there was heavy to extremely heavy rainfall across many districts in the State. The Mayiladuthurai District in particular recorded 1198% excess rainfall from 10.11.2022 to 11.11.2022.

The torrential rain battered several parts of Mayiladuthurai District resulting in inundation of many parts especially in Sirkali and Tharangampadi Taluks. Kazhumalaiyaru and Vellapallam Uppanaru are the two drainages in the Sirkali, Kollidam and Tharangampadi region with a carrying capacity of 2700 cusecs but, the extremely heavy to heavy rainfall resulted in discharge of 25000 cusecs of flood water in the drainage causing extremely severe flooding and inundation of habitations in Sirkali and Tharangampadi Taluks. Out of 677 habitations in these taluks 489 habitations fully and 188 habitations were partially marooned, which brought normal life to a stand still.

Extensive damages were caused to huts, tiled houses, power, infrastructure, agricultural and horticultural crops. Loss of human life, injury

and cattle loss were also reported. More than 57,000 persons from 20,196 families have been evacuated and accommodated in relief shelters and provided with food, safe drinking water, medical facilities and other basic amenities. Further, due to rough sea conditions from 09.11.2022 the fishermen were unable to venture into the sea and two of their boats in the fishing dock were damaged. Due to these rains the normalcy of life in the district is thrown out of gear and livelihood of the people is seriously affected in the district and particularly in Sirkali and Tharangampadi Taluks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the affected areas in Mayiladuthurai District and spearheaded the rescue and relief operations. Further, the Hon'ble Ministers and

Senior Officials were deputed to Mayiladuthurai to expedite the relief operations.



As per the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, a sum of Rs.16.1647 crore has been sanctioned by Government for providing Gratuitous relief of Rs.1000/- to the 1,61,647 families living in Sirkali and Tharangampadi Taluks of Mayiladuthurai District whose livelihood was seriously hampered. A sum of Rs.51.42 crore has been sanctioned as input subsidy relief to 49,681 farmers whose crops were damaged in an extent of 38,155 hectares due to extremely heavy

to heavy rainfall in Mayiladuthurai District and few other districts.

2.39 Mandous Cyclone, December 2022

2.39.1. Pre-emptive evacuation

9,280 people (3,247 Men, 3,928 Women, 2105 children from 3,222 families) were accommodated in 205 shelters across 9 Districts. The pre-emptive evacuations is one of the reason for minimising the loss of life.

2.39.2. Impact of Mandous Cyclone

The impact of the cyclone was visible in 501 villages Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Chennai, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, and Ranipet Districts covering population of 70,95,114 people. Damages to 6736.21 hectares of crops were reported. 3,066 trees fallen down due to the impact of high-speed wind. 1,134 Electric Poles, 73 Transformers, power lines of 28,440 Km length and 10 Substations were damaged. 37 Fibre Boats

(6-fully and 31 partly), 212 Mechanized Boats (76 fully and 136 partly) 932 Fishing nets were damaged and claimed 5 lives. An allocation of Rs.9 crore has been made from the State Disaster Response Fund for providing input subsidy relief assistance to 13,141 farmers whose agricultural and horticultural crops have been damaged in an extent of 6,736 hectares in 23 districts due to Mandous cyclone.

A sum of Rs.1.28 crore has been allocated from the State Disaster Response Fund towards restoration of the damages caused to the power infrastructure due to Mandous cyclone.

Further, Rs.4.67 crore has been allocated from the State Disaster Response Fund for providing relief assistance to the fishing boats and fishing implements which were damaged due to Mandous cyclone.

In view of the extraordinary efforts and immediate action taken by the Government, loss

of human lives and other damages have been minimized during the Mandous Cyclone. The relief operations were expedited, the services of Transport and Power Supply were restored in record time and as a result the situation returned to normalcy within 48 hours.



2.39.3. Unprecedented Rainfall, January-February, 2023

Due to formation of a depression over Bay of Bengal on 29.1.2023, heavy rainfall was experienced in Delta and other Districts like

Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Sivagangai, Pudukkottai, Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Districts from 30.1.2023 to 03.02.2023 causing damage to agricultural crops to an extent of 93,873.73 Hectares. Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a sum of Rs.112.72 crore has been sanctioned as input subsidy relief to the 1,33,907 affected farmers.

2.40 Flood Mitigation in Chennai City & suburbs

Based on the recommendation of the committee constituted for implementation of the mitigation works, which are essential to avoid flooding in vulnerable areas in Chennai City and its suburbs, a sum of Rs.373.50 crore has been sanctioned to Greater Chennai Corporation and

Directorate of Municipal Administration to strengthen the drainage of flood waters.

2.41 Disaster Management Funding

Disaster funding has achieved a paradigm shift from a relief-centric approach to prioritising prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures. Further, efforts are being taken to mainstream the preventative and mitigation measures into development plans and programmes by engaging the participation of all stakeholders.

As per the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, the Government of India have reconstituted the State Disaster Response Fund as State Disaster Risk Management Fund with two major components viz., State Disaster Response Fund (SDRMF) and State Disaster

Mitigation Fund. The appropriation under the components of SDRMF is as follows:-

Component	Percentages of Allocation
I. State Disaster Response Fund	
i) Relief and Response	40%
ii) Recovery and Reconstruction	30%
iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building	10%
II. State Disaster Mitigation Fund	20%
Total	100%

The State Government have constituted the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) for undertaking projects exclusively for the purpose of disaster mitigation. Necessary guidelines have also been issued by the Government. SDMF shall be used for those local level and community-based interventions which reduce the risks and promote environment-friendly settlements and

livelihood practices. However, large-scale mitigation interventions such as construction of coastal walls, flood embankments, support for drought resilience etc. should be pursued through regular development schemes.

While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility re-allocation within the three sub-windows of the respective Funds and such re-allocation shall not exceed 10 percent of the allotted amount of that sub-window.

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

2.41.1. Earmarked allocations from NDRF/ NDMF

2.41.1.1 Reducing the Risk of Flooding in Chennai from NDMF

The 15th Finance Commission has provided Rs.2,500/- Crores for Reducing the Risk of Urban Flooding in Seven most populous Cities. An allocation of Rs.500 Crore is to be provided to Chennai at the rate of Rs.100 Crore per year in five years. Necessary proposal has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for release of a sum of Rs.304.51 crore under this scheme.

2.41.1.2. Catalytic Assistance to Twelve Most Drought-prone States from NDMF

In order to take up drought mitigation programmes Tamil Nadu has been provided with Rs100 crores. This will be provided at the rate of Rs.20 Crore over a period of 5 Years. Action has been initiated to chalk out drought mitigation

projects and obtain funds from Ministry of Home Affairs early.

2.41.1.3. Beyond 2026

While the recommendation of 15th Finance Commission are applicable for the period from 2021-2026, the Government will urge the Union Government to continue to provide special support for disaster management beyond 2026 more particularly for disaster mitigation.

2.42 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy

The Government of Tamil Nadu has updated the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy which covers all aspects of disaster management viz., institutional and financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation; reconstruction and recovery; capacity development etc., The goal of the Tamil Nadu

Disaster Management Policy is to reduce the negative impact of all types of disasters with the help of strong disaster management machinery, so that loss of life, property, and damage to critical infrastructure is minimized, and economic and development benefits achieved by the State are not lost during such calamities / disasters. The Policy defines the Vision, Mission objectives and guidance for formulating action plans for achieving the prescribed goals.

2.43 Disaster Management Planning

As mandated in Section 23(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Tamil Nadu Government has come up with the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan 2023 which details about the institutional arrangements, various aspects of disaster management activities such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, mainstreaming, relief, response and capacity building. It also contains a set of actions and

recommendations for disaster risk reduction and effective response. Further, all the Districts have also come up with the District Disaster Management Plans for the year 2022 as per the provision of Disaster Management Act, 2005.

2.44 Standard Operating Procedures

The Standard Operating Procedure lays down specific actions to be taken by the DDMA, Line Departments, Urban & Rural Local Bodies for responding to all natural disasters / emerging threatening disasters, irrespective of their magnitude and dimension. The SOP also covers all the aspects of the disaster management cycle viz., preparedness, response, recovery, disaster risk reduction, prevention and mitigation & building back better. This SOP for responding to natural disasters containing 61 action points has been issued to the District Collectors for tackling any exigency. Action Plans for Heat Wave and

Lightning Alerts have also been prepared and issued to the District Collectors.

2.45. Knowledge Sharing

2.45.1. First Regional Conclave of State Disaster Management Authorities [SDMAs]

The Tamil Nadu Government in coordination with National Disaster Management Authority conducted the first Regional Conclave of State Disaster Management Authorities [SDMAs] on 08.03.2022 and 09.03.2022 at Chennai involving 11 coastal and island States / UTs viz., Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. This workshop paved way for sharing the knowledge, experience and best practices adopted by various States/UTs in disaster management.

2.45.2. A Workshop on Child Risk Impact Assessment in collaboration with UNICEF

TNDRRA in partnership with UNICEF has initiated the process of 'Child Risk Impact Assessment. As an initial intervention, a workshop on 'Child Risk Impact Assessment' was organized on 20th and 21st December, 2022 which led to the process of devising strategies for 'Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction'. The workshop could successfully build perspective and establish importance of 'risk informed programming' approach in order to ensure realisation of goals pertaining to 'Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants were enabled to identify potential actions for each of the five priorities for mainstreaming risk-informed programming. Overall, the workshop contributed to the ongoing development plans of State Government. As a follow-up, 'Risk Informed Programming' will be

integrated into Disaster Management Plans of critical sectors.

2.45.3. Psychosocial Support in Disaster Management (Collaborative initiative of TNSDMA – UNICEF and NIMHANS)

Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters (PSSMHS) is the need of the hour. There is a pressing need for capacity building of stakeholders, who can address trauma and other related mental health issues that emerge from disasters/emergencies. The TNDRA has initiated capacity building intervention process through which 100-120 'Master Trainers' will be trained on 'Psychosocial First Aid and Mental Health'. The 'Trained Master Trainers' in turn will train potential "Barefoot Counselors' for imparting 'Psychosocial Support' to the needy people during disaster. This initiative is technically supported by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore with

funding support from UNICEF. This initiative will bridge the existing gap's in providing psychosocial first aid, and psychosocial care psychosocial preparedness, at the grass root level in Tamil Nadu.

2.45.4.Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a multi-stakeholder global partnership of Governments of 43 Countries, UN agencies, multilateral banks, private sector and knowledge institutions that aims to build resilience into infrastructure systems to ensure sustainable development. This is an initiative of Government of India. CDRI provides member countries technical support and capacity development, research, knowledge management, advocacy, partnerships to facilitate & encourage investment in resilient infrastructure systems.

2.45.5. Partnerships for 2023-24

TNDRRA has entered into an MoU with UNICEF by approving UNICEF's 'DRR Rolling Work Plan for the years 2023 and 2024'. During these two years, UNICEF will support TNSDMA for achieving Disaster Risk Reduction objectives of Government of Tamil Nadu which include

- i. To mainstream XV Finance Commission's recommendations for DRR,
- ii. Strengthening the capacity of Shelter Management Committees for humanitarian responses,
- iii. Strengthen the knowledge management and
- iv. Support in the process of preparing DDMPs Departmental Plans and provide technical support to DDMAAs through TNDRRA. UNICEF will also provide technical support to TNDRRA for 'Child Centric Disaster Risk

Reduction' and implementation other critical DRR interventions in Tamil Nadu.

2.45.6. Knowledge gaining visit of the Officials to various States

A team of officials headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Director, Disaster Management, officials and experts of TNDRA visited the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre from 12.5.2022 to 14.5.2022. The team was briefed about the various infrastructure created for rainfall monitoring, weather monitoring, lightning and earthquake monitoring and the applications developed for meso-scale weather forecasting and dissemination.

The team headed by the Director, Disaster Management, officials and experts of TNDRA attended the National Workshop convened for

finalizing the National Policy on Mitigation of Coastal Erosion, River Erosion and Rehabilitation held on 17.2.2023 at Trivandrum. On 18.2.2023, the team visited the State Emergency Operation Centre at Trivandrum to study the unique design of the SEOC building and various infrastructure created for monitoring and early warning of disaster events.

A team headed by the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Director Disaster Management and officials, experts visited Hyderabad on 26th, 27th and 28th February, 2023. The team visited the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and understood the Tsunami Monitoring System, SOP adopted by INCOIS and various coastal based researches conducted by the INCOIS. The INCOIS informed that they are willing to support Capacity Development of village community to manage cyclone and Tsunami

events. The team then visited the Telangana State Development and Planning Society to know the Rainfall and Weather Monitoring practices adopted by them, the documentation of drought monitoring etc., The team attended the National Meet on Trends and Technologies organized by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad which highlighted the various advancements of using spatial technologies for monitoring the meteorological, geological and hydrological disasters.

2.46 National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)

The 3rd session of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction with the theme "Building Local Resilience" in a changing climate was held at New Delhi from 10.03.2023 to 11.03.2023. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management took part in the Ministerial session of the above programme. On behalf of Tamil Nadu

State Disaster Management Authority, the path breaking initiatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Best Practices adopted were portrayed in the exhibition conducted during the NPDRR programme.

2.47 Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction Training

The National Institute of Disaster Management and Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority organized a Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction Training at Chennai from 27.03.2023 to 31.03.2023 in order to create a group of master trainers among various stakeholders departments involved in disaster management related activities.

Way Forward

In recent times, the propensity of disasters is changing. The climate change has its own impact on the intensity and magnitude of disaster events especially heavy rainfall, cloud bursts,

thunder storms and lightning. The slow onset of extreme weather events like drought, heatwave are increasing. The Government of Tamil Nadu in its pursuit of building a disaster resilient state is determined to step up the preparedness and capacity building, investment in disaster risk mitigation to create climate resilient infrastructures. The coping capacity of the vulnerability will be enhanced through multi sectoral partnerships.

2.48 Sustainable Development Goals

The SDG Goal 13 calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The Govt of Tamil Nadu updated the State Disaster Management Policy 2023 and the State Disaster Management Plan 2023. These two documents emphasise to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in the State. The performance of

Disaster Management Sector is measured through the three indicators.

Goal 13.1.2- Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population

The State is strengthening the preparedness measures, particularly early warning to reach the last mile, strengthening response forces and carrying out pre-emptive evacuation. The Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 100000 population has been substantially reduced during the recent years primarily due to the enhanced early warning capabilities viz., TN-SMART, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and the 424 Disaster Warning Announcement Systems in coastal habitation.

Goal 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

13.3.1a -Integration of the state in mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.

In order to generate awareness among the school students, disaster management concepts were introduced in the school curriculum from class 7 to 12 and Teacher's training course curriculum.

13.3.2 Capacity building and awareness campaigns

With a view to enhance the community participation and the coping capacity 5,500 Aapda Mitra Volunteers and 65,000 Community Volunteers have been trained. Besides, State Level and District Level mock exercises and creation of public awareness have been undertaken on a regular basis in the vulnerable areas.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

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 the state / to Government of India Departments
- Land Alienation to State / Central Government / Public Sector 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.

3.1 Assignment of House Sites

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

E-Pattas are granted for occupants of the lands allotted by the Adi Dravidar Welfare and the Backward and Most Backward Classes Welfare also, granting certainty of title to the assignees. To ensure the welfare of women, the free House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family only.

From 07.05.2021 to 31.03.2023, 4,37,900 Pattas / e-Pattas under Regular Scheme, Regularization of Encroachment Scheme, e-Pattas for ADW/ BCW Scheme and Town Settlement Scheme have been issued. More importance is given to assign house site pattas to members of

the marginalized community such as Irulars and Narikuravars.

3.2 Patta Transfer

This Commissionerate 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 the taluks of the State. The Directorate of Survey and Settlement and the Commissionerate of Land Administration are monitoring the district level online patta transfer pendency and periodical instructions are being issued by the Government to quicken the process of issuing patta transfer orders. Online applications can be sent through in the citizens portal directly by the applicants apart from the Common Service Centres.

All registration transactions in the Sub-registrar offices are transferred to the 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.

3.3 Land Lease

As per the provision made under RSO 24-A, the Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specific period in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies, co-operative societies, other societies and local bodies for non-agricultural purpose, subject to various conditions. The following important conditions have also been imposed, to ensure the

proper utilization and for the purpose for which, the Government lands have been leased out.

- i. The lease 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, the Government land shall be resumed, 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 upto 99 years, considering the necessity, public welfare and social cause involved.

At present, 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 of the land, 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.

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

Based on the tentative land value of the proposed land, powers have been delegated to different levels of officers in the Revenue and

Disaster Management Department for fresh lease and renewal of lease as detailed 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 G.O.Ms.No.803, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 29.12.2020 the Government have constituted a Three Member Committee for Lease cases headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department, and the Commissioner of Land Administration being member and convener of the Committee.

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the floor of assembly on 18.3.2022, a New Land Lease Policy has been drafted and under the active consideration of the Government.

3.3.1 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. A revision of the rate is under active consideration of Government.

3.4 Eviction of Encroachments

Protection and maintenance of Government lands from encroachment and to cater to the needs of other departments in allocating lands for their projects are one among the prime duties of Revenue Department. Possession of Government lands without any orders of the Government is considered an encroachment. The Revenue Department while identifying the encroachments, demarcate and enumerate the habitations/ structures that exists on the Government lands encroached upon. While pursuing the eviction process, the Revenue Department undertakes the eviction process by invoking the provisions of

Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act 1905 and for the lands vested with the line departments such as WRD (Tamil Nadu Tanks Protection and Eviction of Encroachment Act), Highways Act, Wakf Act, HR & CE Act, Panchayat/ Municipality/ Corporations Acts by invoking the relevant portions of the Act concerned with the line departments.

The Government vide G.O.(Ms).No.64, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, LD6(2), dated 08.02.2022 have issued the orders to form 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 a single point system for effective reporting and monitoring developments in identifying and eviction of encroachments in water bodies and other Government lands. Further, encroachment spread

in an extent of 13044.85.43 Hec of Government lands in Water Course and other Poramboke lands were evicted.

3.4.1 Government Land Retrieval and Protection Fund

The Government have allocated a sum of Rs.50 crores for implementing protection and conservation of Government lands along with the guidelines vide Government Letter (Ms) No. 277, Revenue and Disaster Management [LD6(2)] Department, dated 21.6.2022. Accordingly, an allocated amount of 50 Crores has been distributed among all the Districts including the corporations, to carry out eviction activities followed by fencing, to protect the valuable Government lands. So far, 388.1021 hectares of Government land with the value of about Rs.1318,92,81,667/-.

3.5 Land Transfer

The Transfer of Government lands are governed under the provisions of RSO 23 and RSO 23A. As per the RSO 23, the Government lands are transferred to Central Government Departments on collection of land cost, whereas transfer of Government lands to the State Government Departments are being made under the provisions of RSO 23A, 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, District Collectors have been empowered to issue enter upon permission after getting a NOC from the concerned departments pending land transfer orders.

3.6 Land Alienation

The Government lands are alienated under the provisions of RSO 24 for public purpose. However, in cases of alienation of land, the intending body shall be the undertaking of Central and State Government / Boards / Corporation and Local Bodies and lands are being alienated for implementation of their projects and schemes. Private organization and Companies can also apply for alienation of Government lands, 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 free of cost to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies. 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 the 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 order are 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/-

3.6.1. Secretariat Level Committee

A Secretariat Level Committee was formed by the Government in order to quicken the process of Land Transfer, Land Alienation. It 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 and alienation the proposals shall be placed before the Committee meeting to obtain the views of Head of Department concerned approving or objecting the proposal.

During the period from 2021 to 2023, an extent of 1129.34 acres of Government lands in 87 claims have been transferred to various Government Departments such as School Education, Higher Education, Law, Judicial, Police, Health, Highways, Public Works, Transport, Income Tax, Commercial Tax, Industries and commerce, Employment and Training, Revenue & Social Welfare, Fisheries, Defence etc.

During the period from 1.4.2021 to 31.3.2023, an extent of 2300 acres of

Government lands in 208 claims have been alienated to various Central / State Government Undertakings / Corporations / Boards etc.,

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 TNHB, authorizing the District Collectors to change the classification of lands uniformly to "Ryotwari Manai" and issue patta in the name of TNHB. Similarly, in respect of Government lands already alienated to 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 issues relating to land alienation to TANSIDCO / TIDCO / SIPCOT.

3.7 Legal Cell

The Government vide G.O. (Ms) No.355, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 05.08.2022 issued for the constitution of the Legal Cell in the Commissionerate of Land Administration.

The legal cell is taking care of Court Case Monitoring System (CCMS). Huge number of cases pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The legal cell monitors these cases along with cases in all districts of Tamil Nadu with the aim of consolidating all the pending land related cases and land acquisition related court cases in all District courts in Tamil Nadu for speedy disposal. The legal cell acts as a bridge between the Government pleaders and the Revenue and

Disaster Management department to file counter affidavits in cases and provide legal advice on legal issues. Thus, the legal cell of the land administration expedites various legal issues pertaining to land matters.

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 3 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 works on acquiring around 25,000 hectares of lands for the implementation of various schemes by the Government of India and the State Government is being done throughout the State. Details of some of the important projects are listed as below.

Some major projects of Union / State Governments where land acquisition works are being carried out

- For the Water Resources Department, land acquisition works are being carried out for various irrigation projects including Tamirabarani – Karumeniyaru -Nambiyaru

River linking Project, Cauvery – Vaigai – Kundaru River linking Project, Dharmapuri – Krishnagiri – Ennekol Canal Project, Cuddalore – Aruvalmookku Canal Project, Thanjavur – Mayiladuthurai – Cuddalore – Adhanur – Kumaramangalam Project, Salem – Mettur – Sarabanga Project.

- For the State Highways Department, land acquisition works are being carried out for various projects including Chennai Peripheral Ring Road, Chennai Outer Ring Road, Chennai – Kanniyakumari Industrial Corridor Project, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project – II, Bypass for various Towns, Road over bridges / Road under Bridges and various road works etc.,
- Land acquisition works are being carried out for formation of various SIPCOT Industrial Estates / Industrial Parks including Ranipet Panapakkam Industrial Park,

Tiruvannamalai Cheyyar Industrial Park,
Tiruvallur Manellore Industrial Park,
Krishnagiri Hosur Industrial Park, Tirunelveli
Gangaikondan Industrial Park and
Thoothukudi Allikulam Industrial Park.

- For the Union Government Departments such as National Highways Department / National Highways Authority of India, land acquisition works are being carried out for various road development projects including Chittoor - Thachur Link Road, Madurai Ring Road, Madurai – Rajapalayam – Sengottai - Kerala border Link Road, Mamallapuram - Puducherry National Highways Road and for Railways Department, land acquisition works are being carried out for various Railways projects including Thoothukudi – Madurai Doubling of Broad-Gauge Railway Line, Thoothukudi - Madurai (via Aruppukottai) New Broad Gauge Railway

Line, Vanchi Maniyachi - Nagercoil Doubling of Broad-Gauge Railway Line, Tindivanam - Nagari New Broad Gauge Railway Line, Chinnasalem - Kallakurichi New Broad Gauge Railway Line, Kanniyakumari-Tiruvananthapuram Doubling of Broad-Gauge Railway Line and for the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), land acquisition work is being carried out to set up a Small Satellite Launching Pad at Thoothukudi.

- Also, for the Public Sector Undertakings of the Union Government such as Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL), land acquisition works are being carried out for setting up Panangudi Oil Refinery Project at Nagapattinam and for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC), land acquisition works are being carried out for the formation of Lignite Mine at Neyveli, Cuddalore.

Various functions performed by the Land Administration Department in respect of Land Acquisition

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 notice in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette under section 15(1) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and under section 3(1) of Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land 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 / District Revenue Officers / Special District Revenue Officers and to expedite the LA process under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and National Highways Act, 1956.
- Advisory – Sending remarks / proposals to the Government relating to cases on enhanced compensation and certain LA cases and policy matters.

A total of 4575 special land acquisition posts including 55 Special District Revenue Officers (Land Acquisition) have been created for the purpose of carrying out land acquisition for the infrastructural projects being implemented on behalf of various departments across the state.

Apart from this, the District Revenue Officers of the concerned Districts and the employees of the Revenue Department are also carrying out the land acquisition works.

During the period from 01.04.2022 to 28.02.2023, Preliminary notifications have been issued for an extent of 1486 hectares of lands, final notifications have been issued for an extent of 3363 hectares of lands under various land acquisition Acts across the state. Also, final awards have been passed for the lands covering an extent of 3866 hectares and compensation amount to the tune of Rs. 5,194 Crore have been disbursed to the land owners.

Certain measures taken to speed up the Land Acquisition

After this Government took charge, the following measures have been taken to simplify and speed up the land acquisition process and to

ensure fair compensation to the land owners in time.

- To effectively manage the work including allocation of funds for land acquisition and creation/extension of special land acquisition posts, an exclusive organization with 40 posts have been created at state level in the name of Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Agency (LAATAN) under the Commissioner of Land Administration vide G.O.Ms.No.90, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 25.02.2022.
- A special cell has been established with 23 posts vide G.O.(Ms).No.222, Highways and Minor Ports Department, dated 24.11.2022 to monitor and expedite the land acquisition works relating to the formation of National Highways executed by the National Highways Department and the National Highways Authority of India.

- In order to avoid delay in sanctioning funds from various departments towards land acquisition works, an empowered committee consisting of Departmental Secretaries has been formed vide G.O (Ms) No.457, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 20.09.2022 to approve the required funds for the land acquisition expeditiously.
- For the expeditious sanction of funds towards enhanced compensation as ordered by the Courts on the petitions filed against the land acquisition awards and to decide upon the pending LAOP cases through Lok Adalat, an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of various Departmental Secretaries has been formed vide G.O.(Ms.) No.346, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 26.07.2022.
- In order to speed up the land acquisition works carried out by the State Highways

Department, the regional Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition & Management) posts have been created and currently 14 District Revenue Officers are carrying out the land acquisition works for the State Highways Department exclusively.

- To expedite the land acquisition process under the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997, powers have been delegated to the Commissioner of Land Administration to publish the notice under Section 3(1) of the Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.
- To computerize the land acquisition process, the “Land Acquisition Management System” has been created and all the land acquisition process under the Acts are now being computerized gradually.
- Exclusive handbooks on land acquisition procedures have been prepared to provide

refresher training to the field officers of various departments carrying out the land acquisition works and 1276 officers have been given 1st phase training from December 2021 to March 2022 and 650 employees are currently being given 2nd phase training from February 2023 to April 2023.

3.9 Updation of Land Revenue Records

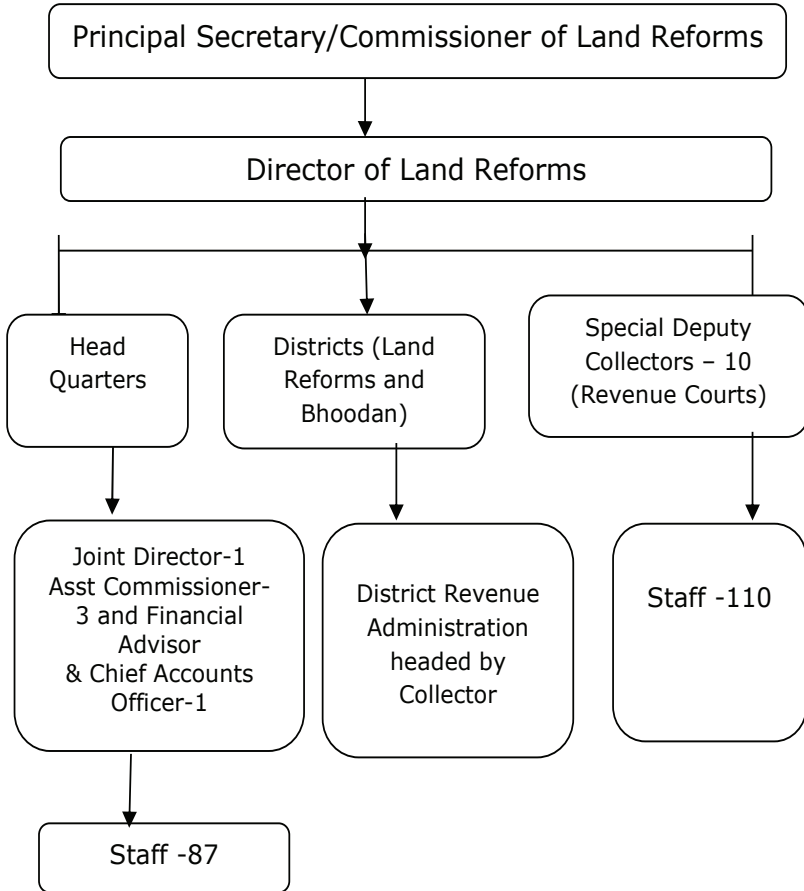
Land Records maintained by the Revenue Department have already been computerized. To improve the quality of land records and ensure certainty of holding, the records (online TAMIL NILAM and Collabland) are being updated to include the names of the several thousand beneficiaries who have been given house sites over the last many decades by the Revenue, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, and Backward Classes/ Most Backward Classes Welfare Department.

To rectify the various types of clerical errors crept in names, relationship, relative's name, extent etc., in the data base of Tamil Nilam and urban Tamil Nilam during the computerization of village revenue records in past years, special drives were 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. 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.

4. LAND REFORMS

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, was enacted in the year 1961 in order to reduce the disparities in the ownership of Agricultural Lands. With the above objective Land Ceiling Act, Tenancy Laws, Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers, Bhoodan Act and Agricultural Income Tax are being implemented by the Commissionerate of Land Reforms. The Additional Commissioner of Land Reforms also functions as the Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax.

4.1 Organizational structure of Land Reforms Department



4.2 Ceiling Limits under Land Reforms Act

As per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 58/1961, a family consisting of 5 members is allowed to hold an extent of 30 standard acres and each additional member of the family is allowed to hold an additional extent of 5 standard acres, with overall ceiling limit for the family was fixed as 60 standard acres. Later the overall ceiling limit is reduced to 40 standard acres.

An extent of 10 standard acre is allowed as stridhana to each female member who held land in her own name as on the date of the commencement of the Act.

This Act was amended in the year 1970, wherein the ceiling limit allowed to a family consisting of 5 member was reduced from 30 to 15 standard acres. Further overall ceiling area of the family was reduced from 40 to 30 standard acre.

4.2.1. Ceiling Limit in force

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 lands for educational / hospital purposes)

4.2.2. Permission to Industrial/ Commercial Undertakings

- As per Section 37-A of the Act and Rules, the Government grants permission to industrial or commercial undertakings for any industrial or commercial operation to acquire or to hold the lands acquired in excess of the ceiling limit of 15 standard acres.
- As per the amended Act, 24/2018, the ceiling area in the case of every industrial or commercial undertaking holding all dry lands with investment of more than 20 crore shall be 30 standard acres.
- 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.

- 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.
- Presently, the process of making application under section 37-A of the Act has been simplified and now the companies can apply through online. As per this online process, the delay in grant of permission is reduced.

4.2.3 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 lands 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.

- The process of making applications under section 37-B is being simplified and it will be implemented through online.

4.3 Revenue Courts

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

This Act protects the interest of the cultivating tenants from eviction from the lands, except in the event of non-payment of lease rent or doing any act of injurious or destructive to the land or crops thereon, using the land for other than agricultural or horticultural purpose or willfully denying the title of the land owner to the land. The disputes between the land owners and tenants are settled by the Revenue Courts.

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

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

all dues payable to Government in respect of the land.

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

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, provides for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease of agricultural lands held by the Public Trust and for regulating the relation of Public Trust and their cultivating tenants. The Public Trusts are permitted to cultivate a maximum of 20 standard acres under their personal cultivation and the remaining extent has to be let on lease. The disputes are settled by the Revenue Courts.

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

The rights of the cultivating tenants are protected under this Act by registering

themselves as cultivating tenants. Under this Act, the Taluk Tahsildar acts as the Record Officer for registering of the record of tenancy.

v. The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 as amended

This Act provides for the conferment of ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who occupies any Kudiyruppu on the 01.04.1990, either as tenant or as licensee. There is provision for extending the benefits to rural artisans, who were occupying the Kudiyruppu with no house sites of their own.

4.3.2 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts

From 1.4.2022 to 28.02.2023

1	Cases pending as on 31.3.2022	3,054
2	Receipt from 1.4.2022 to 28.02.2023	2,819
3	Disposal	3,486
4	Balance as on 28.02.2023	2,387

4.4 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.

4.5 Bhoodan Board

The Bhoodan Yagna Movement was initiated by Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave and an extent of 28,050 acres of lands has been received as donation to this Movement in the State and as per the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 these lands are being regularized and distributed to the landless poor.

These lands are being 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).

As per provisions in 19(1) and 19(3) of the Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958, Bhoodan lands are distributed to the landless poor for agriculture and house sites or for Government purposes, on getting proposals from District Administration and based on resolution passed by the Bhoodan Board.

In the current financial year based on the approval of the Bhoodan Board an extent of 11.72 acres of Bhoodan Lands has been distributed to 224 beneficiaries for agriculture and house sites. Further, an extent of 111.27 acres of Bhoodan Lands has been distributed to 3 Government departments for public purposes.

Action is being taken by the Government to evict the encroachments in Bhoodan lands made by the ineligible person thereby from 01.04.2022

to 28.02.2023 encroachments in an extent of 128.28 acres of Bhoodan lands has been evicted.

4.6 Sustainable Development Goal - Role of Land Reforms Department

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, prescribes 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The most important is to 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.
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.

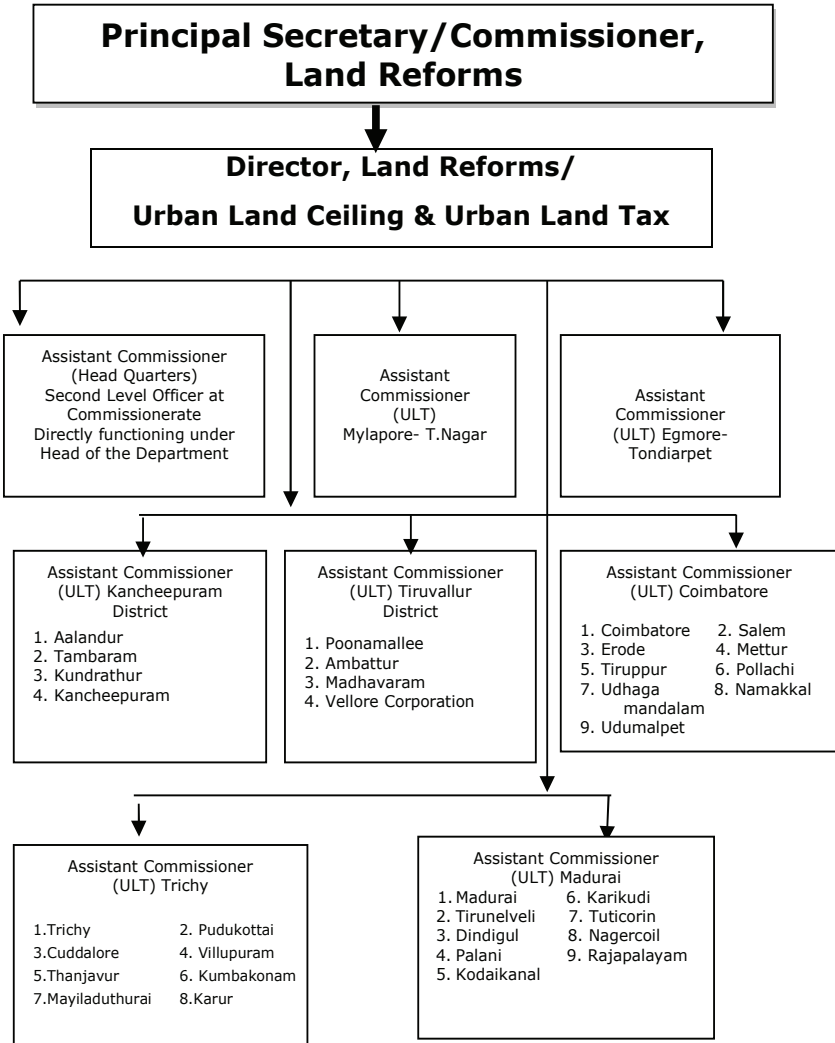
The Land Reforms Department plays a vital role in providing social security through its programmes and initiatives involving distribution of land to landless rural community, through implementation of Land Ceiling Act. This initiative involves reducing of disparities in ownership of agricultural land,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

5. Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax

The department is engaged in the work related to the 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. 16.06.1999.

Hierarchy of the Department



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

With an objective to prevent concentration of urban lands in hands of very few persons as well as to prevent transactions of urban lands with profit motive, based on the Central Government Act 24/1976, Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act 1978 was enacted. Later this Act was amended in 1978 and implemented w.e.f. 03.08.1976.

This Act was extended to Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration also.

In the year 1999, the Principal Act 1978 was repealed by 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act 1999' (Tamil Nadu Act 20/1999) w.e.f. 16.06.1999. The Repeal Act is not applicable to the lands for which possession was taken by the Government before 16.06.1999.

On allotment request the acquired lands were allotted in favour of Government Departments, Public Sectors, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board etc.

5.2 Innocent Buyers' Scheme

In the year 1998, Government decided to give a permanent remedy to the public who purchased such acquired lands unaware of the acquisition proceedings under the Ceiling Act. Government modified the "Innocent Buyers' Scheme" vide G.O. (Ms) No.649, Revenue, dated 29.07.2008. In supersession of above said Government Order, another G.O.(Ms.) No.565, Revenue, dated 26.09.2008 was issued with revised norms/guidelines.

So far in 5321 cases, extent measuring to 12.11 lakh sq.mt. of lands were regularised on remittance of Rs. 41.97 crore in to Government account by innocent purchasers.

5.3 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966

With a view to augment revenue to Government as well as to discourage concentration of lands by way of purchase, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act was introduced in Chennai City on 01.07.1963. All urban lands were assessed to Urban Land Tax at the rate of 0.4% of market value under this Act.

This Act was extended to Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem & Tirunelveli w.e.f. 01.07.1971. This Act was amended in 1975 and extended to Belt Area lying within 16 km from Chennai City limit w.e.f. 01.07.1975. Later this Act was extended to Tirunelveli Corporation w.e.f. 01.07.1981.

In the year 1991, the Act was amended and Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1991 was extended to 21 Municipal Towns and 2 Townships w.e.f. 01.07.1991. Urban Land Tax is

levied in all notified area w.e.f. 01.07.1991, on the basis of Market Value that prevailed on 01.07.1981.

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% Market Value	Where aggregate extent exceeds 3 grounds but does not exceed 7 grounds	0.7% Market Value
Where aggregate extent exceeds 5 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1% Market Value	Where aggregate extent exceeds 7 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1% Market Value
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5% Market Value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5% Market Value
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2% Market Value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2% Market Value

Under Section 29 of the Act, lands held by Central & State Government, Lands held by hospitals recognised by State Government, lands used for disposal of the dead, lands used as public roads, public parks are statutorily exempted from levy of Urban Land Tax. In addition to this lands used for public worship, lands notified by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Schools / Colleges / Universities recognised by Tamil Nadu Government are also eligible for such statutory exemption.

Provisions have been furnished for Charitable Institutions, Educational Institutions, Religious Institutions and Philanthropic Institutions for seeking exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax u/s.27(1) of the Act, on the ground "undue hardship".

- i. 50% concession for lands used for residential purpose, Music Sabhas, Cinema Studios & Clubs.

- ii. 10% concession for Cinema Theatres.
- iii. 25% concession for Small Scale Industries and 10% in the case of other Industries, (Certified by Industries and Commerce Department.)

To dispose of appeal petitions filed by the assessees against Market Value determined by Assistant Commissioner (Urban Land Tax), the respective District Revenue Officer in districts concerned have been appointed as Urban Land Tax Tribunals by Government.

5.4 Collection Work of Urban Land Tax

So far assessment made in respect of 1.90 lakh assesses. In current Fasli year 1432 Rs.18.36 crore has been determined as Urban Land Tax current demand.

- i. In Chennai City collection work is done by 10 Special Tahsildar (Urban Land Tax); in Coimbatore 1 Special Tahsildar (Urban Land Tax) Progress in collection of Urban land

Tax is periodically reviewed by Commissioner (ULC & ULT) with respective District Revenue Officers.

- ii. In other districts collection work has been entrusted with respective District Collector. The Revenue Tahsildar concerned act as Urban Land Tax Officers and resort to collection work

5.5. Revisionary and Exemption Powers of Commissioner of Land Reforms

Provision has been furnished under section 30 of the Act for Commissioner of Land Reforms for hearing and disposing of Revision Petitions filed by assesseees.

As per the notification issued in G.O.(Ms) No.1672, Revenue Department, dated 19.12.1985, powers have been delegated to Commissioner of Land Reforms for grant of Exemption under section 27(1) of the Act, in respect of the lands owned by

Religious, Charitable and Philanthropic Institutions under the control of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Wakf Board, Arch Dioceses and the Church of South India for the lands owned by educational institutions recognised by State, Central Government and University.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The Department of Survey and Settlement comprises of two wings – (i) Survey and Land Records, entrusted with the conduct of land survey and maintaining land records; (ii) Settlement – preparation of land records under various statutes.

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 e-services for being accessed by the public with ease. In the year 2023-24, action will be taken to digitize the left over manuscript, textual as well as spatial land

records to bring them online, and 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 Service Delivery

i. Online Patta transfers

Land Records of rural and urban areas have been computerised and Online Patta Transfer System using web-based software application called 'Tamil Nilam' is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. Under this system, 37.88 Lakh Patta transfers involving sub-divisions (both in rural and urban areas) have been done till 28.02.2023. In the year 2022 18,90,983 applications have been disposed of, compared to 12,36,555 applications disposed of in the year 2021, which is 53% higher. The rejection percentage which was above 50% in the earlier years has been brought down to less than 35%.

ii. Adi Dravidar Welfare / BC Welfare Layouts

981 Nos. of Adi Dravidar Welfare / BC Welfare Layouts were surveyed and 1,45,645 subdivisions have been created by the Department of Survey and Settlement.

Scanning and preservation of old legacy land records for future reference is under progress at the State Archives and at the Commissionerate of Survey and Settlement. During the period 24.05.2022 to 02.03.2023, 4,95,775 sheets have been scanned and preserved.

6.2 Modern Survey / Resurvey

- i. Resurvey using Modern Survey equipment viz., Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS), is in progress in Krishnagiri, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts. Out of the total area of 8185 sq km, so far 920.89 sq km area has been surveyed. During the period 07.05.2021

to 02.03.2023, 710.50 sq km has been surveyed.

- ii. Survey of water bodies in the State using DGPS is under progress in all Districts. So far 7,016 water bodies have been surveyed and the maps of 1,747 water bodies have been published online, at the portal <https://tngis.tn.gov.in/waterbodies> for downloading by the Government departments and the public.
- iii. Town Survey using DGPS and ETS is under progress in Vellore Town. Out of the total area of 87.90 sq km, so far 70.3 sq km area has been surveyed. During the period from 07.05.2021 to 02.03.2023, 23.21 sq km has been surveyed.

6.3 Administrative Reforms

(i) Implementation of e-office and subsequent reduction of files

Reduction of files : Total No. files have been reduced from 5,348 to 2,567 after implementation of e-office in this Commissionerate.

(ii) Introduction of Petitions Processing Portal and monitoring of petitions

The procedure of receiving and processing of grievance petitions from the public through the Government portal <https://gdp.tn.gov.in>, has been adopted in this Department and 1,651 petitions have been processed and disposed of.

6.4 Training

- i. During the period from 07.05.2021 to 28.02.2023, survey training has been provided to 730 Revenue officials at 26 Special Centres by the Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records concerned.

- ii. Apart from the above, survey training has been imparted to Diploma holders in Civil Engineering for 3 months and 'License for Land Surveying' has been issued to 863 persons so far at both the above institutions. 350 of those Licensed Surveyors have been engaged in Online Patta transfer work on contract basis and 210 of them have been allotted to various other Government Departments for being engaged in various survey works.

6.5. Special initiatives for error-corrections in land records

- i. Special camps were conducted in all villages every Tuesday and Friday to redress landowners' grievances related to rectification errors in land records. In the special camps, 46,387 applications were received and grievances were redressed.

- ii. So far as urban areas are concerned, Special Drives were conducted to compare physical land records with computerized land records to identify and remove errors. Accordingly, 32.61 Lakh TS Nos. have been compared out of the total 33.12 Lakh TS Nos and 7.04 Lakh errors have been identified out of which 6.92 Lakh errors have been rectified.

6.6 SETTLEMENT

Historically, the Government used to collect one share of the produce of the land in kind and as the collection was cumbersome, the commuted money value was assessed and the procedure to determine the Assessment and the ownership was 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 lasted 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.

6.6.1 Ryotwari Settlement Under Various Abolition Acts

After Independence, in order to reduce the burden of levy of Assessment on cultivation in Zamin/Inam and other similar areas, to do away with the class of such land holders altogether and to bring all the villages under the direct control of the Government, various Landholders' Abolition Acts were enacted.

- i Ryotwari Settlement had been introduced in all the estates taken over by Government

under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/1948) and pattas were granted. However, certain court cases are pending in regard to the grant of patta and the classification determined.

- ii Ryotwari Settlement had been introduced in all the Inam Estates to whom the Title deeds had been granted in proof of the Inams granted viz. Religious Institutions, Charitable Institutions, warriors, Government Officers, Servants, Monks, Legends etc., till 1802 without levying Land Revenue Assessment or at concessional rates of Assessment for rendering certain services as per the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act

26/1963) was enacted and patta granted in all the villages taken over under this Act, except in 4 villages.

- iii Similarly, Ryotwari Settlement had been introduced in all the 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 as per the Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963) and patta granted in all the villages except 8 villages, out of which one is covered by court case. Under the above two Acts, settlement work is in progress in the following villages as per the

Government orders noted against each village:-

S.No	Name of the village	Details of the G.O.	Applicable Act
1.	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai, Papanasam taluk, Thanjavur District	G.O.(Ms.) No.265, Revenue and DM Dept dt. 14.06.2022	Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963)
2.	Chennasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	G.O.(Ms.) No.317, Revenue and DM Dept dt 14.07.2022.	
3.	Uliyalam, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District		
4.	Thimmasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District		
5.	Sooriyanarayana puram, Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur District	G.O.(Ms.) No.265, Revenue and DM Dept dt.14.6.2022	Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963)
6.	Marasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	G.O.(Ms.) No.317, Revenue and DM Dept dt 14.07.2022.	
7.	Elayasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District		
8.	Bairasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District		

While settlement process is in advanced stage in Karanapatti village, Illuppur taluk, Pudukottai District, action has already been initiated to undertake settlement in Nilayapatti village, Illuppur Taluk, Pudukottai district and Kazhanivaipatti village, Thirumayam Taluk, Pudukottai District.

- a)** Ryotwari settlement has been introduced in Janmam estates of the Gudalur and Pandalur Taluks in the Nilgiris District under the Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969) for the acquisition of rights of the Janmies. However, the settlement process was not completed, as number of Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions were filed 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

- b)** 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 off. Against the petitions disposed, several appeals have been

filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal / District court, Udthagamandalam. 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.

c) Revenue Settlement Work in Unsettled Villages

- i. Revenue settlement is undertaken in Naraikinaru village spread over as 5 Bits covering an area of 1000.46.0 hectares with 583.05.50 hectares of agricultural fields and

417.40.50 hectares of non-agricultural fields and Porombokes as per G.O. (Ms). No.199, Revenue and Disaster Management Department (SS-II(2)) dated 06.05.2022, benefiting 1500 families.

- ii. Revenue Settlement is undertaken in 1240.88 hectares and 320.58 hectares of lands in Vijayamanagaram and Pudukooraipettai villages of Neyveli Taluk, Cuddalore district respectively as per G.O. (Ms). No.239, Revenue and Disaster Management Department (SS-II(1)), dated 26.05.2022 benefiting 3000 families of 15 villages displaced during the land acquisition process for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC).

6.6.2 Other Schemes

i. 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 and pattas were issued. This Natham Settlement work had been completed in all the villages of the State.

ii. 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 3 (three) villages. The work is pending in one village due to court case.

iii. Revenue Follow-up Work 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 undertaken in all the Corporations and Municipalities in the State as per G.O.(1D) No. 103, Revenue and Disaster Management department, dated 01.03.2007. The work had been completed in 3 Corporations and 52 Municipalities and pattas were granted. Now, the work under progress in 13 Corporations (21 Units) and 28 Municipalities. The work in the remaining towns/Corporations will be commenced in stages by redeploying

manpower from those Towns/Corporations where work is completed. 17,30,249 patta have been issued so far.

6.6.3 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 32 districts and it is being performed in the remaining districts.

7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is considered as the mother of all departments, being of historic origin. Through the District Administration, it provides essential services to all segments of citizens.

The Department has updated itself and evolved to adopt information technology to provide its services across the different wings. The aim of the department is to provide seamless citizen services any time, any where, minimizing the need for citizens to approach offices in person.

7.1. Constitution of IT Steering Committee.

A steering committee has been formed vide G.O.(D)No.521, Revenue and Disaster Management dated 10.08.2022 to monitor and guide the development and implementation of all

e-Governance efforts within Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

7.2.Revenue certificate and licence services

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is issuing the following certificates in online mode through web based forms as application, developed by TNeGA.

1. Community Certificate.
2. Income Certificate.
3. Nativity Certificate.
4. First Graduate Certificate.
5. Deserted Women Certificate.
6. Agriculture Income Certificate.
7. Inter-Cast 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 and Assets)
22. Destitute Widow Certificate.
23. Jain Religious Minority Certificate.
24. Public Building License.
25. Temporary Cracker License.
26. Permanent Cracker License.
27. NOC for Petroleum outlets.

During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023, 1,68,18,044 certificates have been issued to the public through online.

Other certificates that are currently issued offline, will also be brought online during 2023-2024.

7.3. Social Security Schemes

The process of application and processing of various social security pensions including Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam has been computerized. The back office pertaining to the treasury and payment to beneficiaries has also been computerized. The remaining services such as Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme also will be computerized in the current year.

7.4 Land Records services.

Updated, transparent and accessible land records are essential for the socio-economic development of the State.

7.4.1 Computerization of Land Records

The land records have evolved over the years through various processes of settlement and maintenance of land records and originally available in paper form. The computerisation of the textual and spatial records is essential for providing citizen services as well as to computerize the land administration processes. The stage of their computerisation is given in the following tables:-

(i) Textual land records – 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 90 / 90 Towns 21 / 21 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

ii. Scanned Textual Manuscript Records – (Non editable)

Type	Description	Scanned	Brought online
Rural	A- Register	15,356 out of 16,721 Villages	No (Software under development)
Urban	TSLR	To be taken up for Official purpose	No
	PLR		
Natham	Adangal	To be taken up for official purpose	No

iii. Spatial Land Records – Vectorized (Editable)

Type	Description	Vectorized	Brought online
Rural	FMS (including Natham)	55.20 Lakh out of 55. 20 Lakh (100%)	Yes (100%) available in e-services
	Village Map	16,524 out of 16,721 Villages (98.8%)	No
Urban	Block Maps	32.04 Lakh out of 34.74 Lakh TS Nos.	No
	TSLR Sketch	Being generated from vectorized Block maps	TSLR Sketches of 142 Towns are online.

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

Type	Description	Scanned	Brought online
Rural	FMS (UDR)	9,783 out of 16,721 Villages	No
	Village Map (UDR)	16,721 Villages (100%)	Yes
Urban	Block Maps (original town survey)	19,401 out of 27,959 Blocks (69.4%)	Yes

7.4.2 Citizen services – patta transfer.

The Patta Transfer has been computerized end-to-end for rural and urban areas. In respect of Natham areas, it will be computerized in the current year 2023-24.

Citizens can apply for transfer of patta from any where in the citizens portal, as well as in any common service centre.

7.4.3 Online facilities – launched

Among the online services recently launched are-

- i. Online facility to enable citizens to apply for patta transfer from anywhere through internet was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 23.09.2022.
- ii. Automatic mutation is an innovative initiative for automatically transferring landownerships without human intervention at the Revenue Department's end upon registration of landed properties which do not involve creation of sub-divisions in transacted lands. During the period 07.05.2021 to 02.03.2023, 3,04,230 titles have been automatically transferred.
- iii. Town Survey Land Records (TSLR) sketches of 142 Towns out of 183 Towns have been brought online so far. Action is being

pursued to bring the remaining 41 Towns online.

- iv. Facility for downloading village maps through e-service through online mode has been provided to the public at the portal <https://tnlandsurvey.tn.gov.in/>.
- v. New NIC software has been launched for revenue follow-up work in Town Settlement.

7.4.4 Online facilities – in progress

The following e-governance initiatives are in progress.

- i. Integrated Land Record comprising 'A' Register, Chitta, FMB and Adangal has been developed and is ready for launch.
- ii. Facility for filing application for survey of lands (i.e., for pointing out survey boundaries) through online mode has been developed and it will be launched shortly.

- iii. Web-based software for online processing and maintenance of Natham land records is under development.
- iv. Geo-referencing of digitized village maps is pursued along with Agriculture Department for being shared with needy departments for planning purposes.
- v. To replace the Patta Transfer Appeal Management Software, an end-to-end software has been developed by TNeGA where the appeals can be filed online.

7.5 Land Administration

7.5.1 Land Acquisition Management System

has been developed by NIC and certain modules have been deployed successfully, leading to significant reduction in clerical work and time taken. The modules for calculation of award are under development.

7.5.2 Computerization of Land Administration Project

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.

7.6 Land Reforms

End-to-end process for applications under Sections 37-A of the Land Reforms Act has been developed and deployed. Similar software for section 37-B is under development and will be deployed shortly.

7.7. e-Office

The Secretariat Revenue and Disaster Management Department, the Commissionerates and the District Collectors offices are in the forefront of the implementation of e-office. This

has led to streamlining of office process and speedy disposal.

In the coming years, Revenue and Disaster Management is poised for effective end-to-end citizen service delivery through e-governance.

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