



REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2024-2025

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

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

K.K.S.S.R. RAMACHANDRAN

**MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**



**Government of Tamil Nadu
2024**

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POLICY NOTE 2024-2025

1. INTRODUCTION

Revenue and Disaster Management Department has the legacy and pride of being the oldest department in the administrative setup of the State. It has a well defined and established network through out the State from cities to the Villages, reaching every family. The Revenue Department implements various socio-economic schemes of the Government aimed at inclusive growth and also provides multifarious e-services that touches almost all aspects of citizen's life. The following are the prime functions of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department viz.,

- i. Providing efficient delivery of citizen centric services and effective implementation of Social Security Schemes

- ii. Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation of people affected by disaster
- iii. Act as a Custodian of Government Lands / Proper Maintenance of Land Records of the State
- iv. Implementation of Land Reform measures

At the State level, the functions which were performed by the erstwhile Board of Revenue are now looked after by various Heads of Department, viz.,

Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management (including Social Security Schemes)

- i. Commissionerate of Land Administration
- ii. Commissionerate of Land Reforms
- iii. Directorate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax
- iv. Directorate of Survey and Settlement

Budget Allocation: For the Financial year 2024-2025, a sum of Rs.8382.73 crore was allotted under Budget to Demand No.41- Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Rs.1575.02 crore to Demand No.51- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities.

2. COMMISSIONERATE OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the supervising officer for the District Administration headed by the District Collectors. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also designated as the State Relief Commissioner implementing all activities related to Disaster Management.

2.1 Core Functions of the Department includes

- i. General Revenue Administration
- ii. Collection of Land Revenue
- iii. Implementation of Social Security Schemes
- iv. Issuance of e-certificates/licenses
- v. Public grievance redressal
- vi. Disaster Management and Mitigation
- vii. Regulatory and enforcement activities under various Acts and Rules.

2.2 Administrative Units

(a) District Administration

For efficient administration, the State is divided into 38 districts headed by the District Collector. The District Revenue Officer and District Level Officers of various departments carry out the functions under the overall supervision of District Collector/District Magistrate.

(b) Sub-Division Level Administration

Each District is divided into sub-division headed by Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer. They are responsible for the Revenue Administration, Maintenance of Law and Order, Land Administration, Relief and Rescue of affected people during disasters in their jurisdiction. At present, there are 94 Sub-Divisions in the State.

(c) Taluk Level Administration

The Taluk Administration is headed by Tahsildar. He is assisted by Deputy Tahsildars,

Revenue Inspectors and Village Administrative officers in rendering services like issue of Patta, Chitta, Adangal, Collection of land revenue and other e-certificates like income, nativity and legal heir certificates required by the citizens from all walks of life. At present, there are 316 Taluks including Thiruvonam Taluk in Thanjavur District created during March 2024.

(d) Firka Administration

Each Taluk is divided into Firkas comprising of group of villages headed by a Revenue Inspector. At present there are 1,196 Firkas.

(e) Revenue Village Administration

Revenue Village Administration has been and continues to be the mainstay of the District Administration. It is headed by a Village Administrative Officer, responsible for the maintenance of village accounts, collection of land revenue and protection of Government land. He plays crucial role in disseminating information to

the public during disasters and also update the higher officials regarding any untoward/law and order issue in the village. There are 16,744 Revenue Villages in the State including newly created T.Edapalayam village, Villupuram District during March 2024.

2.3 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

There are 444 officers / staff in Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and 53,314 officers / staff under District Administration.

2.4 Land Revenue

As per G.O. (Ms.) No. 544, Revenue [R.A-1(1)] Department, dated 20.10.2010, land revenue rates for various category of lands in Tamil Nadu is fixed as given below:-

Table 2.1

Sl. No.	Description	per Hectare
1	Dry Land	Rs.5/-
2	Wet Land	Rs.12/-
3	'B' memo penalty in respect of unobjectionable encroachments on Government Poramboke Lands	Rs.12/-
4	Basic Assessment for every patta that is registered	Rs.1/-

2.5 Digital Crop Survey (Digital Azmoish)

By using Geo referenced Village Maps digital crop survey is being carried out by the Village Administrative Officers. This data will be used to generate e-adangal for the benefit of farmers.

2.6 Revenue Buildings

The Government of Tamil Nadu gives utmost priority in providing own building with all infrastructural facilities to all Revenue Department Offices functioning in the State. In the financial

year 2022 - 2023, the Government have accorded Administrative and Financial sanction of Rs.48,70,47,173/- for the construction of new buildings for 10 Taluk offices at Dindigul (West) in Dindigul District, Madurai (North) and Melur in Madurai District, Polur in Tiruvannamalai District, Srivilliputhur in Virudhunagar District, Tindivanam in Villupuram District, Pennagaram in Dharmapuri District, Ottapidaram in Thoothukudi District, Perambur in Chennai District and Lalgudi in Tiruchirappalli District and the construction work is in progress.

The Government have also accorded Administrative and Financial sanction for a sum of Rs.15,25,59,367/- towards the construction of 50 Revenue Inspector Office-cum-Quarters, of this, construction of 13 buildings were completed and remaining 37 are under progress.

2.7 Social Security Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. i.e., old aged persons, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, destitute / deserted wives and unmarried poor & incapacitated women of age above 50 years. **The monthly pension for differently abled persons has been increased to Rs.1,500/- with effect from 01.01.2023.**

Further, the monthly pension for the beneficiaries under all other schemes (excluding disability pension schemes) has been increased to Rs.1,200/- from August-2023.

The fund allocation of Rs.5561.31 crore has been made in 2023-24 for all Pension Schemes. As on March 2024, 34,90,969 beneficiaries are being assisted under the various pension schemes.

Table 2.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Beneficiaries as on March 2024
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	14,18,073
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	62,109
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	5,08,042
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme	4,39,178
5	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme	6,67,036
6	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam	2,48,262
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	1,18,407
8	Pension to Poor Un-married Women of age 50 years and above	25,542
9	Srilankan Refugees Pension Schemes (OAP, DAP, DWP, DDWP)	4,320
	Total	34,90,969

Table-2.3
Funding Pattern
(in Rupees)

S. No	Name of the Scheme	Union Govt. Contribution	State Govt. Contribution	Total Pension	
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	(60 to 79 years)	200/-	1000/-	1200/-
		(80 years & above)	500/-	700/-	1200/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	300/-	1200/-	1500/-	
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	300/-	900/-	1200/-	
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	-	1500/-	1500/-	
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	-	1200/-	1200/-	
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) (OAP)	-	1200/-	1200/-	
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	-	1200/-	1200/-	
8.	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	-	1200/-	1200/-	
9.	Pension to Srilankan Refugees (OAP, DWP, DDWP)	-	1200/-	1200/-	
10.	Pension to Srilankan Refugees (DAPS)	-	1500/-	1500/-	

Eligibility Criteria

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

Table-2.4

S. No	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	Destitute, belonging to Below poverty line Age: 60 years and above
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	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 which are fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:-

Table-2.5

S. No	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	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/-
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT)-(OAP)	Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/-
4	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Destitute. Age: 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/-
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	Destitute and Un-married women. Age: 50 years and above. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/-
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.

The value of fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government.

2.7 Online web application for applying for Social Security Scheme Pensions

Online application facilities have been made for availing pension benefits under all Social Security Schemes. The online applications are duly verified by the Revenue Department Officials and thereafter approval is given by the Special Tahsildar (Social Security Scheme) for sanction of pension to eligible persons.

2.9 Disposal of Petitions - Time line

Applications received under Social Security Pension Schemes are being verified and disposed within the prescribed period of 30 days.

2.10 Disbursement of Pension through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

As per G.O. (Ms.) No.572, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 30.11.2023, the Social Security Pensions are being disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of payment to the beneficiaries in Ariyalur and Perambalur Districts on pilot basis. Action is being taken to extend the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of payment to the rest of the Districts.

2.11 Other benefits to the pensioners

The beneficiaries under Social Security Schemes are provided with a saree for the female pensioner / a dhoti for the 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 the fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi centres.
- (iii) 5 Kg of rice for the beneficiaries of Social Security Scheme as per the National Food Security Act, 2013

2.12 Accident Relief 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 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.

2.13 Distress Relief 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.

2.14 Pension and Other Benefits to Freedom Fighters and Ex-Indian National Army Personnel

a) Pension and Family Pension

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 house 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.

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 Rs.18,000/- to Rs.20,000/- per month from 15.08.2022.
- ii. The family pension (dependents) amount has also been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.11,000/- per month from 15.08.2023.

a) 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. 92 descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers are receiving this pension.
- ii. 3 descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman are receiving this pension.
- iii. 50 eligible descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram are receiving this pension and
- iv. 1 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.

2.14.1 Other Concessions

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.
- The pensioners or their dependents are permitted to avail 'A' class facility in Hospitals and 'pay ward' facility without payment in new Hospitals.

b) Transport and Housing facilities

The Freedom Fighters, drawing Central or State Pension, their widows and legal heirs are given free bus passes to travel in the buses of State Transport Corporations. Priority given in allotment of houses / plots / flats by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The Government have provided free bus pass to the attendant to go along with the pensioners over 60 years in State Transport Buses.

c) Priority in 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.

d) 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 is applicable to those who are receiving State / Central Freedom Fighters' Pension or receiving both.

2.15 Details of Number of Pensioners

The number of Freedom Fighters and their dependents 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 as on 30.4.2024
1.	Freedom Fighters receiving State Pension (Rs.20,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month)	117
2.	Dependents of Freedom Fighters receiving Family Pension (Rs.11,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month)	686
3.	Special pension for descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers (Rs.10,000/- per month)	95
4.	Special pension for descendants of Veerapandia Kattabomman (Rs.10,000/- per month)	1
5.	Special pension for descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram (Rs.10,000/- per month)	49
6.	Special pension for 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).	141
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).	327
	Total	1417

State Pension of Rs.500/- plus Medical Allowance Rs.500/- per month from the State Fund is paid to those who receive Central Freedom Fighters' Pension / Central Family Pension.

For the year, 2024-2025, a total sum of Rs.14,74,33,000/- has been provided for the purpose of various political pension schemes mentioned above.

2.16 Mass Contact Programme

The Government have issued revised guidelines for revival of Mass Contact Programme vide G.O.(Ms.) No.377, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 22.8.2022 for conducting of Mass Contact Programme in all districts. As per the revised guidelines, the District Collector shall conduct the Mass Contact Programme once in every month on the second Wednesday by selecting an interior Village in the District. Preference will be given to atrocity prone/ population with disadvantaged group/ tribal villages / villages having less infrastructure. Further, the Government vide G.O.(Ms.) No.378, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 22.8.2022 have sanctioned Rs.50,000/- to conduct Mass Contact Programme camp each month in all the Districts.

2.17 'Ungalai Thedi, Ungal Ooril' Scheme

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a new scheme viz., "Ungalai Thedi, Ungal Ooril" has been launched during January 2024 wherein the District Administration will reach out to the public at their door steps aimed at improving the delivery of various services and expeditious implementation of various ongoing schemes/projects/works of the Government.

The 'Ungalai Thedi, Ungal Ooril' scheme will be held in all the districts except Chennai district, in the selected taluk on the third Wednesday of every month under the chairmanship of the District Collector and the name of the taluk in which the camp to be held will be announced by the District Collector to the public in advance.

According to this scheme, the District Collector and other district level officials will stay

in the selected taluk from 9.00 am to 9.00 am of the next day and conduct a field visit of the activities of the schemes/services being implemented by various Government Departments. Based on the feedback received during the field survey, the District Collectors will take appropriate measures for providing improved services / expediting the projects. The District Collectors will also meet people directly and receive grievance petitions and take appropriate action on them.

In G.O.(Ms) No.22, Revenue and Disaster Management [RA-3(2)] Department, dated 29.01.2024 detailed guidelines have been issued for the above scheme. Further, at the rate of Rs.50,000/- per taluk per month has been sanctioned to 37 districts (except Chennai).

2.18 Special Grievance Day for the Differently Abled Persons

Special Grievance Redressal Day to consider and resolve the demands of differently abled

persons is being conducted by the Divisional Level Officers, bi-monthly by the District Collectors and quarterly by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration to redress their grievances.

2.19 Distribution of Dhoties and Sarees for Pongal, 2024

In the year 2024, for Pongal Festival 2024 an order has been issued for procurement of 1.68 crore sarees and 1.63 crore dhoties for distribution to the beneficiaries. For this scheme, the Government have sanctioned Rs.621.07 crore vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 151, Handlooms and Textiles (D2) Department, dated 13.07.2023 for the financial year 2023-2024.

2.20 e-Certificates

Revenue and Disaster Management Department in collaboration with the Information Technology Department and the National Informatics Centre is implementing the e-Certificates scheme in all districts for rendering online services to the citizens. The following

e-certificates are issued by Revenue and Disaster Management Department:-

1. Community Certificate
2. Income Certificate
3. Nativity Certificate
4. First Graduate Certificate
5. Deserted Women Certificate
6. Agriculture Income Certificate
7. Inter-Caste Marriage Certificate
8. Widow Certificate
9. Unemployment Certificate
10. Family Migration Certificate
11. Small / Marginal farmers Certificate
12. Certificate for Loss of Educational Records due to disasters
13. Unmarried Certificate
14. No Male Child Certificate
15. Legal Heir Certificate
16. Residence Certificate
17. Solvency Certificate
18. License under Pawn Broker Act
19. Money Lender License
20. OBC Certificate
21. Economically Weaker Sections (Income & Assets)

22. Destitute Widow Certificate
23. Jain Religious Minority Certificate
24. Public Building License
25. Temporary Cracker License
26. BC Muslim certificates for converts to Islam from BC / MBC / DC / SC Communities

Certificates developed by Guidance Bureau through NIC:-

1. Form-C Renewal license for Cinema Theatres
2. Permanent Cracker license
3. Concurrence from District Collector for development in wet land for non-planned areas.

During the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 89,66,107 certificates have been issued to the public through online.

2.21 Purchase of new Motor vehicles for the use of VIPs and Higher Officials upto Tahsildar of Revenue Department

From 2021-2022 to 2023-2024, the Government have accorded sanction for purchase

of new vehicles for the use of VIPs and Revenue Officials in the Districts up to the level of Tahsildars. The details are as follows:-

Table 2.7

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount sanctioned (in Rupees)	No of Vehicles
1	2021-2022	96,09,699	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ VIP- 2 ➤ Collector –2 ➤ Revenue Divisional Officers – 1 ➤ Tahsildars - 3
2	2022-2023	2,48,40,365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ VIP-10 ➤ Collector –3 ➤ Sub-Collector - 1
3	2023-2024	2,14,79,087	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ VIP- 6 ➤ Addl. Commissioner (R.A) - 1 ➤ District Collector–2 ➤ District Revenue Officer – 1

The Government have also accorded financial sanction for Rs.61,46,071/- towards procurement of 3 vehicles as detailed below:-

S. No	Financial Year	Amount sanctioned (in Rupees)	No of Vehicles
1	2024-2025	61,46,071/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ VIP- 2 (Tiruvarur -1 & Pudukottai-1) ➤ Collector -1 (Tiruvarur)

Further, Rs.10 crore have been sanctioned for procurement of 114 vehicles for the use of 34 Sub-Collectors / Revenue Divisional Officers and 80 Taluk Tahsildars. In this 77 vehicles have been distributed to the Revenue Department Officials by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20.06.2024.

2.22 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam

In order to improve the education, social security and economic status of the agricultural workers and their dependents residing in the state, the scheme Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam is being implemented.

2.22.1 Eligibility and Members Registered

- All agricultural labourers who are engaged in agriculture and allied activities.

- Agriculture-related works are inland fisheries, Dairy farming, Horticulture, Sericulture, Cattle rearing, Poultry and Plantation.
- Small / Marginal farmers who own 2.50 acres of wetland or 5.00 acres of dry land and do agricultural occupation directly. Cultivating tenants are also eligible.
- Members 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 31.03.2024 are as below:-

Table 2.8

Details of Registered Members

1.	Main Members	1,47,44,254
2.	Dependents	1,35,84,016
	Total	2,83,28,270

2.22.2 Details of Assistance for Main members and Dependant members

Table 2.9

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.1,200-/per month.
i) TB,	} 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For male Rs.8,000/- • 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/-

2.23.3 Salient features of this scheme are as follows

- Educational assistance is given additionally even if availed already under any other scheme of the Government.
- In this scheme, marriage assistance is given for male members also.
- Accident relief of a sum of Rs.50,000/- is paid to the Main Members who are affected by Paralysis.
- Funeral assistance of Rs.2,500/- is paid on the death of both main Members and Dependent 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 main member.

Performance

During the year 2023-24, a sum of Rs.184.18 crore has been disbursed under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam to 1,38,494 beneficiaries.

Details of Assistance given under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam in 2023-2024

Table 2.10

Sl. No	Details of Assistance	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Educational Assistance	28,463	7.05
2.	Marriage of Members	2,231	1.97
3.	Marriage of Dependents	14,559	13.11
4.	Natural Death & Funeral Expenses	44,675	97.85
5.	Accident Relief	1,101	11.11
6.	Monthly Payment for Temporary Incapacitation period	47,008	52.55
7.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer member who died due to HIV	457	0.54
	Total	1,38,494	184.18

2.23 New posts created for the implementation of Kalaingar Magalir Urimai Thittam

This Department has sanctioned 14 new posts at various levels in the Office of the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration vide G.O.(Ms.) No. 428, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M-1(2)] Department, dated 10.08.2023, for the smooth implementation and effective monitoring of the scheme. Further, 94 Head Assistant/Deputy Tahsildar, 7 Deputy Tahsildar and 8 Special Tahsildar (Social Security Scheme) have also been sanctioned at District level vide G.O. (Ms.) No.1, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M-1(2)] Department, dated 02.01.2024.

2.24 Disaster Management

2.24.1 Tamil Nadu Transforming Risks to Resilience – Alignment with Global, National Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction

The road map for the State Disaster Risk Reduction based on the guiding principles of the following frameworks.

- 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.
- National Disaster Management Plan 2019.
- Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan, 2023.

These Global and National principles have been translated into local actions at every level to realise the vision of “Resilient Communities, Villages, Towns, Cities and Resilient Tamil Nadu”.

The Geographical setting of Tamil Nadu makes the State vulnerable to natural disasters such as Cyclone, Floods, Tsunami, Lightning, Drought, etc., Management of these disasters is highly complex during various phases viz., Risk Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery, posing serious challenges. The important aspects of disaster management are:-

- Capacity Building to tackle disaster situation.
- Strengthening the rescue and evacuation operations.
- Inclusiveness covering all vulnerable sections of the society.
- Ensuring rapid response of Government machinery.
- Integrating community participation in efforts of the Government.

2.25 Risk Governance

2.25.1 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

As prescribed in the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management

Authority has been constituted headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister with 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 & Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai and
- Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai.

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority lays down the Disaster Management policy of the State, co-ordinates the implementation of the State plan, reviews the measures taken for mitigation, capacity building by various Departments of the State and issues

necessary guidelines. The Hon'ble Chief Minister chaired the meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority held on 19.09.2023.

2.25.2 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee which is responsible for implementation of the state plan, release of funds for rescue, relief operations and mitigation measures has been established under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Highways Department and Home Department as members and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner, Secretaries of Finance Department, Health and Family Welfare Department and Water Resources Department as special invitees.

2.25.3 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee comprising experts in various fields of Disaster Management has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration with the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department as Co-Chairman. This Committee advises on the disaster risk reduction measures to be taken up.

2.25.4 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted in all the Districts under the chairmanship of District Collectors which acts as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and responsible for implementation of disaster management plans, taking up measures for prevention of disasters. The District Disaster Management Authority issues directions to the

authorities at district level to take necessary measures for prevention / mitigation of disasters.

2.25.5 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 which aims to reduce the negative impact of all kinds of disasters through a vibrant disaster management machinery, so that loss of lives, property and critical infrastructure is minimized; economic and developmental gains made by the State are not lost due to such calamities/disasters. The meeting of the Governing Council chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management and co-chaired by Chief Secretary was held on 21.11.2023.

The Executive Council of Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency under the chairmanship of Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner with Director, Disaster

Management as Member Secretary met on 02.08.2023 to discuss disaster management related issues.

2.26 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, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations. The Chief Secretary to Government is the overall Responsible Officer and is assisted by the Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department at the secretariat level and by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner.

2.27 Disaster Risk Communication

The warning messages on Heavy Rainfall, Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, etc. received from nodal agencies viz., India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Central Water Commission (CWC), etc., are being communicated to the general public, agencies engaged in response and relief and other stakeholders, by the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) through District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs). However, the Incident Commander relies on all available modes of communication to reach out to public and stakeholders.

2.28 State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is functioning round the clock under the supervision of Commissioner of Revenue

Administration/ State Relief Commissioner. This centre 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), 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, Senior Officers of the State and Central agencies camp at SEOC for quick dissemination of alerts and to monitor rescue and relief operations. The centre is accessed by the general public in distress through Toll Free number 1070 and 112.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister frequently visits the SEOC during disaster situation, interacts with the senior officials, District Collectors and issues

instructions to take up the required management measures.

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner and Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department brief the media about the status of the disaster event and create awareness among the public about the various preparedness measures taken by the Government.

The SEOC is being upgraded in the ground floor of the Ezhilagam Main Building at a cost of Rs.5.13 crore to accommodate all the stakeholder departments in the relief and rescue operations. Besides, real time weather data acquisition system and services of various experts are to be infused into the SEOC to upgrade it as Multi Hazard Early Warning Centre.

2.29 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector. DEOC acts as a nerve centre at the district level for carrying out all operations during disaster such as preparedness, evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration based on the forecast/ alerts received from SEOC. The DEOC also disseminates the forecast/ alert information to Taluk, Village and habitations. During disasters, 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 / State Relief Commissioner. The centre is accessed by the public through Toll Free No.1077.

2.30 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

A single number distress help line has been 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 general public can access the State Emergency Operation Centre by both 1070 and 112 from anywhere. The ERSS has many advantageous features like tracking the distress calls till the grievance is redressed.

2.31 Alert Generation

2.31.1 Designated Nodal Agencies

This 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.

2.31.2 Strengthening of weather forecast systems

Based on the announcement made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly a total sum of Rs.32.48 crore has been sanctioned by Government for procurement and installation of 1400 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) and 100

Automatic Weather Station (AWS). The installation would be completed in July, 2024.

The real time rainfall data received from the Automatic Rain Gauge / Automatic Weather Station would be helpful in issuing timely weather warnings. Moreover, the inflow to the dams could be assessed based on the rainfall data which would be helpful in adaptive reservoir management operations. The 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 also be generated.

2.31.3 Installation of Radars

Based on the announcement made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly a sum of Rs.56.03 crore has been sanctioned towards installation of two C-Band Doppler Weather Radars to improve the accuracy of weather prediction. It has been decided to install the

above Radars at Ramanathapuram and Yercaud. The procurement of Radars is underway.

2.31.4 MoU with Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad

An MoU has been entered with the Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad to utilize the high power computing facility at the SAC to generate more accurate Meso-scale weather forecasting and knowledge sharing.

2.31.5 MoU with Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune

An MoU has been entered with the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune for sharing lightning data so as to disseminate lightning alerts to the general public at the required locations.

2.31.6 Decision Support Systems (DSS) and Alert Authorization

During the event of any disaster, the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner is the Incident Commander and assisted by Director, Disaster Management

functioning as the Deputy Incident Commander at State level. At the District Level, the District Collector shall act as the Incident Commander. All the forecasting, evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration are co-ordinated by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner from State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and for which the Decision Support System is more vital.

2.31.7 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 have been incorporated. Further, dynamic updates will be continuously carried out. The Storm Surge Model developed by Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IIT-M) is

also merged with Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM), which helps in not only early warning of flood but also deciding the resource mobilization.

2.31.8 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 completed in an area of 5650.45 sq.km. by the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Anna University. The captured data is being processed for generating Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrain Model/ Elevation Model (DTM/DEM) analysis. The outputs from this model will be utilized to plan, pre-position and mobilize resources during flood situation and will guide to prioritize and prepare flood mitigation projects.

2.31.9 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 entire Greater Chennai Corporation area. 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 analyze and ascertain the ground reality of the predicted flood impacts.

2.31.10 Real Time Flood Forecasting & Spatial Decision Support System (RTFF & SDSS) for Chennai Basin

The Government have approved a "Real Time Flood Forecasting & Spatial Decision Support System (RTFF & SDSS) for the Chennai River basins viz., Adyar, Cooum, Kosasthalayar and Kovalam covering an area of 4974 sq.k.m. in

Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Ranipet Districts. This project will provide a web based real time flood forecasting system and lake & reservoirs operation guidance system. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration co-ordinates the project and the total project cost is Rs.78.17 crore.

The installation of 86 Automatic Rain gauges, 14 Automatic Weather Stations, 149 Automatic Water Level Recorders and 80 Gate Sensors is under progress. This will enable recording the flood and weather data in real time basis.

2.31.11 State and District Drought Monitoring Center (SDMC)

State Drought Monitoring Centre (SDMC) continuously monitors the Drought situation with the inputs from India 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 8% and 4% excess rainfall during the Southwest and Northeast Monsoon, 2023 respectively. The District Drought Monitoring Centres headed by the District Collectors have been established in all the Districts of the State and forms part of the District Disaster Management Authority.

2.32 Alert Dissemination

2.32.1 Early Warning System (EWS)

The coastal habitations are vulnerable to disaster viz., Cyclone, Storm Surge, Tsunami etc. Hence, an Early Warning System (EWS) having the facility to rise warning siren and broadcast live or recorded voice messages (warning / forecast) has been installed in 14 coastal districts at 437 locations ensuring a last mile connectivity. The EWS works based on the GPS / GPRS or satellite based message transmission system. Further, the public also can rise distress calls through the EWS

to pre-recorded contact numbers of District Disaster Management Authority and DEOC. During the Cyclone Michaung and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts in December 2023, recorded and live alert messages were disseminated to the fishermen community and coastal habitations on an hourly basis using Early Warning System.

2.32.2 Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard potential impact Assessment, Alert, Emergency Response planning and Tracking (TNSMART)

Based on the announcement of Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, during 2023-2024, the Government have sanctioned Rs 12.37 crore for engaging the professional services of the Regional Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) Bangkok for the development of People Centric TN-Alert Mobile App, upgradation of TNSMART and to provide the technical

expertise to strengthen the State Emergency Operation Centre as Multi Hazard Early Warning Centre. A Technical Cell with Multi-Disciplinary Experts will be functional from July, 2024 to monitor the multi hazards and provide early warning and advisory to public.

Development of a user-friendly, public-centric TN-Alert mobile application aimed at generating and communicating the most relevant information desired by the public about imminent extreme weather events and other hazards has been completed.

Upgradation of TNSMART Mobile and Web Application Development of a mobile application for administrators at TNSDMA (State level) with a dashboard for easy access to priority information on extreme events is under process. The tailored mobile application will ensure that administrators will have full access to all required features from the current web portal including hazard

monitoring and to generate and disseminate any required reports. Credential-based access that is customized to each category of user would also be facilitated for selected district, block and village-level officials for operational use.

2.32.3 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

Common Alerting Protocol works 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 (IMD, CWC, INCOIS, DGRE, FSI) 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 2023, alert messages were sent using this platform to reach out 2.09 crore mobile users.

2.32.4 VHF, Sat Phones, NAVTEX and 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.

The Government have accorded administrative sanction for a sum of Rs.5.05 crore towards replacement of old Analogue Repeater to Analogue cum Digital Repeaters.

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 phones have also been provided to the Chief Secretary to Government and other Senior officers at Government level, Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, 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, to communicate meteorological warnings and forecasts, as well as urgent marine safety information through Fisheries Department. Besides, 20,930 handheld VHF marine radios with built-in GPS receivers have been provided to the fishermen to ensure sea safety and security at high seas.

2.32.5 Social Media

The Social Media like X, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp have been utilised during disasters in a big way to reach out instantly the 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.

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.

2.33 Disaster Response

2.33.1 Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)

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

In order to enhance the capabilities of the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force, the Government have been providing funds for procurement of advanced equipment for strengthening the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF), Chennai.

2.33.2 Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services

Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services is a major response force in the State. The Fire and Rescue Services Department which is fully equipped with modern search and rescue equipment are being pressed into pre-emptive evacuation, search, rescue and relief operations in the event of a threatening disaster.

2.33.3 AAPDA MITRA - Training of 5500 community volunteers

AAPDA MITRA Scheme is a 12-day in-house training programme undertaken in 16 disaster prone districts. So far, 5,500 community volunteers have been trained in two phases on information and knowledge of various disasters; skills on search and rescue operations, first aid etc., and the community volunteers have also been insured. During the Cyclone "Michaung" and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts, these community volunteers were

pressed into service for rescue and relief operations.

During the year 2023-2024, a sum of Rs.7.20 lakh has been sanctioned for imparting training to 120 Aapda Mitra Volunteers for upgrading their skills for handling disaster situation.

2.33.4 Training to 65,000 First Responders

Training has been imparted to 65000 first responders at habitation level in 14 coastal districts and the Nilgiris District so as to encourage the participation of the local community in Disaster Management. During disasters, these first responders will disseminate alert messages to the general public, and would also co-ordinate with District Administration in rescue and relief operation.

2.33.5 Capacity Building Training Programme for various Stake holders 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 various stakeholders of disaster management at the State and District level who play a vital role during disasters.

Totally 30 training programmes have been conducted at AASC, Chennai and at Districts and 1152 officials have been trained in various areas of Disaster Management.

2.33.6 State Level Mock Exercise on Cyclone

A Mock Exercise on a Cyclone Scenario was jointly organised by the Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Authority and the National Disaster Management Authority in Chennai, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Mayiladuthurai and Nagapattinam Districts on 2.9.2023 by involving officials of Fire and Rescue Services, Tamil Nadu

Disaster Response Force, National Disaster Response Force, Revenue, Police, Health, Local Administration Departments and volunteers. This Mock Exercise was very much useful to evaluate the level of preparedness of each and every stakeholder department involved in disaster management. Besides, this mock exercise also created an awareness among the people on the ways to safeguard themselves during disasters.

2.34 Management of Weather Events

2.34.1 Southwest Monsoon, 2023

During the Southwest Monsoon 2023, the State recorded 354.0 mm of rainfall as against the normal rainfall of 328.4 mm which is 8% excess. Out of the 38 districts of the State, 11 districts received above normal rainfall, 21 districts received normal rainfall and 6 districts received below normal rainfall.

2.34.2 Damages to crops reported due to insufficient release of water from Mettur dam, Deficit rainfall during Southwest Monsoon, 2023 and in September, October 2023

Due to insufficient rainfall during South West Monsoon 2023 and insufficient release of water from Mettur dam, caused damages to the crops in Delta Districts namely, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur during Kuruvai season. Moreover, damages to the crops were also reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Perambalur and Kallakurichi Districts due to insufficient rainfall during September and October 2023. Hence, based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a sum of Rs.70.65 crore has been sanctioned as relief assistance for the crops damaged in an extent of 85,078.8595 hectares, benefitting 1,38,324 farmers whose crops were damaged.

2.34.3 Northeast Monsoon 2023

Northeast Monsoon season is active from the month of October to December and results in about 48% of the normal rainfall received every year. This season is associated with low pressure formation and cyclonic storms resulting in very heavy rainfall (115.6 to 204.4 mm) to extremely heavy rainfall (>204.5 mm).

The Northeast Monsoon had commenced on 21.10.2023 and since then there has been widespread rainfall across the State. During the Northeast Monsoon, the State recorded 457.8 mm of rainfall as against the normal rainfall of 441.7 mm which is 4 % excess. Out of the 38 districts, 12 districts received above normal rainfall, 11 districts received normal rainfall and 15 districts received below normal rainfall.

2.34.3.1 Preparedness for Northeast Monsoon 2023

Sensitisation and Review of Preparedness

- The meeting of the State Disaster Management Authority was held under the

chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19.09.2023 to discuss about the preparedness measures for the Northeast Monsoon, 2023.

- The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management also convened a meeting of the Governing Council of Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency on 21.11.2023.
- The Chief Secretary to Government convened a meeting with Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Tri Forces and Central Agencies on 14.09.2023 to review the preparedness level and issued instructions to take up adequate preparedness measures to tackle any eventuality during Northeast Monsoon, 2023.
- The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration convened a meeting with the Mobile Network Operators and Oil Companies on

5.10.2023 and issued instructions for uninterrupted service during a disaster situation.

2.35 "Michaung" (Migjaum) Cyclone, December 2023

The Cyclone "Michaung" (Migjaum) moved to South Andhra Pradesh Coast very close to Chennai and remained near stationery for a long time and as a result Chennai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram Districts experienced unprecedented continuous heavy rainfall to extremely heavy rainfall on 3.12.2023 and 4.12.2023 causing flooding and inundation of many areas.

The rainfall recorded from 01.12.2023 and 4.12.2023 is high in Chennai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram districts and as such the rainfall recorded is 200% to 291% more than the normal rainfall for the month of December in respect of the above districts. Incidents of heavy to extremely heavy rainfall has been recorded in 123 Rain gauge stations located in the above districts.

2.35.1 Impact of “Michaung” (Migjaum) Cyclone

Due to the advanced preparedness of the State Government and District Administration, the loss of lives, cattle and property have been minimized. In spite of Government’s best efforts, 22 human lives were lost due to rains, wall collapse etc. in Chennai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram Districts. The details of damages are as follows:-

Table-2.11

Human Loss	22
Cattle Loss	5742
Hut / Houses Damages	5075
Fishing Implements	9,193
Agriculture crops	26723 hectare
Horticulture crops	1452 hectare

2.35.2 Monitoring from SEOC

The Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the State Emergency Operations Centre on 03.12.2023 and reviewed the situation due to the heavy to very heavy down pour in Chennai,

Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram Districts due to Cyclone **“Michaung” (Migjaum)** and issued instructions to the District Collectors and officials concerned to intensify the response, rescue, relief operations.

The Hon’ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Chief Secretary to Government, Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, monitored the preparedness measures that were taken up in the State of Tamil Nadu from 02.12.2023 to 05.12.2023 and issued instructions to the district Collectors and district level officials.

The Hon’ble Chief Minister also visited the areas which were severely battered by the torrential rains and subsequent flooding on 05-12-2023 and 06-12-2023 in Greater Chennai Corporation limits. The Hon’ble Chief Minister

also visited the relief camps and disbursed relief assistance to the affected families and instructed the Senior Ministers and Higher Officials to expedite the relief and restoration works.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also announced a relief assistance of Rs.5.00 lakh to the family of the deceased due to the Cyclone "Michaung" **(Migjaum)**. Further, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has also announced a special relief package of Rs.6000/- per family as Gratuitous Relief whose livelihood has been affected due to the flood situation.

Special camps were also organized for issue of duplicate ration cards, community certificates and other testimonial free of charge to those whose certificates were either lost or mutilated due to inundation.

2.36 Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts December 2023

While the relief and restoration works in respect of the damages caused due to Cyclone

“Michaung” were being taken up on a war footing basis, there has been wide spread heavy to extremely heavy rainfall in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts from 16.12.2023 to 18.12.2023. Few stations in Kanniyakumari and Tenkasi Districts also recorded heavy rains.

The Unprecedented historic very heavy to extremely heavy rainfall on 17th and 18th December, 2023 has far exceeded the season’s normal rainfall at many places. In some places it has exceeded even annual rainfall for the region in a single day. For example at Kayalpattinam in Thoothukudi district, 94.6 cm rainfall has been received between 08.30 Hrs. of 17.12.2023 to 08.30 Hrs. of 18.12.2023, which is more than the annual rainfall for that station. Similarly, many stations in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts recorded over 40 cm of rainfall in less than 24 hours.

Further, the rainfall recorded on 17.12.2023 in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi is abnormally high and unprecedented when compared to the season's rainfall for Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts. Almost 76% of the season's rainfall for Tirunelveli District has been received in just one day i.e. on 17.12.2023 (08.30 AM) to 18.12.2023 (08.30 AM). Similarly, in Thoothukudi District, 86% of the season's rainfall has been realized in one day.

Due to heavy discharge of surplus water from almost all the dams, 1.5 lakh cusecs of surplus water was flowing in the Tamirabarani at Maruthur Check Dam, just upstream of Tirunelveli Town. Further, the heavy inflows in river Chithar, which joins Tamirabarani just after Tirunelveli Town exacerbated the situation and the historical floods in the river posed a serious threat to the habitations along its course in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli district.

2.36.1 Impact of Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts

The extremely abnormal heavy down pour due to cyclonic circulation and consequent flooding had caused loss of human lives, cattle and also heavy damages to houses, huts, agricultural / horticultural crops, public infrastructure like roads, bridges, power, water supply etc. Lakhs of people were affected due to floods and inundation in their habitations resulting in loss of houses, clothing and utensils and affecting their livelihood. The details of damages caused due to unprecedented rains and floods in southern districts are as follows:-

Table-2.12

Human Loss	58
Cattle Loss	1,27,331
Hut / Houses Damages	9,818
Fishing Implements	11,318
Agriculture crops	164866 hectare
Horticulture crops	38840 hectare
Sand cast	1600 hectare

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presented a memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 19.12.2023 and requested to release a sum of Rs.2000 crore as an emergency relief for carrying out relief operations and temporary restoration works. The Hon'ble Chief Minister also requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider the aforesaid twin calamities viz., Cyclone "Michaung" and the Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts as "Calamities of Severe Nature".

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu convened a meeting with the District Collectors of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari Districts and senior officers of various departments on 19.12.2023 through Video Conference from New Delhi regarding the damages caused due to floods and issued instructions to expedite the relief operations.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister chaired a meeting on 20.12.2023 at State Emergency

Operations Centre, Ezhilagam, Chennai on the relief and rescue operations. Besides ascertaining the status of rescue and relief operations through Video Conferencing, he instructed the District Collectors to expedite the relief operations.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the areas which were severely battered by the extremely heavy rains and subsequent flooding in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli Districts on 21-12-2023.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also visited the relief camps and disbursed relief assistance to the affected families and instructed the Senior Ministers and Higher Officials to expedite the relief and restoration works.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also announced that a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh would be provided as Ex-gratia relief to the family of the deceased. Further, relief assistance of Rs.6,000/- would be provided to the people affected in the severely affected Taluks of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi

based on the Ration Cards and relief assistance of Rs.1000/- would be provided to all the Ration Card Holders in other Taluks of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts and all Taluks of Kanniyakumari and Tenkasi Districts.

Without waiting for release of funds from Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 2476.8894 crore from State Disaster Response Fund towards relief and restoration activities.

Cyclone Michaung and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts, December, 2023 Funds sanctioned for Relief and Restoration

Table-2.13

Sl. No.	Details	Funds sanctioned under SDRF (Rs. in crore)
1.	Cyclone "Michaung" - Livelihood assistance to the affected families @ Rs.6000/-per family	1486.9374
2.	Cyclone "Michaung" - Relief assistance to the families affected due to Oil Spill	1.1512
3.	Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts - Livelihood	541.3724

	assistance to the affected families @ Rs.6000/-per family in the severely affected taluks and Rs.1000/- per family in the moderately affected taluks.	
4.	Temporary Restoration of the damaged infrastructure of various sectors due to Cyclone "Michaung" and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts.	75.00
5.	Temporary Restoration of the damaged infrastructure of various sectors due to Cyclone "Michaung" and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts.	55.00
6.	Relief assistance for the damaged Fishing Boats, Nets due to Cyclone Michaung and Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts.	28.1093
7.	Input subsidy relief assistance for the Agricultural and Horticultural crops damaged due to Cyclone "Michaung".	48.1355
8.	Cyclone "Michaung" - Rs.6000/- per family to the eligible 2,68,869 families who had filed appeal petitions.	39.5121
9.	Input subsidy relief assistance for the Agricultural and Horticultural crops damaged due to Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts	201.6715
	Total	2476.8894

The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared Chennai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram Districts as Cyclone Affected Districts and Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari, Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar Districts as Flood Affected Districts vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 604, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 29.12.2023.

2.37 Visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Teams

The Inter-Ministerial Central Teams had visited Chennai and surrounding Districts from 12.12.2023 to 14.12.2023 and the Southern Districts from 20.12.2023 to 21.12.2023 and 11.01.2024 to 14.01.2024 to make an on the spot assessment of damages caused due to the twin calamities, viz., Cyclone "Michaung" and the Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts.

2.38 Memoranda submitted to Government of India

Taking into account the extreme damages caused by downpours and subsequent floods the State Government presented two memoranda to Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs.37,907.21 crore as detailed below:-

Table-2.14

Disaster	Amount sought for		
	Temporary Restoration	Permanent Restoration	Total
	(Rupees in csrore)		
Cyclone "Michaung"	7,033.45	12,659.24	19,692.69
Unprecedented Rains and Floods in Southern Districts	8,612.14	9,602.38	18,214.52
Total	15,645.59	22,261.62	37,907.21

The Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 276.10 crore on 26.04.2024 from National Disaster Response Fund towards relief

and restoration for Cyclone Michaung and Unprecedented Rains in Southern Districts, December 2023.

2.39 Relief package to the people affected due to Twin Calamities, December 2023

Considering the devastation caused by the twin calamities during December 2023, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced a relief package of Rs.1000 crore which includes the reconstruction, repairs to houses, relief assistance to farmers towards damaged crops, agricultural loans to farmers, removal of sand cast, special loan assistance to small business people, rescheduling of loans, special loan assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, loan assistance to Self Help Groups, relief assistance to fishermen towards damaged fishing implements, loan assistance for cattle, relief assistance to salt pan workers

2.40 Declaration of Hydrological drought in 22 districts

Though normal rainfall has been recorded during the Northeast Monsoon 2023, many blocks have received deficit to large deficit rainfall in 22 districts. As rainfall during the months of March, April and May is not significant, 22 districts including Coimbatore District have been declared as affected by hydrological drought as per G.O. (Ms.) No.111, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 13.3.2024. Taking into consideration the importance of drinking water supply, a sum of Rs.150 crore has been sanctioned under SDRF for taking up source augmentation, drinking water supply through lorries in the affected districts. As a result, uninterrupted drinking water supply has been ensured to the public.

2.41 Disaster Management Funding

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 (SDRMF) with two major components viz., State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The appropriation under the components of SDRMF is as follows:-

Table-2.15

Component	Percentage of Allocation
I. State Disaster Response Fund	
i) Response and Relief	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 Government. The year-wise allocation under State Disaster Risk Management Fund for the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows:-

Table-2.16

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 Revision of Relief Assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The Government of Tamil Nadu has enhanced the relief assistance provided to the loss of life, livestock, hut / house damages, Agriculture/Horticulture crop damages, Boat / Net

Damages etc., due to natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 579, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 09.12.2023.

2.41.2 Revision of Monetary limit for drawal of funds under Treasury Rule 27

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 12, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 12.01.2024 have revised the monetary limit for drawal of funds under Treasury Rule 27 for disbursement of immediate relief assistance to the people affected due to Natural Calamities as detailed below:-

Table - 2.17

Sl. No.	Competent Authority	Monetary limit fixed earlier	Revised monetary limit
1	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.50.00 lakh	Upto Rs.75.00 lakh
2	District Collector	Upto Rs.20.00 lakh	Upto Rs.40.00 lakh
3	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.3.00 lakh	Upto Rs.10.00 lakh
4	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2.00 lakh	Upto Rs.5.00 lakh

2.42 Flood Mitigation in Chennai City, suburbs and other Districts

Based on the recommendation of the committee constituted for implementation of the mitigation works 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 during 2022-2023 to strengthen the drainage of flood waters.

Moreover, a total sum of Rs.515.54 crore has been sanctioned during 2023-24 towards various mitigation measures.

2.43 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy

The Government of Tamil Nadu has updated the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy with the goal 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.

2.44 Disaster Management Planning

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan 2023 referred by Government of Tamil Nadu details about the disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, restoration, rehabilitation 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 2023 as per the provision of Disaster Management Act, 2005.

2.45 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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. Action Plans for Heat Wave and Lightning Alerts have also been prepared by TNDRA and issued to the District Collectors.

2.46 Knowledge Sharing

2.46.1 Training Programme on Comprehensive Flood Control Master Plan, Japan

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) & National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have jointly taken

up a Technical Cooperative Project in Collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The objective is to formulate a Comprehensive Flood Control Master Plan for the targeted river basins in Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Comprehensive Flood Control Master Plan will become a core part of the Chennai City Master Plan III. As a part of the study on formulation of Comprehensive Flood Control Master Plan, a team of officials under the chairmanship of Director, Disaster Management attended a training programme at Japan from 06.05.2023 to 17.05.2023. Further, a team headed by ACS / CRA participated in the second training programme from 11.05.2024 to 18.05.2024 and gained new skills that will contribute to the development of Tamil Nadu.

2.46.2 G-20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group Meeting

The 3rd meeting of the Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction of G-20 chaired by India

in the year 2023 was held at Chennai from 24.07.2023 to 26.07.2023 wherein, the delegates from 29 foreign countries, 14 International organisations and several Dignitaries / Officials of Government of India and Tamil Nadu participated.

2.46.3 Learnings and Experiences of Twin Calamities of December 2023- Brainstorming Workshop

A Brainstorming Workshop was held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government on 3rd February 2024 at Secretariat wherein 180 officials participated.

The following seven issues were discussed and recommendations have been arrived at:-

1. Strengthening Multi Hazard Monitoring and Early Warning Systems
2. Urban planning for flood mitigation
3. Immediate Response – Search, Rescue and Evacuation
4. Providing immediate relief
5. Recovery and Reconstruction of Critical and Lifeline Infrastructures

6. Community engagement

7. Media Relationship

2.46.4 Brain storming session on upgrading Disaster Preparedness

A brain storming session was organized by RIMES (Regional Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning System) regarding upgrading Disaster preparedness, Early Warning Systems, Management and Mitigation Practices in Tamil Nadu on 20.01.2024. This workshop emphasized the importance of strengthening the communication and Early Warning System, District Emergency Operation Centre and development of Standard Operating Procedure at various levels.

2.46.5 Assessment of Fiscal Risks due to Disasters in Critical Infrastructure Sectors

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) provides technical support and capacity development, research, knowledge

management, advocacy, partnerships to facilitate & encourage investment in resilient infrastructure systems.

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) has been selected by CDRI to conduct a study titled "Assessment of Fiscal Risks due to Disasters in Critical Infrastructure Sectors".

The purpose of this study to gain a comprehensive understanding of how disasters can affect critical infrastructure sectors and lead to financial risks in Tamil Nadu and three other states viz Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Odisha. This study holds significant importance in understanding and mitigating the fiscal risks that disasters can impose through damages in critical infrastructure sectors of Tamil Nadu. Additionally, the study seeks to identify financial solutions to these risks and raise awareness among stakeholders about key findings. One Day inception workshop was held by the CDRI-ADPC Team with the Stakeholder Departments on 15-03-2024 at Chennai.

2.46.6 Workshop for Capacity Building of State Disaster Management Authority

The Director, Disaster Management participated in a workshop for Capacity Building of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) at New Delhi on 27.04.2023, which was intended to apprise SDMAs on existing provisions for Disaster Mitigation as well as initiate discussion on pressing aspects of Disaster Management. The National Disaster Management Authority has proposed for capacity building of SDMAs through dedicated cadre of Disaster Management Professionals. This scheme is expected to be finalized shortly.

2.46.7 Internship for Students from Various Universities

With a view to give the students an opportunity for career exploration, development, learn new skills and throw light on Disaster Management, internship has been provided for students from various universities in Tamil Nadu

Disaster Risk Reduction Agency on different aspects of Disaster Management.

2.47 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 (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goal 13, calls for urgent action to combat climate change and

its impacts. The Government of Tamil Nadu has 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.

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. The major subjects are Land Transfer, Land Alienation, Eviction of encroachments, Lease of Government lands, Assignment of cultivable lands and House sites including regularisation of residential encroachments in un-objectionable poramboke, acquisition of private lands for public purpose, supervision of maintenance of Registry (patta transfer of private lands and appeal / revision on the same) and Statutory and appellate powers under various Ryotwari Settlement Acts, Natham Settlement Scheme, and Updation of Registry Scheme.

For carrying out the above functions, the Commissioner of Land Administration is assisted by Additional / Joint Commissioners (IAS), Joint

Commissioners in the cadre of District Revenue Officer, Joint Commissioner (Legal), three Chief Accounts Officers and Assistant Commissioners. This Department's activities are guided by the Revenue Standing Orders, various Acts, Rules and Government Orders.

3.1 Land Transfer

- The Transfer of Government lands are governed under the provisions of RSO 23 and RSO 23A. As per the para 23 of RSO, 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 para 23-A of RSO, on free of cost.
- All the District Collectors have been empowered to issue enter-upon permission to various departments in the

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

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

3.2 Land Alienation

- The Government lands can be alienated under the provisions of RSO 24. However, in cases of alienation of land, the intending body shall be the undertaking of Central

and State Government / Boards/ Corporation and Local Bodies for public purpose and also for implementation of their projects and schemes. Private organization and Companies can also apply for alienation of Government land 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 Scheme and Solid Waste Management Scheme, etc., the Government lands are being alienated to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies, on free of land cost. Similarly, the Government

lands are alienated free of cost in favour of Tamil Nadu Urban Habitant Development Board for construction of tenements to houseless poor people.

- The order of alienation of Government lands are conditional in nature and the Government reserves the right to resume the land, whenever, violation of conditions are noticed.
- In respect of unobjectionable poramboke lands, without considering monetary limit, the Government have delegated powers to District Collectors for granting enter upon permission, pending finalization of the orders of land alienation.
- The monetary limit to various Revenue authorities for issuing land alienation are given as follows:-

Table 3.1

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

3.2.1 Secretariat Level Committee

- A Secretariat Level Committee has been formed by the Government under the chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department in order to quicken the process of Land Transfer, Land Alienation and Lease, the Commissioner of Land Administration is the Convener / Member -Secretary of the Committee and the Heads of respective departments are members of the Committee. When consent / NOC of the respective department is required for

transfer, alienation and lease, the proposals shall be placed before the Committee to obtain the views of Head of Department concerned approving or objecting the proposal.

- In G.O. (Ms.) No.621, Revenue and 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 and 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 on alienation of Government lands in favour of TANSIDCO / TIDCO / SIPCOT.

3.3 Eviction of Encroachments

- Protection and maintenance of Government lands free from encroachments is one of the prime duties of Land Administration Department. Possession of Government lands by any entity without any orders of the Government is considered as an encroachment. The Revenue officials while identifying the encroachments, demarcate and enumerate the habitations/ structures that exists on the Government lands encroached upon. The eviction of encroachments in lands vested with Revenue and Disaster Management

Department is being carried out as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905. For the lands vested with the other departments viz., Water Resources Department, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Municipal and Water Supplies Department, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, encroachments are evicted by the competent authority by invoking the relevant provisions of the respective Acts enacted by that department.

- Based on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P No. 26722/2013, dated 08.10.2014, the Government issued orders in G.O. (Ms) No. 540, Revenue [LD-6(2) Department, dated 04.12.2014 to form three different Redressal committees at the Taluk, Divisional and District level to redress the grievances of the general public.

Now, the Government in their G.O.(Ms).No.64, Revenue and Disaster Management [LD-6(2)] Department, dated 08.02.2022 have issued the orders superseding all the earlier committees and formed Divisional Monitoring Committee (headed by Revenue Divisional Officer), District Monitoring Committee (headed by District Collector) and the State Steering Committee (headed by the Chief Secretary to Government) as single point system for effective reporting and monitoring developments in identifying and eviction of encroachments in water bodies and other Government lands. Further, encroachment spread in an extent of 14846.14.81 Hec of Government lands in Water Course and other Poramboke lands were evicted during the period from 30.03.2022 to 31.03.2024.

Government Land Retrieval and Protection Fund

- Government have allocated a sum of Rs.50 crore each for implementing protection and conservation of Government lands along with the guidelines vide Government Letter (Ms.) No. 277, Revenue and Disaster Management [LD-6(2)] Department, dated 21.6.2022 for the year 2022-2023 and 2023-2024. The said amount has been distributed among all the Districts to carry out eviction effectively followed by fencing to protect the valuable Government lands including lands in Corporation limits.
- This special fund empowers transmission of funds for carrying out eviction process, protecting and fencing the valuable Government lands retrieved recently after eviction but lands which are lying vacant without fencing for a long time.

- During the year 2022-2023, 835.9415 Hect., of Government lands with a value of Rs.2185.71 crore were fenced at an amount of Rs. 47,41,21,000/- (Rupees Forty Seven Crore Forty One Lakh and Twenty One Thousand only). During the year 2023-2024 573.66415 Hect., of Government lands with a value of Rs.1353.02 crore was fenced for an amount of Rs.40,70,19,000/- (Rupees Forty Crore Seventy Lakh and Nineteen Thousand only).

3.4 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 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) The Government land shall be resumed, by adopting the procedures without any compensation, if any violation of lease condition is noticed.
- In general the minimum period of lease is 3 years at a time, while maximum period is for 30 years and will be extendable subject to fulfillment of conditions.
 - 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 at Government level 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 – 3.2

Officers	Monetary Limit (Lease Rent)	
	Fresh Lease (in Rupees)	Renewal of Lease (in 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 case. 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 followed.

- In G.O.(Ms.) No.803, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 29.12.2020, the Government have constituted a Three Member Committee for sanction of Lease headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Principal 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 18.03.2022 to introduce a New Land Lease Policy, the Committee for Sanction of Lease has formulated proposals and based on which a comprehensive draft Land Lease Policy has been prepared.

3.4.1 Salt Land Lease

- Similarly, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) located in coastal areas are leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt and its allied products under the provisions of RSO 24-A.
- The lease rent and other charges for the salt pan lands leased out for the production of salt and its allied products are levied as follows:-

Table – 3.3

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.

3.5 Assignment of House Sites

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

- Government is committed in the empowerment of women and hence the free House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family only. As per the existing rules, three cents in rural areas, one and half cents in Municipal areas and one cent in Corporation areas are assigned to each eligible family subject to other conditions. During the period from 07.05.2021 to 31.12.2023, 6,52,559 Pattas/ e-Pattas were issued to eligible families under Regular Scheme, Regularization of Encroachment Scheme, e-Pattas for ADW/ BCW Scheme and Town Settlement Scheme. Particularly, attention is given to assign House Site Pattas to members of vulnerable sections of the population viz., Irulars, Narikuravars etc. and being directly monitored by the Government periodically.
- In order to have a detailed database on residential encroachments in Government

poramboke lands and to monitor the progress made in the implementation of special scheme, the Government Land Register module has been upgraded through National Informatics Centre and it is linked to Tamil Nilam to ascertain the status of Government lands and encroachments.

3.6 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 01.01.2014. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed.
- As per section 105(A) of new RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the following three State Acts have been included in the Fifth Schedule of the Act:-

- i. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978)
 - ii. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1999)
 - iii. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34/ 2002)
- To continue the Land Acquisition works under the above three State Acts, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2019) with the assent of the President of India.
- According to the above Revival Act, 2019, all the provisions of the above said three Acts, except the provisions relating to the determination of compensation in the respective Acts, shall stand revived with effect on and from the 26th day of

September 2013. Further, the provisions relating to the determination of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement and infrastructure amenities as specified in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 shall apply to the land acquisition proceedings under the above three Acts.

- It has become essential to acquire the lands for implementing various infrastructural projects. The works on acquiring around 29,000 hectares of lands for the implementation of various schemes implemented by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu 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-Karumeniyar – Nambiyar River Linking Project in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts, Cauveri – Vaigai – Gundar River linking Project in Trichy, Pudukottai and Karur Districts, Ennekol Canal Project in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts, Pulikarai Project in Dharmapuri, Aliyalam Project, Barur Tank Project and Baleguli Tank Projects in Krishnagiri District, Constructions of Barrage across Kollidam River under Aadhanur Kumaramangalam Project in Thanjavur and Cuddalore Districts, Aruvalmooku Project in Cuddalore District, Mettur Sarabanga Project in Salem District, Formation of Canal across Palar

Porundalar Dam, Nanganchiar Reservoir Scheme, Formation of Check Dam across Nallathangal Odai in Dindigul, Construction of barrage across Cauvery in Mayanur in Karur District, Urmelalagiyam Tank Project, Ramanathi and Jambunathi Irrigation Project in Tenkasi District, Elumichiyaru Reservoir, Formation of canal from Marankulam to Kallurkulam Project, Tamirabarani Check Dam in Tirunelveli District, Reservoir across Maruthaiyaru River project in Perambalur District, Nilaiyur Extension Channel in Madurai District, Widening of Adyar River in Kancheepuram District.

- 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 Tiruvannamalai Cheyyar Industrial Park, Tiruvallur Manellore Industrial Park, Krishnagiri Hosur Industrial Park, Virudhunagar Industrial Park, Dharmapuri Industrial Park, Perambalur Approach Road to SIPCOT 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 – Thatchur 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 Madurai - Thoothukudi Doubling of Broad - Gauge Railway Line, Madurai - Thoothukudi (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, Dharmapuri - Morappur New Broad Gauge Railway Line and for the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), land acquisition work is being carried out to setup 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 in Cuddalore District.

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

- Land Administration Department is performing various important roles in statutory, executive, supervisory and advisory aspects as provided under the respective Acts 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 Crore, 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 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 4,575 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 01.04.2023 to 28.02.2024, Preliminary Notifications have been issued for an extent of 3467 hectares of lands, final notifications have been issued for an extent of 2133 hectares of lands under various Land Acquisition Acts across the State. Also, final awards have been passed for the lands covering an extent of 3330 Hectares and compensation amount to the tune of Rs.5,598 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 administrative control of 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.

- "Land Acquisition Management System (LAMS)" has been created and all the land acquisition process under the Acts are now being computerized.
- Handbook on Land Acquisition procedures (Volume I to IV) have been published for the guidance of the field officers of various departments involved in land acquisition process. Further, training has been given to 1276 officers in 1st phase from December 2021 to March 2022. In Phase-II, 650 employees have been given training from February 2023 to April 2023.

3.7 Patta Transfer

The Commissioner of Land Administration conducts periodical review meetings with the Director of Survey and Settlement / 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 applicants can go to their nearest Common Service Centre (CSC) or through online in the URL <https://eservices.tn.gov.in> to apply for patta transfer service. Acknowledgment is being issued to them immediately. Thereafter, patta transfer application is processed in a online work-flow based system by Taluk officials. The action taken on the patta transfer application is being sent to the applicant through SMS. The citizens can get copies of Chitta and "A" Register online in the URL <https://eservices.tn.gov.in>. Legal validity has been conferred to these documents with digital signature and QR (Quick Response)

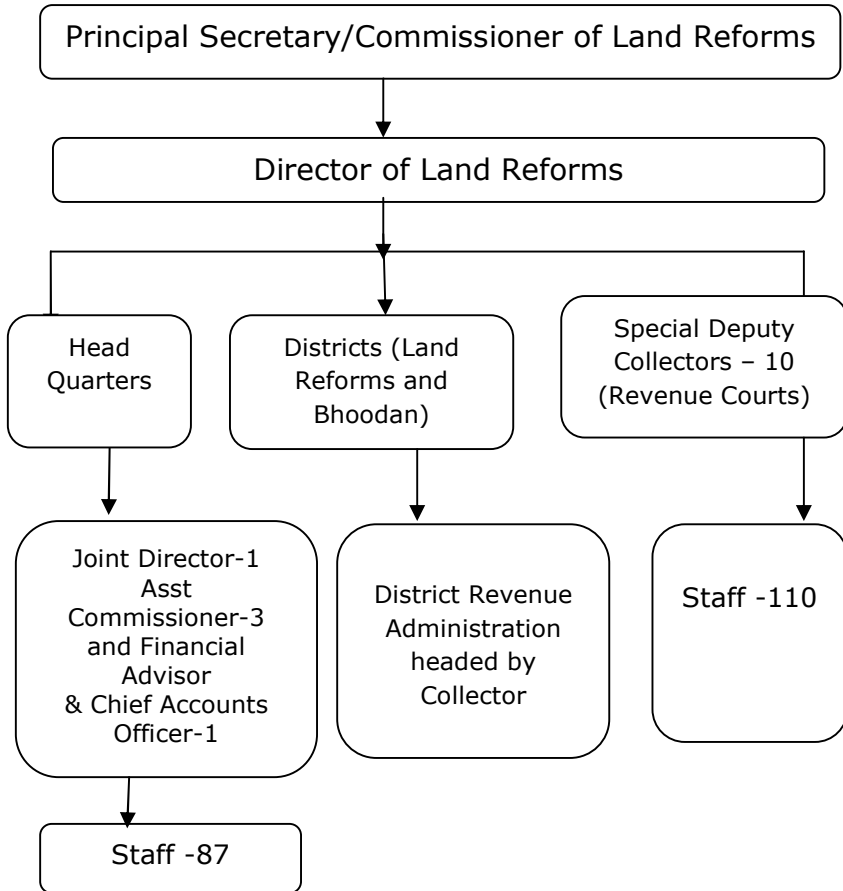
code. This system has been implemented in all Taluks (Except Kolli Hills and Valparai Taluk) of the State. The Directorate of Survey and Settlement and the Commissionerate of Land Administration are monitoring the district level patta transfer pendency and periodical instructions are being issued by the Government to quicken the process of issuing patta transfer orders.

- All transactions in the Sub-registrar offices related to purchase/ Gift of House site/ Industrial site/ Agriculture land are transferred to Taluk offices electronically and they get updated through Online Patta Transfer process in Revenue Registry (i.e. Tamil Nilam land record database). This process eliminates the need for land owners to apply for patta transfer separately.

4. LAND REFORMS

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 Director of Land Reforms will function as Ex-officio 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 consists 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 members 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

Table – 4.1

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 Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 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. Due to this, consumption of time in giving permission has been considerably 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 also implemented through online. Due to this, consumption of time in giving permission has been considerably reduced.

4.3 Revenue Courts

There are 10 Revenue Courts at present functioning in Cuddalore, Mayiladuthruai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Nagapattinam, Madurai and Tirunelveli with the Special Deputy Collector as Presiding Officer with quasi-judicial powers, to deal with the disputes between the land owner and tenants under various tenancy laws are being implemented.

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 and amended Act, 39/90.

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 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024**

Table - 4.2

1	Cases pending as on 31.03.2023	2,546
2	Cases receipt from 1.4.2023 to 31.03.2024	2,549
3	Cases disposal from 1.4.2023 to 31.03.2024	1,874
4	Cases balance as on 31.03.2024	3,221

4.4 Fixation of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers

The Minimum Wages Act is implemented in the State (except Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Mayiladuthurai Districts) for fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities. In respect of Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Mayiladuthurai 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, the Guideline value of these lands in the Guideline Value Register is 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 period from 01.04.2023 to 31.05.2024, based on the approval of the Bhoodan Board, an extent of 34.14 acres of Bhoodan Lands have been distributed to 536 beneficiaries for agriculture and house sites. Further, an extent of 169.39 acres of Bhoodan Lands has been distributed to Government departments for public purposes.

4.6 Gramadanam

The special feature of the Grama Dhan movement is to wholeheartedly surrender the ownership of land under separate possession to common possession by the land owners of a village. Under such circumstances, there will be no Land, Work or property owned by a separate owner. Gramadan is the development of Bhoomidhan movement.

Under Gramadan, when the 2/3rd share of the pattadars surrender their entire land possession and title to Gramadan, the said village

will be notified as a Gramadan village by the Government.

In Gramadan all the land owners, tenants and the landless poor villagers will be registered as members of the Gramadan Sabha.

1/20th portion of the land owned by the land owners in the Grama Sabha is given to the landless poor.

All the members of the Grama Sabha put their land in the village community and form the Village society and thereby cultivate it in the community and get more produce and take their share.

The Commissioner of Land Reforms has been appointed as the Functional Registrar for the Bhoodan and Gramdhan Service Co-operative Societies vide G.O.(Ms.) No. 55, Revenue and Disaster Management [LR-1(1)] Department, Dated 19.02.2024.

4.7 Sustainable Development Goal

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.

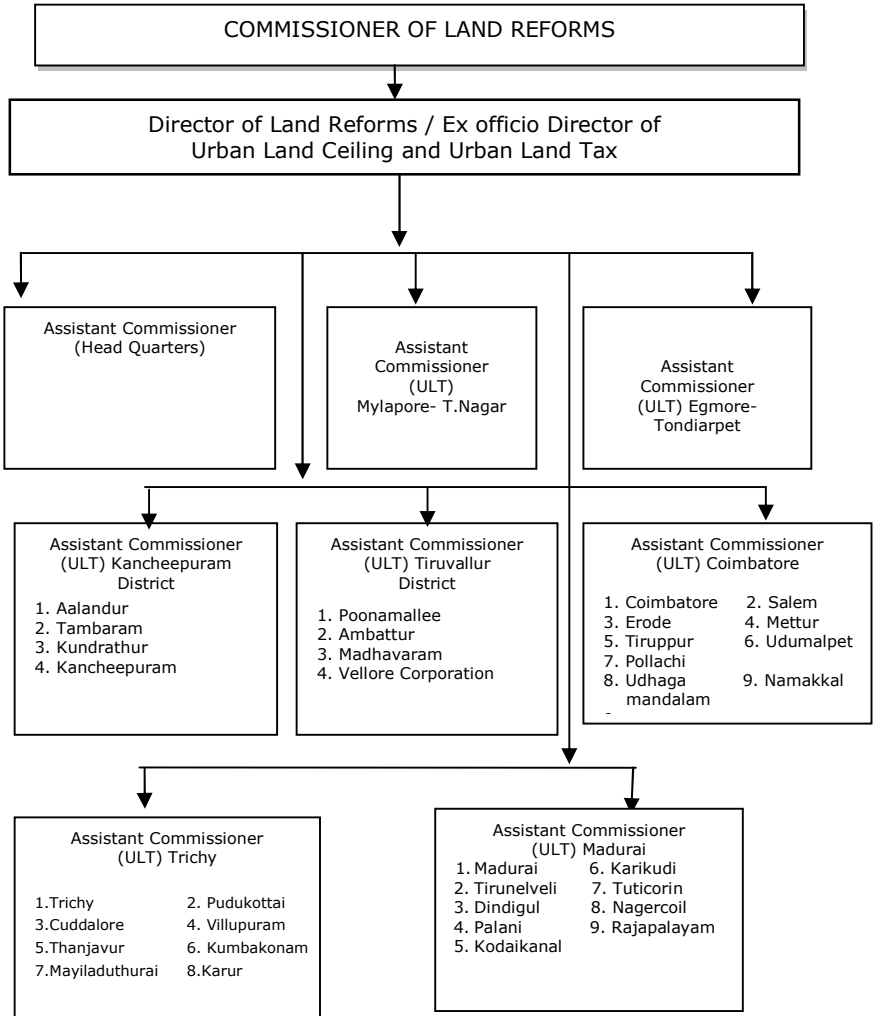
Sustainable Development Goal 1	:	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Sustainable Development Target 1.4	:	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land 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 programme 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.

5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX DEPARTMENT

The Department administers 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

The Urban Land Ceiling Act was enacted in the year 1978 with retrospective effect from 03.08.1976 with an objective to prevent monopoly of holding land in urban areas, curbing the land crisis in urban markets and reduce the soaring prices. The provisions of the Act were implemented to 6 urban agglomerations viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. The Act had fixed a ceiling on vacant urban land, a person / family can hold in an urban agglomeration and the remaining extent of lands have been acquired:-

Table – 5.1

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

Urban Land Ceiling Repeal Act

The Principal Act 1978 was repealed vide Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act 1999 (Tamil Nadu Act 20/1999) with effect from 16.06.1999 with a Provision of saving clause under Section 3(1)

The Repeal of the Principal Act shall not affect:-

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

5.2 Innocent Buyers Scheme

In order to provide relief to the persons who purchased the acquired lands unaware of the ceiling act, the Government announced a scheme namely "Innocent Buyers Scheme" vide

G.O. (Ms.) No.649, Revenue Department, dated 29.07.1998. Guidelines were issued for regularization of the land measuring upto 1½ ground purchased solely for residential purpose on collection of nominal Land value. There after the above Government Order was superseded by G.O.(Ms.) No.565, Revenue [ULC-I(1)] Department, dated 26.9.2008 for enabling the regularization of the purchase made by the innocent buyers, irrespective of the extent, purpose. For the effective implementation of the scheme further guidelines were also issued in G.O.(Ms.) No.34, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 04.02.2019 and G.O.(Ms.)No.63, Revenue and Disaster Management [(ULC-I(2)] Department, dated 27.01.2020.

So far, 5,910 cases involving 14.68 lakh sq.mts. extent of land have been regularized on payment of Rs.48.61 crore towards land value paid by innocent buyers.

5.3 Enactment of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966

The Principal Act in 1966 was enacted with a view to augment revenue to the State, to prevent conversion of agricultural lands into non-agricultural uses and to rationalize the scheme of taxation of land in urban areas. The Principal Act was first implemented in Chennai city with retrospective effect from 1.7.1963. Urban Land Tax was levied at 0.4% of market value under this Act. Urban Land Tax was payable in lieu of ryotwari assessment, ground rent, quit rent etc.

5.4 Further Extension of the Principal Act, 1966

The Act was extended to the Municipal Towns of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and Madurai cities from 1.7.1971. Further, the Act was amended and extended to the belt areas lying within 16 km from the outer limits of Chennai City from 1.7.1975. The Act was extended to Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and

other peripheral areas of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai from 01.07.1981.

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

The Principal Act was amended by Tamil Nadu Act No.1 of 1992 from 1.7.1991, on the basis of Market Value that prevailed on 01.07.1981. The provisions of the Act were extended to 21 Municipalities namely Erode, Pollachi, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Uthagamandalam, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Udumalaipet, Palani, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and to 2 Townships namely Kodaikanal and Mettur. Urban Land Tax is levied in all notified area with effect from 01.07.1991, on the basis of Market Value that prevailed on 01.07.1981. The Rate of Tax is as follows:-

Table – 5.2

Urban lands in area other than the Chennai City Belt Area		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	No Tax	First 3 Grounds	No Tax
Where aggregate extent exceeds two grounds but does not exceed 5 grounds	0.7% of Market Value	Where aggregate extent exceeds 3 grounds but does not exceed 7 grounds	0.7% of Market Value
Where aggregate extent exceeds 5 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1% of Market Value	Where aggregate extent exceeds 7 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1% of Market Value
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5% of Market Value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5% of Market Value
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2% of Market Value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2% of Market Value

5.5 Collection work of Urban Land Tax

Since implementation of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 / The Amendment Act 1991, around 1.61 lakh assesseees have been assessed to Urban Land Tax in the notified areas covered under 25 districts of the State. A sum of Rs.20.23 crore was fixed as demand of Urban Land Tax for the current Fasli year 1433.

1. Collection work has been entrusted with respective District Revenue Officers. The Revenue Tahsildar concerned, act as Urban Land Tax Officers, in addition to 10 Special Tahsildars (Urban Land Tax) in Chennai city and 1 Special Tahsildar (Urban Land Tax) in Coimbatore district and resort to collection work.
2. Progress in collection of Urban Land Tax is periodically reviewed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms with respective District Revenue Officers.

Statutory Exemption allowed cases

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

- 29(k) Lands used for religious, charitable or philanthropic purposes, as the Government may, by notification, specify.
- 29(l) Lands used for preservation of ancient monuments.

5.6 Concessions Allowed Cases

- (1) 50% rebate of tax for any building occupied by the owner for residential purposes.
- (2) 50% rebate of tax for all Sabhas of musical, dramatic or other such performance takes place.
- (3) 10% rebate of tax for Cinema Theatres.
- (4) Where an urban land is used for industrial purposes, on production of current valid small scale industries certificate 25% concession in the case of Small Scale Industries and 10% in the case of other industries.
- (5) All lands in Chennai City notified as slums under section 3(b) of the Tamil

Nadu Slum Clearance Act are totally exempted from the tax.

5.7 Revisionary and Exemption Powers of Commissioner of Land Reforms

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

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 recognized by State, Union Government and University.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The Department of Survey and Settlement is one of the oldest Departments, undertakes cadastral survey and prepares land records and maps. It comprises of two wings, viz. (i) Survey and Land Records and (ii) Settlement.

Survey and Land Records

6.1 Land Survey in Tamil Nadu

Land is the most precious resource for mankind. Land surveying is the process of determining the exact location of boundaries of lands and its topographical features.

Systematic surveys of land holdings were conducted in the lands of Tamils since ancient times. There is authentic epigraphic evidence which reveals that lands of even small extent called 'veli' were measured and assessed to revenue in ancient Tamil Nadu in 1002 A.D. under the imperial orders of King Raja Raja I of Chola dynasty.

During the British Regime, 'Great Trigonometrical Survey of India' project that aimed to carry out cadastral survey across the Indian subcontinent with scientific precision, was begun in 1802 A.D. from Chennai by a British infantry officer Lieutenant-Colonel William Lambton. Subsequently, the Department of Survey and Settlement carried out various surveys like Initial Survey, Re-Survey, Hill Survey, Town Survey and Natham Survey depending on the necessity and accurate land records are available for each and every land parcel in the State.

6.2 Adoption of Modern Technology for Surveying

The Department of Survey and Settlement creates and maintains textual and spatial land records for all three categories of lands viz. rural, urban and Natham. The Department has been traditionally using Chains for linear measurement and Cross-Staffs and Theodolites for angular

measurement of lands. The methodology adopted for survey was predominantly 'diagonal and offset' method, though in some places of the State, different methods like Plane Table method, Simple triangulation method etc. were used. With the advent of modern surveying instruments, the department started using Electronic Total Station and Global Positioning System (GPS) initially. Later on, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) with Real Time Kinematic methodology over Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) has been adopted by the department in land surveying.

6.3 F-Line Measurement

In order to overcome various drawbacks and delays in the manual system of filing of applications for measurement and identification of boundaries of lands, web-based system for online applications and processing of F-line application has been developed by NIC and it was

inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20.11.2023. This software facilitates close monitoring of the progress of the receipts and disposals of the F-Line applications and therefore, inordinate delay in processing of these applications is eliminated through real time monitoring. So far, 29,043 F-line applications have been disposed of.

6.3 Other e-Governance initiatives

6.4.1 Bulk Sub-divisions in approved layouts

Provision in web-based Tamil Nilam software for creation of bulk subdivisions in approved layouts in the name of Layout owners was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 18.01.2023. Since each and every subdivision (plot) within the approved layouts will be recorded in the name of the layout owner in the Revenue Records, upon sale of these plots later, ownership of the plots will be automatically mutated in the name of the buyer, thus enables seamless

update of Revenue Registry. Further, while doing bulk subdivisions in approved layouts, lands allotted for common purpose like Roads, Park, Open Space Reserve (OSR) site, Playground, Communal usage, Temple & Burial Ground etc., are recorded immediately in the name of the Government or the local bodies, as the case may be and prevent illegal transactions.

6.4.2 Implementation of e-office in the Department of Survey and Settlement

e-office is being implemented with effect from 15.05.2022 at this Directorate and with effect from 01.04.2023 at District / Regional Survey offices of this department. Implementation of e-office has ensured transparency in administration, increased accountability and also reduced unproductive procedures. Consequently, time taken for processing the files has been reduced drastically.

6.4.3 Scanning of legacy land records

6.4.3.1 Status of Scanning of Legacy Textual Manuscript Records

UDR A-Registers of 15,614 out of 16,721 villages have been scanned and preserved so far and efforts are being taken for scanning the UDR A-registers of remaining villages.

6.4.3.2 Status of Scanning of Legacy Spatial Manuscript Records

Table – 6.1

Type	Description	Scanned	Brought online
Rural	FMS (UDR)	9,803 out of 16,721 Villages (58.62%)	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

6.5 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme

The following important initiatives have been taken up under 'Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in the Financial Year 2023-24.

6.5.1 e-Revenue Court Management System (e-RCMS)

A Computer and a Printer have been supplied each to 447 Revenue Officers in the year 2023-24, viz. Commissioner of Land Administration: 1, Additional Commissioner of Land Administration: 1, District Revenue Officers:38, Revenue Divisional Officers:94 and Tahsildars:313, for the implementation of e-RCMS.

6.5.2 Aadhaar Seeding of Land Records

Under DILRMP, the Government of India (GoI) has sanctioned Rs.967.06 Lakh and has released Rs.241.77 Lakh so far towards seeding of Aadhaar

Number with the database of Land Records. Subsequently, permission of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has been obtained for seeding of Aadhar number with online land records, as per Section 4(4)(B)(2) of Aadhaar Act, 2016. Gazette Notification (No.32, Part III – Section 2) for notifying the above has been published on 08.09.2023 by the Director of Survey and Settlement. Software for Aadhaar seeding is being developed by National informatics Centre (NIC), Chennai.

6.6 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, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts. Out of the total area of 8,185 sq km, so far 1007.51 sq km area has been

surveyed. During the period 07.05.2021 to 30.04.2024, 782.00 sq km has been surveyed.

(ii) Now, under the "Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme", the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Government of India has approved a project proposal sent by the Department of Survey and Settlement of the Government of Tamil Nadu for conducting resurvey using Hybrid methodology, viz. DGPS and UAV (Drones), in another 12 districts viz. Ranipet, Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Trichy, Karur, Pudukottai, Cuddalore and Perambalur, at an estimated cost of Rs. 125.96 Crore. Currently, finalization of the modalities to be adopted for the resurvey using hybrid methodology is in progress.

(iii) Town Survey using DGPS and ETS is under progress in Vellore city. Out of the total area of 87.91 sq km, so far 74.64 sq km area has been surveyed. During the period from

07.05.2021 to 30.04.2024, 27.55 sq km has been surveyed.

(iv) 150 Nos. of DGPS Rovers have been procured to conduct modern survey using DGPS.

6.7 DGPS Survey of water bodies

Digital Survey of water bodies in the State using DGPS is in progress in all districts. During the period from 07.05.2021 to 30.04.2024, 12,199 water bodies have been surveyed and the maps of 4750 water bodies have been published online at the portal <https://tngis.tn.gov.in/waterbodies/> for being downloaded by Government departments and by the public.

6.8 Recruitment of Manpower

(i) Due to introduction of technologically advanced modern equipment like DGPS for land survey in the department, the need for recruiting technically qualified staff for the department was felt essential. Hence, the minimum educational

qualification for the posts of Field Surveyor and Draftsman was changed from 'SSLC' to 'ITI certification in Survey / Diploma in Civil Engineering / Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering / Geo-informatics', vide G.O.(Ms) No.108, Revenue and Disaster Management Department (SS(4)-2), dated:11.03.2022. In the year 2023, technically qualified 789 Field Surveyors and 283 Draftsmen have been recruited through TNPSC. Survey training was imparted to them for 90 days and deployed in various districts.

(ii) Apart from the above, in year 2023-24, 27 persons have been appointed under compassionate grounds in the posts of Junior Assistant (25), Record Clerk (1) and Office Assistant (1).

6.9 Training and Capacity Building

(i) Currently, the Department of Survey and Settlement has two survey training institutes viz.

(i) Survey Training Institute (STI) at Orathanadu in Thanjavur District and (ii) Centre for Survey Training and Research (CSTAR) at the Anna University campus in Chennai. The Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu was established in the year 1985 to impart survey training to staff of various Government departments. Survey training has been imparted to 28,574 officials so far at this institute.

(ii) The Centre for Survey Training and Research (CSTAR) was established in Anna University, Chennai in the year 2004 through a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Anna University, Chennai, so as to impart survey training to government staff. Survey training has been imparted so far to 4,697 government officials.

(iii) Based on the announcement made in the Legislative Assembly during the year 2022-2023, Training in GIS has been provided to

63 officials of this Department at the National Institute for Geo-informatics Science and Technology, Hyderabad and at the Anna University, Chennai, in order to equip the staff of the Department of Survey and Settlement in using modern techniques in Surveying and Mapping.

(iv) The proposal of the department for procurement of 5 Nos. of drones for imparting training to the survey staff to prepare them for the forthcoming resurvey using Hybrid Technology is approved by State Planning Commission under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiative (TANII) Scheme.

6.10 Licentiate Course in Land Surveying

Survey training has been imparted to 1231 persons (1080 Diploma holders in Civil Engineering, 125 Degree holders in Civil Engineering and 26 ITI certificate holders surveyor trade) for 3 months at the Survey Training Institute (STI), Orathanadu, Thanjavur

and at the Centre for Survey Training and Research (C-STAR), Anna University, Chennai and 'License for Land Surveying' has been issued to them. Out of 1231 Licensed Surveyors, 350 Licensed Surveyors are engaged in Online Patta Transfer (OPT) work on contract basis and 291 of them have been allotted to various other Government Departments, like Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department (HR&CE), Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO), Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Board (TNUHB), etc. for being engaged in various survey works like land surveying and land acquisition.

6.11 Infrastructure Upgradation

- (i) The Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu has been renovated at an expenditure of Rs. 2.38 Crore in the FY 2023-2024.

- (ii) Various civil / electrical works were carried out in 5 District Survey Offices and also at this Directorate at an expenditure of Rs.65.9 lakh in the FY 2023-2024.

6.12 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. The procedure to determine the Assessment and the ownership was known as Land Revenue Settlement.

In 1802, the British Government introduced Permanent Settlement under which assessment was fixed and collected without considering the factors such as sort soil and irrigation sources. Under this settlement, the Zamindars and other land holders were offered the choice of paying an un-alterable fixed tax (commonly known as Peshkush) with a right to inherit and alienate. "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 implemented in 1879-80 in Original Settlement. Under this settlement, the assessment or tax was paid by the ryots directly to the Government. 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.

6.13 Abolition Of Zamin/Estate/Inams In Tamil Nadu

After Independence, the Government, in order to establish its land rights directly on its Ryots, introduced Ryotwari Settlement and enacted various Abolition Acts to abolish Zamin/Inam/Minor Inam tenures.

- i. Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in all the Estates and they were 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. As per Gazette

notification No.165, dated 04.05.2023, the above act was repealed.

- ii. Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in all the Inam Estates for which 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) and patta granted in all the villages taken over under this Act, except in 4 villages. Under the Act, settlement work is in progress in the following villages as per the Government orders noted against each village:-

Table – 6.2

S. No.	Name of the village	G.O. No. & Date
1.	Arayapuram ThattimalPadugai, Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District	G.O.(Ms.) No.265, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 14.06.2022
2.	Chennasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	G.O. (Ms.) No.317, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 14.07.2022.
3.	Uliyalam, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	
4.	Thimmasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

- 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 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 7 villages. Under the Act, settlement work is in progress in the following villages as per the Government orders noted against each village:-

Table- 6.3

S. No	Name of the village	G.O. No. & Date
1.	Sooriyanarayanapuram Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur District	G.O.(Ms.) No.265, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 14.06.2022
2.	Marasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	G.O.(Ms.) No.317, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 14.07.2022.
3.	Elayasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	
4.	Bairasandiram, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

5.	Kazhanivaipatti, Ponnamaravathi Taluk, Pudukottai District	G.O.(Ms.) No.50, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 15.02.2024.
6.	Nilayapatti village, Illuppur Taluk, Pudukottai District	G.O.(Ms.) No.265, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 14.06.2022
7.	Karanapatti village, Illuppur taluk, Pudukottai District.	G.O.(Ms.) No.1005, Revenue (SS-1) Department, dated 27.10.1997

iv. 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. Finally, the Supreme Court has finally upheld the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution in the year 2010. So far, 45,101.46 Acres land is settled. The details of status of settlement work are as follows:-

Table- 6.4

S. No	Particulars	Area (in acres)
1	Total area taken over	80,087.74
2	Areas Settled in Phase-I	28,087.03
3	Areas declared as Forest in Phase-II	17,014.43
4	Total Settled area (2+3)	45,101.46
5	Total unsettled area (1-4)	34,986.28

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, all the petitions were

disposed of. Against the petitions disposed, several appeals have been filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal / District court, Udhagamandalam.

6.14 Revenue Settlement Work in Unsettled Villages

- a) Revenue Settlement is undertaken in 1000.46.0 hectares of lands in Naraikinaru, Mathruti and Mangalapuram villages spread over 5 Bits in Namakkal District as per G.O.(Ms.) No. 199, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, (SS-II(2)) dated 06.05.2022 and 704 pattas were issued to the 862 beneficiaries in 346.88.0 hectares. Further, 428.92.2 hectares of land is declared as poramboke lands.
- b) Revenue Settlement is undertaken in 1240.88.0 hectares and 320.57.5 hectares of lands in Vijayamanagaram and Pudukooraipeitai villages of

Virudhachalam Taluk, Cuddalore District per G.O. (Ms.) No.239, Revenue and Disaster Management Department (SS-II(1)), dated 26.05.2022 and 1423 pattas were issued to the 3543 beneficiaries.

6.15 Other Schemes

6.15.1 Natham Settlement

During the Original Settlement and Re-settlement, survey and settlement works were carried out in agricultural areas only since in colonial period land records were created mainly for the purpose of land revenue. Lands predominantly used for dwelling purpose were insignificant from the point of collection of land revenue and were left out without settling individual occupation or ownership, with overall remarks as 'Grama Natham' keeping the overall extent as a Government Poramboke.

As the individual parcels in the Natham lands were in lengthy possession of the individuals hereditarily or by transfer, the Government had ordered for Survey of Natham sites and the agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes vide G.O.(Ms.) No.1177, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowment Department dated 30.10.1987 and settlement operations were undertaken to levy ground rent and to issue ground rent patta to the owners thereof vide Notification published in G.O.(Ms.) No. 1971, Revenue Department, dated 14.10.1988. During Natham survey and settlement operations in villages, the lands classified as "Sarkar/Government /Arasu-Poramboke" as per UDR A-Register with remarks as Natham/Grama Natham were considered for Natham settlement work.

- Natham settlement was completed in Thirubuvanam Village in Thanjavur District vide G.O. (Ms.) No.435, Revenue and

Disaster Management Department dated 16.08.2023 and 170 pattas were issued.

- Natham Settlement work is taken up in Punjai Pugalur North and Nanjai Pugalur in Karur District vide G.O. (Ms.) No.507, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 09.10.2023.

6.15.2 Settlement in Hill Villages

The settlement work has been completed in hill villages where Natham Settlement work or UDR Scheme was not performed, and pattas were granted. This work is in progress in remaining 5 villages in Kolli Hills viz., Alathur Nadu, Gunduni Nadu, Adukkam PudhuKombai, Belapadi Nadu, Chithoor Nadu and 6 villages in Elagiri Hills viz., Athanavur, Punganur, Kottaiyur, Nilavur, Kaniyur, Mangalam. The Survey and Settlement work in Anaimalai Hills in Valparai taluk in Coimbatore district is stayed by Madras High Court.

6.15.3 Revenue Follow-up Work in Corporations and Municipal Towns

The Government have ordered for the commencement of Revenue followup 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 as per G.O.(1D.) No. 103, Revenue and Disaster Management department, dated 01.03.2007. The work had been completed in 8 Corporations and 62 Municipalities and pattas were granted. Now, the work is being performed in 61 Settlement Units covering 10 number of Municipal Corporations and 22 Municipalities. The work in the remaining Municipalities /Corporations will be commenced in stages by redeploying manpower from those Municipalities /Corporations where work is completed. 18,32,735 pattas (as on March 2024) have been issued so far since the

year 2008 – 2009. 2,04,577 pattas have been issued during the period 2021-2022 to 2023-2024.

6.16 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 35 districts and records of 4566 WAKF Institutions were handed over to WAKF Board. The work is in progress in the remaining 3 districts.

7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

Revenue and Disaster Management Department adopts information technology to provide seamless citizen services at their convenience.

7.1 Constitution of IT Steering Committee

In order to monitor and guide the development and implementation of all e-Governance efforts within Revenue and Disaster Management Department, a Steering Committee has been formed vide G.O.(D)No.521, Revenue and Disaster Management dated 10.08.2022.

7.2 Revenue Administration

7.2.1 e-Certificates

Revenue and Disaster Management Department in collaboration with the Information Technology Department and the National Informatic Centre implementing the e-Certificates scheme in all districts for rendering online services to the citizens. During the period from

01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 89,66,107 certificates have been issued to the public through online.

7.2.2 Social Security Scheme

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. Online application facilities have been made for receiving pension under all these Social Security Schemes. The online applications are duly verified by the Revenue Department Officials and thereafter approval is given by the Special Tahsildar (Social Security Scheme) for sanction of pension to eligible persons.

7.3 Land Administration

7.3.1 Formation of Office files through e-Governance

- Land Administration Department and Tamil Nadu e-governance Agency have jointly

implemented the Module for circulation of files. By implementing the above method, the files can be circulated easily, quickly (with transparency) and also for formation of paperless office.

- For every officers / staffs individual ID has been created in the manner of Hierarchy and the files are sent through e-office file structure.
- Further, individual ID has been created for 38 District Revenue Officers / Special District Revenue Officers / All PC's to District Revenue Officers and proper training has been imparted to them.

7.3.2 Land Acquisition Management System (Web portal)

Land Acquisition Management System has been developed by National Informatic Centre (NIC) and Preliminary & Final Land Acquisition Notifications Modules have been deployed

successfully, leading to significant reduction in clerical work and time. The modules for calculation of awards are under development.

7.4 Land Reforms

End-to-End process for applications under Sections 37-A and 37-B of the Land Reforms Act has been developed and deployed.

7.5 Survey and Settlement

7.5.1 Digitization of Land Records

Land records were digitized in order to improve transparency and accountability in land governance. The land records are digitized, hosted in central servers at the State Data Centre, Chennai and online access is provided to public for all these land records. Software applications used for this purpose are listed below:-

- **Tamil NILAM**_(Tamil Nadu Info-system on Land Administration and Management) (Rural) is designed and developed by NIC for computerization of A-Register and Chitta

of RURAL areas and for their online management.

- **COLLABLAND** is designed and developed by NIC for digitizing Field Measurement Sketches (FMS) and Block maps and for hosting them on the web for viewing, downloading and online management.
- **Tamil NILAM (Urban)** for online management of URBAN land records, viz. Town Survey Land Records (TSLR), and other related records.
- **Tamil NILAM (Natham)** for online management of Natham land records.

Tamil Nilam is operational in 300 Rural Taluks and 14 Urban Taluks out of 316 Taluks in the State and efforts are being taken to bring remaining 2 Rural Taluks viz. Valparai and Kollimalai online.

(i) Digitization of Textual Land Records – Tamil Nilam

Type	Description	Digitization Status	Online status
Rural	A- Register & Chitta	314 / 316 Taluks 4.30 Crore records	Online
Urban	TSLR / PLR	14 / 14 Taluks 87 / 87 Towns 21 / 21 Corporations (37.87 Lakh records)	Online
Natham	Adangal & Chitta	1.42 Crore / 1.42 Crore records	211 / 302 Taluks online

(ii) Digitization of spatial land records – Collabland and vectorized maps

Type	Description	Digitization status	Online status
Rural	FMS (including Natham)	All 55.20 Lakh FMS (100%)	Online
	Village Map (vectorized)	16,669 out of 16,721 Villages (98.8%)	Online
Urban	Block Maps	All 34.96 lakh TS Nos. (100%)	TSLR Sketches of 185 out of 186 Towns are online.
	TSLR Sketch	Being generated from vectorized Block maps	

7.5.2 Online Patta Transfer (Rural and Urban)

Computerized Land Records of rural and urban areas have been brought online using web-based software application called 'Tamil Nilam'. Entire process of patta transfer is done online using this software. People can apply for patta transfer either online or through Common

Service Centres (CSCs). There is no need to apply separately for patta transfer in cases of currently registered documents since patta transfer is triggered immediately after registration online itself.

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.

Automatic mutation is an innovative initiative for instant mutation of Revenue Records upon registration of lands which do not require creation of sub-divisions in transacted lands and ensures service delivery to the satisfaction of the citizen. From its inception in the year 2021, 5,47,721 mutations have been done automatically.

During the period 2021-22 to 2023-24, 114.45 lakh patta transfer applications have been disposed of with an average of 38.15 lakh applications per year.

7.5.3 Natham Online Patta Transfer Scheme

Different nomenclature were used by districts in manuscript natham land records. In order to ensure that uniform nomenclature is used for online natham land records, the Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.221, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 04.05.2023, have issued orders to classify nomenclature in natham adangal uniformly as 'Ryotwari Manai'. In respect of vacant natham lands and the lands that are marked as burial ground, roads, State Highways, National Highways, parks, schools and other public utilities in natham survey have been ordered to be classified as 'Sarkar Poramboke'.

Web-based software for online processing of Natham land records developed by NIC was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 04.03.2024. Since then, Natham land records of 211 out of 302 rural taluks (which are having natham records) have been brought online and

action is being pursued to bring the natham land records of the remaining taluks online within two months. So far, 47,472 natham online patta transfer applications have been disposed of.

7.5.4 Provision for downloading maps

An online service for downloading Village maps, Block Maps, Correlation Statements, etc. is made available under e-services in the portal <https://tnlandsurvey.tn.gov.in/>

7.6 e-Office

The Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department, the Commissionerates and the District Collectorates are in the forefront of the implementation of e-office. This has led to streamlining of office process and speedy disposal. During the period from 1.4.2023 to 31.3.2024, 3,84,898 files have been processed.

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



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the new Mayiladuthurai District Collectorate Campus constructed at a cost of Rs.114.48 crore on 4.3.2024



Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management convened the Governing Council of Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency on 21.11.2023



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the State Emergency Operations Centre on 3.12.2023 and reviewed the preparedness for Cyclone "Michaung" (Migjaum)



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the areas which were severely battered by the Unprecedented Rainfall and subsequent flooding in Thoothukudi District on 21-12-2023



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu issued patta to the alternate land provided to the people affected due to land acquisition for Neyveli Lignite Corporation on 20.11.2023



Hon'ble Minister for Youth Welfare and Sports Development distributed 1136 Pattas to the beneficiaries on 2.5.2023 at Nanganallur, Alandur Taluk, Chennai District



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the online application facility for F-line measurement on 20.11.2023

