

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

2014-2015

Demand No.41 - Revenue Department

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

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MINISTER FOR REVENUE

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Government of Tamil Nadu

2014

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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

Hon'ble Chief Minister

1.1 Introduction

The Revenue Department, which is the backbone of the Government, as also aptly stated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, has the proud legacy of being the oldest Department in the Administrative setup of the State. The Collectorate, which is the focal point of the administration of the district, is still manned by officials, a majority of whom belong to the Revenue department. The Revenue department also lends the services of its officials to many other departments, and hence is also considered as the mother of all Departments.

1.2 Historical Perspective

In ancient times, the Land Revenue was a major source of income of the sovereign. During the Mauryan and Gupta periods, the revenue was collected by the paid officials, which resembles the present day Revenue

Administration system. During the Post Mauryan and Gupta periods, the State revenue was collected by donees of Brahmadeya, Devadana, and Agrahara Lands. The donees were feudal intermediaries who passed on a part of the revenue they collected to the King. Later, in place of the above Revenue Collectors, the Jagirdars, Subedars and Inamdars who were intermediaries passed on the revenue to the kings during the rule of Sultanates which extended for more than 300 years. The process of Revenue Administration was started by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45). It was continued and improved upon under the reign of the Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556-1605). Todar Mal - greatest revenue expert who started his career under Sher Shah Suri joined in the service of Akbar, is remembered even to this day for evolving a system of revenue assessment and survey, a system which drew a balance between the demands of the State and needs of the subjects. The

Revenue Administration during the regime of Mughals consisted of a heterogeneous class of persons, which included direct officials of the imperial administration, like the provincial governors, amils, or the kanungos, jagirdars (revenue -assignees) and their officials and agents, and representatives of the peasants like the village headmen (muqaddams) and the chaudhris. The Revenue Administration was further streamlined during British rule by introducing "Permanent Settlement" (by Cornwallis in 1793) and Ryotwari system by Sir Thomas Munro (in 1802). The Colonial Government, out of its own interest to administer the country effectively, did not make any substantial changes in the land - revenue systems but promoted the class of non-cultivating intermediaries. The British inherited the institutional form of agrarian system from the Mughals. The British superimposed a system over the existing pattern in tune with British customs and laws

relating to land. During the British times, the Revenue Department was the pivot of Administration. The Collector was the virtual monarch at the district, around whom the entire administration revolved. After independence, the role of the revenue Department as the pivot of administration has remained, though the value of Land Revenue has reduced and the Government does not really consider the collection of Land Revenue as a major source of income. However, at the same time, with the Land value of Governmental lands increasing tremendously, and the Governmental lands becoming more and scarce, the role of Revenue department in the coordination of land related issues becomes more and more crucial.

1.3 Structure of the Department

The Department has five wings namely the Commissionerate of Revenue

Administration, Commissionerate of Land Administration, Commissionerate of Land reforms, Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax, and the Directorate of Survey and Settlement.

The Commissionerate of Revenue Administration is headed by Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, who looks after District Revenue Administration, General Administration, Implementation of social security measures and Disaster Management including relief and restoration during natural calamities. Issue of Community certificates, preparation of National Population Register and distribution of priceless sarees and dhoties, fans, mixies and grinders also.

The Commissionerate of Land Administration is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land

Administration, who looks after land acquisition, alienation, transfer to other departments, assignment of lands and house site pattas and distribution of land pattas.

The Commissionerate of Land Reforms is headed by the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Land Reforms, and it is entrusted with agrarian reforms such as agricultural land ceiling, tenancy rights, assignment of surplus lands for agricultural purposes and Uzhavar Padhukappu Scheme.

The Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax is headed by the Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax.

The Directorate of Survey and Land records is headed by the Director of Survey and Settlement, who is incharge of Survey, Computerisation of Land Records, Touch

Screen Kiosk, Digitization of Field Measurement, Global Positioning System and updating of Land Records etc.

At the district level, Collectors and District Revenue Officers assisted by the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Assistant Directors of Survey, Zonal Deputy Tahsildars, Deputy Inspectors of Survey, Revenue Inspectors, Village Administrative Officers and Village Assistants, besides others discharge these duties.

1.4 Revenue Units across the State

As on date, there are 32 districts, 79 revenue divisions, 254 taluks, 1,177 firkas and 16,710 revenue villages in the State.

**Table -1.1 Details of Revenue Divisions/
Taluks/ Firkas and Revenue villages
in the Districts**

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Revenue Divisions	No. of Taluks	No. of Firkas	No. of Rev. Villages
1.	Ariyalur	2	3	15	175
2.	Chennai	-	10	40	55
3.	Coimbatore	2	10	38	295
4.	Cuddalore	3	8	32	883
5.	Dharmapuri	2	5	22	470
6.	Dindigul	3	9	40	359
7.	Erode	2	6	34	375
8.	Kancheepuram	4	11	67	1137
9.	Kanniyakumari	2	4	18	188
10.	Karur	2	6	20	174
11.	Krishnagiri	2	5	29	636
12.	Madurai	2	10	51	621
13.	Nagapattinam	2	8	31	523
14.	Namakkal	2	5	30	391
15.	Perambalur	1	4	11	152
16.	Pudukottai	3	11	44	757
17.	Ramanathapuram	2	7	38	400
18.	Salem	4	11	44	631
19.	Sivagangai	2	7	38	521
20.	Thanjavur	3	9	50	754
21.	The Nilgiris	2	6	15	54
22.	Theni	2	5	17	99
23.	Thoothukkudi	3	8	41	478
24.	Tiruchirapalli	4	11	43	502
25.	Tirunelveli	3	11	60	559
26.	Tiruppur	3	9	33	350
27.	Tiruvallur	4	11	52	705
28.	Tiruvannamalai	2	8	52	1065
29.	Tiruvarur	2	7	27	500
30.	Vellore	3	11	53	842
31.	Villupuram	4	10	56	1459
32.	Virudhunagar	2	8	36	600
	Total	79	254	1,177	16,710

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the floor of Assembly under Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rule 110, the Government have issued orders vide G.O.(2D) No.176, Revenue [R.A.1(1)] Department, dated 15.06.2012 constituting a High Level Committee consisting Commissioners of Revenue Administration, Land Administration and Land reforms as members for the purpose of scrutinizing the reports of the District Collectors for bifurcation of such taluks which have been identified as having a population of more than 4 lakhs as per 2011 census. Accordingly, the Committee, in its meetings, scrutinized the preliminary reports sent by the Collectors for bifurcation and resolved to accept the recommendations of the Collectors.

Government Orders have been issued for formation of 9 new taluks during 2012-13, and 25 new Taluks during 2013-14. It has

been proposed to created few more Taluks in 2014-15. A Revenue Division in Ambattur was created on 09.03.2012. Further 2 more Revenue Divisions have been created in Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli District and Iluppur in Pudukottai District during 2013-14.

In the Budgetary address of 2014-15, the Government have announced the formation of Udhagamandalam Revenue Division in view of the special needs of the hilly terrain of Nilgiris district.

2. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

2.1 Staffing in Revenue Administration

The Revenue Administration Department constitutes over 50,000 staff from Deputy Collector level to the Village Assistant Category. The staffing pattern of various categories is given below:

Table-2.1 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Collector	475
2	Tahsildar	1,577
3	Deputy Tahsildar	1,981
4	Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent/ Second Accountant	74
5	Assistant including R.I.	6,814
6	Junior Assistant	2,991
7	Typist / Steno Typist /Cashier/ Telephone / Telex Operator	1,356
8	Driver	884
9	Record Assistant/ Record Clerk/Roneo Operator/ Copyist	840
10	Office Assistant	3,217
11	Watchman/Masalchi/Gardener/ Sweeper / Scavenger	586
12	Village Administrative Officer	12,614
13	Village Assistant	17,144
	Total	50,553

2.2 Revenue Buildings

The Revenue Department plays a vital role in the district administration and therefore provision of office buildings and related infrastructure required by the revenue machinery always receives priority from the Government. The buildings under the control of Revenue Department include offices and residential buildings of the District Collectors, District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Administrative Officers. Every year, necessary funds are being allotted for construction of new buildings and additional office buildings required for the District Administration, quarters and other infrastructural facilities as well as for repair and renovation of buildings of Revenue Department. In a path breaking initiative the Government have decided to renovate all the VAO offices in the State and sanctioned Rs.25

Crores during the year 2013-14 to take up the renovation of 5,000 VAO offices in the first year and the work is under progress.

2.2.1 District Collectorate Buildings

Of the 32 districts in the State, 31 Collectorates have been housed in Government buildings. The Government have issued orders for construction of new Master Plan Complex for the Tiruppur District and for construction of new buildings for Thanjavur and Cuddalore Collectorates at a cost of Rs.102.13 Crores. Construction works of Collectorate buildings in Thanjavur and Tiruppur are at the finishing stages. The Construction of building for Collectorate, Cuddalore has been taken up in February, 2014 and it will be completed in 24 months.

The Government have also issued orders for construction of combined multi-storied office Building in the Collectorate campus of Coimbatore District and additional building for Collectorates in Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari Districts at a cost of Rs.67.93 Crores and works are under progress.

2.2.2 Revenue Divisional Office Buildings

The State has now 79 Revenue Divisional Offices, of which 74 Revenue Divisional Offices are accommodated in the Government Buildings. The Government have issued orders for construction of new buildings for newly formed Ambattur (formed in 2012) Srirangam and Iluppur (formed in 2013) and also for existing Tambaram and Udumalaipet Revenue Divisions, which were functioning without own buildings at a total cost of Rs.7.10 crore. Construction works are at finishing stages in Ambattur and Tambaram Revenue Divisional

offices. The construction work is under way in respect of Srirangam Revenue Division. The Government have also issued orders for construction of a new building instead of old building for Revenue Divisional Office for Chidambaram at a cost of Rs. 138.97 Lakhs.

2.2.3 Taluk Office Buildings

There are 254 Taluk offices in the State, of which 208 Taluk offices are accommodated in Government buildings. The Government have issued Administrative sanction for construction of own buildings for 46 Taluk offices at a cost of Rs.98.23 Crores, which includes construction of own buildings for the 34 newly bifurcated Taluks in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Construction is under progress in various stages. Government have also issued orders for construction of new Taluk Office buildings instead of old buildings in respect of Krishnagiri, Salem, Mettur and Chidambaram Taluks at a cost of Rs.8.08 crores.

2.2.4 Buildings for Revenue Inspectors

Of the 1,177 Revenue Inspectors in the State, 1,095 Revenue Inspectors have been provided with office-cum-residence buildings. In the year 2013-14, The Government have issued orders for construction of 27 new office cum residence buildings at a cost of Rs.3.83 Crores. The works are under various stages of construction.

2.2.5 Buildings for Village Administrative Officers

Of the 12,614 Village Administrative Offices, 12,300 Village Administrative Offices have been constructed which includes new buildings constructed in lieu of old damaged buildings. The Government have issued orders for construction of new buildings for 231 Village Administrative Officers and the works are under various stages of construction. Further, construction of new

buildings for the remaining Village Administrative officers will be taken up in a phased manner.

2.3 Village Administration

For the year 2012–13, 1,870 Village Administrative Officers are appointed through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. For the year 2013–14, as per G.O.(Ms)No.512, Revenue [Ser-7(1)] Department, dated 11.12.2013, 2,261 vacancies are approved for direct recruitment of Village Administrative Officers and the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is taking appropriate action to fill up the posts.

For the year 2013-14, 760 posts are sanctioned by Government for Compassionate Ground appointment. So far, 158 posts are filled up and the Collectors have been requested to take necessary action to fill up

the remaining posts. During 2014-15, steps will be taken to fill up the vacant Village Administrative Officers posts.

2.3.1 Provision of Laptop and Printer and imparting training to Village Administrative Officers

On 14.11.2011, at the Collectors' Conference, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the sanction of Laptop with Printers to 7,787 Village Administrative Officers for better service delivery to people. As per G.O.(Ms)No.87, Revenue [RA-2(2)] Department, dated 09.03.2012, a sum of Rs.22,48,88,560/- have been sanctioned towards purchase of Laptops and Printers and to impart training through M/s ELCOT to 7,787 Village Administrative Officers in the 1st phase. The Laptops with Printers have been handed over to Village Administrative Officers and training imparted through M/s. ELCOT.

In the Budget 2014-15, it was announced that 4,827 Village Administrative Officers will be provided with Laptop, Printer and Computer Training. Accordingly action taken to provide Laptop, Printer and Computer Training at a cost of Rs.15.95 crores.

2.4 Land Revenue

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

Wet Lands	- 16,57,676 Hectares
Dry Lands	- 67,80,080 Hectares

Land Revenue is being collected as follows: -

- a) Collection of Rs.5 per hectare for Dry Land and Rs.12 per hectare for Wet Land.
- b) 'B' Memo penalty of Rs.12 is collected in respect of unobjectionable encroachments on Government Poromboke Lands.

- c) A minimum amount of Re.1 (Basic Assessment) is collected for every Patta that is registered.

The land revenue collection is computed from 1st July of every Fasli year. The Jamabandhi programme is approved by the Collector every year and published in the District Gazette. The closure of the Village accounts is done through the conduct of Jamabandhi every year.

2.4.1 Land Revenue Remission

In G.O.(Ms)No.48, Revenue [DM-3(1)] Department, dated 13.02.2013, the Government has announced all the 31 districts in Tamil Nadu except Chennai as drought districts and has issued orders for waiving the entire land tax for 31 districts for the fasli 1422. Based on the above G.O., proposals have been received for

the remission of entire land tax to the tune of Rs.5.58 crores for the fasli 1422.

Provisional Land Revenue demand for the Fasli 1423 (2013-14) is Rs.8.90 crores.

2.5 Public Grievances Redressal

Every Monday all the District Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars remain in their respective headquarters, receive petitions from the public and take action for the redressal of their grievances. In order to maintain uniformity and ensure effectiveness of the scheme, as per orders in G.O.(Ms)No.364, Revenue [RA-3(2)] Department, dated 28.11.2011, the petitions are classified based on the nature of request made by the petitioner and computerized uniformly in all the districts by adopting common software which will record the date of receipt and also date of disposal. This

software enables online tracking of status of the petition.

2.5.1 e-governance

The objective of e-governance is to bring public services closer home to citizens and make all Government Services accessible to the Common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlet and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.

In Revenue Department, through e-governance the Community Certificates, Nativity Certificates, Income Certificates, First Generation Graduate Certificates and Deserted Women Certificates are provided. The e-governance is implemented in the districts, such as Krishnagiri, Kanniyakumari, Ariyalur Perambalur, Tiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi and The Nilgiris. The initiative has been extended gradually to all the districts through the

technical support of IT department and NIC. In order to implement the system of e-Governance in the Office Administration, the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, District Collectorates and the Revenue Divisional Offices have been computerised. The receipt of Tappals, maintenance of Personal Registers and reviews are being monitored through the computerised system.

2.5.2 Mass Contact Programmes

The Mass Contact Programme is conducted in a particular village of the district on the second Wednesday of every month. Preference is given to those villages which are located in remote areas far from the taluk headquarters. On that day all the important officers of the district headed by the District Collector assemble in the village and redress the grievances of the villagers, after hearing them in person. It has been brought to the notice that the majority of petitions are

collected only on the day the Mass Contact Programme is held. To make the programme more purposeful, instructions have been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.244, Revenue [RA-3(2)] Department, dated 08.08.2011 that District Collector should depute a team of officials consisting of the 1) Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme), 2) Revenue Divisional Officer, 3) District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and 4) District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer on the third Wednesday of every month to the village to collect and register petitions. The petitions are then brought to the Collectorate and distributed among various departments and the final reply is given to the petitioner on the Second Wednesday of next month while the District Collector goes to the village.

2.6 Schemes implemented through Revenue Administration

2.6.1 AMMA Thittam

“AMMA Thittam” Assured Maximum service to Marginal people in All Villages is a novel scheme being implemented by the Revenue Department from 24.02.2013. As per the orders of Hon’ble Chief Minister, “AMMA Thittam” was implemented to benefit all the people living in remote villages and urban areas. Under the scheme, a schedule for each Revenue Village has been prepared for conduct of Camps. A team of officials, headed by the Tahsildar, conducts camps at the scheduled villages every Friday and make public aware for availing benefits under various Welfare Schemes besides delivering services at their doorsteps. The main priority of this scheme is reaching public and redressing their grievances on the spot. Orders on the eligible petitions received on the day of camp are issued on the spot. During the first phase of “AMMA Thittam”

12,666 Camps conducted in all the Revenue Villages, 33,13,792 petitions were received and finalised without any pendency. Likewise, during the second phase, 8,16,700 petitions have been received and 7,18,086 petitions have been finalised from 04.10.2013 till 18.07.2014 in 7,705 Camps so far. The Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department has been awarded with the "Best Practices Award for Improvement of Quality Delivery System Ensuring Good Governance" by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15th August, 2013.

2.6.2 Social Security Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society from poverty. The Social Security Pension Schemes cover various categories of people such as Old Aged Persons, Differently Abled persons, Widows, Destitute Agricultural

Labourers, Destitute farmers, Destitute / Deserted Wives and Unmarried, poor, incapacitated Women of age of 50 years and above.

During the year 2010-11, the total amount disbursed under the Social Security Pension Schemes was Rs.1,207 crores. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, immediately on assumption of the charge, ordered to enhance the monthly Pension under these Schemes from Rs.500 to Rs.1,000 per month with effect from May, 2011. For the year 2013-14, the allocation under the Budget Estimates for various Social Security Pensions excluding Chief Minister's Uzhavar Paadukaapu Thittam (CMUPT) was Rs.2,767.71 crores. However, an additional allocation of Rs.531.47 crores was provided in the Revised Estimates 2013-14, which made the overall allocation of Rs.3,299.18 crores for the Schemes. Similarly, under CMUPT, the original allocation of Rs.681.44 crores in Budget Estimates was

increased to Rs.902.72 crores in the Revised Estimates with an additional allocation of Rs.221.28 crores. Thus, the overall allocation for all the pension schemes has been substantially stepped up to Rs.4,201.90 crores in 2013-14. The amount disbursed in the year 2013-14 is nearly Rs. 3,000 crores more than the amount disbursed in the year 2010-11. As on 31.05.2014, a total of 35.39 lakhs persons are benefited under the Social security schemes as mentioned below:

Table-2.2 Beneficiaries under Social Security Pension Schemes

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries (as on 31.05.2014)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	16,01,083
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	65,527
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	6,41,644
4.	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme	2,05,751
5.	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme	4,63,166
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam.	4,05,978
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	1,33,374
8.	Pension to Unmarried, poor, incapacitated women of age 50 years and above	22,053
	Total	35,38,576

In order to ensure integration of all pension schemes, the Government have ordered that all the Social Security schemes including Pension scheme under CMUPT shall be monitored through the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration with effect from 2014-15. The other components of Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam will continue to be monitored by the Commissioner of Land Reforms.

Of the above mentioned eight Pension Schemes, the pattern of Central assistance for 3 schemes namely, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, is mentioned below:

Table-2.3 Central Governmental Contribution in Pension Schemes

1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years	Rs.200/-
		80 years and above	Rs.500/-
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	Rs.300/-
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	Rs.300/-

The remaining amount to make monthly pension of Rs.1,000 is being borne by the State Government. For the remaining 5 State schemes, the entire amount of Rs.1,000 is borne by the State Government.

The Government have issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pensions through banks using Bio-metric Smart Cards in 3 phases. Accordingly, the work is being carried out in all the Villages. As on 30.06.2014 disbursement of pension through Banks is made to 9.95 lakh beneficiaries.

One saree per female pensioner and one dhoti per male pensioner is distributed twice a year during Pongal and Deepavali festivals to all the pensioners. The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw rice free of cost as per the following scale: -

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

The Government have provided Rs.4,198 Crores for payment of OAP under various Social Security Schemes including Chief Ministers Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam for the year 2014-15.

2.6.3 Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme

Under the schemes, a sum of Rs.15,000 and Rs.10,000 is being paid as relief under Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme respectively to the households belonging to below poverty line category on death of the primary bread winner of the family.

2.6.4 Distribution of Electric Fans / Induction Stoves, Mixies and Grinders to Women Beneficiaries

In G.O.(Ms.)No.2, Special Programme Implementation Department, dated 03.06.2011, the Government have announced the Scheme of distribution of package of Electric fans, Mixies and Grinders to women beneficiaries, belonging to 1.85 crore families, holding family cards which are eligible for drawing rice as on 30.06.2011, in a phased manner.

All the three items under this scheme are being distributed to the beneficiaries in a package.

Priority for distribution is given to rural areas within the Assembly Constituency, followed by Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporation in ascending order of the population.

This Scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th September, 2011 at Kakkalur, Tiruvallur District. While implementing this scheme, it was decided by Government to distribute Induction Stove, in lieu of electric fan, in hilly areas such as The Nilgiris district and Kodaikanal area in Dindigul district and accordingly, Induction Stoves are being distributed in these areas.

Details of number of beneficiaries and fund allotment from 2011 to 2014 are given below:

Table-2.4 Details of Fan, Mixie, Grinder beneficiaries

Year	Fund allotment (in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
2011-12 (1 st Phase)	Rs.1,370	25 Lakhs
2012-13 (2 nd Phase)	Rs.2,000	35 Lakhs
2013-14 (3 rd Phase)	Rs.1,500	Of 35 Lakhs, as on 21.07.2014, 33.58 Lakhs beneficiaries are benefited.
Total	Rs.4,870	93.58 Lakhs beneficiaries

Totally, 93.58 lakhs beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme for three years as on 21.07.2014. Remaining beneficiaries will be covered during next two years.

2.6.5 Distribution of Priceless Sarees and Dhoties for Pongal 2014

The Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated distribution of "Priceless Sarees and Dhoties"

for Pongal 2014 on 04.01.2014 at Coonoor in Nilgiris District. For 2014, 1,73,23,843 Sarees and 1,72,05,561 Dhoties have been allotted to 32 Districts and the supply to all the Districts is being made through Co-optex. The District Collectors are monitoring the distribution of priceless sarees and dhoties to all the eligible beneficiaries.

In order to ensure that all the eligible beneficiaries are receiving the "Priceless Sarees and Dhoties", the software developed by NIC has been sent to all Districts and instructions have been issued to the effect that the distribution of Priceless sarees and

dhoties to beneficiaries should be done only after making entries online.

For Pongal 2014, 1,52,10,381 Priceless sarees and 1,52,50,547 Priceless dhoties have been issued to the beneficiaries as on 22.07.2014 and instructions have been issued to all the District Collectors to distribute Priceless sarees and dhoties to the remaining beneficiaries.

2.6.6 Issue of Certificates to Students through Schools

Certificates required by the public and particularly by the students, are being issued by the Revenue Department. The three essential certificates required by students for availing scholarships and admissions in

Educational institutions are Community, Nativity and Income certificates.

With a view of reducing the delay and hardship faced by the students in obtaining certificates, a time bound plan of action for issuing certificate to all students in 6th standard itself through schools has been ordered by Hon'ble Chief Minister vide G.O.(Ms)No.184, Revenue [RA3(2)] Department, dated 05.06.2012. During the academic year of 2013-14, a total number of 11,23,355 certificates were issued to the students comprising 5,92,838 certificates to 6th standard students, 4,13,787 certificates to 10th standard students and 1,16,730 certificates to 12th standard students.

2.6.7 National Population Register (NPR)- Bio Metric Enrolment

NPR based capturing of Bio-metric details i.e., Photograph, finger prints and iris images (Biometrics) of the individuals (5 years and above) has been taken up in a phased manner. This work is being executed by Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and monitored by Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu.

Review meetings are being conducted every month to review the progress of coverage by Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration (Nodal Officer) with Census officials and suitable instructions are being issued to

District Collectors and all concerned to complete the work.

Ariyalur, Perambalur, Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram Districts have crossed 80% of coverage. Of the total 7.21 Crores Population of Tamil Nadu as against the targeted population of 6,74,18,169 the coverage, so far, is 4,91,21,344 (72.86%) as on 15.07.2014 and the work is going on to cover the balance population in the State.

The number of Aadhaar cards generated is 4,64,83,150 against the BME coverage of 4,91,21,344 which works out to 94.62%.

**Table-2.5 Statement Showing the
Progress of National Population Register
(NPR) and Aadhaar Card generated
as on 15.07.2014**

District	Total No. of persons to be covered for Biometric	Total number of persons covered as on 15.07.2014	Total Number of Aadhaar Card generated as on 15.07.2014
Ariyalur	729430	624065	589965
Chennai	4153882	2559235	2357558
Coimbatore	3259142	2400202	2266530
Cuddalore	2414419	1768270	1642103
Dharmapuri	1458976	1117806	1042783
Dindigul	2065648	1400174	1373754
Erode	2161720	1712012	1580316
Kancheepuram	3627157	2492254	2470113
Kanniyakumari	1712615	1293907	1254354
Karur	1026389	762654	750832
Krishnagiri	1796504	1224998	1122344
Madurai	2903646	2142414	2159555
Nagapattinam	1373705	1168349	1155289
Namakkal	1618420	1102524	1089956
Perambalur	533131	462751	380169
Pudukkottai	1507275	1202145	1096331
Ramanathapuram	1078248	869932	806350
Salem	3332520	2449389	2401876
Sivaganga	1291305	853262	802787
Thanjavur	2244009	1732766	1645303
The Nilgiris	713857	502857	462840
Theni	1207061	873765	865236
Thiruvallur	3435796	2482458	2290540
Thoothukkudi	1576298	1223597	1088451
Tiruchirappalli	2582854	2053240	1991573
Tirunelveli	2887327	2135958	1992263
Tiruppur	2312793	1525475	1329266
Tiruvannamalai	2373117	1623965	1364527
Tiruvarur	1195490	876762	852167
Vellore	3711684	2694309	2649671
Viluppuram	3266924	2381110	2198990
Virudhunagar	1866827	1408739	1409358
TOTAL	6,74,18,169	4,91,21,344	4,64,83,150

2.7 Disaster Management and Mitigation

The State of Tamil Nadu is located in the vulnerable part of the Indian Peninsula and subject to both climate and geological disasters viz., cyclone, flood, earthquakes, tsunami and drought to varying degrees. The 13 coastal Districts, viz., Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari are highly vulnerable and affected by the trough and depression formed in the Bay of Bengal during South-West and North-East monsoon periods.

2.7.1 Organizational Set up in the State

The Revenue Department is responsible for formulation of policy with regard to disaster management in the State. The

Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner is the Head of the Commissionerate and acts as the nodal officer for taking steps as per the policy of the State towards prevention, mitigation and management of all disasters at State level. The State Relief Commissioner is assisted by the Director (Disaster Management) and Member Secretary (Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Agency) in the discharge of above functions.

The Collector is the head of the District Disaster Management Authority, and acts as the nodal officer for prevention, mitigation and management of disasters of all types at district level.

In the event of a disaster, and in order to provide relief to the affected, and take up other relief works, funds are sourced from the State Disaster Response Fund. In case if the disaster is of a large magnitude, and additional resources are required, a

Memorandum is sent to the Government of India, seeking funds from National Disaster Response Fund.

2.7.2 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

The State had constituted the State Disaster Management Authority with Chief Secretary as Chairperson along with 15 members prior to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005, in G.O.(Ms)No.323, Revenue [NC-I(2)] Department, dated 08.07.2003. However, in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2005, the State has re-constituted the State Disaster Management Authority with Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairperson with other 8 members.

- 1.The Hon'ble Chief Minister– Chairperson
- 2.Hon'ble Minister for Revenue
- 3.Chief Secretary, ex-officio

4. Secretary, Revenue
5. Secretary, Finance
6. Secretary, Home
7. Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration
8. Dr. S. Rajarathinam, Director, Centre for Disaster Management and Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai.
9. Prof. C.V.R. Murty, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai.

2.7.3 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency

The Government in their order G.O.(Ms)No.488, Revenue [DM-I(2)] Department dated 28-11-2013 have issued orders for the establishment of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency [TNSDMA] and to register it under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. The Government have

also approved the Memorandum of Association and the Bye-laws of the Society.

The Agency is governed by a Governing Council with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as Chairperson; Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Chief Secretary to Government as Vice-Chairpersons; 14 Secretaries to Government as Members and Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration as Convener.

An Executive Council has been formed for the Agency under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, with 9 other members and Member Secretary of Society/ Director (Disaster Management) as Convener of the Executive Council.

The aim of TNSDMA is to reduce the negative impact of all kinds of disasters through vibrant disaster management

machinery so that loss of lives, property and critical infrastructure is minimized; economic development gains made by the State are not lost due to such calamities/disasters.

The main function of the Agency is to act as the executive agency for the State Disaster Management Authority for coordinating the various disaster related activities at the State level.

2.7.4 District Disaster Management Authority

Under Section 25 (1) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 (Central Act 53 of 2005), Government have issued orders constituting the District Disaster Management Authority vide G.O.(Ms)No.33, Revenue [DM-I(2)] Department, dated 24.01.2012 with District Collectors as Chairperson, ex-officio along with the following officials:

1. District Panchayat Chairman–Co-Chairperson, ex-officio
2. Superintendent of Police, ex-officio
3. District Revenue Officer who shall function as the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, ex-officio
4. Joint Director, Health Services, ex-officio
5. Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector and Additional Collector (Development) / Project Officer, (District Rural Development Authority)

2.7.5 Operational Arrangements

I. State Emergency Operations Centre

A State Emergency Operations Centre at the State level has been established in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai. It has been equipped with

communication infrastructure like fixed line telephones, mobile phones, V-SAT communication, DTH data transmission with IMD, Hotline with IMD, fax, computers along with manpower to run the control room round the clock throughout the year. A toll free public utility services telephone No.1070 has also been installed at the Emergency Operations Centre. Advance information on disasters is received in this centre and disseminated to the concerned authorities for taking immediate follow up action. In view of the technological advancements, and the policy of the State, there is a constant need for further advancement to improve our response.

II. District Emergency Operations Centre

On the lines of State Emergency Operations Centre, District Emergency Operations Centres were put in place at the

District Headquarters to function as nerve centres of an integrated command and control structure for all inter-agency coordination and which will be equipped with state of the art communications network.

Initially, the districts were provided with toll free telephone nos. 1077 and gradually strengthened with the funds provided from 13th Finance Commission Grants for Disaster Response. In the year 2013, funds to the tune of Rs.3.20 crores were provided to strengthen the infrastructure and communication facilities to District Emergency Operations Centres at Rs.10 Lakhs to each district. All the districts emergency operation centres have been provided with computers with printers, fax, phone connections.

III. Field Level - Police Wireless and Early Warning Systems

Funds have been provided to the districts for a wireless communication network, for

Revenue Department officials in the coastal districts to provide seamless communication in times of disaster. There is also the police wireless system, which is also used by the field level officials for communication to improve the response in times of disaster.

An Early Warning System is being implemented in the State, which on being made operational would be able to warn the coastal population of any impending disasters, and to take precautionary steps to save both life and property.

2.7.6 Rain-gauge Stations

There are 397 rain gauge stations in the State which are well distributed throughout the State. The rainfalls recorded in these stations are sent to the office of the State Relief Commissioner on a daily basis. These rain gauge stations are periodically inspected by the staff of Indian Meteorological

Department and Revenue Department for maintenance. For improving administrative efficiency, the State Rain gauge stations will be provided in all the newly formed taluks.

2.7.7 Funds for Disaster Management

2.7.7.1 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Funds (NDRF)

Relief assistance to the affected and works to provide relief is normally funded from the State Disaster Response Fund. In case of disaster of a large magnitude, and when there is need for additional financial assistance, it is sought from the National Disaster Response Fund being maintained by the Government of India. The amounts allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund from 2010-11 to 2014-15 are as follows:

Table-2.6 Funds for Tamil Nadu under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
2010-2011	293.52
2011-2012	308.20
2012-2013	323.61
2013-2014	339.79
2014-2015	356.78
Total	1,621.90

2.7.7.2 Norms of Assistance Provided by Government of Tamil Nadu

The relief amount sanctioned earlier is not sufficient. Hence, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered to enhance the relief amount from the year 2012 as follows:

- i. Relief of Rs.1.50 lakhs from SDRF and Rs.1 lakh from CMPRF to the family of the deceased on account of death due to natural calamity.
- ii. For the families who have been provided temporary accommodation in shelters, 10 kg of

rice, 1 saree, 1 dhoti, 1 litre kerosene and Rs.1,000 shall be given as relief per family.

- iii. For fully damaged huts Rs.5,000 and for partly damaged huts - Rs.2,500
- iv. For loss of cows / buffaloes Rs.20,000 per cattle and for loss of goats Rs.2,000 per goat.
- v. For loss of poultry Rs.100 per Hen.

The above said relief is immediate in nature and Collectors / Tahsildars are authorized in this regard to make disbursement to the affected, or next of kin.

As per the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government in G.O.(Ms) No.123, Revenue [DM-III(1)] Department, dated 25.04.2013, have enhanced the relief assistance payable to crop loss of more than 50%, due to natural calamities. The relief

assistance currently provided by Government of Tamil Nadu is over and above the norms prescribed by Government of India. For example, Government of Tamil Nadu has provided Rs.5,000 per acre as Relief Assistance for Paddy crop, whereas the Government of India has no separate norms for Paddy and has common norms for all irrigated/ rainfed crops (other than perennial crops and mulberry). For crops other than paddy, mulberry and perennial crops the Government of Tamil Nadu Assistance of Rs.4,000 per acre for irrigated areas and Rs.3,000 per acre for Rainfed areas is much higher than the corresponding Government of India stipulated norms of Rs.3,643 per acre and Rs.1,821 per acre respectively. Even the Relief for mulberry is Rs.3,000 per acre by Government of Tamil Nadu as against Rs.1,295 stipulated by Government of India.

Table-2.7 Relief Assistance provided
for crops

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Category	Relief Assistance admissible per acre as per Tamil Nadu Govt. norms (Rs.)	Relief Assistance as per Gol norms
1.	Paddy		5,000	No separate norms are there other than those stipulated in S.No.2 below
2.	Other crops (Other than paddy, Perennial and Mulberry)	Assured Irrigation	4,000	3,643
		Rainfed	3,000	1,821
3.	Mulberry		3,000	1,295

2.7.7.3 Disasters handled by Government of Tamil Nadu

Government of Tamil Nadu is effectively managing the disasters that hit the State like drought, floods, Tsunami, landslides and cyclone. The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, won international acclaim in the way it handled the Tsunami disaster of 2004. Likewise, Government of Tamil Nadu, with its

proactive policy and directions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, has mitigated the ill effects of the Drought in the year 2013. For the first time, a sum of Rs.1,376.71 crores has been allocated to more than 20.89 lakhs drought affected farmers in the State.

I. Drought 2013

During the year 2012-13, due to insufficient rains and non release of Cauvery water for the agriculture purposes by the neighbouring State of Karnataka, the State of Tamil Nadu experienced severe drought during the year 2012-13. The Government took up various steps to mitigate the suffering of the affected farmers and the local population. Relief was disbursed to the local farmers and various works were taken up to augment the drinking water supply in the affected areas. An abstract of the works sanctioned is tabulated below:

Table-2.8 Abstract of Drought relief and works sanctioned under SDRF (Delta and Non-Delta) during Drought 2012 and 2013

S.No	Department	Region	Amount Sanctioned
i)	Revenue Department (Relief assistance to farmer, inclusive of Insurance and Cauvery Special Relief in respect of delta region)	Delta	541.50
		Non- Delta	835.21
		Sub-Total	1376.71
ii)	TWAD Board	Delta	7.02
		Non- Delta	20.00
		Sub-Total	27.02
iii)	Municipal Administration	Delta	12.20
		Non- Delta	40.00
		Sub-Total	52.20
iv)	Town Panchayats	Delta	18.03
		Non- Delta	20.00
		Sub-Total	38.03
v)	Animal Husbandry	Delta	4.00
		Non- Delta	15.33
		Sub-Total	19.33
vi)	The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd.,	Delta	35.32
		Non- Delta	
		Sub-Total	35.32
vii)	Chennai Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Non-Delta	25.00
viii)	Rural Development and Panchayats Raj	Non-Delta	40.00
		Total	1,613.61

- Drought Memorandum

In view of the severe drought condition prevailed in the State, a detailed Drought Memorandum was prepared and sent to Government of India by the State Government, requesting for release of cash assistance of Rs.19,665.13 Crores and 7.92 lakhs M.Ts of rice to manage PDS requirement.

Besides the above, additional relief assistance for Rs.323.12 crores was also sought from Government of India.

An Inter-Ministerial Central Team was deputed to visit and inspect affected areas of Tamil Nadu. They also held extensive discussions with the various officials in the State, and presented its report to the Government of India. Based on the report of the Central Team, the Government of India ordered release of Rs.624.69 crores from

NDRF and Rs.31.00 crores under National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

II. Uttarakhand Disaster and Response of Government of Tamil Nadu

The State of Uttarkhand received heavy rains and floods in the second week of June 2013 due to South-West Monsoon. The cloud burst in the pilgrimage region on the evening of 16.06.2013 resulted in flash floods in the pilgrimage centres resulting in huge loss of lives and properties besides many tourists/pilgrims and locals going missing or washed away in floods. Pilgrims from various parts of State of Tamil Nadu numbering 671 were stranded in various locations or regions of the Uttarakhand State. In order to rescue and bring back safely the pilgrims from Tamil Nadu stranded in the floods/landslides, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu immediately convened a meeting with Senior Officers and issued a press release on

20.06.2013 and ordered the formation of a High Level Team headed by the Special Representative to Government of Tamil Nadu in New Delhi, Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and the Principal Resident Commissioner of Tamil Nadu House, as members. The Team was asked to proceed to Dehradun in order to co-ordinate the rescue and relief efforts for the stranded pilgrims from Tamil Nadu in Uttarakhand and arrange for their transportation back to Chennai by Air from New Delhi. The team proceeded to Dehradun on 20.06.2013 to co-ordinate the rescue and relief efforts for the stranded pilgrims from Tamil Nadu in Uttarakhand and arranged for their transportation back to Chennai by Air from New Delhi.

Based on the co-ordinated, quick and meticulous efforts of the State of Tamil Nadu,

657 stranded pilgrims were brought back safely by Air on 02.07.2013. 14 pilgrims went missing in the disaster.

Relief to the families of the missing persons was sanctioned to the tune of Rs.7 lakhs by way of cheque by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23.12.2013 (Rs.1.5 lakhs by Government of Uttarakhand from SDRF, 2 lakhs from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and Rs.3.5 lakhs from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund by Government of Tamil Nadu).

III. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Boat Tragedy in 2014 – Response of Government of Tamil Nadu

In the afternoon of 26-01-2014, a private tourist boat with 45 tourists, of which 32 belonged to Tamil Nadu capsized in Andaman Sea near Bay Island. In the above boat accident, 17 persons died, of which 15 persons were from Kancheepuram District and

2 from Chennai District. The Hon'ble Chief Minister ordered the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department to rush to Andaman for providing medical care to the injured and in case, if further treatment is required, to bring them to Chennai by Air at Government cost and arrange to bring the bodies of the deceased persons by Air to Chennai and hand over them to the relatives at Kancheepuram. Accordingly, the team went to Port Blair and arranged to bring the injured persons and survivors back to Chennai and also transport the bodies of the deceased by Air. As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, financial assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh each to the kin of the 17 deceased persons was disbursed immediately.

2.7.8 State Disaster Response Fund 2014-15

The State of Tamil Nadu received deficit rainfall for the second consecutive year of 2013. Tamil Nadu received rainfall of 739.8 mm in the year 2013 against the normal rainfall of 920.9.mm. which is 20% less than the normal rainfall.

Due to the deficit rainfall in the districts and the poor storage of drinking water in the reservoirs, shortage of water supply was anticipated in the Chennai Metropolitan region, districts in the Vaigai river basin and vicinity including Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Dindigul and Virudhunagar and districts of Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Pudukottai and Thoothukudi Districts (in all 12 districts including Chennai). It was also anticipated that the other districts might also face water

stress due to deficit in the rainfall and dwindling ground water levels.

Hence, based on the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Budget statement of 2014-15, the Government in G.O.(Ms)No.89, Revenue [DM-III(1)] Department, dated 24.02.2014, have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs.681.53 crores to combat drinking water scarcity and fodder scarcity from State Disaster Response Fund and from the General funds of the local bodies as follows:

**Table-2.9 Allocation of funds from
State Disaster Response Fund**

Sl. No	Name of the Departments	Fund Sanctioned under SDRF (Rs.in Crores)
12 Districts (including Chennai)		
1	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department	42.45
2	TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRINAGE Board	13.65
3	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Chennai Only)	50.00
4	Commissionerate of Municipal Administration	50.87
5	Town Panchayats	16.19
For remaining 20 districts		
	For Remaining 20 District funds at Rs. 50 Lakhs per District to be placed at the disposal of District Collector	10.00
For Animal Husbandry		
	Funds for Animal Husbandry Department for provision of Fodder depots the entire State	6.00
	Total	189.16

Table-2.10 Funds earmarked from Schemes / General Funds of Local Bodies

Sl. No	Department	Scheme Funds / General Funds (Rs. in Crores)	
For the 12 Acute Water Scarcity Districts (Including Chennai)			
1	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	CMA & DTP	16.07
		TWAD Board	
		CMWSS	
2	Rural Development Department		184.13
	Sub – Total		200.20
For Balance 20 Districts			
3	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department and Rural Development Departments	CMA	68.61
		DTP	14.34
		TWAD Board (for the State)	54.25
		RD Dept	154.97
	Sub-Total		292.17
4	Total funds required for Drinking Water		492.37
		Total	492.37

The works are under advanced stage of progress and will help in mitigation of water scarcity during 2014-15.

2.7.9 Capacity Building for Disaster Response

As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, Rs.5 Crores per year, totaling 25 crores has been recommended for a period of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for capacity building. Accordingly, the Government have released a sum of Rs.10 crore for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 towards capacity building out of 13th Finance Commission Funds. Various activities, such as preparation of District Disaster Management Plan, preparation of IEC materials, Strengthening of State and District Emergency Operations Centres, strengthening of Taluk level Emergency Operations Centre, preparation of training modules, training to various stakeholders including training on emergency hospital management, Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk Assessment (HVRA) Study for Tiruvallur and Cuddalore District have been

undertaken. Preparation of Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) on natural disasters etc., have been initiated, and are in advanced stage of completion.

Besides the above, as per the announcement made on the Floor of the Assembly on 13.05.2013 during the Revenue demand, Capacity Building in Disaster Management for Revenue Staff is being taken up at a cost of Rs.2.5 crores. As per the programme, the training for Deputy Collectors are being imparted in the Anna Institute of Management. The Anna Institute of Management is also imparting training to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the Districts. The Civil Services Training Institute, Bhavanisagar is giving training to Assistants and Junior Assistants. Besides the above, other Professional Agencies are also imparting training to the Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars in the Districts. The feedback from

the trainees is very satisfactory and the training will improve the effectiveness of the response of the revenue officials in managing disaster situation in future.

2.8 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

Tamil Nadu is the southern most State on the eastern coast of peninsular India, bound by the Bay of Bengal in the east and Indian Ocean towards the south of cape and has a coast line of about 1,076 kilometers. Over 50% of the State's population of 7.2 Crores lives in the densely packed coastal areas.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the frequently occurring coastal disasters, a new project namely Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project [CDRRP] assisted by World Bank has been launched for an amount of Rs.1,481.80 crores. The Tripartite Project Agreement with World Bank,

Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu was signed on 11.11.2013 at New Delhi. The administrative sanction was accorded by the Government vide G.O.(Ms)No.23, Revenue [DM IV-(I)] Department, dated 21.01.2014 for Rs.1,481.80 crore.

Many new components to mitigate the risk of the coastal community are being taken up for implementation. The components related to Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), Installation of Early Warning Systems, laying underground the Electricity Boards cables are novel initiatives and will have a far reaching impact.

Table-2.11 Components of Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

Sl. No.	Description	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Crores)
I	Vulnerability reduction	1035.00
a	Construction of Multi hazard resistant permanent houses	285.00
b	Evacuation routes with signages	25.00
c	Construction of 121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters (New Works)	315.00
d	Provision of 439 Early Warning Systems (New Works)	50.00
e	Resilient Electrical network (conversion of over head lines in to underground cables in Cuddalore & Nagapattinam Districts) (New Works)	360.00
II	Sustainable Fisheries	321.30
a	Fisheries works on going / New works	180.00
b	Implementation of marine Fisheries co-Management(New Works)	27.00
c	Improved capacities and knowledge Management(New Works)	5.00
d	Fisheries livelihood support(New Works)	13.00
e	Management support	4.00
f	Providing Wireless communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries (New Works)	92.30
III	Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management	52.50
a	Setting up a Centre for Disaster Management(New Works)	10.00
b	Setting of comprehensive GIS platform & GIS cell in the SDMA(New Works)	17.50
c	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme(New)	15.00
d	Curriculum development for Disaster Risk Reduction in School and training Institutions (New)	2.50
e	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan(New)	7.50
IV	Implementation support	73.00
	Total	1481.80

2.8.1 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

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

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

2.8.1.1 Objectives of CBDRM

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

2.8.2 Installation of Early Warning System

The coast of Tamil Nadu is vulnerable to various water and wind based disasters. It is now proposed to establish an Early Warning System (EWS) or Disaster Warning Announcement System (DWAS) which is centrally monitored for fault free functioning, in order to deliver the warning alerts and messages to the target coastal community, as and when needed, on 24x7 basis. It is proposed to integrate the system with the coastal community with the assistance of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management.

Under the Early Warning System work it is proposed to provide 439 Disaster Warning Announcement System remote location (DWAS) for all the habitations in the 13 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. One Disaster Warning Announcement System – District Unit is proposed in each of the 13 Coastal

District Head quarters. The Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) with Very High Frequency (VHF) radio last mile connectivity and GSM/ GPRS mobile network are the two redundant communication networks. The project shall be implemented at three levels, which are the State level with the overall controlling Central Unit at the State Emergency Operation Center (DWAS-C), district level with the control and monitoring for the district at the Collectorate unit (DWAS-D), and from there to the vulnerable habitations through the Taluk/block head quarters at the remote habitation level.

This project is being implemented by the Project Management Unit at a cost of Rs. 50 crores.

2.8.3 Conversion of overhead lines in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Velankanni towns by TANGEDCO

The TANGEDCO has proposed conversion of over head electrical (HT<) lines into underground cables in Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Velankanni town. Due to the "Thane Cyclone" during December 2011, large scale damage was also caused to the utility department's infrastructure in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts. To avoid such damages it proposed to replace the over head electrical lines in to underground cables in Cuddalore town (HT & LT lines) and part of HT< line in Nagapattinam & Velankanni town on a pilot basis. This component will be implemented at a cost of Rs.360 crores. In order to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) it is proposed to engage the services of consultants and necessary EOIs were invited. On finalization of DPRs through consultant the packaging of the contracts will be finalized and

action will be taken to get the statutory clearance wherever required. On approval of Detailed Project Report (DPR) & after getting the required statutory clearance, action will be taken to award the contracts.

2.8.4 Fisheries Component

The Government of Tamil Nadu have initiated various measures towards relief and rehabilitation of fishermen who were affected in Tsunami, which struck the coast of Tamil Nadu on 26th December 2004 and caused major havoc in the Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)/ and restructured ETRP-VRCC funded by the World Bank were recent projects taken up for the rehabilitation of the fishermen and fisheries sector. On the closure of ETRP on 31st December, 2011, with a view to complete the ongoing works, to take up several new livelihood generation works and other disaster risk reduction initiatives

additional projects were proposed by the Fisheries Department. Under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) the Department of Fisheries has decided to take up the works as tabulated below:

2.8.4.1 Infrastructure Development Works in Fisheries

This component aims at upgrading infrastructure, developing an approach for co-management of fisheries and addressing safety at sea. These include construction of two fish landing centers, two new works that is Reconstruction and modification of fishing harbour at Mallipattinam and permanent stability of coastal inlet at Punnakayal village is also taken up in this project at a cost of Rs. 60 crores.

2.8.4.2 FIMSUL II component of Fisheries

The components related to FIMSUL II are being implemented in order to generate livelihood opportunities and for better co management of the fisheries sector with the local environment. The Food & Agriculture organization (FAO) of the United Nations has been taken on board, and they have sanctioned a Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO-TCP), and they shall be finalizing the project report shortly, wherein the project will be taken up for implementation.

2.8.4.3 Wireless Communication for fishermen

It has been proposed to provide wireless communication to the fishermen, so that they can be contacted at all times, especially during disasters and warning issued to them

to be able to take preventive steps to save themselves. An action plan has been proposed by the Fisheries Department, which includes providing cellular phones, VHF sets, HF sets and satellite phones depending upon the distance to which the fishing crafts venture into the sea.

2.8.5 Tasks entrusted to Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency

The Agency shall take up the institutional strengthening on aspects of risk management by setting up of State Institute of Disaster Management with an outlay of Rs.10 crore, set up of GIS cell to assist in informed decision making with an outlay of Rs.17.50 crore. In order to generate greater awareness among the school students, disaster management is being introduced in schools. Action is being taken to include the curriculum for Disaster Risk Reduction in school syllabus.

In order to strengthen the Disaster Management response machinery in the districts a post of Tahsildar (DM) along with support staff has been proposed to be created in all 32 districts, and who will function under the control of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner.

The project on its completion shall mitigate the vulnerability of the State from all disasters and empower the community to face disasters.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1. Introduction

The Land Administration Department was carved out of the erstwhile Board of Revenue in 1980 to carry out the functions of the Board related to Land matters. It administers all the Government lands in the state, dealing with important subjects such as Assignment of Cultivable lands and House sites, Land Lease, Land Alienation, Land Transfer and Eviction of Encroachments. It also supervises the process of Land Acquisition for making private land available for public purpose. In addition, it monitors the progress of Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases and exercises appellate powers under the Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry scheme. The office is also responsible for regulating the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes as well as functioning as the nodal office for the Minor Irrigation Census.

The Commissioner of Land Administration who heads the office is assisted by three Joint Commissioners and five Assistant Commissioners. At the district level, the various functions relating to land matters are carried out by the District Revenue Officers.

3.2. Patta Transfer

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the Assembly on 10.6.2011 that the procedure for Patta Transfer will be streamlined to avoid delay and frequent visits by the petitioners to the Taluk Offices. Based on this announcement, orders have been issued in GO. (Ms.) No. 209, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 9.7.2011 by which the Revenue Standing Order (R. S. O 31 (8)) has been amended to enable Village Administrative Officers to receive patta transfer applications. Time limits have also been fixed for prompt disposal of patta

transfer applications. In addition, detailed instructions have also been issued in G.O.(Ms) No. 210, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 08.07.2011 on the procedure to receive and process the applications. Further, as a result of these orders, the petitioners need to pay sub-division fees only after the patta transfer orders are passed.

3.2.1 Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme

The salient features of the Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme, introduced in the two Government orders referred above, are as follows:

1. The Village Administrative Officer shall receive applications in his village on Mondays and if he is in additional charge, in such village on Tuesdays and acknowledgement will be issued.
2. Every Thursday will be observed as patta transfer day in the Taluk Offices

and the patta transfer orders will be finalized on that day. The Village Administrative Officers, Revenue Inspectors and Field Surveyors will be fully engaged in this work at the Taluk Office on this day.

3. A mandatory time limit of 15 days for cases not involving sub divisions and 30 days for cases involving sub divisions has been fixed in which the patta transfer applications have to be finalized.
4. Accordingly, in cases not involving sub divisions the applicant can get orders from the concerned Zonal Deputy Tahsildar at the Taluk Office on the 2nd Thursday after producing the original documents / records.
5. For the cases involving sub divisions, since the survey staff have to carry out the field work based on which the Tahsildar has to pass orders, the

petitioner will receive orders on the 4th Thursday from the date of submission of his application with full details.

6. The Revenue Inspector and the Deputy Tahsildar shall visit the villages every Monday and Tuesday to monitor the progress of collection of applications. The progress of this scheme is monitored every fortnight by the Commissioner of Land Administration.

3.2.2 Progress under the Scheme

From the date of inception of the scheme upto 31-03-2014, 37,76,190 Patta Transfer orders have been issued.

3.2.3 Special Campaign under Fast Track Patta Scheme

In order to improve the access of poor petitioners living in remote villages and effectively implement the Fast Track Patta scheme, special campaigns have been

conducted under the personal supervision of the District Collectors / District Revenue Officers on every Thursday in Taluk Offices with effect from 10.10.2013. As a result of these special campaigns where the Collectors/ District Revenue Officers received the applications and issued the Patta Transfer Order in person, 2,47,938 Patta Transfer Orders have been issued upto 31.03.2014.

3.2.4 Steps taken for streamlining patta transfer process through Sub-Registrar Transfer of Registry (STR)

It was decided to strengthen the linkages between the Registration and Revenue Department and improve receipt and processing of applications under STR stream (applications received through Sub Registrar offices) based on the experience in Perambalur, Kanniyakumari and Ramanathapuram Districts. Detailed instructions have been issued to Collectors

and a District Revenue Officers meeting has been held in this regard in February 2014. It is expected that all the districts will adopt this revised methodology in the coming months, which will improve the effectiveness and transparency of the patta transfer scheme.

3.3 Assignment of House Sites

House site assignment is given as per the provisions contained in Revenue Standing Order (RSO 21). Assignable lands except objectionable porambokes such as water course are assigned to the eligible persons. Free House sites are assigned to houseless people having an income below Rs.30,000 in rural areas and Rs.50,000 in urban areas. House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family. As per the existing rules, three cents in villages, one and half cents in Municipal areas and one cent in Corporation areas respectively are assigned to each eligible household.

The monetary limits (cost of assigned house site) upto which the different levels of officers in Revenue department can assign house sites as per G.O.(Ms)No.248, Revenue Department, dated 28.07.2009 are as follows:

Table-3.1 Monetary Limits for Assignment of Lands

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

The Government have given top priority for provision of house sites to the houseless poor people and fixed a target of two lakhs house site pattas for the financial year (2013-14). This target has already been achieved with 2,17,723 pattas being issued upto 31.03.2014.

3.4 Land Transfer

Government lands are transferred under Revenue Standing Order 23 to Central Government Departments on collection of land cost and under Revenue Standing Order 23 A, free of cost, to State Government Departments.

When a State or Central Government department requires Government land, the requisitioning department should apply to the District Collector concerned, who examines the case with respect to the requirement and availability of suitable land and send detailed proposals for the transfer of such identified land to the Government through the Commissioner of Land Administration, based on the cost of the land concerned.

In the case of certain State Government Departments, such as Health, Education, Police etc., the District Collectors are

themselves empowered to allot a minimum extent of land, without ceiling on land cost, for essential requirements, provided the land required does not fall in any of the objectionable categories, such as water course, mayanam, pathai etc.

When Meikkal or Manthaiveli (Grazing Ground) poramboke lands are involved in the proposal, an alternate land equal in extent has to be identified through joint inspection by the Revenue and Animal Husbandry departments. The requisitioning department should remit development charges to the Local Body concerned @ Rs.6.000 per acre or Rs.15,000 per Hectare, who should develop the above land and permit the cattle to graze on the newly developed alternate land. Though this land is vested with the local body, the ownership will be retained with the Revenue department.

The Departments concerned, to whom land transfer has been made, have to judiciously utilize the land for the purpose for which it is transferred. The Revenue Department, being the custodian of all Government lands reserves the right to resume the unutilized lands and allot them for a different purpose.

3.5 Alienation of Land

Government lands are alienated under Revenue Standing Order 24 to State and Central Government Undertakings / Corporations / Boards as well as to Local Bodies for public purpose as well as for the implementation of their projects and schemes. Government lands are also alienated, rarely, under the same provision to private institutions and companies if their needs are genuine and based on the availability of the lands. Land, which is required for a non-

commercial purpose, is alienated at single market value and at double the market value when the land is required for commercial purposes. If any of the conditions of alienation are violated, the alienated lands are liable to be resumed back by the Government, without any compensation.

As a special case, in view of public welfare, Government lands are alienated to Tamil Nadu Water Supply, Drainage Board and Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, free of cost for implementation of Drinking Water Scheme works and to Local Bodies for implementation of Underground Drainage Schemes and Sewerage Treatment Plants. Similarly, Government lands are alienated, free of cost to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for construction of tenements to the poor people.

3.6 Land Lease

Under the provision of RSO 24A, lands and buildings at the disposal of the Government are being granted on lease for temporary occupation for non-agricultural purpose in favour of individuals, Private bodies, Companies, Societies, Associations, Trusts and Local Bodies for a minimum period of 3 years to a maximum of 30 years.

As per the orders of the Government at present, lease rent is collected @ 7% p.a. (including additional surcharge) of the land cost when the land is used for non-commercial purpose and @ 14% p.a. (including additional surcharge) when the land is used for commercial purpose. The annual lease rent is revisable once in 3 years based on the land cost which is arrived at based on the market value or guideline value whichever is higher. In certain rare cases, nominal lease rent and long term

lease have also been granted by the Government in the interest of the public. The monetary limits for approving and renewal of lease for different levels of officers in the Revenue Department, (fixed as per G.O.(Ms.) No. 60, Revenue Department, dated 6.2.1999), is given below:

Table-3.2 Monetary Limit for Leasing of land is fixed as detailed below

OFFICERS	MONETARY LIMIT
(1) Tahsildar	NIL
(2) Revenue Divisional Officer	Up to Rs.20,000
(3) Collector/District Revenue Officer	Up to Rs.50,000
(4) Commissioner of Land Administration	Up to Rs.2,00,000
(5) Government	Above Rs.2,00,000

3.7 Salt Land Lease

Salt land is being granted on lease for manufacturing salt in the coastal areas as per R.S.O. 24A.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, lease rent and royalty for manufacture of salt is fixed as follows:

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

The lease rent fixed by the Government is very low compared with other States. About 27,777 acres of lands have been leased out for salt production.

3.8 Eviction of Encroachments:

Eviction of encroachments on the Government lands is the prime duty of the Revenue Department. The following Acts have been enacted to safeguard Government land and to evict the encroachers who are occupying such land illegally:

1. Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905
2. Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920.

3. Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007.
4. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.
5. Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994
6. Tamil Nadu Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupation) Act, 1975.
7. Tamil Nadu Village Panchayat Act, 1958.

To protect the water course lands such as Kulam, Kuttai, Odai, Channel and other catchments areas and to avoid encroachments on such lands, the Government in their G.O. (Ms) No.41, Revenue Department, dated 20.01.1987 have issued ban orders for regularization of such encroachments. In G.O. (Ms) No.186, Revenue Department, dated 29.04.2003, detailed instructions have been issued to follow the above Government orders scrupulously. The High Court, Madras has also issued a judgment in W.P.No.20186/2000 to identify such illegal encroachments on the water course

poramboles and to restore them to their original position after eviction.

Accordingly, importance is given to evict the encroachments in water bodies such as Tanks, Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and other water course poramboles in co-ordination with Public Works Department and Police Department.

As per the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP No.3109/11 and C.A.No.1132/2011, the Government is under compulsory obligation to formulate an action plan to find out and to evict the encroachments in the poramboke and other lands vested with the Village Panchayat and local bodies for the betterment of the community.

3.9 Fencing of Resumed Government Lands

In order to safeguard the resumed Government land, a sum of Rs.199.89 lakhs have been allotted for fencing the lands for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

The above amount have been allotted to the Districts and as on date an extent of 301.32 acres, worth Rs.64.81 Crores, have been fenced and safeguarded.

3.10 Land Acquisition

Acquisition of land for public purpose which includes growth and development of infrastructure as well as meeting the needs of the vulnerable and needy sections of the population is an important function which is overseen by the Department of Land Administration. So far, the main Central legislation under which land was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act

1/1894). In addition, the State Government has also passed three State Acts for facilitating the land acquisition for the housing and other land needs of the socially disadvantaged communities as well as for improving the infrastructure for industrial purposes as well as for developing the highway network in the State, as follows:

- 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)

The Government of India has recently enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

(No.30/2013) (RFCTLARR ACT), repealing the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This new Act has come into force from 1.1.2014. Under the new Act, Rehabilitation and Resettlement has become an integral part of the Land Acquisition process. The State Government is in the process of finalizing the policy regarding the implementation of the new Act.

In the meanwhile, it is necessary to ensure that the interests of the downtrodden communities are not affected and infrastructure projects including highways do not come to a halt. Section 105 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 enables acquisition of land to continue under thirteen Central enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule for a limited period of one year from the date of commencement of the Act, subject to certain conditions.

The three existing State Acts for Land Acquisition are also similar to the thirteen Central enactments. They have neither been repealed nor is there an overriding provision in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. To continue Land Acquisition under the above three State Acts for a period of one year from the commencement of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has already done for the thirteen Central Acts, a Bill has been passed seeking to amend the Central Act 30/2013 by including the three Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Acts in the newly specified 5th Schedule and the same has been sent for the assent of the President.

Further, instructions have been issued by the Revenue Department in G.O.(Ms) No.88, Revenue[LA-I(1)] Department, dated 21.2.2014 regarding procedure to be followed in pending Land Acquisition cases wherein the process under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has already been initiated i.e., the notification

under Section 4(1) has been issued but the Award has not been made. In such cases, as specified under section 24(1)(a) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the Government have directed as follows :

- (i) Cases where the process has been initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where notification under Section 4(1) has been issued, should be allowed to continue and declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 if not made, should be issued. However, the interim compensation should be determined based on the procedures in vogue subject to additional compensation being paid as per the RFCTLARR Act.
- (ii) Cases where the process has been initiated under the Sec 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been made should be allowed to continue and the

interim compensation should be determined as specified in para (i) above.

Subsequently in G.O.Ms.No.45, Industries dated 14.05.2014 And G.O.Ms.No.59, Highways and Minor Ports Department, dated 29.05.2014 the Government have issued executive instructions to proceed further in determining interim compensation for the cases which were already initiated under Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 and Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.

3.11 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (R.M.I.S.)

The Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics scheme has been launched with funding from the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India in order to build up a comprehensive database in the Minor Irrigation Sector. The Commissioner of Land

Administration has been nominated as the Nodal Officer by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the conduct of Minor Irrigation Census in Tamil Nadu.

The scheme was launched with the following objectives:

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

3.11.1 Fourth Minor Irrigation Census (2006-2007)

The Fourth Minor Irrigation Census was conducted with the reference year 2006-2007 where in the Groundwater Schemes and Surface Water Schemes have been

enumerated. The details are given in the table below.

Table -3.3 Scheme-wise Data Details

Sl. No.	Scheme	Number of Schemes	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
GROUND WATER SCHEMES			
1.	Dug Well	15,89,216	83.10
2.	Shallow Tube Well	1,16,479	6.09
3.	Deep Tube Well	1,60,607	8.40
SURFACE WATER SCHEMES			
4.	Surface Flow Water Scheme	38,969	2.04
5.	Surface Lift Water Scheme	6,999	0.37
Total		19,12,270	100.00

3.11.2 Fifth Minor Irrigation Census (2013-14)

The Fifth Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14 is proposed to commence from August, 2014. Detailed proposals for training and implementation of the Census have been drawn up and

submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for funding.

3.12. Special Initiatives

3.12.1 Digitization of Old Land Records

In order to preserve the old land records for usage for future purpose, digitization of the old land records has been initiated initially in Chennai Collectorate and its Taluk Offices through ELCOT. Out of Rs.50 lakhs allotted under Part II scheme for 2013-14, a sum of Rs.6.31 lakhs has been paid to ELCOT. It is proposed to extend this scheme using the existing funds to Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur Districts for which preliminary work has been started.

3.12.2 Creation and Management of Government Land Bank

The Government have sanctioned Rs.50 lakhs under Part II Scheme for 2013-14 to set up an electronic Government land bank for

management and safeguarding of Government lands. The scheme will be implemented through NIC and ELCOT for which a sum of Rs.7.5 lakhs to NIC and Rs.9.28 lakhs to ELCOT has been paid. Detailed guidelines have been worked out for the scheme, which will be made operational in the coming year.

4. LAND REFORMS

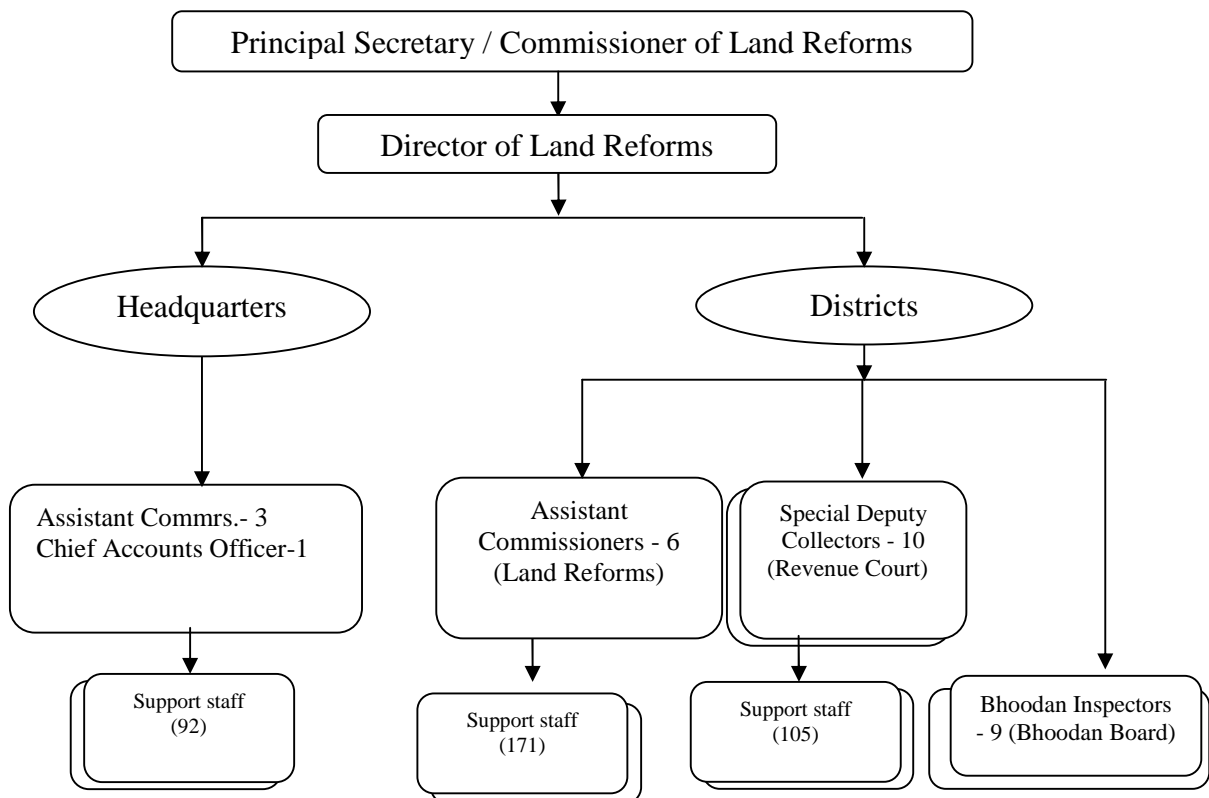
The Board of Revenue stands abolished by virtue of Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) with effect from 1st December 1980, as per the notification published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 1.12.1980. Consequent on the abolition of Board of Revenue, the following departments were created to function under the control of Commissioners specified against each with effect from 1st December 1980:

1.	Revenue Administration Department	Commissioner of Revenue Administration
2.	Land Administration Department	Commissioner of Land Administration
3.	Land Reforms Department	Commissioner of Land Reforms

4.1 Organization Structure

The Land Reforms Department deals with matters related to Land Reforms, Revenue Court, Bhoodan and Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam.

The organizational structure of Land Reforms is as follows: -



The jurisdiction of Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms) and Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) are as follows:

Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms)

1.	Villupuram	Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts
2.	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Perambalur, Karur and Ariyalur Districts
3.	Madurai	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Dindigul and Sivagangai Districts
4.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar and Kanniyakumari Districts
5.	Erode	Erode, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Krishnagiri and Tiruppur Districts
6.	Mayiladuthurai	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam Districts

Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court)

1.	Cuddalore	Entire Revenue Districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur
2.	Tiruchirapalli	Entire Revenue Districts of Perambalur, Ariyalur, Salem, Karur, Pudukottai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and The Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli, Manapparai and Tirverumbur taluks of Tiruchirapalli district
3.	Lalgudi	Lalgudi, Musiri, Mannachanallur, Thuraiyur, Thottiyam and Srirangam taluks of Tiruchirapalli Revenue District
4.	Madurai	Entire Revenue Districts of Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar
5.	Tirunelveli	Entire Revenue Districts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari
6.	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur, Kudavasal, Valangaiman, Nannilam and Needamangalam taluks of Tiruvarur Revenue District
7.	Mannargudi	Mannargudi and Thiruthuraipoondi taluks of Tiruvarur Revenue District
8.	Mayiladuthurai	Mayiladuthurai, Tharangambadi, Sirkazhi and Kuthalam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
9.	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam, Kilvelur, Thirukuvalai and Vedaranyam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
10.	Thanjavur	Entire Revenue District of Thanjavur

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

Table-4.1 Sanctioned Staff in
Land Reforms Department

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Sanctioned Numbers
1.	Principal Secretary /Commissioner of Land Reforms	1
2.	Director of Land Reforms	1
3.	Chief Accounts Officer	1
4.	Assistant Commissioners including Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court)	19
5.	Superintendent	17
6.	Deputy Tahsildar	6
7.	Assistant, Revenue Inspectors in the cadre of Assistant	121
8.	Sub-Inspector of Survey	14
9.	Steno-typist	19
10.	Typist	23
11.	Junior Assistant	25
12.	Others	133
	Total	380

4.2 Land Ceiling Policy

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

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

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

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

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

Table-4.2 Ceiling Limits under
Land Reforms Act

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

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

Example:

Wet Land

2 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 4 per acre = 1 standard acre.

Dry Land

4 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 1.25 per acre = 1 standard acre.

4.2.2 Surplus lands and distribution

The details of lands declared as surplus from the commencement of the Act, 58/61 the area assigned and the cases pending in the Court as on 31.3.2014 are as follows:

Table-4.3 Details of Land declared as Surplus and assigned under Land Reforms Act

Sl. No	Category	Area (in Acres)
1.	Extent notified as surplus	2,08,452
2.	Land assigned to the landless poor	1,90,713
3.	Extent allotted for public purposes under Rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965	9,609
4.	Lands under Court proceedings	8,130

Year-wise details of land assigned under Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules 1965 over the years is given below: -

Table-4.4 Land assigned to landless poor from 1965-2014

Sl. No	Year	Area declared surplus (Acres)	Area assigned (Acres)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	1961-1970	17,102	10,496	6,399
2.	1971-1980	96,293	67,566	45,382
3.	1981-1990	61,900	64,817	58,630
4.	1991-2000	24,341	35,164	30,700
5.	2001-2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	8,816	12,670	9,809
	Total	2,08,452	1,90,713	1,50,920

Table-4.5 Details of number of beneficiaries of the surplus land

Category of beneficiaries	Number of persons	Extent assigned (In Acres)
Scheduled Castes	66,782	71,881
Scheduled Tribes	240	322
Others	83,898	1,18,510
Total	1,50,920	1,90,713
Land reserved for public purpose		9,609
Grand Total		2,00,322

4.2.3 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

As per Section 3 (34) of the Act, 'Company' is included in the definition of 'Person' and thus it is entitled to hold only 15 standard acres. With a view to promote industrial activity in the State, the industrial or commercial undertakings which acquired lands in excess of the ceiling area are permitted by Government to hold lands in excess of ceiling limit under Section 37-A of the Act and Rules, for which they should apply to the Government within 180 days either from the notified date of amended rules or from the date of purchase of such land.

4.2.4 Permission to Public Trusts

Government grants permission under section 37-B of the Act and Rules to the Public Trust for holding the lands acquired for educational or hospital purpose, for which the Public Trust should apply for permission to the

Government within 180 days either from the notified date of amended rules or from the date of purchase of land.

4.3 Revenue Courts

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

4.3.1 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts

In all Revenue Courts there were 9806 cases pending on 31.5.2011. During the

period 1.6.2011 to 31.3.2014, a further 20,094 cases have been received. 16,690 cases have been disposed leaving a balance of 13,210 cases as on 31.3.2014. The average disposal has been 491 cases per month.

4.3.2 Tenancy Laws

The following Acts are dealt by the Revenue Courts:

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

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

Under this Act, number of cases as on 01.06.2011 were 1,590. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to 31.03.2014 were 1,007. Disposal upto 31.03.2014 has been 1,755, leaving a balance of 842 as on 31.03.2014.

- (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. All the disputes between the land owners and tenants are settled by the Revenue Courts.

Number of cases Pending as on 1.6.2011 were 289. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to

31.03.2014 were 450. Disposal has been 613 leaving a balance of 126 as on 31.3.2014.

- (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 the exemption from ceiling for the Religious Trust of Public Nature, which was in existence prior to 1.3.1972. However, 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. There are provisions in this Act for regulating the relationship between Public Trusts and their cultivating tenants as well as for settlement of disputes by the Revenue Courts.

Number of cases Pending as on 1.6.2011 were 7,630. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to

31.03.2014 were 17,946. Disposal has been 13,548, leaving a balance of 12,028 cases as on 31.3.2014.

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

The rights of the cultivating tenants are protected under this Act by registering themselves as cultivating tenants under this Act. Under this Act, the Taluk Tahsildar acts as the Record Officer for registering of the record of tenancy. So far, 2,59,615 persons have been registered as cultivating tenants under this Act.

Number of cases pending as on 1.6.2011 were 198. Receipts were 185 till 31.3.2014. Disposal has been 212, leaving a balance of 171 cases as on 31.3.2014.

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

This Act provides for the conferment of ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who occupies any Kudiyruppu on the 1st day of April 1990, either as tenant or as licensee. There is provision for extending the benefits to rural artisans, who were occupying the Kudiyruppu with no house sites of their own. The details of the total number of occupants who were conferred ownership rights over Kudiyruppu as on 31.3.2014 are as under:

Table-4.6 Ownership rights over Kudiyruppu

Sl.No.	Category	Total
1.	Scheduled Castes	1,01,374
2.	Scheduled Tribes	2,746
3.	Others	80,702
	Total	1,84,822

562 cases were disposed of during the period from 01.6.2011 to 31.03.2014, leaving a balance of 43 cases as on 31.03.2014.

4.3.3 Fair Wages

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

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

4.4 Bhoodan Board

The Bhoodan Yagna Movement was started by Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave undertook Pada Yatra to several districts of Tamil Nadu between 13.03.1956 and 18.04.1957 and received

lands as donation to the Bhoodan Yagna. To regulate such lands received as donation, to transfer the title of the lands to the name of the Bhoodan Board and to distribute the lands to the landless poor, 'Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958' was enacted and rules framed there under.

In G.O.(Ms.)No.493, Revenue [LRI(1)] Department, dated 23.12.2009, Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Khadi and Village Industries and 14 other official and non-official members. The tenure of Board expired on 22.12.2013. Action is being taken to re-constitute the new Board.

An extent of 28,050 acres has been obtained as donation to the Bhoodan Board. Out of this, an extent of 20,494 acres has been distributed to the beneficiaries and the

remaining extent of 7,556 acres is covered under litigation, registration, confirmation etc.

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

4.5 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011

As per the Government Order in G.O.(Ms)No.265, Revenue [LR-I(2)] Department, dated 10.09.2011 the 'Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) is implemented with effect from 10.09.2011.

4.5.1 Eligibility

Farmer Members

All small / marginal farmers who are owning below 2.50 acres of wet lands or 5.00 acres of dry lands and doing agricultural

occupation directly, cultivating tenants, and agricultural labourers, in the age group of 18 to 65 years, who are doing works relating to agriculture are eligible for registration as members under the scheme. Agriculture includes allied occupation such as horticulture, sericulture, cattle rearing and dairy farming, fodder cultivation, grazing, nursery raising, poultry, growing trees and inland fisheries.

Dependent Members

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

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

4.5.2 Enumeration of members

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

Table-4.7 Enumeration Under CMUPT 2011

1.	Farmer members	-	1,63,95,151
2.	Dependent members	-	99,69,967
	Total	-	2,63,65,118

The inclusion and deletion of members and dependent members is a continuous process under the scheme.

4.5.3 Financial Assistance

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

For Members

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

For Dependents

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

The dependents of the farmer member can avail their benefits even after the death of farmer member.

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

The salient features of the assistance under the scheme are:

a) For members

1. Marriage Assistance:

Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000 for men and Rs.10,000 for women is given to the farmer member on his/her legal marriage after enumeration. This is the only scheme where marriage assistance for men is given. This is as compared to the earlier scheme, where only Rs.3,000 for men and Rs.5,000 for women was paid. From 10.09.2011 to 31.03.2014, a sum of Rs.8.24 crores has been given to 10,297 beneficiaries.

2. Old Age Pension:

The farmer member who has completed 60 years, and is a destitute, who is incapable

of doing manual labour due to old age, and has no other support from his son / daughter, is given the monthly pension of Rs.1,000/-. From 10.09.2011 to 31.03.2014, a sum of Rs.2,058.97 crores has been spent covering 7,64,303 beneficiaries.

3. Monthly payment to the members during their Temporary Incapacitation period:

During the period of certain diseases / terminal illness, the member cannot go for agricultural work and during this temporary incapacitation period, the family of the member would suffer without an income. Hence, with a view to give security to such family, monthly payment of Rs.1,000 is given during the period of temporary incapacitation to the farmer members who are affected by TB, HIV, Cancer, Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, Spinal cord

injury, Neurological disorder, Cardiac problems, Loss of vision, Liver failure, Chronic kidney diseases, Organic Mental disorder, etc. This new scheme was introduced in the year 2012-13 and is being widened in scope and coverage annually. From 2012-13 to 31.3.2014 a sum of Rs.19.19 crores has been spent covering 15,969 beneficiaries.

4. Accident relief:

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

Table-4.8 Assistance for Accident Injuries

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

From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014, a sum of Rs.84.73 crores has been given to 8,877 beneficiaries including funeral assistance of Rs.2,500 for accidental death.

5. Natural death assistance:

On natural death of a farmer member, a sum of Rs.10,000 is given to the family of the deceased farmer member towards relief to the family. From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014, a sum of Rs.174.76 crores has been given as natural death assistance covering 1,39,083

beneficiaries inclusive of Rs.2,500 towards funeral assistance.

6. Funeral expenses:

On death of a farmer member a sum of Rs.2,500 is given to the family of the deceased member towards funeral assistance. To avail the benefit, the applicant need not submit the Death Certificate.

b) For dependents

The details of assistance for dependents is as follows:

i) Educational assistance:

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

Table-4.9 Educational Assistance

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

This assistance is given annually till completion of the course. It is discontinued, if the study is discontinued. In respect of educational assistance, the beneficiaries who had already availed assistance under any other scheme can avail the assistance additionally under this scheme. From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014, a sum of Rs.147.45

crores has been given to 6,43,993 beneficiaries towards educational assistance.

ii) Marriage assistance:

Similar to the marriage assistance given for the member herself/himself, the farmer member is given a marriage assistance for the children, who are dependent members, an amount of Rs.8,000 for male and Rs.10,000 for female. From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014, a sum of Rs.123.95 crores has been given to 1,40,160 beneficiaries.

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

On the death of a farmer member due to HIV, in some cases, their children themselves are affected by HIV or having become orphans, such children have no financial support for pursuit of their studies or for managing their basic requirements. Therefore, a monthly grant of Rs.1,000 is

given to them from 2013-14. The District Committee constituted as per the operational guidelines for Tamil Nadu Trust for children affected by HIV / AIDS prepared by Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society, is identifying the beneficiaries. This assistance is given to the orphan children between the age group of 0-18 years, who has lost parents (one / both) due to HIV / AIDS. A sum of Rs.0.36 crore has been given to 549 beneficiaries.

iv) Funeral expenses:

Similar to that for the farmer member, on the death of the dependent member, a sum of Rs.2,500 is given towards funeral expenses under the scheme. To avail the benefit, Death Certificate need not be produced.

4.5.4 Performance

During the year 2013–14, a sum of Rs.1,109.06 crores has been disbursed to 11,68,765 beneficiaries as detailed below:

Table-4.10 Details of Assistance given under Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam in 2013-14

Sl.No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees (in crores)
1.	Educational Assistance	60.38
2.	Marriage of members	3.15
3.	Marriage of children of members	51.60
4.	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	60.12
5.	Accident Relief	32.24
6.	Old Age Pension	884.48
7.	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period	16.72
8.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.36
	Total	1,109.06

For the period 10.09.2011 to 31.3.2014, the total expenditure is Rs. 2617.66 crores covering 30,04,102 beneficiaries. The financial and physical performance under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011 year wise from 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014 is as below:

Table-4.11 Physical and Financial Performance of CMUPT

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Details	2011-12 (from 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2012)	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	Allotment	617.20	914.20	1109.06	2640.46
2	Expenditure	598.87	909.73	1109.06	2617.66
3	No. of Beneficiaries	6,52,688	11,82,649	11,68,765	30,04,102

Chart 4.1 Bar Chart Showing Annual Expenditure for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14

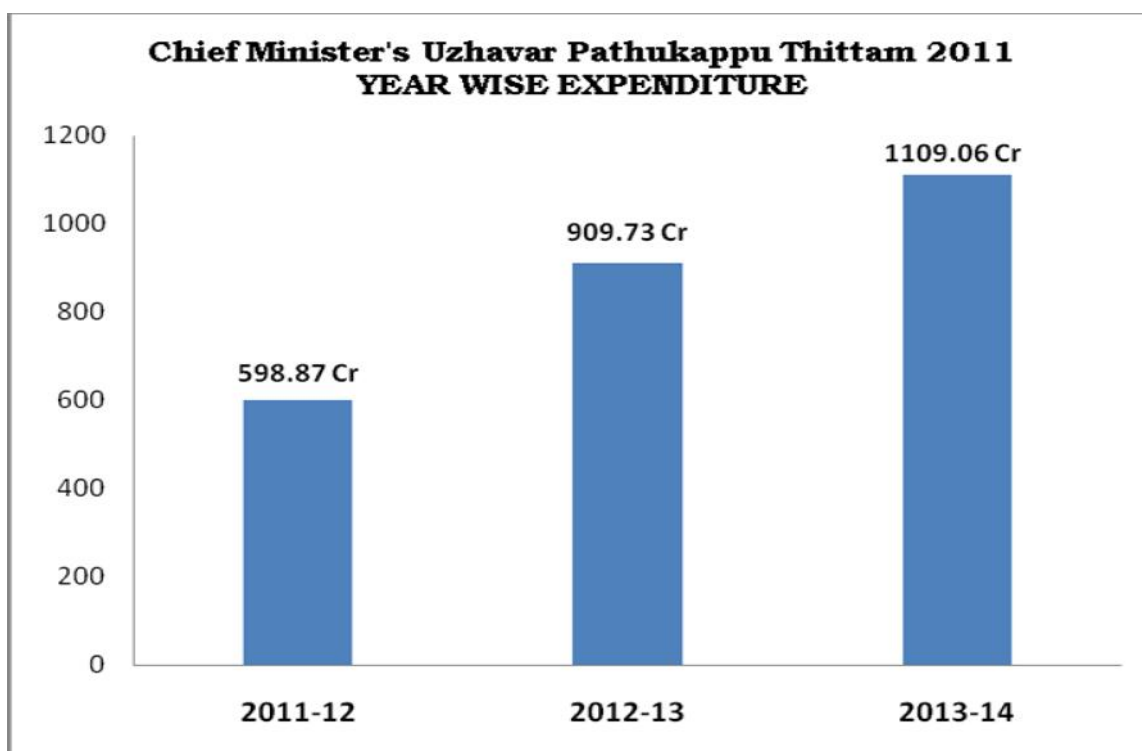
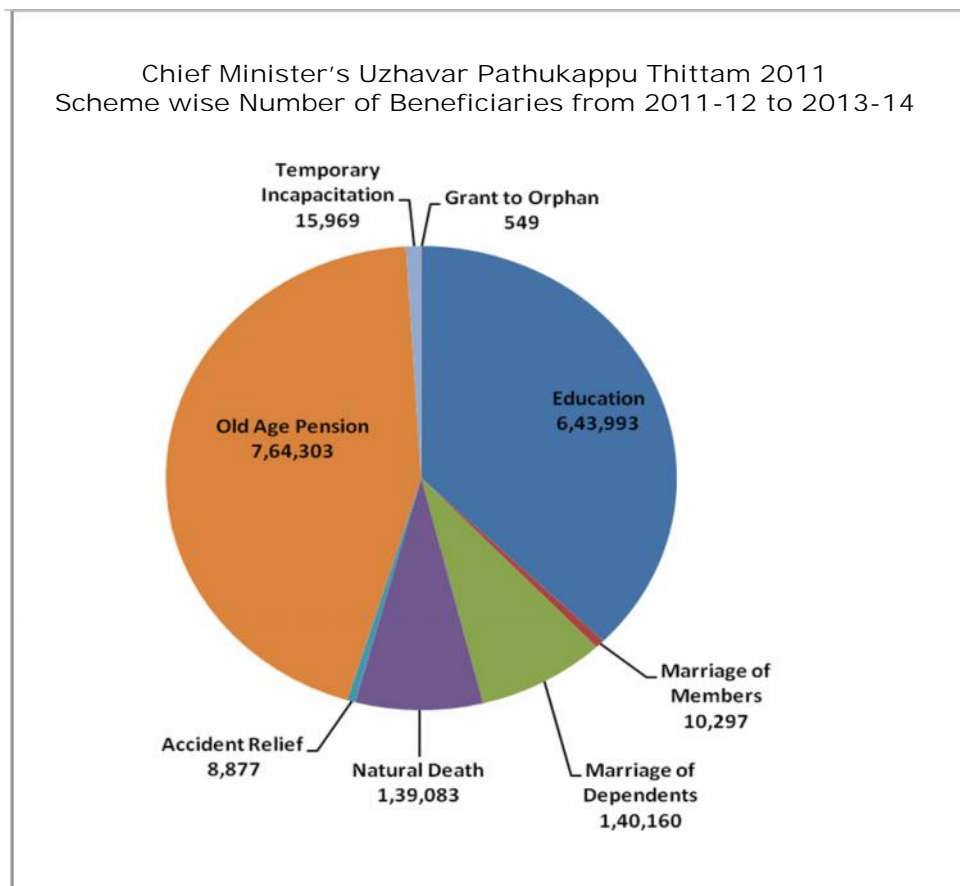


Chart 4.2 Pie Chart Showing Category Wise Numbers of Beneficiaries Under CMUPT – 2011 from 2011-12 to 2013-14



4.6 New Initiatives

4.6.1 Management and Maintenance of Records

Records are maintained from the year 1961. Maintenance and management of records to bring in a proper preservation, retrieval, management-cum-maintenance of

records system has been taken up with a sum of Rs.10.27 lakhs for Headquarters and Rs. 57.18 lakhs for 6 subordinate offices, totalling Rs. 67.45 lakhs in the year 2013-14 and involves continuing work.

4.6.2 Performance and System Improvement

To bring about improvements in performance, on the job training and insights into the Act and its provisions are imparted to the officials and subordinate staff of the offices. To aid this purpose, the Government had sanctioned a LCD Projector for Rs.0.70 lakh during 2013-14.

5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

5.1 Staff Pattern

The Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax heads the Commissionerate. He is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarters). There are 5 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax at Mylapore, Tondiarpet, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore. Besides, there are 4 Assistant Commissioners of Land Reforms and Urban Land Tax located at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Erode and Tirunelveli. There are totally 9 Assistant Commissioners in the State at field level.

**Table-5.1 Authorities for
Urban Land Tax Assessment**

Sl. No.	Officers and Jurisdiction	District Covered
1	A.C (ULT) T.Nagar – Mylapore	Chennai
2	A.C (ULT) Egmore – Tondiarpet	
3	A.C (ULT) Tiruvallur District (Poonamallee, Ambattur and Madhavaram Zone)	Tiruvallur, Vellore
4	A.C(ULT) Kancheepuram District (Alandur, Tambaram and Kundrathur Zone)	Kancheepuram
5	A.C(ULT) Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Tiruppur, The Nilgiris and Erode
6	A.C (LR & ULT) Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli, Cuddalore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Villupuram
7	A.C (LR & ULT) Madurai	Madurai, Dindigul and Sivaganga
8	A.C(LR & ULT) Erode	Salem & Namakkal
9	A.C (LR & ULT) Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and Virudhunagar

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) was enacted with a view to redistributing the Urban non agricultural lands concentrated in the hands of a few people and bringing about an equitable distribution of the urban land. To achieve this objective, ceiling of vacant land in the urban agglomerations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli was introduced.

The Ceiling limit till 15.06.1999 for the individual, family and the industrial undertaking in each urban agglomeration under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is given below: -

Table-5.2 Ceiling Limit of TNUL(C&R) Act

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was repealed by enacting the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 (Tamil Nadu Act 20/99) with effect from 16.06.1999. The Repeal Act does not apply to the lands which were already acquired and in possession of the Government on the date of repeal.

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

**Table-5.3 Details of Land Acquired
under TNUL(C&R) Act, 1978**

Sl. No.	<u>Details</u>	<u>In Sq.mts.,</u>
	Extent acquired	1,89,79,446
1	Extent of lands allotted to Government Departments and Government undertakings	43,51,756
2	Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions	28,53,929
3	Extent of lands covered under Innocent purchase	23,95,785
4	Extent of lands encroached (Land owners & others)	84,13,615
5	Extent of free Vacant land	9,64,361
	Total	1,89,79,446

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax was introduced on 01.07.63 with the objectives of levying tax on the non agricultural urban lands and preventing the ownership of urban lands with a few people. The Act was made applicable to Chennai City in the first instance and later, extended to Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore Towns, Chennai City belt areas, Tirunelveli Corporation and the

23 Municipalities viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai, Pudukottai, Karaikudi, Karur, Namakkal, Mettur, Erode, Dindigul, Palani, Kodaikanal, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Tiruppur, Thoothukudi, Rajapalayam, Uthagamandalam and Nagercoil.

Urban Land Tax is levied on the basis of market value as on 01.07.1981 in all the areas with effect from 01.07.1991. The tax structure is as follows:

Table-5.4 Details of Urban Land Taxation levied

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

Table-5.5 District-wise Number of Assesseees and Demand as on 31.05.2014

Sl No.	Districts	Number of Assesseees	(Rs. in lakhs)
			Demand per year
1	Chennai	24212	618.74
2	Coimbatore	17369	173.03
3	Cuddalore	2927	6.01
4	Dindigul	6110	36.51
5	Erode	2229	25.82
6	Kancheepuram	28614	381.92
7	Kanyakumari	8166	17.40
8	Karur	2221	4.85
9	Madurai	6909	56.99
10	Nagapatinam	4240	3.82
11	Namakkal	2265	6.35
12	Pudukottai	1859	3.19
13	Salem	4478	45.88
14	Sivaganga	5925	5.94
15	Thanjavur	4524	16.23
16	Tiruppur	4027	25.86
17	Tiruvallur	43791	367.47
18	Tirunelveli	4975	13.04
19	Tiruchirapalli	5754	25.30
20	Tuticorin	3324	17.57
21	The Niligiris	1822	13.05
22	Vellore	1716	14.54
23	Villupuram	1304	5.88
24	Virudhunagar	2856	7.38
	Total	1,91,617	1,892.77

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

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

The Government, under Section 27(1) of the Act, may grant exemption from the

payment of Urban Land Tax in respect of the lands owned by charitable, religious, philanthropic and other institutions, in cases where the payment of Urban Land Tax causes undue hardship to these institutions.

The Government have granted tax concessions to the following institutions.

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

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

The Government have appointed the District Revenue Officers of the respective Districts as Tribunals to speed up the disposal of appeals against the assessment and levy of Urban Land Tax and provide relief to the public.

5.4 Revisionary Powers for Urban Land Tax

Against the assessment orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax, the aggrieved parties may file a revision petition before the Commissioner of Land Reforms who is vested with the Revisionary powers under section 30(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 Amended Act, 1991. A notice of hearing is issued to the petitioner who is heard in person and orders are passed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

6.1 History of Land Survey

Land is the most precious resource for mankind. Ever since man has learnt agricultural practices, he always tried to measure the land under his possession in order to demarcate the extent of enjoyment.

During the Vedic Period, there is a glimpse as classification of land for the purpose of agricultural production and collection of revenue. But, only during the period of the Cholas, especially during the regime of Raja Raja Chola, systematic survey work was commenced. Lands as small in extent, were measured in the productive Cauvery valley in the Cholas period. The lands were divided into squares and given numbers. This is comparable to survey numbers being given to land nowadays. After the Cholas, the contribution made to Indian survey under the

rule of Sher Shah Suri in 1540 to 45 AD is noteworthy. To prevent the tenants from being unduly harassed, their rights and liabilities were clearly defined through documents known as Pattas (title deeds) and Kabuliyats (deed of agreement). Sher Shah Suri's revenue management is comparable with the modern Ryotwari Settlement. During the British period, the first survey started on 10th April, 1802 from St. Thomas Mount to Perambauk (present Perumbakam near Sholinganallur) by Major Lambton. The two Surveyor Generals, William Lambton and George Everest, spent nearly 50 years creating a geometric web of triangulations called "the Great Indian Arc of the Meridian" – 2,400 km long, across the length of the Indian sub-continent. The highest peak of the Himalayas, 'the Mount Everest' has been named after the Surveyor General Colonel Sir. George Everest.

6.2 To understand land survey, one has to know the difference between the Topographical Survey and Cadastral Survey.

6.2.1 Topographical Survey

A Topographical Survey aims at producing a map with all the physical features, namely the rivers, streams, lakes, hills, roads, railway lines, burial grounds, temples, schools and a number of other items known technically as “details” to be shown in the map.

6.2.2 Cadastral Survey

A Revenue Survey (or Cadastral Survey), as its name implies, is a survey conducted to know the details of each landholding, namely, the boundaries, area, tenure and the reputed ownership or title in order to fix and collect land revenue.

6.3. Organisational set up

The Department of Survey and Settlement in the erstwhile Madras Province was constituted in the year 1859 during the British period. The main duties of this department are to conduct land survey, create land records and to maintain them by keeping up with the subsequent changes. Presently, the works of this department revolve around three aspects namely, Survey schemes, Maintenance of land records and Computerisation of land records.

This department has two wings namely, Survey Wing and Settlement Wing. The Director of Survey and Settlement is the head of both the wings. The Additional Director of Survey and Land Records is the

second level officer in the Survey Wing assisted by three Joint Directors in the head office and one Joint Director as the Principal of Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu in Thanjavur district. There are four Regional Deputy Directors, one each for Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai regions. There is an Assistant Director of Survey for each district. At Taluk level, there are Deputy Inspectors of Survey, Sub Inspectors of Survey, Firka Surveyors, Senior Draftsmen, Land Records Draftsmen, etc. The Settlement Officer is the second level officer in the Settlement Wing assisted by two Assistant Settlement Officers at the head office and Settlement Tahsildars at district level.

CHART 6.1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART

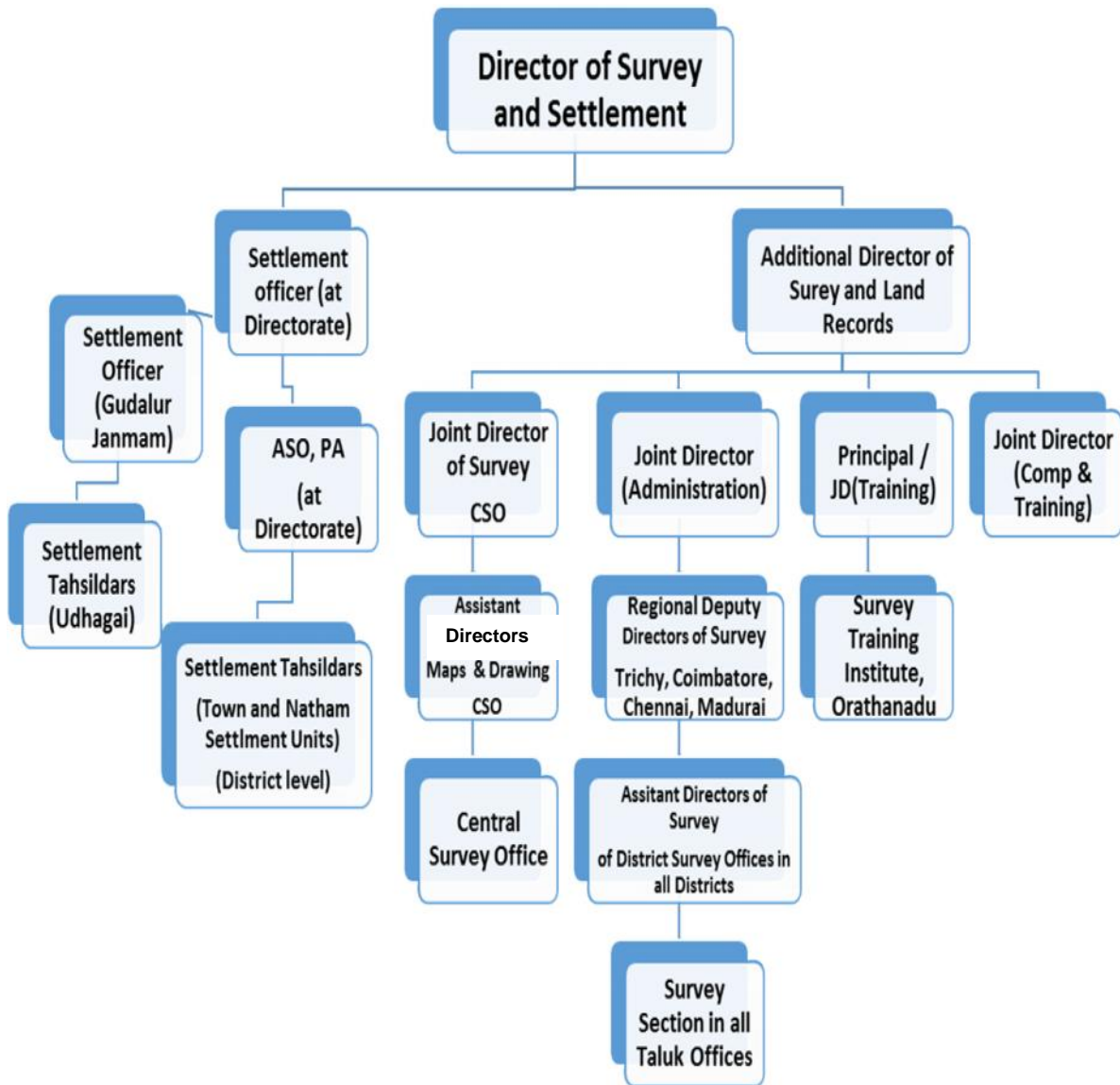


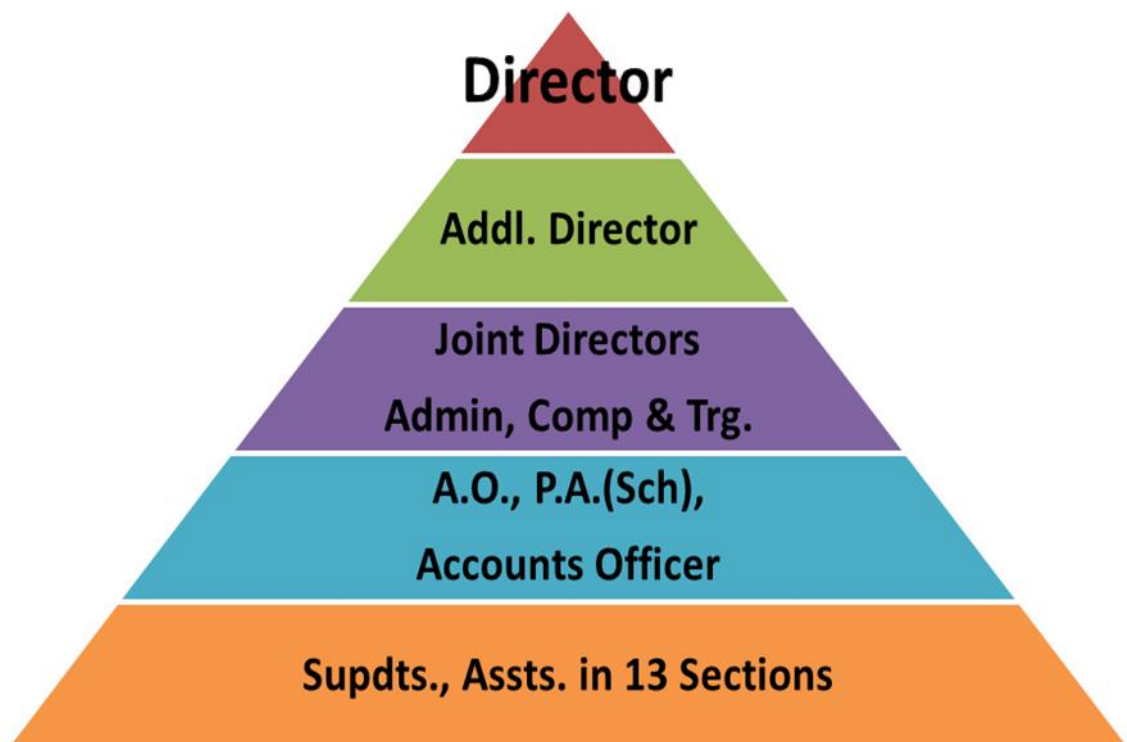
Table-6.1 Details of posts sanctioned in Survey Department

Sl.No.	Name of the post	No. of sanctioned posts
1	Additional Director	1
2	Joint Director	4
3	Deputy Director	4
4	Assistant Director	34
5	Administrative Officer – (Head Office and RDD Office)	6
6	Personal Assistant (Schemes) – (posted from Revenue Department - Deputy Collector rank)	1
7	Accounts Officer – (posted from Department of Treasuries and Accounts)	1
8	Special Tahsildar	16
9	Inspector of Survey – (Divisional level & in Scheme Unit)	92
10	Deputy Inspector of Survey – (Taluk level)	279
11	Sub Inspector of Survey – (District & Taluk level)	1,510
12	Firka Surveyor – (Taluk level)	1,132
13	Field Surveyor – (AD control)	1,142
14	Technical Officer	2
15	Manager Technical	40
16	Head Draftsman – (CSO,AD office)	123
17	Senior Draftsman – (AD office, CSO & Taluk office)	658
18	Land Records Draftsman – (Taluk level)	179
19	Draftsman – (AD office, CSO)	846
20	Superintendents	107
21	Assistant	412
22	Junior Assistant	141
23	Other posts of Ministerial wing	377
24	Driver	36
25	Field Assistant	1,211
26	Posts sanctioned to Photo Zinco Press in Chennai	195
	Grand Total	8,549

6.3.1 The Directorate and its functional responsibilities

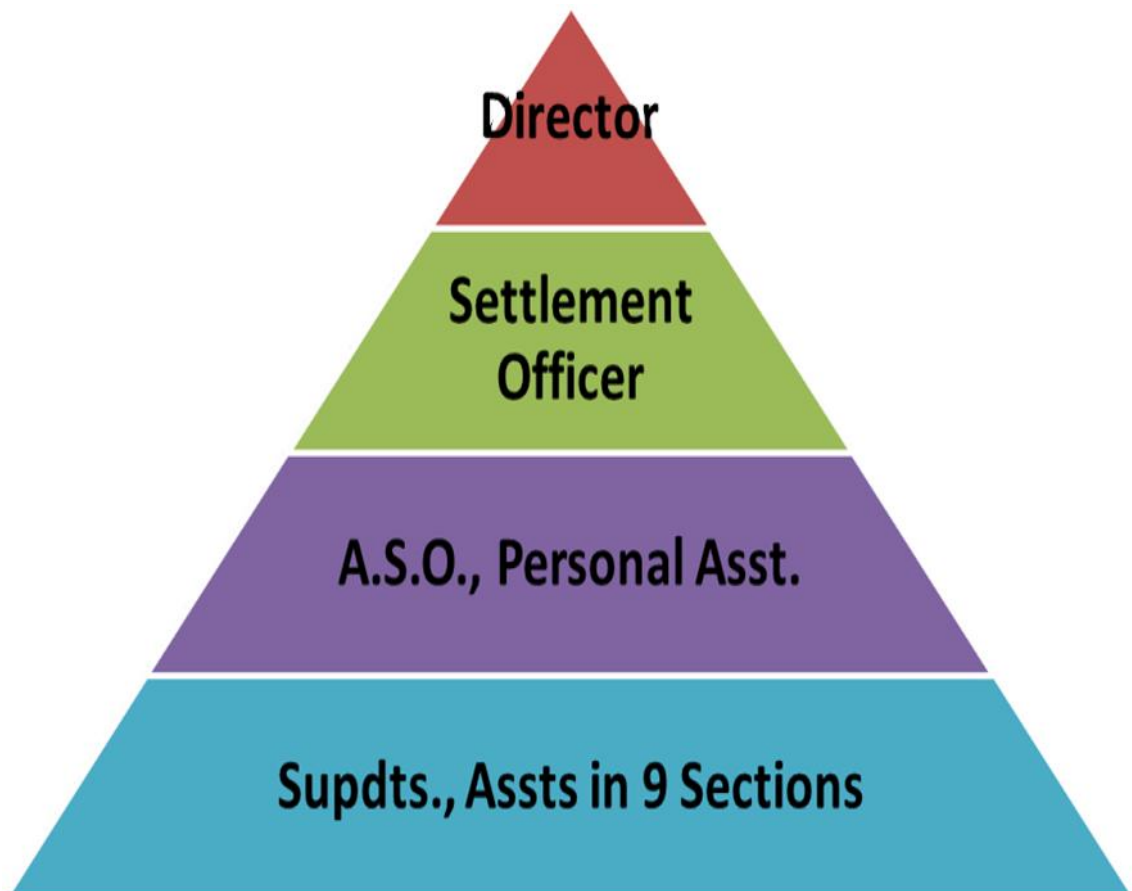
(a) Survey Wing

The main functions of Survey wing are: Planning and Implementing Survey Schemes, maintaining establishment of the State level staff of Survey wing, pursuing action for computerising land records in order to benefit the public, monitoring and controlling subordinate offices.



(b) Settlement Wing

The main functions of Settlement wing are: Planning & Implementing Settlement Operations, maintaining establishment of the staff of Settlement staff wing, monitoring & controlling subordinate offices.



(c) Head Quarter Survey Office (Maps & Records)

The Head Quarter Survey Office headed by the Joint Director of Survey is also located at the "Survey House". Preparation of maps and their preservation activities are implemented by this office. Village / Taluk / District and State maps are provided here to public at nominal cost. In order to preserve old records, activities like digitization of Village, Town and Block maps, scanning of old Survey Maps and Sketches have been taken up. Training is imparted here to newly recruited draftsmen.

6.3.2 Regional Survey Offices

In Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli there are Regional Survey Offices headed by Regional Deputy Directors. The main responsibility of these offices is to closely monitor the functioning of the important Government schemes, Survey

schemes, District Survey Offices. Also, facilities have been made for the public to obtain maps at these regional offices at nominal cost.

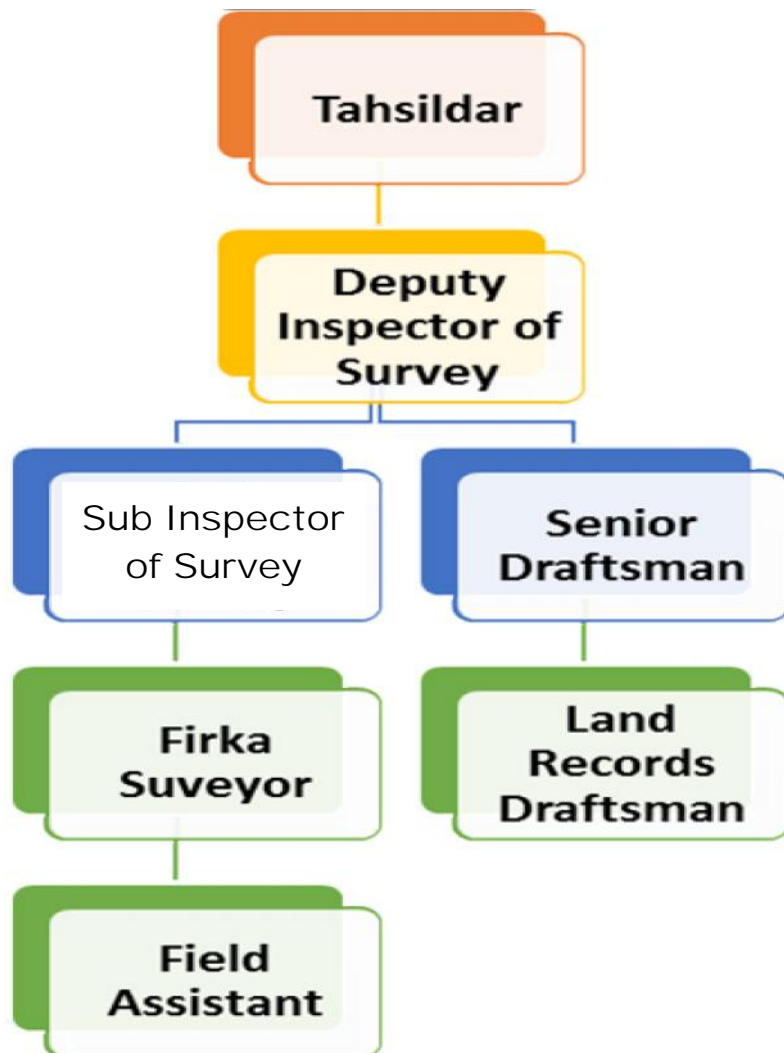
6.3.3 District Survey Offices

Survey offices headed by Assistant Directors are available in all the 32 districts of the State. The Assistant Directors function as Personal Assistant to District Collectors in respect of Survey works. Implementation of various types of Survey schemes viz. Town Survey, Natham Survey, Supplemental Survey, Hill Survey, Resurvey, etc. and overall supervision of day-to-day Patta Transfer, Sub-division works and maintenance of Survey Stones.

6.3.4 Survey Section in Taluk Offices

In every Taluk Office, a Survey Section headed by a Deputy Inspector of Survey is functioning under the overall control of the

Tahsildar. Updation of land records is done here with reference to the sub-division changes taking place due to transfer of ownerships of landed properties due to various reasons like, sale, gift, partition of property, court orders, succession, etc.



Based on the Budget announcement made in the year 2013-14, "Splitting up of Joint-holdings into Single Pattas" was taken up in Krishnagiri and Tiruchirapalli districts on pilot basis and so far 1,01,747 Pattadars in the two pilot districts have been benefitted under this scheme.

6.4 Action taken to fill up posts of Firka Surveyor and Land Records Draftsman posts in Taluk Offices

In order to facilitate proper implementation of schemes like Amma Thittam, Fast Track Patta Transfer, etc., in a special drive to fill up the vacancies in this department, during the period 16.05.2011 to 31.03.2014, 769 vacancies in the post of Field Surveyor, 429 vacancies in the post of Draftsman were filled up through TNPSC, Compassionate ground appointments and by conversion from Field Assistants category. TNPSC has been addressed to fill up the

balance No. of vacancies in the current year 2014-15 and is being actively followed up.

6.5. Computerization of Land Records

Nowadays, land disputes, land grabbing cases, the resultant litigations are on the increase with regard to both public and private lands. To curb malpractices and also to preserve the land records in digital format, Computerization of Land Records Programme (CLR) was taken up in this department from as early as 1988. The funds provided under programmes like Computerization of Land Records Programme (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records programme (SRA&ULR) were judiciously used to create infrastructure in the State, District and Taluk levels.

Computer Centres have been created in all the Taluk Offices with 2 Servers and 4 Desktop Computers along with printers and

UPS. District Collectorates have been provided with one Server and 3 Desktop Computers. 29 District Survey Offices have been provided with 20 computers and accessories to carry out digitization of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS), data entry of Natham and urban land records. Computers with internet facility are going to be provided to Taluk offices to facilitate viewing of land records online by public and to take print out.

For the implementation of web based software for online management of land records, computerization of land records is the prerequisite. Hence, the following categories of land records are to be computerized.

6.5.1 Rural Land Records

Computerization of Rural Land Records has already been completed. After Computerisation of 'A' Register and Chitta and the development of software TAMIL NILAM, all the Taluk offices (except Chennai) in the State are issuing only computer generated Pattas and issue of manuscript Pattas has been completely eliminated. The land records so far computerized have been hosted in the internet under the e-service called 'Anytime / Anywhere e-services", in the website <http://eservices.tn.gov.in>.

6.5.2 Natham Land Records

Data Entry of Natham Land Records is in progress in all District Survey Offices on pilot basis (except Chennai) through this department's staff. Now, with a view of completing the work within a definite time-frame, the data entry operations have been expedited throughout the State.

6.5.3 Urban Land Records

Data Entry of 3.76 lakh land records in Chennai has been completed. Web-based 'Transaction Software' is being developed by National Informatics Centre. As soon as the software is ready, computer-generated pattas will be issued in Chennai.

6.5.4 Digitisation of Field Measurement Sketches

Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS) is being carried out using 'COLLABLAND' software of National Informatics Centre in 29 District Survey Offices. So far around 20 Lakh FMS out of around 53 Lakh FMS have been Digitised. With a view of completing the Digitization work within a definite time-frame, the Digitization work has also been further expanded through out the State.

Table-6.2 Total Number of Land Records

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Villages	Total No. of records available			
			Rural	Urban	Natham	Field Measurement Sketches (FMS)
1	Ariyalur	195	894451	0	188860	76654
2	Chennai	55	0	376105	0	0
3	Coimbatore	295	542290	265712	1040112	159314
4	Cuddalore	860	1337682	104114	910982	174877
5	Dharmapuri	470	817606	23197	516006	154530
6	Dindugal	359	1298487	50929	292585	243011
7	Erode	370	779341	77476	487090	177794
8	Kancheepuram	1137	2248872	129360	484076	313330
9	Kanniyakumari	81	728477	67137	7537	56645
10	Karur	203	750968	20348	233789	129821
11	Krishnagiri	636	1102972	47526	628231	203914
12	Madurai	664	1342239	217682	710809	134076
13	Nagapattinam	478	959457	68587	321973	143624
14	Namakkal	388	726824	64195	539759	114395
15	Nilgiris	54	234933	21208	70028	40331
16	Perambalur	152	566215	0	402032	61607
17	Pudukkottai	757	1988631	35780	428555	193219
18	Ramanathapuram	400	1231483	27704	292606	122050
19	Salem	598	1084114	231560	646849	143926
20	Sivagangai	521	1647864	438543	468639	149922
21	Thanjavur	906	1093474	69339	500993	192815
22	Theni	99	409622	70849	174554	109295
23	Thiruvallur	706	1584668	215370	380308	191549
24	Thiruvannamalai	1059	1975524	61170	470508	257912
25	Thiruvarur	558	976941	55460	470542	133945
26	Thoothukudi	468	1056689	85346	508561	207777
27	Tiruchirappalli	502	727850	150563	432236	151268
28	Tirunelveli	509	1808226	271612	683265	287650
29	Tirupur	350	684125	78240	351895	193958
30	Vellore	831	1944000	168965	572213	309562
31	Villupuram	1459	2711223	36617	1027801	281097
32	Virudunagar	598	1071301	226444	322474	207470
		TOTAL	3,63,26,549	37,57,138	1,45,65,868	53,17,338

6.5.5 Progress of Computerisation of land records

Table-6.3 Progress of Computerisation of Land Records

Sl.No.	Name of the Land Records	Total No. of records available	So far computerised	Balance to be computerised
1	Natham Land Records	1,45,65,868	26,22,008	1,19,43,860
2	Urban Land Records	37,57,138	4,83,552	32,73,586
3	Field Measurement Sketches	53,17,338	19,83,325	33,34,013

6.5.6 Scanning of maps

All the available village maps (around 17000), district and Town maps have been scanned and preserved in raster image format at the Computerised Cartographic Centre of the Central Survey Office, Chennai.

6.6 State Schemes

6.6.1 Town Survey

When the villages grow, they are upgraded as Town Panchayats. When they grow further, they are upgraded as Municipalities and Corporations. In Villages

and Town Panchayats, Cadastral survey was carried out using traditional methods like Diagonal and offset system and Land Records are maintained in the form of FMB, 'A' Register & Chitta, Adangal. Whereas in Municipal and Corporation areas, survey is carried out based on Wards, Blocks and Town Survey Numbers and Land Records are maintained in the form of Ward maps / Block maps, Town Survey Land Register (TSLR) and Chitta. Hence, when Town Panchayats are upgraded by the Government as Municipalities and corporation, fresh survey has to be conducted under Town Survey Method.

Corporations

1	Total No. of Corporations	12
2	Town Survey Completed as per the existing boundary limits of Corporations (by traditional methods)	12
3	Town Survey in progress in the extended areas of Corporations (using modern equipments)	6
4	To be taken up for Town Survey (using modern equipments)	6

Municipal Towns

1	Total No. of Municipalities	124
2	Town Survey Completed (by traditional methods)	98
3	Town Survey in Progress (using modern equipments)	10
4	To be taken up for Town Survey (using modern equipments)	16

6.6.2 Natham Survey

Natham in villages are reserved for habitation which is classified as Natham Poramboke as per revenue records. For the people residing in Natham Porambokes there were no subdivisions based on enjoyment in Revenue Records. Hence, to issue Natham Patta to the people residing in Natham lands, Natham Survey and Settlement work was taken up in all the Taluks of the State.

6.6.3 Hill Survey

The Survey technique used for hill survey are different from the survey techniques used for plains. A technique called 'Stepping up

method' is used for measuring slopes. However, if Electronic Total Stations are used for survey, the value of height (z) can be obtained. Hill Survey is in progress in the following areas.

(1) Total No. of Hill Villages : 67

(2) Survey completed : 66

(3) In progress : 01

(in Naraikinaru of Namakkal district)

6.6.4 Modern Survey using GPS AND ETS

Modern Survey is the Survey carried out using Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS). GPS is an instrument which gives exact position of any particular point on the surface of the earth. Electronic Total Station (ETS) is an instrument used for accurately measuring distance and angle.

Survey using modern equipments provides security of title to the owner, Transparent information system for all lands and also provides reliable real-time land information to Government for planning, administration and development.

The maps created with reference to world grid co-ordinates (geo-referencing), give the precise positions on the ground with millimeter accuracy. Area computation is done automatically when ETS & GPS are used. With surveyed data maps of any scale can be generated through computers. Geo-graphical Information (GIS) can be embedded on the maps as separate layers so as to display exact geographical position of any given set of data like schools, hospitals, educational Institutes, etc. within a given region.

6.6.4.1 Places where modern Survey is in progress

Presently, Modern Survey (i.e., Survey using GPS and ETS) is in progress in 6 Corporations viz. (1) whole of Chennai, (2) whole of Tirupur and extended areas of (3) Vellore, (4) Madurai, (5) Coimbatore and (6) Erode and 10 Municipalities viz. (1) Narasingapuram (Salem district), (2) Anagaputhur (Kanchipuram district), (3) Pammal (Kanchipuram district), (4) Vedaranyam (Nagapattinam district), (5) Gudalur (Theni district), (6) Ambasamudram (Tirunelveli district), (7) Kayalpattinam (Thoothukudi district), (8) Thiruthangal (Virudhunagar district), (9) Keezhakarai (Ramanathapuram district), (10) Perambalur Town (Perambalur district).

6.6.5 Office cum Residential quarters to Firka Surveyors

Based on the announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly under Rule 110 of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, in order to give easy accessibility of Firka Surveyors to the public, office cum residential quarters are being built for the usage of Firka Surveyors in 100 Firkas. This work will be completed in the Financial Year 2014-15.

6.6.6 Supply of Laptops and SIM Cards to Firka Surveyors

Based on the announcement made in the Legislative Assembly, with a view to bringing the digitized Field Measurement Sketches into usage and to facilitate online management of land records, Laptops have been provided to 300 Firka Surveyors. Training is being provided to the Firka

Surveyor in using the Laptops and also for updating land records online through laptop.

Also, to facilitate easy communications related to Patta transfer work and for close monitoring of disposal of Patta transfer applications, SIM Cards have been provided to Firka Surveyors and also to officers of this department under Closed User Group (CUG) facility.

6.7 National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

From the year 1988 to 2007, Computerisation of Land Records Programme and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records Programme were being implemented. In the year 2008, the above two programmes have been merged and a new programme called "National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)" has been formed. 3 major components of NLRMP are:

- (a) Computerization of land record
- (b) Survey/re-survey
- (c) Computerization of Registration.

'District' is the unit of implementation, wherein all the activities of the Programme will converge.

Table-6.4 Details of schemes implemented under NLRMP and Funds sanctioned

Financial Year	Amount released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Purpose
2011-12	438.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Creation of Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs) in 21 Taluks of Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli Districts (2) Data Entry of land records in Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli District (3) Creation of NLRMP Cell at the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu
2013-14	1359.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Creation of Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs) in 57 Taluks. (2) Data Entry of land records in 30 districts. (3) Interconnectivity between Offices (4) Supply of computers to newly created Taluk Offices, Revenue Divisions and District Collectorates. (5) For establishing Project Management Unit (6) Establishment of office to the NLRMP implementing Society of Tamil Nadu (NIST)

6.7.1 Land Records Management Centres

With a view of providing all the services in Taluk offices to the public through a single window, Land Records Management Centres (LRMC) are being created under the National Land Records Modernisation Programme. LRMCS have been created so far in 10 Taluks – 5 each in Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli district. Computers and accessories have been provided to these centres. These centres have necessary infrastructures like storage area, operational area and Public Service area with arrangements for reception and waiting hall facilities for the public. It will be used as service centre for issuing all certificates needed by the public in Taluk office through computer and also for preservation of all Survey records.

6.7.2 Project Implementation Cell

It is proposed to create a Project Implementation Cell (PIC) at this Directorate, consisting of staff of this department who are possessing technical educational qualifications and experience. It is proposed to select the officials who have exceptional knowledge in Computerisation, mapping, modern surveying, etc., impart training to them and use them for implementation of projects under NLRMP and for the development of this department. This staff inducted to this Cell will function as core group / master trainees in Computerisation.

6.8 Training Institutes

(a) Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu

Tamil Nadu Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu in Thanjavur district is one of the pioneer survey training institutes in the country. Since its inception, survey training has been imparted to 15,272 officials including

IAS probationers, Magistrates, Probationary Deputy Collectors, and officials of Revenue and Forest department. A computer centre has been created in this institute with 20 computers, modern instruments like Global Positioning Systems, Electronic Total Stations, Plotters, Scanners, etc. have been provided to this institute. Construction of Record Room and Library is in progress. This will be completed in the Financial Year 2014-15.

(b) Centre for Survey Training and Research (CSTAR)

The modern survey training institute CSTAR - Centre of Survey Training and Research was established in Anna University campus (in the Institute of Remote Sensing - IRS) by the Government, in the year 2003. This institute is governed by an Executive Council established based on the 'Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)' between the Anna University and the

Government of Tamil Nadu. Training is imparted in conducting survey using Global Positioning System and Electronic Total Stations to the staff of this department. So far, 2706 officials have been imparted training.

6.9 Schemes & plans for Financial Year 2014-15

6.9.1 Implementation of web-based software

National Informatics Centre has developed web-based software for online management of land records. This software has workflow similar to the present day workflow in the manual system in all Taluk Offices. User roles have been well-defined in the software, right from the level of VAO to Tahsildar of Revenue Department and from the level of Firka Surveyor to Deputy Inspector of Survey in Survey Sections of Taluk offices. Each official has to logon to the Central Server using his / her own password

and perform updation / mutation of Land Records. The Tahsildar / Deputy Tahsildar will use digital signature to digitally sign the Patta / Chitta extract. For this purpose 4 Nos. of Servers viz., 2 Numbers of Application Servers and 2 Numbers of Database Servers have been installed at the State Data Centre at Perungudi, Chennai. This programme will be implemented in 2 Taluks Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli District and Perambalur in Perambalur District initially on pilot basis. After successful implementation, it will be extended to the remaining Taluks in a phased manner.

6.9.2 Laptops to 300 more Firka Surveyors

Based on the announcement made in the Legislative Assembly in the year 2013-14, Laptops were provided to 300 Firka Surveyors. In view of the forthcoming implementation of web-based

software for online management of land records it is proposed to extend this scheme further and provide laptop to 300 more Firka Surveyors.

6.10 Settlement

The historical convention followed through centuries shows that the Government is entitled to a share of the produce of the land owners. The commuted money value of such share is called the Assessment and the procedure pursued in determining such assessment is known as Settlement of Land Revenue. under Ryotwari settlement, the assessment of land tax is determined with reference to composition of soil, sub-divided into sorts and grades based on the properties of the soil and other factors affecting the fertility of the soil.

During the British period, cultivators in Zamindari estates were very much affected as

the land tax collected from them by the Zamindars and Inamdars was at high rate and it was also not based on the fertility of the soil. In order to reduce the burden of land tax on the cultivators and to collect them directly from the cultivators by the Government, ryotwari settlement was introduced. To implement this, several Intermediary Abolition Acts have been enacted.

- The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/1948)
- The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963).
- The Tamil Nadu Leaseholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari), Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 27/1963).
- The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963).

- The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969).
- The Tamil Nadu Levy of Assessment in Freehold Lands Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 31/1973).
- The Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1964).

The work has been completed in all the areas except in 10 Estates under Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963, 5 villages under the Act 30/63. Further, the work is in progress in Janmam lands in The Nilgiris District under the Act 24/69.

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

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

The Act provides for the acquisition of rights of Land holders in Inam Estates in the State of Tamil Nadu and the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in such estates. The Settlement work has been completed in the 2,115 estates out of 2,125 estates taken over by the Government. Steps have been taken to commence the work in the remaining 10 estates as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District
1	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai	Papanasam Taluk Thanjavur District
2	Suryanarayanapuram	Pattukottai Taluk Thanjavur District
3	Ramachandran Koil Pattu	Tharangambadi Taluk Nagapattinam District
4	Kazhnivaipatti	Thirumayam Taluk Pudukkottai District
5	Chennasandiram	Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District
6	Thimmasandiram	
7	Uliyalam	
8	Birasandiram	Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District
9	Ellayasandiram	
10	Marasandiram	

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

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

number of Title Deeds taken over by the Government under this Act for settlement is 1,37,038. Out of them, 1,37,033 deeds had been settled except the following villages covered by 5 title deeds:

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District
1	Karanapatti	Iluppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District
2	Kothandaramapuram	Iluppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District
3	Nilayapatti	Iluppur Taluk ,Pudukkottai District
4	Agasthiyampalli	Vedharanyam Taluk, Nagapattinam District
5	Tharikkomban	Ilaiyangudi Taluk Sivagangai District.

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

The Act provides for the acquisition of rights of the Janmies in Janmam estates of the Gudalur Taluk and Pandalur Taluk in Nilgiris District and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement. Some of the leaseholders and janmies filed Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court

against the inclusion of the Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has finally ordered in favour of the Government.

Out of the total janmam extent of 80,087.74 acres initially 28,087.03 acres had been settled. Later, 17,014.43 acres had been declared as forest under Section 53 of the Act and in them 11,204.47 acres had been handed over to the Forest department as per G.O (Ms) No.363, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, dated 28.11.2011. In the lands declared as forest, 5,809.96 acres is covered by Court cases.

In the balance area of 34,986.28 acres for settlement, the High Court had directed to receive the petitions from the applicants those who had filed appeals before the High Court. Accordingly, the Settlement Officer (Gudalur Janmam Lands) received 546 petitions and disposed of 377 petitions in favour of the Government. Against such orders of the

Settlement Officer, petitioners have filed appeals before the Janmam Abolition Tribunal and they are pending. The settlement process in the remaining Janmam lands could be concluded soon on framing rules to section 17 of the Act and on delegation of powers of Commissioner of Survey and Settlement to the Settlement Officer Gudalur Janmam lands.

6.10.1 Schemes

a. Natham Settlement

The Natham Settlement work is performed in the Natham lands and the agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes, except for Chennai old city. Accordingly, till 1999, this work had been completed in all the districts except the Nilgiris district, Tambaram taluk in Kancheepuram district, Ambattur taluk in Tiruvallur district and in Chennai district.

In 2007, this work has been commenced in Nilgiris district; Tambaram taluk in

Kancheepuram district; Ambattur taluk in Tiruvallur district. The work has also been commenced in 31 added villages of the Chennai District. The work had been completed in Tambaram taluk and added villages of the Chennai district. So far, 75,271 pattas have been issued.

b. Revenue Follow Up Work in Hill Villages

The Government have ordered to commence the Revenue Follow-up Work in 67 Hill Villages in the State. The work has been completed in 60 hill villages and pattas were issued.

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

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

c. Revenue follow-up work in Corporations and Municipal Towns

The Government have ordered to commence the Revenue Follow-up Work in all the Municipalities and Corporations of the State (except Chennai old city) in order to update the registries in Revenue Records, to issue pattas to land holders, to prepare and hand over the records for the use in Revenue Administration.

The Government have sanctioned 64 Special Tahsildar posts and 128 Revenue Inspectors post (in the cadre of Assistant) for this work. Further, 14-Special Tahsildar posts

sanctioned for Final check operations under Town survey work are also utilized for this work. Among the 78-posts of Tahsildars, 4-posts are utilized for Natham Settlement work and the rest of 74 posts/units are engaged for revenue follow up work.

Out of 124 Municipalities and 12 Corporations, the work has been completed in 7-Municipalities. The work is in progress in respect of 5 Corporations with 8-units and 66 Municipalities. On completion of work in these 74-units, these posts would be moved to the remaining 7-Corporations and 75-Municipalities. Under this scheme, so far 2,86,623 pattas have been issued.

6.10.2 Survey of Wakf Properties

The Government have appointed the Commissioner of Survey & Settlement as the Commissioner of Wakf survey, all the regular District Revenue Officers as Wakf Survey

Additional Commissioners and all Taluk Tahsildars as Wakf Survey Assistant Commissioners for the purpose of survey of Wakf properties under section 4 of the Wakf Act, 1995 (Central Act 43/1995).

Accordingly, survey work of wakf properties has been performed throughout the State by the District Revenue Officers designated as Additional Survey Commissioners of wakf for this purpose under the control and supervision of Director of Survey and Settlement.

7. Conclusion

The Revenue Department, with its multifarious responsibilities and schemes, serves as the backbone of administration of the State. The District Administration, as perceived by the Society, from the District Collector to the Village Administrative Officer is predominantly run by the Revenue Department. The day-to-day lives of the people are touched by the Department through its Welfare Schemes and responsibilities that range from issuance of Community Certificates to grant of pattas and from organising Disaster relief to the conduct of elections.

Knowing the importance of the Revenue Department, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has granted enormous funds to the Revenue Department through Social Security Pension Schemes, Disaster Preparedness, upgradation of Survey Wing and augmentation of Revenue infrastructure. The last three years

period has been the Golden Era of the Revenue Department with funding for various Schemes and Infrastructure programmes increasing multi-fold under the benevolent directions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Revenue Department will strive to ensure that the common public benefit more and more through bringing the administration closer to the people, making the public-welfare oriented processes simpler and ensuring that the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister to 'uplift the poor and the downtrodden through the redressal of their grievances' is achieved within the shortest possible time.

R.B.Udhayakumar
Minister for Revenue



Best Practices Award 2013

Revenue Administration, Disaster
Management and Mitigation Department
has been awarded with the 'Best Practices Award
for Improvement of Quality Delivery System
Ensuring Good Governance' by the Hon'ble
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the
Independence Day Celebrations on 15th August 2013.

Chennai-600 009
Dated 15-08-2013


Chief Secretary
Government of Tamil Nadu



தஞ்சாவூர் அலுவலகக் கட்டிடம்
THANJAVUR COLLECTORATE COMPLEX

OFFICE OF CHIEF ARCHITECT
GROUP OF WORKS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Model of Thanjavur Collectorate Complex
(under construction)



Taluk Office Building, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli District



Revenue Inspector's Office-cum-Quarters,
Kulathur, Thoothukudi District.



Firka Surveyor Office-cum-Quarters,
Tirupathur, Vellore District.



Hon'ble Chief Minister addressing the gathering at Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium, Chennai on 8.7.2014 on the occasion of honouring the officials involved in Rescue Operations of Building Collapse incident at Maulivakkam in Kancheepuram District.