

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

2015-2016

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

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2015-16

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

Hon’ble Chief Minister

1. Introduction

The Revenue department is considered as one among the oldest departments in the administrative setup of the State. This department is considered to be the backbone of the administrative setup for an orderly social development and growth. This Department focuses on the welfare and upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden with the following broad objectives:

- ❖ Providing efficient delivery of services to the people.
- ❖ Taking steps for alleviating the sufferings of the people during times of Natural Calamities.
- ❖ Functioning as the custodian of Government lands and ensuring maintenance of land records.
- ❖ Implementation of Land Reforms and providing surplus land to the needy and eligible persons.

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives, the following offices are functioning at the State level under the control of this Department;

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

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

2. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The Department primarily deals with establishment matters of Revenue Officials and providing required infrastructure for efficient and effective functioning of the Revenue Administration. It has also been entrusted with implementation of important schemes such as “AMMA Thittam” (Assured Maximum Service to Marginal People in All Villages), Social Security Pension Schemes, distribution of Priceless Dhoties/ Sarees & Fan, Mixie and Grinder. The Department also plays a vital role in managing disaster related activities.

2.1 Revenue Units across the State

The Hon’ble Chief Minister announced on the floor of the Assembly under Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly rule 110 that new revenue units i.e.,

Taluks shall be created by bifurcating the taluks with a population of more than 4 lakhs, as per census 2011, to improve access to the Revenue Administration for public. Accordingly, 4 new Revenue Divisions and 49 new Taluks have been created in the last four years thereby paving the way for all the welfare schemes to reach the public in an easy manner and also enabling the public to have an easy access to the Revenue Administration. Such reorganisation of revenue administration units at this scale is first of its kind in the history of the Revenue Department. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced on 31.08.2015 on the floor of the Assembly under rule 110 for creation of 5 new Revenue Divisional Offices and 16 new Taluks at a cost of Rs.17.65 crore in the current year.

At present, there are 32 Districts, 80 Revenue Divisions, 269 Taluks, 1,186 Firkas and 16682 Revenue Villages in the State.

Table 2.1 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 Revenue Villages
1	Ariyalur	2	3	15	175
2	Chennai	0	10	40	55
3	Coimbatore	2	10	38	295
4	Cuddalore	3	9	32	883
5	Dharmapuri	2	5	22	470
6	Dindigul	3	9	40	359
7	Erode	2	6	34	375
8	Kancheepuram	4	12	67	1137
9	Kanniyakumari	2	4	18	188
10	Karur	2	6	20	174
11	Krishnagiri	2	6	29	636
12	Madurai	2	10	51	604
13	Nagapattinam	2	8	31	523
14	Namakkal	2	6	32	391
15	Perambalur	1	4	11	152
16	Pudukottai	3	12	45	757
17	Ramanathapuram	2	8	38	400
18	Salem	4	12	44	631
19	Sivagangai	2	8	38	521
20	Thanjavur	3	9	50	754
21	The Nilgiris	2	6	15	54
22	Theni	3	5	17	99
23	Thoothukudi	3	8	41	468
24	Tiruchirapalli	4	11	43	502
25	Tirunelveli	3	13	60	559
26	Tiruppur	3	9	33	350
27	Tiruvallur	4	12	54	706
28	Tiruvannamalai	2	10	52	1064
29	Tiruvarur	2	7	27	500
30	Vellore	3	11	53	841
31	Villupuram	4	11	57	1459
32	Virudhunagar	2	9	39	600
	Total	80+5*	269+16**	1186	16682

* creation of 5 new Revenue Divisional Offices

** creation of 16 new Taluks

2.2 Staffing in Revenue Administration

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

Table 2.2 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Sl. No	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Collector	527
2	Tahsildar	1612
3	Deputy Tahsildar	1998
4	Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent/ Second Accountant	41
5	Assistant including Revenue Inspectors	6886
6	Junior Assistant	3004
7	Typist/ Steno Typist/ Cashier/ Telephone/ Telex Operator	1380
8	Driver	888
9	Record Assistant/ Record Clerk/ Roneo Operator/ Copyist	807
10	Office Assistant	3310
11	Watchman/ Masalchi/ Gardener/ Sweeper/ Scavenger	601
12	Village Administrative Officer	12614
13	Village Assistant	16998
	Total	50666

2.3 Village Administration

In the last 4 years, 8720 Village Administrative Officers have been appointed, of which 6820 have been appointed through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and 1900 have been appointed on Compassionate Grounds. Further, for the year 2014-15, 1477 vacancies have been approved by the Government, of which 295 Village Administrative Officers are being appointed from Village Assistants on promotion, 369 on Compassionate Grounds and 813 by direct recruitment through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

2.3.1 Imparting training to Village Administrative Officers

The Village Administrative Officers are given 10 weeks training that covers survey training for 4 weeks and administrative training for 6 weeks. The Government have sanctioned Rs.1.03 crore

vide G.O.(2D)No.18, Revenue[Ser7(1)] Department, Dated 22.01.2013 towards the training programme of Village Administrative Officers.

2.3.2 Provision of Laptops with Printers to Village Administrative Officers

On 14.11.2011, at the Collectors' Conference, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the sanction of Laptops with Printers and imparting Computer Training to 7,787 Village Administrative Officers for better and improved delivery of services to people. As per G.O.(Ms)No.87, Revenue [RA2(2)] Department, dated 9.3.2012, a sum of Rs.22,48,88,560/- was sanctioned towards purchase of Laptops with Printers and imparting computer training to 7,787 Village Administrative Officers in the 1st phase. The Laptops with Printers have been handed over to Village Administrative Officers and training to all

the Village Administrative Officers was also imparted. In G.O.(Ms) No.56, Revenue [RA2(2)] Department, dated 20.1.2015, the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.3,30,84,769 towards purchase of Laptops with Printers and imparting computer training to 964 Village Administrative Officers in the 2nd phase. Action is being taken to provide Laptops, Printers and imparting computer training to remaining Village Administrative Officers in the 3rd phase.

2.4 Provision of Laptops to Firka Revenue Inspectors

The Government in G.O.(Ms)No.408, Revenue [RA2(2)] Department, dated 22.10.2013 have sanctioned an amount of Rs.2.08 crore for provision of Laptops to Firka Revenue Inspectors. Accordingly, 1177 Firka Revenue Inspectors have been provided with Laptops and they have also been imparted Computer Training during the year 2014-15.

2.5 Revenue Buildings

The Revenue Department plays a vital role in the district administration and therefore, in order to improve working environment and enable easy access to public, provision of office/ residential buildings and related infrastructure required by the revenue machinery has been accorded unprecedented priority by the Government.

2.5.1 District Collectorate Buildings

The Government have sanctioned construction of new Collectorate buildings for Thanjavur, Cuddalore and Tirupur Districts at the estimated cost of Rs.110.78 crore in the years 2011-12 and 2012-13. Additional Collectorate Buildings have also been sanctioned for Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari districts at a total cost of Rs.67.93 crore in the year 2013-14. Of these, the Collectorate Buildings at

Thanjavur and Cuddalore have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 02.06.2015. The construction works for other Collectorates are at advanced stages of completion.

2.5.2 Revenue Divisional Office Buildings

In the last 4 years, the Government have issued orders for construction of new buildings for Revenue Divisional Offices viz. Tambaram, Ambattur, Udumalpet, Srirangam, Iluppur and Chidambaram at a total cost of Rs.8.14 crore. With the construction of these buildings, all 80 Revenue Divisional offices would have Government buildings.

2.5.3 Taluk Office Buildings

From the year 2011-12 to 2013-14, the Government have issued administrative and financial sanction for construction of own buildings for 59 Taluk offices, including buildings for

34 newly bifurcated Taluks and 25 new buildings in place of old buildings, at a cost of Rs.125.59 crore. Out of the sanctioned buildings, 19 have been completed and remaining buildings are at various stages of construction.

In 2014-15, the Government have announced construction of new Taluk buildings as replacement for old buildings for Athur (Salem District), Valangaiman and Needamangalam (Tiruvarur District), Sattur (Virudhungan District) and Perunthurai (Erode District) and the necessary orders have also been issued for Athur, Sattur, Valangaiman and Needamangalam Taluk offices at a cost of Rs.8.55 crore.

2.5.4 Buildings for Revenue Inspectors

Of the 1,186 Revenue Inspectors in the State, 1,095 Revenue Inspectors had already been provided with office-cum-residence buildings. The Government have issued orders for construction of

29 new office cum residence buildings at a cost of Rs.4.03 crore. Out of these, 13 buildings have been completed as on 31.07.2015.

In the year 2014-2015, the Government have announced construction of 25 office-cum-residence buildings for Revenue Inspectors at a cost of Rs.3.62 crore.

2.5.5 Buildings for Village Administrative Officers (VAO)

The Government have issued orders for construction of new buildings for 231 Village Administrative Officers at a cost of Rs.14.33 crore. As on 31.07.2015, 142 buildings have been completed. Of the 12,614 Village Administrative Officers, 12,442 Village Administrative Officers have own office buildings.

The Government, for the first time, have decided to renovate all the VAO offices and sanctioned Rs.25 crore during the year 2013-14 to

take up the renovation of 5,000 VAO offices at a cost of Rs. 50,000/- per office and 4,530 offices have been renovated as on 31.07.2015. For the year 2014-15 also, the Government have sanctioned Rs.15 crore for the renovation of 3,000 VAO offices each at a cost of Rs.50,000/- and works are under progress.

2.6 Land Revenue

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

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

As per G.O.(Ms)No.544, Revenue [RA1(1)] Department, dated 20.10.2010, the rates prescribed for various categories of Lands in Tamil Nadu is given below:

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

The annual settlement of revenue accounts of every village is done during the Jamabandhi. Land Revenue is collected for every fasli year i.e. from 1st July to 30th June. The total Land Revenue including the arrears collected during the Fasli 1423 (2013-2014) is Rs.17.54 crore. The provisional land revenue demand for the Fasli 1424 (2014-2015) has been worked out as Rs.7.91 crore.

2.7 Amma Thittam

"AMMA THITTAM" (Assured Maximum Service to Marginal People in All Villages), launched on 24.02.2013, is a novel scheme being implemented

by the Revenue Department. The scheme aims to benefit people living even in remote locations. Under the scheme, a schedule for visits to each Revenue Village is prepared in advance for the conduct of Camps. A team of officials, headed by the Tahsildar, conducts camps at the scheduled village every Friday and attempts to make the public aware of the various Welfare Schemes besides delivering services at the doorsteps on the day of camp. The main motto of this scheme is to **reach out to public and redress their grievances on the spot.**

During the first phase of "Amma Thittam", 12,666 Camps were organised in all the Revenue Villages and 33,13,792 petitions were disposed without any pendency. Likewise, during the second phase from 04.10.2013 onwards, 12,55,679 petitions have been received in 12,262 camps and 11,96,550 petitions have been

finalized as on 31.07.15. In respect of the 16 Districts, where the third phase has commenced, 2,23,856 petitions have been received and 2,15,496 petitions have been finalized as on 31.07.15. Thus, 47,25,838 petitions, received under AMMA Thittam, have been duly disposed in such a short span of time. In this regard, Rs.14.48 crore has been released for conduct of camps at the rate of Rs.5,000/- per camp. The scheme shall continue in future and camps would be organised regularly. For this innovative scheme, the Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department has been awarded 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.

2.7.1 Public Grievances Redressal

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

2.7.2 Mass Contact Programme

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

and redresses the grievances of the villagers on the spot.

To make this programme further effective, instructions have been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.244, Revenue [RA3(2)] Department, dated 08.08.2011 that District Collector should depute a team of officials consisting of 1) Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme) 2) Revenue Divisional Officer, 3) District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and 4) District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer to visit the village on the Wednesday (i.e) three weeks prior to the day of Mass Contact Programme to collect the petitions. The received petitions are distributed to the Departments concerned for disposal and the District Collectors give a final reply to the petitioner on the day of Mass Contact Programme.

2.8 e- Governance

In the Revenue Department, many e-governance initiatives have been taken up to improve the delivery of services. With the help of Information Technology Department and National Informatics Centre, “e-District” is being implemented in all the districts. The petitions regarding issue of Community Certificates, Nativity Certificates, Income Certificates, First Generation Graduate Certificates and Deserted Women Certificates are received from the public through Common Service Centres. All the petitions are processed and approved online by the Revenue Officials quickly and e-certificates are issued through the Common Service Centres. As on 31.07.2015, there are 10,034 Common Service Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu. During the period i.e., from 01.01.2015 to 31.07.2015, 39 lakhs e-certificates have been issued.

Web based management of Social Security Pension Schemes has helped in ensuring timely disbursement of pensions at door steps.

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness, the process of file management and receipt of Tappals has also been computerized in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, District Collectorates and the Revenue Divisional Offices.

2.9 Social Security Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. Under these schemes, the old aged persons, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, deserted wives and unmarried women of age of 50 years and above, who are destitute and poor, are benefited. The Hon'ble

Chief Minister has raised monthly pension for all categories of pensions from Rs.500 to Rs.1,000 per month with effect from May, 2011.

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

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

During the year 2010-11, the total amount disbursed under the Social Security Pension Schemes was Rs.1,207 crore for 23.71 lakh beneficiaries. The allocations for all the pension schemes have gone up to 4,198.05 crore in 2015-16.

The number of beneficiaries went up to 36.56 lakh. However, as prescribed in the guidelines for implementation of National Social Assistance Programme by the Government of India, annual verification of all the beneficiaries was conducted in the month of August, 2014. During the verification exercise, it was felt inevitable to delete some of the beneficiaries from the list on grounds of death, duplications, persons not found at the given address and non-fulfillment of certain eligibility criteria. However, intensive verification exercise is on to finalize the number of eligible beneficiaries. It has been the endeavour of the Government to not only extend benefits to all eligible beneficiaries but also identify ineligible beneficiaries on regular basis. In the interest of welfare of these vulnerable categories of persons, the definition of 'destitute', which was prescribed in the year 1962, has now been modified in April, 2015 by the Government to include persons irrespective of the fact that they have major sons/daughters provided they normally live together and

are below poverty line. The ceiling on value of fixed assets owned by the beneficiaries has also been revised from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. On the basis of these relaxed eligibility norms, review of potentially eligible cases has been taken up on priority.

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

- 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.

2.10 Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme

Under the schemes, a sum of Rs.15,000/ Rs.10,000 is being paid as relief under Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme respectively to the poor households on death of the primary bread winner of the family. Rs. 13.32 Crore was disbursed in the year 2014-15.

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

The Government have launched 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. It was also decided by the Government to distribute Induction Stoves, in lieu

of electric Fans, in hilly areas such as The Nilgiris district and Kodaikanal area in Dindigul district.

This scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th September, 2011 at Kakkalur, Tiruvallur District. The priority for distribution of packages is given to rural areas within the Assembly Constituency, followed by Town panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporation, in ascending order of the population.

The details of targets and achievements from 2011 onwards are given below:

Total Target: 1.85 Crore.

Year	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)
2011-12 (1 st Phase)	25,00,000	25,00,000
2012-13 (2 nd Phase)	35,00,000	35,00,000
2013-14 (3 rd Phase)	35,00,000	35,00,000
2014-15 & 2015-16 (4 th & 5 th Phase)	90,00,000	31,02,357
Total	1,85,00,000	1,26,02,357 (upto 31.07.2015)

1,26,02,357 beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme upto 31.07.2015 and the remaining beneficiaries will be covered by the end of current financial year.

2.11.1 Distribution of Priceless Sarees and Dhoties for Pongal 2015

For Pongal 2015, 1.67 crore Priceless Sarees and 1.66 crore Priceless Dhoties were distributed to all the beneficiaries under the supervision of the District Collectors. The annual expenditure is of the order of Rs.486.36 crore.

2.12 Issue of Certificates to Students through Schools

The Certificates that are generally required by the students for availing scholarships and admissions in higher institutions i.e. Community,

Nativity and Income certificates, are being issued through the schools free of cost.

With a view to reduce the delay and hardships faced by the students in obtaining certificates, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced on 08.05.2012 on the floor of the Assembly under Rule 110 issue of certificates i.e. Community, Income and Nativity certificates to students studying in 6th standard in the school itself during the academic year. Accordingly, a time bound plan of action for issuing certificates to all students in 6th standard through schools has been issued vide G.O.(Ms) No.184, Revenue [RA3(2)] Department, dated 5.6.2012. In the last 3 years, 19,71,461 certificates have been issued to students studying in 6th standard in addition to 12,65,061 and 3,50,610 certificates issued to students studying in 10th and 12th standards respectively.

2.13 NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER-BIOMETRIC ENUMERATION (NPR-BME)

NPR- BME work, i.e capturing of Photographs, Finger Prints and Iris images (Biometrics) of the residents aged 5 years and above has been taken up in a phased manner. This work is being executed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), under the aegis of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India with the active involvement of Revenue authorities.

Of the total 7.21 crore population of Tamil Nadu as per Census 2011, the targeted population is only 6,74,18,169 (5 years and above). As on 31.07.2015, 5,62,83,959 persons have been enumerated and 5,26,47,075 Aadhaar Cards have been generated. In terms of percentage of the targeted population, 83.48% have been covered under NPR-BME.

**Statement Showing the progress of National Population Register –
Biometric Enumeration (NPR- BME) and Aadhaar Cards
Generated as on 31.07.2015**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total No. of persons for whom Biometric to be captured	Percentage of BME coverage as on 31.07.2015	Total Number of Aadhaar Cards generated (as on 31.07.15)
1	Perambalur	533131	99.02	436253
2	Nagapattinam	1373705	94.04	1257675
3	Ramanathapuram	1078248	92.86	900150
4	Tirunelveli	2887327	92.79	2466722
5	Pudukkottai	1507275	91.16	1236885
6	Thoothukkudi	1576298	90.85	1297802
7	The Nilgiris	713857	90.06	558910
8	Erode	2161720	89.02	1773389
9	Ariyalur	729430	88.74	609136
10	Kanniyakumari	1712615	87.77	1491952
11	Tiruchirappalli	2582854	87.73	2191813
12	Theni	1207061	87.31	961678
13	Dharmapuri	1458976	87.25	1182531
14	Karur	1026389	86.24	831114
15	Vellore	3711684	85.49	3024886
16	Virudhunagar	1866827	85.05	1548760
17	Thanjavur	2244009	84.26	1770728
18	Salem	3332520	83.29	2654803
19	Dindigul	2065648	83.25	1622511
20	Tiruvarur	1195490	82.81	955208
21	Cuddalore	2414419	82.73	1877556
22	Villuppuram	3266924	81.59	2487831
23	Madurai	2903646	81.56	2390114
24	Krishnagiri	1796504	80.90	1312325
25	Kancheepuram	3627157	80.39	2878835
26	Coimbatore	3259142	79.65	2452972
27	Thiruvallur	3435796	79.26	2638315
28	Tiruvannamalai	2373117	78.24	1597336
29	Namakkal	1618420	77.52	1214972
30	Chennai	4153882	75.95	2695225
31	Sivaganga	1291305	75.43	871829
32	Tiruppur	2312793	72.88	1456859
	Total	67418169	83.48	52647075

2.14 Disaster Management

The Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department plays a pivotal role in disaster management by ensuring preparedness, mitigation, capacity building, relief and rehabilitation measures in the State. The department has been taking all possible steps to minimize loss of lives and property in man-made or natural disasters such as cyclone, tsunami, flood and landslides.

2.14.1 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has been constituted with the Honourable Chief Minister as Chairperson to take policy decisions and lay guidelines for disaster management in the State. A State Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to assist the

Authority and monitor disaster management activities on a regular basis.

2.14.2 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA)

In order to implement, co-ordinate and monitor the activities for disaster management in the State, and to implement the decisions taken by the State Disaster Management Authority, an executive agency viz., Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency [TNSDMA] has been established in the year 2013. The Agency strives 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. The Agency has been registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 and it has its own Memorandum of Association and the Bye-laws. The Agency has its own Governing Council and Executive Council. The

Governing Council consists of 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 Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner as Convener. The Executive Council has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner with 9 other members. The Member Secretary of the Society who is holding the post of the Director (Disaster Management) is the convener of the council.

To ensure the implementation of disaster related activities in the field, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) have also been constituted with the District Collector as its Chairperson.

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency has been implementing various schemes and plans at the State level.

2.14.3 Activities Undertaken

The activities undertaken for disaster management can be broadly grouped into preparedness, mitigation, capacity building and relief and rehabilitation.

2.14.3.1 Preparedness Measures

A State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) has been functioning in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner on 24x7 basis throughout the year. Information on impending disasters is received in this centre in advance and disseminated to the District Collectors and Heads of Departments for taking immediate follow up action. The centre is fully equipped with all facilities including Video Conference facility, DTH based Cyclone Early Warning System, a toll free

public utility service Telephone No. 1070. Similarly, at the District level, the District Emergency Operations Centre with necessary infrastructure i.e., telephone, computers etc. has been established in all the districts with a common toll free public utility service telephone No.1077. With a view to improve the communication facility at the time of disasters, VHF sets have also been provided to all the districts.

There are 397 rain gauge stations all over the State. The information on rainfall is being collected on daily basis. Pre-monsoon meetings are held on regular basis and mock drills to handle disasters are regularly held to sensitize the machinery and public.

2.14.4 Mitigation

Mitigation activities aim at reducing vulnerability of communities to disaster and impact of disaster on society and environment. One such effort taken by the Tamil Nadu

Government is the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project.

2.15 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

On 15.05.2013, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced on the floor of Legislative Assembly that a new scheme called Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project will be implemented with the assistance of World Bank at a cost of Rs.1481.80 crore in 5 years and the administrative sanction was accorded in the year 2014. The 13 Coastal districts are covered under this project.

The four major components of the project are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Component	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1	Vulnerability reduction	1035.00
2	Sustainable Fisheries	321.30
3	Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management	52.50
4	Implementation support	73.00
	Total	1481.80

2.15.1 Vulnerability Reduction

The sub components being implemented under the vulnerability reduction are detailed below:

a. Construction of Multi hazard resistant houses and Evacuation Routes with signages (Rs. 310 crore)

To reduce vulnerability to the coastal communities, 14,346 multi hazard resistant houses have been constructed and handed over to the beneficiaries. For connecting coastal habitations to nearest evacuation shelters, 143 evacuation routes with signage boards were constructed.

b. Construction of Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter (Rs. 315 crore)

121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters have been proposed for construction under this project. This project is being implemented by Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 315 crore. 35 works have been completed and remaining works are under progress.

c. Installation of Early Warning System (Rs. 50 crore)

Under this component, for which ELCOT is the Project Manager, it is proposed to establish a centrally monitored Early Warning System (EWS) to deliver warning alerts and messages to the target coastal community, as and when needed, on a 24 x 7 basis. The component will provide Disaster Warning Announcement Systems in remote locations covering 444 habitations in the 13 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. A pilot scheme has been tested in Kancheepuram District and this system will be implemented during the current financial year.

d. Conversion of overhead lines into underground cables in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Velankanni towns (Rs. 360 crore)

Due to the "Thane Cyclone" during December 2011, large scale damage was caused to TANGEDCO's infrastructure in

Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts. To avoid such damages, TANGEDCO has proposed to replace the overhead electrical lines into underground cabling in Cuddalore Town (HT & LT lines) and part of the HT< line in Nagapattinam & Velankanni town on a pilot basis. This component will be implemented at a cost of Rs.360 crore by TANGEDCO. Preparation of the Detailed Project Report is in progress.

2.15.2 Sustainable Fisheries (Rs.321.30 crore)

This component, which is implemented by the Fisheries Department, is broadly divided into two sub components, the first relating to Fisheries Infrastructure and the second to Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods-II (FIMSUL-II).

A. Fisheries Infrastructure works

This component aims at upgrading marine infrastructure and consists of seven categories of works as mentioned below:

Sl. No	Description of Work	Amount (Rs.in crore)
1	Reconstruction and Modernisation of Two Fishing Harbours in Nagapattinam District: Nagapattinam Fishing Harbour Pazhayar	45.21 32.22
2	Permanent Opening of Two bar-mouths Uppanar river bar mouth Vellar river bar mouth	8.03 14.45
3	Construction of Two New Fish Landing Centres Nagore in Nagapattinam District Parangipettai-Annankoil Village in Cuddalore District	12.99 18.91
4	Construction of Tube ice plant at Chinnamuttom	0.50
5	Modernisation of Mallipattinam Fishing Harbour in Thanjavur District	60.00
6	Stabilisation of Bar-mouth at Punnakayal in Thoothukudi District	18.00
7	Conducting studies for New Fishing Harbour Projects	10.00

Works mentioned at Sl.No. 1 to 4 are at advanced stages of completion and the works mentioned at Sl.No. 5 to 7 are new works and

preparation of Detailed Project Report is in progress.

B. Fisheries Management For Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

In order to enhance the livelihood of fishermen by providing financial and technical assistance, Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods is being implemented. The main components of this project are promoting co-management initiatives for holistic management of Marine Fisheries resources, imparting training to fishermen on fishing livelihood methodologies/practices, improving management practices, livelihood support and providing wireless communication facilities.

2.15.2.1 Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management (Rs.52.50 crore)

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency will also take up the institutional

strengthening on aspects of risk management by setting up a State Institute of Disaster Management/ Centre for Disaster Management with an outlay of Rs.10 crore.

In order to generate greater awareness among the school students, disaster management is being introduced in the school curriculum from classes 7–12. It has also become part of curriculum in institutions which provide training to departmental staff.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) 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.

With the objective of protection and judicious use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, the work of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP] has also been undertaken at a cost of Rs.7.50 crore. It includes preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP], preparation of coastal vulnerability maps and preparation of Training modules for entire coast of Tamil Nadu.

2.15.3 Implementation Support

This component finances operational activities required for project implementation. These would include incremental operating costs as well as the cost of operating the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Units in the respective implementing Departments in the state.

The coastal disaster risk reduction project will definitely go a long way in reducing the vulnerability of the State from all disasters and

empower the community to face disasters effectively.

2.15.4 Capacity Building for Disaster Response

Capacity building activities such as preparation of training modules, training to various stakeholders including training on emergency hospital management, preparation of IEC materials, preparation of Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs), upgrading District Disaster Management Plans, Preparation of Taluk Disaster Management Plan, strengthening of State/ District Emergency Operations Centres, Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk Assessment (HVRA) Study for Tiruvallur and Cuddalore District have been taken up. The Government have released a sum of Rs.15 crore for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-2013 towards capacity building out of 13th Finance Commission funds. In addition, a sum of Rs.2.5 crore has been sanctioned by the State

Government, for capacity building in Disaster Management exclusively for Revenue Staff, i.e., Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Assistants, Junior Assistants etc. The Anna Institute of Management and the Civil Services Training Institute, Bhavanisagar have been primarily engaged to provide training. 8,447 Revenue officials have been imparted training in Disaster Management at a cost of Rs.2.16 crore.

2.16 Relief and Rehabilitation Activities

2.16.1 Relief for loss of lives, property etc.,

The Government of Tamil Nadu have laid down norms for extending relief on loss of human lives, cattle and damages to huts etc. In addition to regular relief @ Rs.1.50 lakhs per person under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), relief from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund @ Rs.1.00 lakh per person is also sanctioned for human loss. Relief for cattle loss has been sanctioned @ Rs.20,000/-

per cow/ buffalo and Rs.2,000/- per goat. The owners of damaged huts are also compensated @ Rs.5,000/- for fully damaged and Rs.2,500/- for partly damaged huts. The total relief sanctioned under this category from the State Disaster Response Fund in the last year is of the order of Rs.4.86 crore.

2.16.2 Restoration of infrastructure

For restoration of damages to infrastructure due to heavy rains during North East Monsoon 2014, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.60.00 crore (Rupees Sixty crore only) from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the following Departments and restoration works have been carried out.

Name of the Department	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
Highways Department	30.00
Public Works Department (WRD)	10.00
Municipal Administration	4.00
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	10.00
Town Panchayats	0.60
Chennai Corporation	4.15
Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	1.00
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	0.25
Total	60.00

2.16.3. Drinking Water Supply

In order to cope up with the requirement of drinking water in rainfall deficit districts in the year 2014-15, a sum of Rs.95.50 crore was sanctioned to the districts and line departments out of SDRF as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Districts	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Vellore (out of this, Rs. 5 Crore especially for Vellore Corporation)	20.00
2	Tiruvannamalai	10.00
3	Kancheepuram	5.00
4	Thiruchirappalli	5.00
5	Virudhunagar	5.00
6	Madurai	5.00
7	Perambalur	3.00
8	Ariyalur	2.00
9	Remaining 23 Districts at the rate of Rs. 50 lakhs per district	11.50
	Total	66.50

Sl. No.	Departments	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	10.00
2	Director of Municipal Administration	10.00
3	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	5.00
4	Town Panchayat	3.00
5	Animal Husbandry	1.00
	Total	29.00
	Over all Total	95.50

An additional amount of Rs.52.20 crore has also been sanctioned to Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board to combat drinking water scarcity in Chennai City.

2.16.4 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The total amounts allotted under the State Disaster Response Fund for the period from 2015–2016 to 2019–2020 are as follows:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
2015-2016	679.00
2016-2017	713.00
2017-2018	748.00
2018-2019	786.00
2019-2020	825.00
Total	3751.00

2.16.5 Search and rescue operations in the State

Search and rescue operations in the State are being carried out with utmost promptness. Due to heavy rains and subsequent floods on 21.10.2014

near Ukkadai Kalipatti of Manjanayakkanpatti, in Dindigul District, 10 persons stranded between Nalla Thangal Odai and Karasa Vaaikkal were rescued with the help of Air Force Helicopter from Sulur Air Base at Coimbatore. The relief and rescue operations at Moulivakkam Building Collapse Incident on 28.06.2014 were carried out on a war footing and 27 persons were rescued alive. The Hon'ble Chief Minister appreciated the work of officials involved in the search and rescue operations in an event organized on 8.7.2014.

2.16.6 Relief extended to other States

The State Government have also extended relief to other States in case of disasters. The Government of Tamil Nadu announced financial assistance of Rs.5.00 crore from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the State of Jammu and Kashmir towards the damages caused due to unprecedented flood and landslide in September

2014. The Cyclone "Hud Hud", which crossed Andhra Pradesh Coast near Vishakapatnam on 12.10.2014, caused extensive damage to the electrical infrastructure, telecommunication etc., With a view to share the distress of the people of Andhra Pradesh and provide immediate help, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced a financial assistance to the tune of Rs.5.00 crore from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, 100 Nos. of Distribution transformers, 5,000 electric posts and 10,000 Pin insulators were also sent to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, a Rescue team comprising Engineers, Road Inspectors and workers of Highways Department were also deputed to Andhra Pradesh.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Introduction

The erstwhile Board of Revenue, which was established in the year 1803, was responsible for all matters relating to land, revenue derived from land and controlled the staff employed in the administration of land and land revenue. The Board was abolished in 1980 and three separate departments were created, headed by Commissioners, who are authorized to exercise the powers vested in the Board and perform the duties of the Board relating to administration of land and land revenue.

The Land Administration Department was carved out of the erstwhile Board of Revenue 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 lands available for public purpose. In addition, it monitors the progress of Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases. The Commissioner of Land Administration exercises appellate powers under the Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry scheme. This office is also responsible for regulating the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes, and functions as the nodal office for the Minor Irrigation Census.

The Commissioner 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 Collectors and District Revenue Officers along with their staff.

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 have 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 to above, are as follows:

- Patta Transfer applications are being received by the Village Administrative Officer with proper acknowledgement.
- The cases not involving sub-divisions are disposed in 15 days and the cases involving sub-divisions are disposed in 30 days time.
- The progress on the disposal of Patta Transfer applications is reviewed fortnightly through video conferencing.

From the inception of the scheme, 50,92,844 number of patta transfer orders have been issued till 31.3.2015.

3.2.2 Integration of patta transfer process with Registration Department.

An exercise was undertaken to strengthen the linkages between the Registration and the Revenue Departments by improving the receipt and processing of patta transfer applications under STR stream (applications received through Sub Registrar offices). As a result, out of the total number of 12,74,345 patta transfer applications received in Taluk offices from 1.7.2014 to 31.3.2015, 55% of applications were received through the STR stream. It is also proposed to integrate the receipt of applications under STR stream through the computer, with the implementation of the online patta transfer scheme and web-based software for management of land records, in co-ordination with the Survey and the Registration Department.

3.3 Assignment of House Sites

The policy of the Government is to grant free house-sites to the houseless poor. 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, grazing ground, are assigned to the eligible persons. Free house sites are assigned to houseless people having an annual 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 are assigned to each eligible household.

The monetary limits (cost of assigned house site) upto which the different levels of officers in the Revenue department can assign house sites as

per G.O.(Ms)No.248, Revenue Department, dated 28.07.2009 are as follows:

Monetary Limits for Assignment of Lands

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

In keeping with the priority of provision of house sites, the Government had fixed a total target of 7,00,000 house site pattas during the years from 2011-2012 to 2014-2015. By exceeding the above target, a total number of 8,52,534 free house-site pattas have been issued as detailed below:

Year	Target	No. of free house-site pattas issued
2011-2012	1,00,000	1,21,804
2012-2013	1,00,000	1,31,299
2013-2014	2,00,000	2,17,723
2014-2015	3,00,000	3,81,708
Total	7,00,000	8,52,534

For the current financial year 2015-2016, a target of 3.5 lakh house site pattas has been fixed, and 1,57,882 pattas have been issued from 1.4.2015 to 31.7.2015.

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 land cost, to State Government departments. When any 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 sends 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 State Government departments, the District Collectors are themselves empowered as per G.O.(Ms)No.503, Revenue dt.21.9.1999 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. In case of objectionable categories, the Government issue orders for transfer of land based on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Land Administration.

When Meikkal or Manthaveli (Grazing Ground) poramboke lands are involved in the proposal, an alternate land equal in extent has to be identified through joint inspection by the officials of Revenue and Animal Husbandry departments. The requisitioning department should remit developmental charges to the Local Body concerned @ Rs.6,000/- per acre or Rs.15,000/-

per Hectare. The Local Body should develop and permit the cattle to graze on the newly developed alternate land. Though this land is vested with the local body, the ownership will continue to be 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 unutilized lands and allot them for a different purpose. During the period from 2011 – 2015, 387 cases of land were transferred to various Government departments, covering an extent of 3,190.32 acres.

3.5 Alienation of Land

Government lands are alienated under Revenue Standing Order 24 to State and Central Government Undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards

and Local Bodies for public purpose as well as for the implementation of their projects and schemes. Government lands are also alienated, rarely, under the same provision, to private institutions and companies if their needs are genuine, subject to 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 and 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.

During the period 2011–2015, 288 cases of Government lands were alienated to various Government Corporations, Boards, Universities such as SIPCOT, SIDCO, TIDCO, TNEB, TN Police Housing Corporation, TN Housing Board, TN Slum Clearance Board etc., covering an extent of 2,904.63 acres.

3.5.1 Secretariat Level Committee

In order to quicken the processing of Land Transfer/ Land Alienation proposals, without compromising on the quality of scrutiny at any level, a Secretariat Level Committee has been formed by the Government in G.O.(Ms) No.426, Revenue [LD-4] Department, Dated 29.9.2014. This Committee is headed by the Secretary to

Government, Revenue Department, with the Commissioner of Land Administration being the Convener/ Member-Secretary of the Committee and the Heads of major departments, whose clearance are often required for land transfer/ alienation cases, such as Public Works, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development and Municipal Administration as the Members of the Committee. The Committee is convened once a month or earlier as and when the necessity arises.

When consent/ NOC is required for transfer/ alienation of land from a Head of Department, the District Collector will communicate copies of such proposal alongwith the necessary particulars sent to the Head of Department concerned, while sending proposals to the Commissioner of Land Administration. These proposals will be placed before the committee meeting, wherein the Head of Department concerned will offer his views approving or rejecting the proposal. So far, this

Committee has met five times and 53 cases have been cleared.

3.6 Land Lease

Under the provision of RSO 24-A, 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, subject to the following special conditions among other conditions :

- The land should be used for the purpose for which it is leased out,
- The leased out land should not be sub-let,
- If any of the lease conditions is violated, the land will be resumed to Government without any compensation.

As per the orders of the Government at present, lease rent is collected @ 7% p.a. of the

land cost when the land is used for non-commercial purpose and @ 14% p.a. when the land is used for commercial purpose.

In long term leases, the annual lease rents are revised once in 3 years by the District Collectors, 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, which have recently been revised for approving and renewal of lease for different levels of officers in the Revenue Department, as per G.O.(Ms) No.527, Revenue[LD-2(1)] Department, Dated 28.11.2014 are given below:

Monetary Limit for Leasing of land

Officers	Monetary Limit (Land cost)
(1) Tahsildar	NIL
(2) Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.50,000/-
(3) District Revenue Officer	Upto Rs.1,00,000/-
(4) District Collector	Upto Rs.4,00,000/-
(5) Commissioner of Land Administration	Upto Rs.5,00,000
(6) Government	Above Rs.5,00,000

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

It is significant to note that the lease rent and royalty for salt lease in our State is very low when compared to 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 the Government land and to evict the encroachers who are occupying such land illegally:

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

To protect the water course lands such as Kulam, Kuttai, Odai, Channel and other catchment areas and to avoid encroachments on such lands, the Government in 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 Hon'ble High Court of Madras has also issued a judgement in W.P.No.20186/2000 to identify such illegal encroachments on the water course poramboke lands and to restore them to their original position after eviction.

Accordingly, importance is given to evict the encroachments in water bodies such as tanks, rivers, lakes, ponds and other water course porambokes in co-ordination with Public Works Department 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 objectionable poramboke and other lands vested with the Village Panchayat and Local Bodies for the betterment of the community.

In G.O.(Ms)No.540, Revenue[LD6(2)] Department, dated 04.12.2014, the Government have issued orders for the constitution of redressal committees at Taluk/ Divisional/ District level for disposing of the grievances relating to eviction of encroachments on Government land with certain procedures to be followed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, Madras in W.P.No.26722/2013, dated 11.8.2014. The Collectors have been instructed to monitor the progress of disposal of such petitions at the monthly meeting of the Steering Committee on Encroachments, and ensure that the prescribed time frames are adhered to.

3.9 Fencing of Resumed Government Lands

An extent of 320.52 acres of valuable Government lands, worth Rs.114.54 Crore, have been resumed back from encroachments and safeguarded by providing fencing at a cost of Rs.1.49 Crore.

3.10 Land Acquisition

Acquisition of land for public purpose is an important function which is overseen by the Department of Land Administration. So far, the main Central legislation under which lands were acquired was the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1/1894). In addition, the State Government have also passed three State Acts for facilitating the land acquisition for the housing and other land requirements of the socially disadvantaged communities, 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, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No.30/2013) (RFCTLARR Act), repealing the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This Act has come into force from 1.1.2014. Under the new Act, rehabilitation and resettlement have become an integral part of the land acquisition process.

Regarding 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 in their G.O.(Ms)No. 88, Revenue Department dated 21.2.2014 have directed that for 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.

Subsequently in G.O.(Ms)No.45, Industries Department, 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. Orders have also been issued for similar cases

under the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 in G.O.(Ms)No.105, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare (LA2) Department, Dated 30.12.2014.

Under Section 105 of the RFCTLARR Act, thirteen Central Acts dealing with land acquisition which are listed in the Fourth Schedule have been exempted from the purview of this Act with respect to compensation and rehabilitation for a period of one year. The three State Acts for land acquisition are similar to the thirteen Central enactments. To continue land acquisition under these three State Acts, the Government have passed the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No.1 of 2015) by inserting Section 105A, which places these three Acts in a newly created Fifth Schedule, on par with the thirteen Central enactments. The

Amendment has received assent of the President on 1.1.2015.

Accordingly, the Government have decided that the provisions of Central Act 30 of 2013 relating to determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and Rehabilitation and Resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules shall apply to the cases of land acquisition where the notices against the three Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Acts have been published on or after 01.01.2014, for which necessary executive instructions have been issued by the concerned Administrative Department in Secretariat.

3.11 RATIONALISATION OF MINOR IRRIGATION STATISTICS (RMIS)

The Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics, a 100% centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Water Resources,

Government of India was launched in order to build up a comprehensive database on the Minor Irrigation Sector. The Commissioner of Land Administration has been nominated as the Minor Irrigation Census Commissioner 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, on a quinquennial basis, a census of Minor Irrigation schemes.
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.

Fifth Minor Irrigation Census (2013-14)

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14 has commenced from July 2014. The State level training and the District level training

were conducted during the September-October, 2014. The main field work has been commenced on 1st December, 2014 and completed. The data entry software is awaited from the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

For the conduct of 5th Minor Irrigation Census in Tamil Nadu, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.2,79,08,203/-. This amount includes honorarium to block, district and state level supervisors, field allowance to VAOs, contingency and data entry costs for the minor irrigation schedules.

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 Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT).

The scheme has subsequently been extended to Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts. It has also been proposed to take up digitalization of Old Settlement Registers (OSR) available with Archives and Historical Research Department. Out of Rs.50 lakhs allotted under Part II scheme, a sum of Rs.46.14 lakhs has been paid to ELCOT as well as to Archives and Historical Research Department. So far, 2.10 lakh pages of old land records have been digitalized in Chennai, Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur districts. The work will be completed in these three districts during the current year.

3.12.2 Creation and Management of Government Land Data Bank

Creation of a web based Government land data bank has been taken up with the help of National Informatics Centre and technical assistance from ELCOT.

The details of lands, which stand classified as poramboke in the Tamil Nilam "A" Register, have been classified and codified and fed through software designed for this purpose to create a web based Government Land Data Bank. The stored information can be viewed by the District Collectors and other policy makers to understand how much land under each particular poramboke classification is available in each village, taluk and district. Further, as a pilot programme, the village maps in Perambalur Taluk have been mosaiced and geo-referenced for easy identification using satellite imaging.

A sum of Rs.45.99 lakhs have been spent so far, under this scheme.

4. LAND REFORMS

On the abolition of Board of Revenue, by virtue of Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) with effect from 1.12.1980, as per the notification published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 1.12.1980, Land Reforms, Land Administration and Revenue Administration as departments under the Revenue Department were formed. The Land Reforms Department deals with matters related to Acts and Rules dealing with agricultural (rural) land, viz Land Reforms, Tenancy Laws, Bhoodan and the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, the social security scheme for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations. The Commissioner of Land Reforms heads the department and is assisted by the Director of Land Reforms, 1 Joint Director,

2 Assistant Commissioners and 1 Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer in the Headquarters.

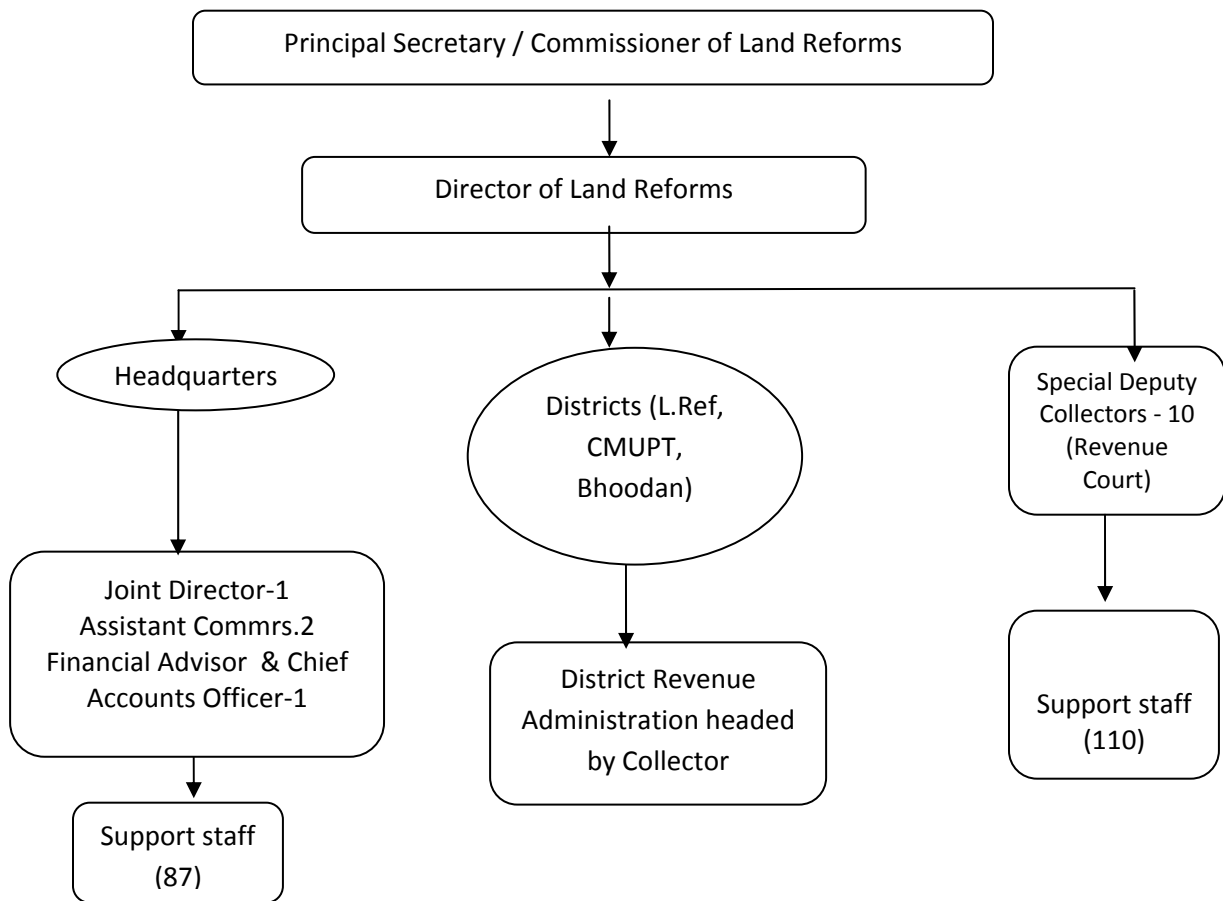
In the year 2014-15, the Government have announced that the Land Reforms Department would be restructured in order to enable the public to have redressal of their grievances and access benefits early and easily in their district itself. Hence instead of the limited number of only 6 offices of the Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms) in the State, one Land Reforms unit has been formed in 31 Collector offices (except Chennai) and powers have been conferred on the Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers under the Land Reforms Act and Rules. At District level, the progress of work is supervised and monitored by District Collector.

Ten Revenue Courts, with Special Deputy Collectors (Deputy Collector) as the Presiding Officers, are functioning in the State under the

supervision of Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms to implement the various Tenancy laws. Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam and Bhoodan are implemented through the District Administration, headed by the Collectors.

4.1 Organization Structure

The organizational structure of Land Reforms is as follows:



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

Table 4.1 Sanctioned Staff in Land Reforms Department

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

4.2 Land Ceiling Policy

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

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

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms [Fixation of Ceiling on Land] Act, 1961 as amended from time to time, has fixed the ceiling area as currently in force, with effect from 15.2.1970 as below:

Table 4.2 Ceiling Limits under Land Reforms Act

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

Standard acre

As per section 3 (40) of the Land Reforms Act, the standard acre is determined based on the assessment of that land as 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 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

As per Section 3 (34) of the Act, 'Company' is included in the definition of 'Person' and thus it is entitled to hold only 15.000 standard acres. 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 as per the amended Act, 23/2010 and amended rules or from the date of purchase of such land.

4.2.3 Permission to Public Trusts

Government grants permission under section 37-B of the Act and Rules to 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 as per the amended Act, 23/2010 and 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 various Tenancy Laws, ten Revenue Courts, with the Special Deputy Collectors as Presiding Officers with quasi-judicial powers are functioning in the State at 1.Cuddalore, 2.Mayiladuthurai, 3.Tiruvarur, 4.Thanjavur, 5.Mannargudi, 6.Tiruchirappalli, 7.Lalgudi, 8.Nagapattinam, 9.Madurai, and 10.Tirunelveli, of which 4 have been set up in 2013 as announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for speedy disposal of cases. These 10 Revenue

Courts deal with 5 Tenancy Acts and Rules framed thereunder.

4.3.1 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts

In all Revenue Courts, there were 9,806 cases pending on 31.5.2011. During the period 1.6.2011 to 31.07.2015, a further 25,479 cases have been received. 26,048 cases have been disposed leaving a balance of 9,237 cases as on 31.07.2015.

4.3.2 Tenancy Laws

The following Acts are dealt by the Revenue Courts:

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

This Act protects the interest of the cultivating tenants from eviction from the lands, except in the event of non-payment of lease rent or doing any act of injurious or destructive to the land or crops thereon, using

the land for other than agricultural or horticultural purpose or wilfully denying the title of the land owner to the land. The disputes between the land owners and tenants are settled by the Revenue Courts.

Under this Act Number of cases as on 1.6.2011 were 1,590. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to 31.07.2015 were 1,295. Disposal upto 31.07.2015 has been 2,234 leaving a balance of 651 as on 31.07.2015.

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

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

be responsible for the payment of all dues payable to Government in respect of the land.

Number of cases Pending as on 1.6.2011 were 289. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to 31.07.2015 were 461. Disposal has been 700 leaving a balance of 50 as on 31.07.2015.

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

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

Number of cases Pending as on 1.6.2011 were 7,630. Receipts from 01.06.2011 to 31.07.2015 were 22,904. Disposal has been 22,145 leaving a balance of 8,389 cases as on 31.07.2015.

(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 282 till 31.07.2015. Disposal has been 344, leaving a balance of 136 cases as on 31.07.2015.

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

This Act provides for the conferment of ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who occupies any Kudiyiruppu on the 1st day of April 1990, either as tenant or as licensee. There is provision for extending the benefits to rural artisans, who were occupying the Kudiyiruppu with no house sites of their own.

625 cases were disposed of during the period from 1.6.2011 to 31.07.2015, leaving a balance of 11 cases as on 31.07.2015.

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.

4.3.4 The Jurisdiction of Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) are as below:

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 Tiruverumbur taluks of Tiruchirapalli district
3	Lalgudi	Lalgudi, Musiri, Mannachanallur, Thuraiyur, Thottiyam and Srirangam taluks of Tiruchirapalli Revenue District
4	Madurai	Entire Revenue Districts of Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar
5	Tirunelveli	Entire Revenue Districts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari
6	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur, Kudavasal, Valangaiman, Nannilam and Needamangalam taluks of Thiruvarur Revenue District
7	Mannargudi	Mannargudi and Thiruthuraipoondi taluks of Thiruvarur Revenue District
8	Mayiladuthurai	Mayiladuthurai, Tharangambadi, Sirkazhi and Kuthalam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
9	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam, Kilvelur, Thirukuvalai and Vedaranyam taluks of Nagapattinam Revenue District
10	Thanjavur	Entire Revenue District of Thanjavur.

4.4 Bhoodan Board

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

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

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

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 10.9.2011 the 'Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT)' is implemented with effect from 10.9.2011.

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 or allied 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 fishing.

Dependent Members

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

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

4.5.2 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 in a computerized data base. Presently (as on 31.07.2015), the members enumerated are as below:

Table 4.3 Enumeration of members Under CMUPT 2011

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

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

4.5.3 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. This is the only scheme where marriage assistance for men is given. This is higher compared to the earlier scheme namely, Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme 2006 where only Rs.3,000/- for men and Rs.5,000/- for women was given. From 10.9.2011 to 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.16.07 crore has been given to 19,183 beneficiaries.

2) Old Age Pension

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

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

During the period of certain diseases/ terminal illness, the member cannot go for agricultural work and during this temporary incapacitation period, the family of the member would suffer without any income. Hence, with a view to give security to such family, monthly assistance of Rs.1,000/- is given during the period of temporary incapacitation to the farmer members who are affected by TB, HIV/AIDS, Dialysis for Kidney diseases, 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, Acute Psychosis, etc. This new scheme was introduced in the year 2012-13 and is being widened in scope and coverage annually. From 2012-13 to 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.44.42 crore has been spent covering 81,265 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 4.4 Assistance for Accident Injuries

Sl.No	Type of Injury	Amount
1	Loss of two hands or two legs	Rs.1,00,000/-
2	Loss of one hand and one leg	
3	Total irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes	
4	Loss of one hand or loss of one leg	Rs. 50,000/-
5	Paralysis	Rs. 50,000/-
6	Loss of limbs from grievous injuries other than those specified above	Rs. 20,000/-

From 10.9.2011 to 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.132.58 crore has been given to 13,629 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 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.259.54 crore, has been given as natural death assistance covering 2,08,864 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.

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 4.5 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 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.230.82 crore has been given to 9,82,332 students towards educational assistance.

ii) Marriage assistance

Similar to the marriage assistance given for the member herself/ himself, the farmer member is given a marriage assistance for the children, who are dependent members, an amount of Rs.8,000/- for male and Rs.10,000/- for female. From 10.9.2011 to 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.184.97 crore has been given to 2,10,712 beneficiaries.

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

On the death of a farmer member due to HIV, in some cases, their children themselves are affected by HIV or having become orphans, such children have no financial support for pursuit of their studies or for managing their basic requirements. Therefore, a monthly grant of Rs.1,000/- is given to them from 2013-2014. The District Committee constituted as per the operational guidelines for Tamil Nadu Trust for

children affected by HIV/ AIDS prepared by Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society is identifying the beneficiaries. This assistance is given to the orphan children between the age group of 0-18 years, who has lost parents (one/ both) due to HIV/ AIDS. From 2013-14 to 31.7.2015, a sum of Rs.1.41 crore has been given to 2469 beneficiaries.

iv) Funeral expenses

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

4.5.4 Performance

During the year 2015–2016 (upto 31.7.2015) a sum of Rs.96.21 crore has been disbursed to 1,69,998 beneficiaries (excluding Old Age Pension) as detailed below:

Table 4.6 Details of Assistance given under Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam in 2015-16 (upto 31.7.2015)

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees (in crore)	No.of beneficiaries
1	Educational Assistance	23.92	97,895
2	Marriage of members	3.04	3,484
3	Marriage of children of members	18.82	21,697
4	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	27.39	22,754
5	Accident Relief	14.88	1,477
6	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period.	7.80	21,465
7	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.35	1,226
	Total	96.21	1,69,998

The financial and physical performance under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam 2011 including Old Age Pension upto 31.3.2014 from 10.9.2011 to 31.7.2015 is as below:

Table 4.7 Physical and Financial Performance of CMUPT

Sl. No.	Details	2011-12 (from 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2012)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (*)	2015-16 (upto 31.7.15)	Total
1	Allotment (in crore)	617.20	914.20	1109.06	205.99	205.99	3052.44
2	Expenditure (in crore)	598.87	909.73	1109.06	214.91	96.21	2928.78
3	No. of Beneficiaries	6,52,688	11,82,649	11,68,765	3,79,999	1,69,998	35,54,099

* From 2014-15, Old Age Pension covered through regular Old Age Pension Scheme under Revenue Administration.

CHART 4.1 BAR CHART SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 2011–12 TO 2015 – 16 (UPTO 31.7.2015)

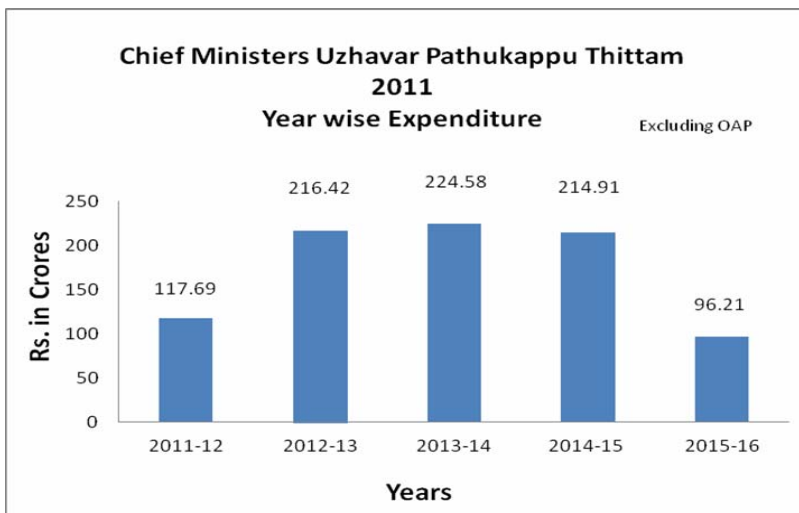
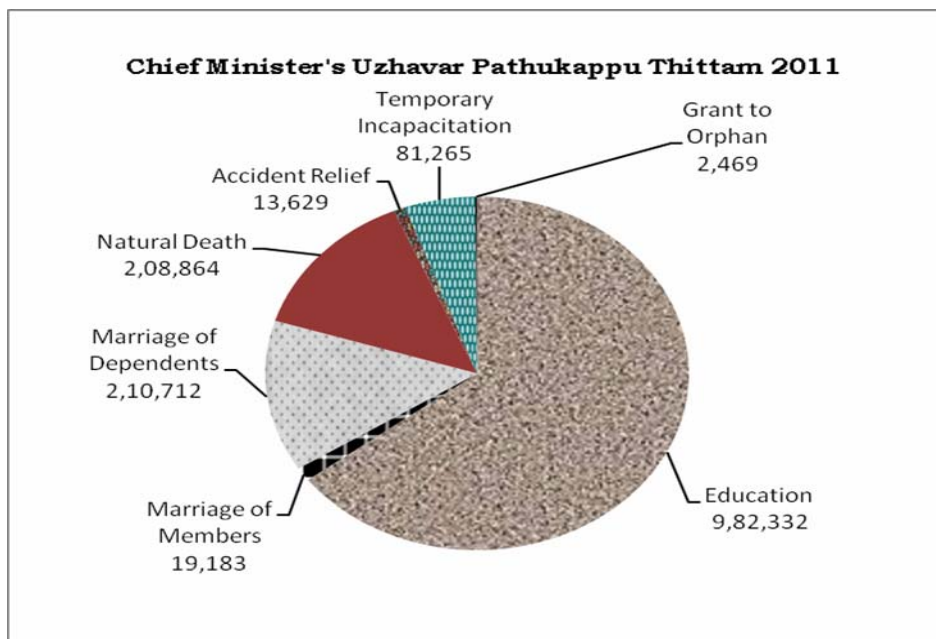


CHART 4.2 PIE CHART SHOWING CATEGORY WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER CMUPT – 2011 FOR THE YEAR 2015 – 16 (UPTO 31.7.2015)



5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax Department is functioning under the Revenue Department. This is also one of the departments which earn income to the Government. The department deals with the lands acquired as on 15.06.1999 under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978. The department is assessing the urban lands in the notified areas of the 24 Districts, wherein the Act is in force as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991 based on the market value as on 01.07.1981.

5.1 Staff Pattern

The Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban land Tax heads the Commissionerate. He is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarters). There are 7 Assistant Commissioners of

Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax at Mylapore, Tondiarpet, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai.

Consequent on the disbandment of the offices of the Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms and Urban Land Tax) Trichy, Madurai, Erode and Tirunelveli, the Government in G.O.(Ms) No.249, Revenue [LR-1(2)] Department, dated 07.07.2015 issued orders sanctioning two offices of Assistant Commissioner (Urban Land Tax) at Trichy and Madurai along with two posts of Assistant Commissioners and 17 subordinate staff for each office to look after the work relating to Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax exclusively.

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) was enacted with a view to re-distributing the non

agricultural lands concentrated in the hands of a few people and bringing out the equitable distribution of the urban land in the urban agglomerations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.

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

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

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was repealed by enacting the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation)

Repeal Act, 1999 (Tamil Nadu Act 20/99) with effect from 16.6.1999. The Repeal Act does not apply to the lands which were already acquired and in possession of the Government on the date of repeal.

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

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

Sl. No.	Details	In Sq.mts.
1	Total extent acquired (As per the details of possession handed over)	1,89,79,446
2	Extent of lands allotted to Government Department and Government undertakings	43,70,050
3	Extent of lands covered by Writ Petitions	28,61,579
4	Extent of lands covered by Innocent purchase	23,95,785
5	Extent of lands encroached (Land owners & others)	84,19,683
6	Extent of Vacant land (without encroachment)	9,32,349

5.3 Innocent Buyers' Scheme

The purchase of excess vacant land up to 1½ grounds purchased for residential purposes without knowing the acquisition and vested with Government, was regularized after remittance of the nominal value fixed by the Government as per G.O.(Ms) No.649, Revenue, dated 29.07.1998. Subsequently the Government extended this provision for the land measuring an extent of more than 1½ grounds purchased for residential and other purposes by collecting twice and thrice the value as per G.O.(Ms) No. 565, Revenue, dated 26.09.2008.

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax was introduced on 01.07.1963 with the objectives of levying tax on the non agricultural urban lands and preventing the concentration of urban lands with a few people. The Act was made applicable first to Chennai City and later, extended to Trichy, 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 for all the notified urban lands with effect from 01.07.1991.

The tax structure is as follows:

Table 5.3 Details of Urban Land Tax levied

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

Table 5.4 Districtwise Number of Assesseees and Demand as on 30.06.2015

(Rs. in lakh)

SI No.	Districts	No.of Assesseees	Demand per year
1	Chennai	24212	666.51
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	Trichy	5754	25.30
20	Tuticorin	3324	17.57
21	The Nilgiris	1822	13.05
22	Vellore	1716	14.54
23	Villupuram	1304	5.88
24	Virudhunagar	2856	6.86
	Total	191617	1940.02

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

- (i) Lands owned by the Central and State Government and Local bodies.
- (ii) Lands set apart for public worship.

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

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

The Government have granted the following tax concessions;

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

- (iv) Lands notified as slums are granted 100% concession and
- (v) 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.

5.5 Revisionary Powers for Urban Land Tax Act

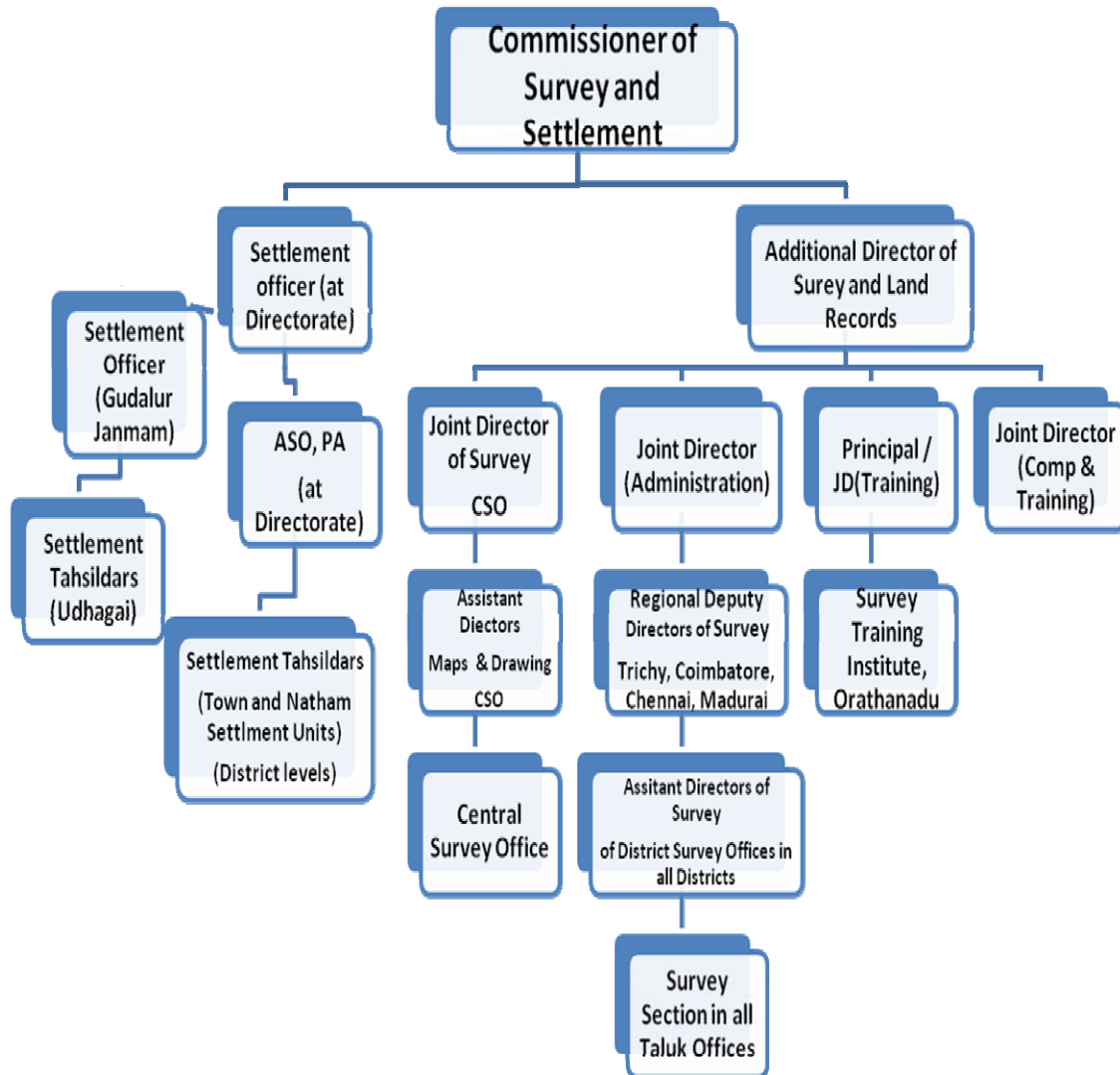
Against the assessment orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax, the aggrieved parties may file a revision petition before the authorized authority, who is vested with the Revisionary powers under section 30(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991. A notice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

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The Department of Survey and Settlement was constituted in the year 1859 under the British rule. The main functions of this Department are to conduct State-wide Cadastral Survey, create land records and maintain them by updating with reference to subsequent changes.

The Directorate of Survey and Settlement, located at Survey House, Chepauk, Chennai, has two Wings viz., Survey and Settlement. All Survey and Settlement schemes and other related works are monitored by this Directorate. The Central Survey Office which prepares and publishes State-wide land survey is also located at this Directorate. District Survey Office, headed by an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records in every District Headquarter, is responsible for ground-level implementation of Survey Schemes. Survey sections available in every Taluk office is responsible for maintenance of land records with reference to changes in ownership details and land attributes like classification etc.

Organisational Chart



6.1 Modern Resurvey

Land Survey using Chains, Cross staffs and Theodolites was initiated under the British rule in

1850s. The whole country was surveyed using Triangulation method during that period and land records were created. After the independence of the country, resurvey was conducted in Tamil Nadu in 1960s in multiple phases, spanning over 30 years. In 1980s, Updating of Registry, a Scheme to update the land ownership records was implemented.

Introduction of Modern equipments in Resurvey will ensure millimetre accuracy and also creation of digital database of Lands and their attributes. This will help the public not only to know about their land details but also help the land Administrating officials for proper planning of land use. Also, fraudulent transactions will be curbed and Government lands can be protected through the digital database and Web-based monitoring.

Modern Survey using Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS) is in

progress in Perambalur Town and in 10 newly created Municipal Towns. Modern Survey is also in progress in the extended areas of 6 Corporations. Based on the Announcement made on the floor of Legislative Assembly on 08.08.2014, Agastheeswaram Taluk of Kanniyakumari district has been chosen as Pilot Taluk and Resurvey using GPS and ETS has been commenced there. A pilot study is in progress in Uthangarai Taluk in Krishnagiri district for this purpose. On successful completion of this pilot study a decision will be taken to extend the above modern survey to other districts of the State.

6.2 Computerisation of Land Records

Land Records are of two types, viz. (1) Textual Records and (2) Graphical Records.

In Tamil Nadu, textual Land Records are of three types viz., Rural, Urban and Natham Land Records. Since the format of these Land Records

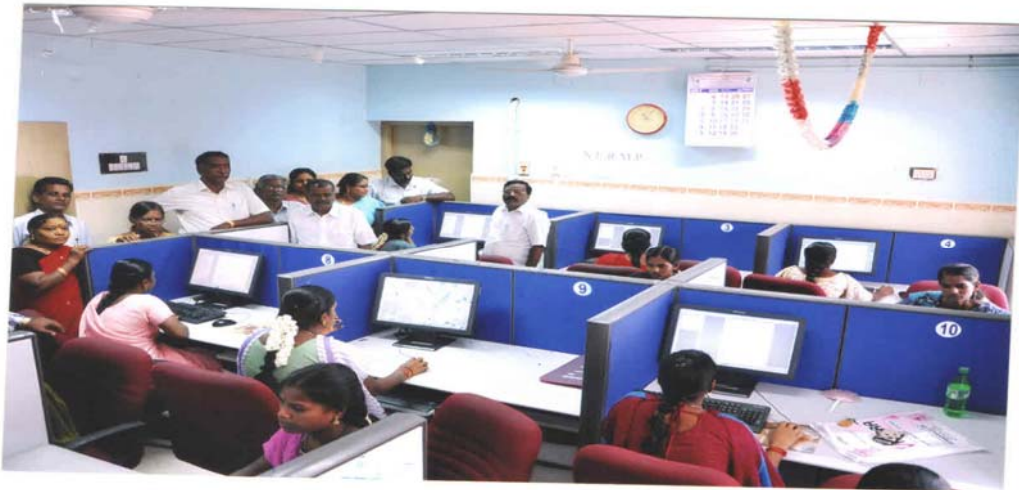
were different, Rural Land Records were computerised initially. The computerized Rural Land Records have been made operational as stand-alone systems using Tamil Nilam software in all the Taluk offices. Issuance of Manuscript Pattas has been banned in the year 2003 itself and computer-generated Pattas only are being issued in respect of Rural areas.

6.2.1 Computerisation of Urban Land Records

Data Entry of Urban Land Records has been completed in Chennai district. In the other districts, this work was pursued under the control and supervision of the District Collectors.

All the 3.76 Lakh Urban Land Records of Chennai district have been computerized. In the districts other than Chennai, out of 33.81 Lakh Urban Land Records, 33.09 Lakh records have been computerized so far. Data Entry of Urban Land Records has been completed in 24 districts and it will be completed very soon. After the data

entry, the data will be brought online through Web-based Tamil Nilam software as e-service within the Financial Year 2015-16 for the use of the public.



A view of Data Entry in progress in District Survey Office, Cuddalore

6.2.2 Computerisation of Natham Land Records

Data Entry of Natham Land Records was commenced last year. Out of 1.45 Crore Natham records, 1.38 Crore records have been computerized so far. Work has been completed in 20 districts. In the rest of the 11 districts (except Chennai), the work will be completed shortly. On completion of Data Entry in the Financial Year

2015-16, Natham land records will be integrated with the existing computerized 'A' Register and Chitta and will be brought online through Web-based software for the usage of the public.

6.2.3 Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches

A Field Measurement Sketch (FMS) is a map drawn mathematically using measurements of the survey fields with reference to details of abutting fields. Using this, boundaries of survey fields can be determined and sub-divisions can be identified and measured. Around 53 Lakh FMS are available in all the Taluk offices all over the State. In order to computerise them, Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches using 'Collabland' software was commenced under the Computerisation of Land Records Programme in all the District Survey Offices (except Chennai).

By entering the measurements of land parcels in Collabland Software, Digitization of the sketches is being undertaken by this department.

Out of 53 Lakh FMS, 29.11 Lakh FMS have been digitized so far. Issuance of Computer-generated FMS along with Patta has already been commenced in the Financial Year 2015-16, as pilot scheme in Perambalur Taluk through stand-alone server. As soon as all the FMS, of each taluk in the State, are digitized, it will be integrated with the already computerised 'A' Register and Chitta using Web-based software and copies of FMS will be made available for download along with Patta for the use of the public. Also, FMS of individual land parcels will be mosaicked to form Village Maps for the Departmental use.

6.2.4 Web-based software for Land Records (Online Patta Transfer)

At present, the main records available in every taluk are uploaded to the e-service server in Chennai. With a view of providing updated Land Records to the land owner, web-based system for online management of land records has been developed and hosted at the servers

at the State Data Centre in Chennai. A Special drive for eliminating the data entry errors from the 'TAMIL NILAM' land records database has been organized in order to ensure error-free database before it is brought online. Implementation of this web-based patta transfer system has already been commenced as pilot project in Perambalur and Srirangam Taluks. Subsequently, it has been extended to 15 more Taluks in 15 Districts. Efforts will be taken to implement online Patta transfer throughout the State within the current financial year in a phased manner.

(1) Benefits to Public

- People can apply online for Patta transfer through any Common Service Centres (CSC) situated nearer to them.
- They can ascertain the action taken on their application and the current status through internet.

- SMS will be sent to the applicants on receipt of applications (as acknowledgement), regarding date fixed for field inspection by the firka surveyor and on approval of Patta/ rejection of applications by Tahsildar/ Deputy Tahsildar.
- Digitally signed Patta can be downloaded through internet.
- There is no need for the public to go to Taluk offices.
- It will also ensure delivery of other related services to the public through electronic mode.

(2) Benefits to Officials

- Since the workflow has been computerized, the workload of the officials will be highly reduced and they can easily perform their routine duties.
- Officials can work in an impressive IT environment.

- Higher officials can closely monitor the status of work online.
- Officials can analyze the status of pending applications any time and issue necessary instructions.

(3) Current Status of Implementation of Web-based software

- (i) 'A' Register and Chitta of all the Taluks have already been computerized.
- (ii) In order to eliminate Data Entry errors and also to ensure updation to the current status, a Special Drive for Verification and Updation of Land Records was conducted in all Taluks (except those in Chennai) across the State under the direct monitoring of the District Collectors, which has ensured 'error-free land records'.
- (iii) Two Servers have been installed at the State Data Centre for hosting the Rural Land Records.

(4) Modalities observed

- (i) It is proposed to implement the software in two phases. In the First Phase, it will be implemented in one taluk in every district and in the Second Phase; it will be extended to the rest of the taluks.
- (ii) Utmost care has been taken to ensure availability of all necessary infrastructure in the taluks like availability of Common Service Centres (CSC), network connectivity, provision of laptops/ desktops to the officials concerned.
- (iii) Training has been provided to the Revenue and Survey staff of the Taluk Offices at 3 levels viz., (1) State Level training to: District Revenue Officers, Deputy/ Sub Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Deputy Inspectors of Survey, District Informatics Officers, etc. (2) District Level training by District Informatics Officers to: Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Village

Administrative Officers, Survey staff, etc.

(3) Again training at Taluk level to: Village Administrative Officers, Zonal Deputy Tahsildars, Land Records Draftsmen and Field Surveyors

(5) Current Status of Implementation of Web-based software for Urban Land Records

- (i) It is proposed to implement Web-based software in two Pilot Taluks viz., Mambalam and Egmore and then to extend it to the remaining taluks in Chennai and Urban areas in other Districts in a phased manner.
- (ii) A Server has been installed at the State Data Centre exclusively for hosting Urban Land Records.
- (iii) As per the above plan, Pilot implementation of the Web-based software has been commenced and monitored in respect of Mambalam and Egmore Taluks.

6.3 National Land Records Modernization Programme

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development of Government of India is implementing the 'National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)' by merging two erstwhile Centrally-Sponsored Schemes 'Computerization of Land Records (CLR) Programme' and 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) Programme'.

The Government of Tamil Nadu by contributing its financial share under the integrated programme 'NLRMP', aims to provide service to the public with the objectives of modernizing management of land records, minimizing scope of disputes on landed property, enhancing transparency in the land records maintenance system, and facilitating moving eventually towards guaranteed conclusive titles.

The following Schemes are pursued by the Government through this department under NLRMP:

6.3.1 Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs)

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

Details of funds released for the creation of LRMCs

Sl.No.	Year of sanction by GOI	Total Amount released @ 50:50 by GOI and GOTN (Rs. in Lakh)	No. Taluks for which funds have been sanctioned
1	2011-2012	525.00	21
2	2013-2014	855.00	57
3	2014-2015	1140.00	76
Total		2520.00	154

(1) Current status

- (i) So far, 15 LRMCs have started functioning in Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli and Kancheepuram districts.

- (ii) Creation of LRMCs has just been completed in 63 Taluks of 24 districts and they will start functioning shortly.



LRMC at Uthiramerur Taluk in Kancheepuram District

- (iii) In the financial year 2015-16, LRMCs will be created in 76 taluks.
- (iv) Necessary infrastructure for preservation of old precious records in Taluk offices will be created in all LRMCs.
- (v) Also, old records will be scanned and preserved in digital format and they will be indexed for easy retrieval.



6.3.2 Taluk Data Centres/ Supply of computers to newly created Taluk Offices

Computers have been supplied to all Taluk Offices and Revenue Divisional Offices that were newly created in the year 2011-2012 to 2013-2014. Also, computers will be supplied soon to the Taluk Offices and Revenue Divisional Offices that have been recently created.

6.3.3 NLRMP Cell

NLRMP Training Cell has been created at the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu to impart training to the staff in Modern Survey and digital mapping.

- (i) Electronic Total Stations (ETS), LaserJet printer, Global Positioning System (GPS), CAD Software, Furniture, Stationery, Library-Books, training Materials and 10 KVA Generator have been provided to the Training Cell.
- (ii) New Record room has been constructed. Funds have been provided towards management overheads including hiring of vehicles for field visits, appointment of drivers, formation of infrastructure, faculty on contract basis, boarding and lodging for trainees.

6.4 Strengthening of Survey Department

(1) With a view of bringing the digitized Field Measurement Sketches into usage and to facilitate online management of land records, Laptops have been provided to 600 Firka Surveyors.

(2) To facilitate easy communication related to Patta transfer work, 1600 SIM Cards have been provided to Firka Surveyors, Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Survey, for insertion in their Mobile Phones, under BSNL's Closed User Group (CUG) facility.

(3) Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors

Based on the Announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly in the Financial Year 2013-14, construction of Office cum Residential Quarters for Firka Surveyors has been completed in

100 Firkas. This scheme will enable the public to easily approach the Firka Surveyors in the Firkas in which they are residing. This will also be of immense benefit to the Firka Surveyors as they can conveniently perform their work related to field inspections within their Firkas.



**Office cum Residential Quarters at
Manjakuppam Firka in Cuddalore District**

(4) A Video Conferencing system has been exclusively commissioned at the Directorate of Survey and Settlement for reviewing the progress in online Patta transfer. Through this system, video conferencing is done twice a month with all the Assistant Directors and

district level survey staff to ascertain their requirements and also to review their work.

(5) In this department, so far 717 Field Surveyors and 416 Draftsmen have been recruited through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission(TNPSC). 702 Field Surveyors and 53 Draftsmen will be recruited through TNPSC shortly. In order to train the new recruits on field and on computers, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms)No.179, Revenue Department, dated 22.04.2015 to reappoint retired Sub Inspectors of Survey. Accordingly, 92 retired officials have been reappointed so far.

(6)Preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil

Based on the Announcement made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in the Financial Year 2014-15, preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil Language has been started at the Central Survey Office,

Chennai. This work, which is going on in full swing will be completed within 2 years' time.



The Village/ Taluk/ District maps in Tamil will be made available to the public on completion of digitization at all stages and after validation. These maps will also be made available online for downloading through internet. Publishing of Maps in Tamil Language, which is a first initiative of this kind, will be of great use to the village people.

6.5 Settlement

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

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

cultivators, ryotwari settlement was introduced in such estates. To achieve this, several Intermediary Abolition Acts have been enacted.

- I. The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1948)
- II. The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963).
- III. The Tamil Nadu Leaseholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 27/1963).
- IV. The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963).
- V. The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969).

VI. The Tamil Nadu Levy of Assessment in Freehold Lands Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 31/1973).

VII. The Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1964).

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

The details of the Acts under which the settlement work 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 all the estates taken over under this Act except 10 estates. The Settlement work could not be completed in time due to various court cases. As the Court cases have been concluded in most of the cases, action has been taken in such cases, as stated below:

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

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District	Present stage
1	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai	Papanasam Taluk Thanjavur District	As the notification issued by Government had been confirmed by the Supreme Court New Delhi, the Survey and Settlement works have been commenced. The Settlement field work and subdivision work have been completed. Statutory enquiry and the issue of rough patta will be commenced, shortly.
2	Suryanarayanapuram	Pattukottai Taluk Thanjavur District	As the judgements of the Inam Abolition Tribunal Thanjavur and the High Court of Madras are against notification of Government, under the Tamil Nadu Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26/63, the proposal has been received for the introduction of Settlement under the Tamil Nadu Act 30/63 and it is under consideration of the Government.
3	Ramachandran Koil Pathu	Tharangambadi Taluk Nagapattinam District	The settlement work is pending awaiting the judgement in court case.
4	Kazhnivaipatti	Thirumayam Taluk Pudhukkottai District	As the judgements of the Inam Abolition Tribunal Pudukkottai and the High Court of Madras are against notification of Government, under the Tamil Nadu Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26/63, the proposal has been sent to Commissioner of Land Administration for the introduction of Settlement under the Tamil Nadu Act 30/63 and it is under consideration.
5	Chennasandiram	Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District	As the High Court of Madras confirmed the notification issued by the Government and the appeal before the Supreme court, New Delhi was dismissed, the preparation of Survey records has been commenced for the introduction of settlement.
6	Thimmasandiram		
7	Uliyalam		
8	Birasandiram	Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District	The draft deletion notification is under consideration of the Commissioner of Land Administration/Government to delete these three villages from the notification already published under Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963. The settlement work will be commenced after that.
9	Ellayasandiram		
10	Marasandiram		

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

The Act provides for the acquisition 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 Settlement work is pending in the following 5 Inam villages only. The settlement work has been taken up after the conclusion of various court cases. The present stage of the work is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District	Present stage
1	Karanapatti	Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District	On completion of Court cases, the settlement work has been commenced. The Statutory enquiry has been completed for the agricultural lands and it is in progress in respect of house sites. Issuance of patta will be commenced shortly.
2	Kothandaramapuram	Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District	On completion of Court cases, settlement work has been completed and the comparison of Fair Accounts is in progress.
3	Nilayapatti	Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District	On completion of Court cases, Survey work is in progress.
4	Agasthiyampalli	Vedharanyam Taluk Nagapattinam District	On completion of Court cases, Survey work is in progress.
5	Tharikkomban	Ilaiyangudi Taluk Sivagangai District.	Steps have been taken to publish the notification in district Gazette. Survey and Settlement work will be commenced shortly.

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 the Nilgiris District and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement.

The Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions had been filed by some of the leaseholders and janmies before the Supreme Court against the inclusion of the Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution and the three judges bench of the Supreme court finally disposed them upholding such inclusion in the 9th schedule of the Constitution of India.

Table 6.2 The area details of the settlement works carried out so far;

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

Out of 17,014.43 acres declared as Forests under this Act, 5,809.96 acres are covered by court cases and 11,204.47 acres have been handed over to the Forest department vide G.O.(Ms) No.363, Revenue[SS-I(1)]Department, dated 28.11.2011.

In respect of the balance area of 34,986.28 acres for settlement, the High Court had directed the Settlement Officer/District Revenue Officer to receive the petitions from the petitioners and consider under section 8 or 9 of the Act. Accordingly, the Settlement Officer (Gudalur Janmam Lands) has received 546 petitions. The present status of petitions is given below:

No. of petitions received	546
No. of petitions disposed of	388
Pending petitions with Settlement Officer	158
No. of appeals filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal (JAT), Udhagamandalam against Settlement Officer's order	307
No. of cases disposed by JAT	08
Pending in JAT	299
No. of appeals against orders of JAT	06

6.5.1 SCHEMES

6.5.1.1 Natham Settlement

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

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

9,549 manai pattas have been issued from 1.4.2014 to 31.07.2015.

6.5.1.2 Revenue Follow Up Work In Hill Villages

The Government, in the notification published in G.O.(Ms) No.113, Revenue Department, dated 02.02.1995, have ordered for the commencement of Revenue Follow-up Work in 67 Hill Villages in the State. The work has been completed in 60 hill villages and pattas have been issued.

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

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

6.5.1.3 Revenue Follow-Up Work In Corporations And Municipal Towns

The Government, in the notification published in G.O. (1D) No.103, Revenue [SSII-1] Department, dated 01.03.2007 have ordered for the commencement of Revenue Follow-up Work in all the Municipalities and the Corporations of the State (except Chennai old city) in order to update the registries in Revenue Records, to issue pattas to land holders, to prepare and hand over the records for the use in the District Revenue Administration.

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

3,11,470 Pattas have been issued from 1.4.2014 to 31.07.2015.

6.6 Survey Of Wakf Properties

The survey of wakf properties has been undertaken throughout the State by all the regular District Revenue Officers who have been designated as Additional Survey Commissioners of wakfs for this purpose, within their jurisdiction/districts, under the control and supervision of Director of Survey and Settlement who has been designated as Commissioner of survey of Wakfs. The work has been completed in 5 districts so far and the work is in progress in all other districts.

R.B. Udhayakumar
Minister for Revenue