

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2017-2018

1. Introduction

Revenue and Disaster Management Department considered the mother of all departments, is virtually the face of the Government at the cutting edge level. This department touches the lives of all the citizens throughout their lives. The department provides various services to the society and plays a pivotal role in governance. It acts as a custodian of Government property, be it land, minerals, treasure troves and water resources etc.

The department serves the needs of farmers, students, unemployed, weaker sections, entrepreneurs and Industry by providing a range of services like issuing a wide range of certificates essential for accessing a host of services and benefits ranging from

credit, scholarships, community registration, birth and death registration, legal heirship, income status, mutations of land records, licences etc. In addition, Revenue and Disaster Management Department plays a vital role in the conduct of Elections under the superintendence of the Election Commission of India.

Since its inception, Revenue and Disaster Management Department has often taken the lead during crises, be it man-made or natural disasters. Revenue and Disaster Management Department reaches out to all during disasters and plays a critical role in organizing rescue, relief, rehabilitation and resettlement to the needy. The department has since been renamed by the Government of Tamil Nadu as Revenue and Disaster Management Department acknowledging the centrality of the Department in the entire gamut of operations in disaster Management.

1.1 Legacy of Revenue and Disaster Management Department

In ancient times, Land Revenue was the major source of income for the sovereign. During the Mauryan and Gupta periods, Land revenue was collected by paid officials, which is similar to the present day Revenue Administration system. During the post Mauryan and Gupta periods, the Land revenue was collected by donees of Brahmadeya, Devadana and Agrahara Lands. Later, Jagirdars, Subedars and Inamdars were appointed as intermediaries and they collected and passed on the revenue to the kings during the rule of Sultanates which extended for more than 300 years.

The foundation for systematic Revenue Administration was laid by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45). It was continued and improved upon in the reign of the Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556-1605). Raja Todar Mal is the architect of revenue assessment and survey, a system which

drew a balance between the demands of the State and needs of the subjects. The Revenue Administration during the regime of Mughals consisted of a heterogeneous class of persons, which included officials of the imperial administration like the Provincial Governors, Amils or the Kanungos, Jagirdars (revenue-assignees) their officials and agents, the representatives of the peasants like the village headmen (Muqaddams) and the Chaudharys.

Revenue Administration was further streamlined during British rule by introducing "Permanent Settlement" by Cornwallis (in 1793) and Ryotwari system by Sir Thomas Munro (in 1802). The British inherited the institutional form of agrarian system from the Mughals.

The Board of Revenue was a Colonial British institution and part of the British Raj. It performed the crucial role of revenue management during East India Company (EIC) rule. The British had discovered "a synthesis

between the collection of revenue and the general administration". The first Board of Revenue was set up in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras in 1786. The British superimposed a system over the existing pattern in tune with British customs and laws relating to land. During the British times, the Revenue Department was the pivot of Administration and continues to be so even today.

The Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue was abolished in the year 1980 and its operation was taken over by 3 Commissionerates. This later expanded to 5 Commissionerates.

1.2 Revenue and Disaster Management Department

The Department has five Commissionerates/ Directorate namely the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, Disaster Management & Mitigation, Commissionerate of Land Administration, Commissionerate of Land Reforms,

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

The **Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation** is headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the State Relief Commissioner. He looks after, General Administration, Disaster Management including relief and restoration works during natural calamities, Issue of various licenses, Implementation of social security measures, Issue of certificates, preparation of National Population Register and distribution of Priceless Sarees and Dhoties.

The Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency formed in 2014 is chaired by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the State Relief Commissioner attends to works relating to disaster management.

The **Commissionerate of Land Administration** is headed by the Commissioner of Land Administration, and looks after land acquisition, alienation, land transfer to other departments, assignment of lands and house site pattas and distribution of land pattas. This department is the custodian of Government lands and is responsible for their protection and management including eviction of encroachments.

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

The **Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax** is headed by the Commissioner who carries out the work of assessment of urban lands in the notified areas

of 24 districts as per the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978.

The **Directorate of Survey and Settlement** is headed by the Director who is in charge of Survey, Computerization of Land Records, Digitisation of Field Measurement sketches, Global Positioning System and updation of Land Records etc.

Table-1.1

Details of Staff Strength in Revenue and Disaster Management Department

| Head of the Department | First level officers | Second level officers | Third level officers | Fourth level officers | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Revenue Administration, Disaster Management & Mitigation | 8 | 4163 | 12970 | 33351 | 50492 |
| Land Administration | 8 | 21 | 82 | 33 | 144 |
| Land Reforms | 4 | 15 | 56 | 16 | 91 |

| Head of the Department | First level officers | Second level officers | Third level officers | Fourth level officers | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Survey and Settlement | 9 | 289 | 3162 | 746 | 4206 |
| Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax | 1 | 55 | 261 | 77 | 394 |
| Total | 30 | 4543 | 16531 | 34223 | 55327 |

At the district level, Collectors are assisted by District Revenue Officers, Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Assistant Directors of Survey, Zonal Deputy Tahsildars, Deputy Inspectors of Survey, Revenue Inspectors, Village Administrative Officers and Village Assistants, besides other staff.

2. Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the State Relief Commissioner heads the office and is assisted by the Joint Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Director of Social Security Schemes, Director of Disaster Management and a team of officials. The functions of this department are General Revenue Administration, Disaster Management, Land Revenue, Social Security Schemes and Regulatory functions. The following is the structure of the field level administration

2.1 District Administration

In Tamil Nadu, there are 32 districts and are headed by District Collectors. The District Collector and District Magistrate is assisted by the District Revenue Officer and other district level officers. Collectors are the face of the Government at the district level. All the

departments carry out their functions under the overall supervision of District Collector.

2.1.1 Division Level Administration

For carrying out administration efficiently, each district is divided into Sub- Divisions and is headed by a Sub Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer who will be responsible for maintenance of Law and Order, land matters and Village administration at the divisional level. Currently there are 85 subdivisions in the State.

2.1.2 Taluk Level Administration

The Taluk Administration under the control of the Tahsildar plays a vital role in catering to the needs of the common man. The services of the Government such as Land Revenue, Patta, Chitta, Adangal and other certificates required by the general public, farmers and students are being issued through the taluks. Currently 290 Taluks are functioning in the State.

2.1.3 Firka Administration

Each Taluk is further divided into Firkas comprising of a group of villages. Currently

1,189 Firkas are formed in Tamil Nadu. The Firka is headed by a Revenue Inspector who plays a vital role in the supervision of Village Administration.

2.1.4 Village Administration

The village is the basic unit of Revenue Administration and it is looked after by a Village Administrative Officer (VAO) who is the cutting edge of revenue administration. VAOs take precautionary measures during Natural Calamities and Disasters and facilitate relief and rehabilitation works. The main duties and responsibilities of Village Administrative Officers are maintenance of Village Accounts, Adangal, Chitta, Field Measurement Book, collection of Land Revenue and protection of Government Poramboke Land. There are 16,682 Revenue villages in Tamil Nadu.

2.2 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Revenue Administration is staffed by over 50,000 staff from the Deputy Collector level to

the Village Assistant category. The staffing pattern of various categories is given below:-

Table – 2.1
Details of Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

| Sl. No. | Name of the Category | Sanctioned Strength |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Deputy Collector | 465 |
| 2 | Tahsildar | 1729 |
| 3 | Deputy Tahsildar | 1890 |
| 4 | Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent/ Second Accountant | 87 |
| 5 | Revenue Assistant (including Revenue Inspector) | 6737 |
| 6 | Junior Revenue Assistant | 3019 |
| 7 | Typist / Steno-Typist / Cashier/ Telephone Operator | 1476 |
| 8 | Driver | 948 |
| 9 | Record Assistant / Record Clerk/ Copyist | 790 |
| 10 | Office Assistant | 3520 |
| 11 | Watchman / Masalchi / Gardener / Sweeper | 682 |
| 12 | Village Administrative Officer | 12616 |
| 13 | Village Assistant | 16533 |
| | Total | 50492 |

2.3 Strengthening of Administrative Infrastructure

In order to improve service delivery and reach out to communities living in far flung areas, the Government has been taking up the following initiatives.

2.3.1 Re-organization of Administrative Boundaries and Formation of New Administrative Units

In order to enhance accessibility of the public to the Taluk headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters and to increase the efficiency of delivery of services, the Government has embarked on creation of new Taluks and Divisions as per the guidelines laid down for the purpose.

Accordingly, 9 Taluks in the year 2012-2013, 25 Taluks in the year 2013-2014, 15 Taluks in the year 2014-2015, 16 Taluks in the year 2015-2016, 5 Taluks in the year 2016-17 totaling 70 Taluks and 9 Revenue

Divisions have been newly created during the period 2011-2017.

At present, there are 32 Districts, **85** Revenue Divisions, **290** Taluks, **1,189** Firkas and **16,682** Revenue Villages in the State as detailed below:

Table – 2.2

**Details of Revenue Divisions/ Taluks/
Firkas and Revenue village in the Districts**

| Sl. No | Name of the District | No. of Revenue Divisions | No. of Taluks | No. of Firkas | No. of Rev. Villages |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Ariyalur | 2 | 4 | 15 | 175 |
| 2 | Chennai | 2 | 10 | 40 | 55 |
| 3 | Coimbatore | 3 | 10 | 38 | 295 |
| 4 | Cuddalore | 3 | 10 | 32 | 883 |
| 5 | Dharmapuri | 2 | 7 | 23 | 470 |
| 6 | Dindigul | 3 | 9 | 40 | 359 |
| 7 | Erode | 2 | 9 | 34 | 375 |
| 8 | Kancheepuram | 4 | 13 | 68 | 1137 |
| 9 | Kanniyakumari | 2 | 4 | 18 | 188 |
| 10 | Karur | 2 | 6 | 20 | 174 |
| 11 | Krishnagiri | 2 | 7 | 29 | 636 |

| Sl. No | Name of the District | No. of Revenue Divisions | No. of Taluks | No. of Firkas | No. of Rev. Villages |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 12 | Madurai | 3 | 10 | 51 | 604 |
| 13 | Nagapattinam | 2 | 8 | 31 | 523 |
| 14 | Namakkal | 2 | 7 | 32 | 391 |
| 15 | Perambalur | 1 | 4 | 11 | 152 |
| 16 | Pudukottai | 3 | 12 | 45 | 757 |
| 17 | Ramanathapuram | 2 | 8 | 38 | 400 |
| 18 | Salem | 4 | 13 | 44 | 631 |
| 19 | Sivagangai | 2 | 9 | 39 | 521 |
| 20 | Thanjavur | 3 | 9 | 50 | 754 |
| 21 | The Nilgiris | 3 | 6 | 15 | 54 |
| 22 | Theni | 2 | 5 | 17 | 99 |
| 23 | Thoothukudi | 3 | 9 | 41 | 468 |
| 24 | Tiruchirapalli | 4 | 11 | 43 | 502 |
| 25 | Tirunelveli | 3 | 15 | 60 | 559 |
| 26 | Tiruppur | 3 | 9 | 33 | 350 |
| 27 | Tiruvallur | 4 | 12 | 54 | 706 |
| 28 | Tiruvannamalai | 2 | 11 | 52 | 1064 |
| 29 | Tiruvarur | 2 | 8 | 28 | 500 |
| 30 | Vellore | 3 | 13 | 53 | 841 |
| 31 | Villupuram | 4 | 13 | 56 | 1459 |
| 32 | Virudhunagar | 3 | 9 | 39 | 600 |
| | Total | 85 | 290 | 1189 | 16682 |

2.3.2 Strengthening of Civil Infrastructure

For effective functioning of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department the Government accords high priority to provide proper infrastructure facilities such as construction of office buildings, office-cum-residential buildings and residential quarters from the level of Collectors down to the Village Administrative Officers.

During the period from 2011-2017, the Government have sanctioned Rs.180 Crore for the construction of new Collectorate buildings for Thanjavur, Cuddalore, Tiruppur, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari Districts.

During the years 2011-2017, the Government have sanctioned Rs.8 Crore for the construction of new buildings for 6 Revenue Divisional Offices namely Tambaram in Kancheepuram District, Ambattur in Tiruvallur District, Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli District,

Iluppur in Pudukottai District ,Udumalpet in Tiruppur District and Chidambaram in Cuddalore District and Rs.28 lakhs for the construction of Revenue Divisional Officer quarters at Namakkal.

The Government have also issued Administrative and Financial Sanction for the construction of 79 Taluk Offices at a total cost of Rs.182 Crore and have also issued orders for construction of new building in lieu of old building for Perundurairi Taluk Office in Erode District at a cost of Rs.2 crore.

During the year 2017-18, the Government have accorded funds for construction of 31 Taluk office buildings cum quarters at a cost of Rs.82 crore and 5 Revenue Divisional Offices cum Residential quarters at a cost of Rs.11 crore.

The Government have issued orders for construction of 54 new office cum quarters for Revenue Inspectors at a total cost of Rs.8 crore and 231 Village Administrative Offices at a cost

of Rs.15 crore and also sanctioned Rs.40 crore for the renovation of 8,000 VAO Offices each at a cost of Rs.50,000/- for the period from 2011-2017.

2.4 Regulatory functions

Various Acts of Tamil Nadu like the Treasure Troves Act 1878, Explosives Act 1884, Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Act 1969, Revenue Recovery Act 1864, Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act 1943, Tamil Nadu Exorbitant Interest Prevention Act 2003, Public Buildings Licence Act 1965 and Court Fees are being implemented and administered by the Revenue Administration Department.

2.4.1 Land Revenue

Land Revenue is fixed with reference to sort, Soil, Water source and quality of the land.

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, land revenue rates prescribed for various categories of Lands in Tamil Nadu is given below:

| Sl. 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 Poramboke Lands. | Rs.12/- |
| 4 | Basic Assessment for every Patta that is registered. | Re.1/- |

The annual settlement of revenue accounts of every village is finalised during the Jamabandhi programme. 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 1425 (2015-2016) is Rs.12.35 crores. The Government have announced waiver of Land revenue for 31 districts except Chennai for the Fasli 1426 vide G.O.(Ms)No.6, Revenue[DM3(1)] Department, dated 10.01.2017.

2.4.2 Social Security Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society such as poor and 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. Currently the Government is giving Rs.1,000/- per month as pension for all the pension schemes.

The Central Government has been partially funding the pension schemes as detailed:

| Sl. No | Name of the Scheme | Eligibility Criteria | Central 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/- |

The financial allocation for the pension schemes for the year 2017-18 is Rs.3,929 Crore. As on 31.03.2017, a total of **29,75,885** persons are beneficiaries under the various schemes as mentioned below:

Table-2.3
Beneficiaries under
Social Security Pension Schemes

| Sl. No. | Name of the Schemes | No. of beneficiaries till 31.03.2017 |
|----------------|--|---|
| 1 | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS) | 13,04,357 |
| 2 | Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS) | 56,217 |
| 3 | Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS) | 5,28,794 |
| 4 | Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP) | 2,18,572 |
| 5 | Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP) | 4,17,564 |
| 6 | Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT) | 3,10,514 |
| 7 | Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP) | 1,14,248 |
| 8 | Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP) | 21,141 |
| 9 | Pension to Srilankan Refugees. | 4,478 |
| | Total | 29,75,885 |

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

| S. No. | Scheme | Criteria |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute, ➤ 60 years and above. ➤ Belonging to below poverty line family. |
| 2 | Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute, ➤ Belonging to below poverty line family, ➤ 40 years and above and should be a Widow. |
| 3 | Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Belonging to below poverty line family, ➤ 18 years and above, ➤ Disability level should be 80% and above. |

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

| Sl. No | Scheme | Criteria |
|---------------|--|---|
| 1 | Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 18 years and above. ➤ Disability level 40% and above ➤ Fixed assets not exceeding Rs.50,000/- |
| 2 | Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute. ➤ 18 years and above, Should be a Widow ➤ Fixed assets not exceeding Rs.50,000/- |
| 3 | Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam (CMUPT) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute. ➤ 60 years and above. ➤ Landless agricultural labourers ➤ Fixed assets not exceeding Rs.50,000/- |
| 4 | Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute. ➤ 30 years and above. ➤ Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. ➤ Fixed assets not exceeding Rs.50,000/- |

| Sl. No | Scheme | Criteria |
|--------|--|---|
| 5 | Pension to Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destitute. ➤ Should have completed 50 years. ➤ Should be an unmarried women ➤ Fixed assets not exceeding Rs.50,000/- |

In the interest of welfare of the vulnerable categories of persons, the definition of '**destitute**', which was prescribed in the year 1962, has been modified by the Government in April, 2015. Accordingly persons below poverty line having no son, grandson above the age of 20 years and having immovable assets valuing less than Rs.50,000/- are sanctioned pension. The Government have issued orders in G.O.(Ms.)No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme [SW6(1)] Department, Dated 22.02.2016 deleting the eligibility condition of "**Destitute**" and reducing the percentage of disability from 60% to 40% in respect of

Differently Abled persons for sanction of pension.

2.4.2.1 Disbursement of Pension amount through Banks

The Government have also issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pensions through banks on identification of beneficiaries through smart cards. Currently, disbursement of pension through Banks is made to all beneficiaries.

2.4.3 Distribution of Priceless Sarees and Dhoties to beneficiaries

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.

2.4.3.1 Distribution of Rice to beneficiaries

The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw rice free of cost as per the following norms:-

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

2.4.4 Accident Relief Scheme

Relief is given to the legal heirs of the household below poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner due to accident in respect of 44 occupational categories. The Government have raised the quantum of assistance under Accident Relief Scheme from Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000/-

2.4.5 Distress Relief Scheme

On natural death of the primary bread winner of the family, the assistance is paid to the legal heir of the deceased who is below poverty line. The Government have enhanced the relief amount from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-.

2.4.6 Distribution of Priceless Dhoties and Sarees

With a view to benefit the poor and also provide employment to the weavers in the handloom sector, free distribution of Dhoties and Sarees on the eve of Pongal every year was introduced by the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G. Ramachandran in the year 1983. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.486 crores for the supply of Priceless Dhoties and Sarees to the eligible beneficiaries for Pongal 2017. 164 lakh Sarees and 164 lakh Dhoties were distributed to eligible beneficiaries during Pongal 2017.

2.5 Governance at grass roots

In order to deliver services of the Government at the door steps of people living in interior areas and inaccessible areas, Government implements the following programmes.

2.5.1 Mass Contact Programme

In pursuance of the Government resolve to reach out to the people living in interior villages, the Government has embarked on a Mass Contact Programme which is held on the 2nd Wednesday of every month. The entire district administration under the chairmanship of District Collector visits the selected villages to redress the grievances of the villagers as well as provide various services to the people.

To make this programme more purposeful, instructions have been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.244, Revenue [RA-3(2)] Department, dated 08.08.2011 that District Collector should depute a team of officials consisting of

- 1) Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme)
- 2) Revenue Divisional Officer
- 3) District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and
- 4) District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer

on the third Wednesday of every month to the village to collect the petitions. The received petitions are marked to various departments and the final reply is given to the petitioner on the day of Mass Contact Programme.

Old Age Pension sanction orders, House Site Patta and Patta transfer orders and other benefits of the Government are delivered to the applicants on the day of the camp, which is a good opportunity for the public to redress their grievances.

2.5.2 AMMA Thittam

In order to provide efficient delivery of Welfare Schemes and relief measures to the public, "**Amma Thittam**" (Assured Maximum Service to Marginal People in all Villages) is being implemented by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department from 24.02.2013 onwards on every working Fridays at the scheduled villages/ habitations headed by the Tahsildar with a team of officials to redress

grievances as well as to create awareness of the various Government Welfare Schemes.

The Scheme received the "**Best Practices Award for Improvement of Quality Delivery Systems Ensuring Good Governance**" from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15th August, 2013. Under the scheme, all District Collectors organize camps in villages in co-ordination with all the Government departments and services such as OAP schemes, Issue of new ration cards and alterations in old Ration cards, Patta transfers, Issue of Certificates, Marriage assistance for women etc., are redressed in the camps.

At the District level, the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the co-ordinating Officer and Joint Commissioner Revenue Administration is the State level Co-ordinating Officer for this scheme. From the inception of the scheme on 24.02.2013 to 31.03.2017,

58.48 lakh petitions have been received and 58.34 lakh petitions have been disposed off.

2.5.3 Issue of Certificates to Students through Schools

The certificates generally required by the students, are being issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Certificates of Income, Community, and Nativity required by students for availing scholarships and admissions in Educational Institutions are now being provided in schools.

During the academic year of **2016-17**, certificates were processed online and issued to the students. As on **31.03.2017**, **1,21,708** Income certificates, **1,64,575** Community Certificates and **1,35,834** Nativity Certificates, totally **4,22,117** certificates were issued to the students through schools.

2.6 Mainstreaming Information Technology for better service delivery

2.6.1 Provision of Tablets to Deputy Collectors, Laptops, Printers and imparting training to Village Administrative Officers and Revenue Inspectors

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government has issued orders to provide 462 Laptops to the Deputy Collectors at the cost of Rs.2.35 crores.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has issued orders for providing laptops with printers to Village Administrative Officers. Accordingly, 8,751 Village Administrative Officers have been provided Laptops with Printers at a cost of Rs.25.79 crores. Action is being taken to provide Laptops, printers and also computer training to remaining 3865 Village Administrative Officers. Laptops also were provided to all the Firka

Revenue Inspectors in the Districts and Training was also given to them.

2.6.2 Taluk On-line Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS)

This application ensures accountability and transparency in Public Grievances Redressal disposal mechanism.

As per the G.O.(Ms) No.29, Revenue [RA3(2)] Department, dated 13.01.2016, Taluk online Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS) is being implemented to ascertain the stage of the grievance petitions received in Taluk Offices, Divisional Offices and Collectorates and the system has the provision to check the status of grievance petitions through online and through SMS. As on 31.03.2017, **3,95,131** Grievance petitions have been received through this system.

2.6.3 e-Certificates

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department continues to leverage e-governance

initiatives to improve delivery of services to the common man and enhance the ease of doing business with the Government. Common Service Centres numbering 10,809 throughout the state, facilitate submission of application for issue of various certificates from anywhere. It also reduces the physical interface with the functionaries by enhancing access electronically.

On receipt of applications, Income Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Community Certificate, First Graduate Certificate and Deserted Woman Certificates are issued digitally after due scrutiny.

The pendency of requests is closely monitored. 67,21,206 certificates were issued during the year 2016-17.

2.7 National Population Register- Biometric Enumeration (NPR-BME)

To empower residents of India with a unique identity and a digital platform to

authenticate anytime, anywhere, the 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 which is being coordinated by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. This work was executed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore upto 30.09.2016. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Coordinator for monitoring the progress at State level.

So far 7.35 crore persons have been bio-metrically enumerated and 6.86 crore Aadhaar Cards have been issued. Further, Bio Metric Enrolment process for the age group 0-5 years is being implemented by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency from 10.03.2017 onwards.

2.8 Disaster Management

The Geographical setting of Tamil Nadu makes the State vulnerable to natural disasters such as Cyclone, Floods, Tsunami, Lightening, Drought, etc., Management of these disasters is highly complex with all phases of disaster viz., Risk Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery posing serious challenges. The focus of Disaster Management should be to enhance ability to prevent and mitigate disasters, strengthen rescue and evacuation operations, enable inclusive coverage of vulnerable sections, ensure rapid response and above all unify the efforts of different stakeholders and integration of the community participation in Governmental efforts.

Revenue Administration and Disaster Management Department plays a pivotal role and is responsible for preparedness, capacity building, relief and rehabilitation measures with regards to various disasters faced by the State

and is also responsible for formulation of policy with regard to disaster management in the State. This Commissionerate also guides other departments in undertaking preventive & mitigation measures to reduce the risks due to different types of disasters.

2.8.1 Institutional Mechanism

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority is responsible for Disaster Management in the State, is assisted by State Relief Commissioner with the help of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency, the District Administration and the line Departments. The Institutional Mechanism at the State and District level is furnished below:

2.8.1.1 State Disaster Management Authority

The Tamil Nadu Government constituted the State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for

monitoring the Disaster Management Activities in the State. The members of SDMA are:

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

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is responsible for coordinating response to disasters and reduces risks. All measures for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority.

The SDMA approves the State Disaster Management Plan and District Disaster Management Plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority.

2.8.1.2 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee has been constituted to assist the State Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Finance, Revenue, Public Works, Highways and Home as members. The State Relief Commissioner is a Special invitee of the State Executive Committee. The State Executive Committee is responsible for implementing the State Plan and to advise the State Government regarding all financial matters in relation to Disaster Management. The SEC is empowered to sanction funds under SDRF to ensure immediate release of funds for carrying operations during disasters.

2.8.1.3 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of State Relief Commissioner with experts in fields of Remote Sensing, Communication Networks, Weather Forecasting, Surface Transportation Engineering, Urban Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage, Public Health, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Ocean Science, Meteorology and Climate Change, Highways, Industrial Safety and Health, Public Health and Preventive Medicines, Petroleum and Explosives Safety, Forest Conservation and Forest Fires, Irrigation and Flood Management, Electrical Transmission, Water Resources Management and Environment, to advise the state on measures for disaster risk reduction.

2.8.1.4 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) has been registered under Tamil Nadu Societies

Registration Act on 09.01.2014. The Governing Council of the Agency is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The State Disaster Management Agency is the executive wing of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority for co-ordinating various activities relating to disaster management. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner is the Chairman of the Executive Council and the Director Disaster Management is the Chief executive of the agency.

2.8.1.5 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector in all the Districts. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and takes all measures in

accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Disaster Management Authority.

2.8.1.6 State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)

A State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) is functioning at Chennai the SEOC acts as a nerve centre for carrying out all operations during disaster such as search, rescue, relief and reconstruction operations based on the forecast/ alerts received from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Centre (INCOIS) and other agencies. During disaster period the centre will function round the clock by drafting the services of senior officers of the State and Central agencies. The centre is accessed by the people in distress by calling toll free number 1070. This centre also collects information from forecasting nodal agencies for rainfall, cyclone, floods, drought and earthquake and disseminates the above information to District Administration,

Line Departments, State Government and the Government of India.

2.8.1.7 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

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

public by calling toll free No. 1077 round the clock.

2.8.1.8 State Disaster Management Plan

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan has been approved by the State Disaster Management Authority on 18.10.2016. The Plan details the risk profile of the State, multiple strategies proposed and the roles played by different agencies during different phases of Disaster. The Plan also highlights how disaster management will be mainstreamed into development plans. The Government of Tamil Nadu is in the process of preparation of a perspective plan for the year 2017, co-terminus with Sendai frame work, in consultation with different stakeholders.

2.8.1.9 District Disaster Management Plan

The District Disaster Management Plan - 2016 for all Districts has been prepared and action has been initiated to update the District Disaster Management Plan for the year 2017.

The District Plans focuses on reducing the risks that are specific to the district and details the agencies involved and roles entrusted to them.

2.9 North East Monsoon 2016- preparedness and management

Preparedness in disaster management, is significant component of Disaster management. A massive exercise was initiated from the month of September 2016 to face the North East Monsoon which is associated with floods on the one hand (due to cyclonic storms, excessive downpour and cloudburst) and drought on the other (in case of failure of monsoon).

The key measures adopted for disaster preparedness to face North East Monsoon 2016 are detailed below.

2.9.1 Preparedness meetings and Circulars

1. The Honourable Minister for Revenue along with Secretary, Revenue Administration and Disaster Management and Commissioner Revenue Administration/

State Relief Commissioner visited vulnerable districts and reviewed the status of preparedness of the District Administrations for North East Monsoon.

2. The Chief Secretary to Government conducted co-ordination meetings with all Departments and Central Agencies to review the state of preparedness and alerted the Central Agencies to be prepared for deployment at short notice to carry out search, rescue and evacuation operations.
3. The State Relief Commissioner issued circulars with detailed instructions and conducted video conferences and meetings with the District Collectors and other Department officials regarding preparatory measures to be taken to face the North East Monsoon.
4. Detailed checklists were issued to verify whether activities are carried out in a time

bound manner in vulnerable areas and at district level.

2.9.2 Monitoring Mechanism

Senior IAS Officers were appointed in all Districts to monitor the preparedness measures and ensure inter-departmental coordination.

2.9.3 Identification of vulnerable areas, mapping and analysis of vulnerability

4192 vulnerable areas in the State were identified based on legacy data and classified as below:-

Table-2.4
Details of vulnerable areas

| Sl. No | Classification of vulnerable areas | No. of areas identified |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Areas of Very High vulnerability | 572 |
| 2 | Areas of High vulnerability | 804 |
| 3 | Areas of Moderate vulnerability | 1,145 |
| 4 | Areas of Low vulnerability | 1,671 |
| Total | | 4,192 |

Vulnerability maps were prepared at the rate of 3 vulnerable areas in each map at Firka (Rural areas)/ Ward (Urban areas) level incorporating vulnerability analysis, details of escape routes and relief centers in the map itself.

2.9.4 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams

498 Inter departmental Zonal Teams were formed under the leadership of Revenue Authority. The team members were drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Agriculture Departments etc. Each team closely monitored 5 to 7 vulnerable areas.

2.9.5 Community participation

Community participation at grass root level was enlisted through enrollment of 11,479 able bodied volunteers, with skills of swimming and climbing as First Responders. 1,499 First Responder Teams (10 per area) were formed in very highly and highly vulnerable areas. The first responders were trained by Fire services/ State

Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and Red Cross society. Mobile teams of first responders and snake catchers were also formed at Block/ Taluk/ Sub-Divisional and District levels for deployment based on need.

2.9.6 Deployment plan for Prepositioning

Deployment plan for prepositioning of rescue teams and relief materials in the vulnerable areas was prepared in all districts.

2.9.7 Strengthening of SDRF and coordination between Central and State agencies

State Disaster Response Force was strengthened by training 1,275 police personnel from Special Forces and Home guards (70 to 80 in each coastal district) in addition to the SDRF strength of about 100. Arrangements were made for establishing green corridors to facilitate quick movement of rescue teams and relief materials. The co-ordination between Central and State agencies was strengthened.

2.9.8 Involvement of multiple stakeholders

To sensitize the private institutions, series of meetings were held at District/ State level with Hospital/ Educational organizations/ Communication Service providers and Oil Companies to develop institutional level strategies and to ensure round the clock functioning of emergency services.

2.9.9 Communication through multiple channels

Multiple channels such as print/ electronic/ social media/ wireless systems were used to spread awareness among the community on the Do's and Don'ts during disasters.

2.9.10 Mitigation measures

A major drive was launched and 22,899 tanks, 11,446 km of river courses and canals were desilted, 14,112 encroachments were removed from water bodies. 6,960 recharge pits were created and 8,657 defunct bore wells were

converted as recharge wells. A special drive was launched to clear the blockages on either side of the culverts & bridges and totally blockages under 15,870 bridges and 1,41,633 culverts were removed. 500 meters upstream & downstream of bridges/ culverts were also desilted in several areas.

2.10 Vardah Cyclone

On December 12th 2016 a severe cyclonic storm Vardah struck Tamil Nadu leaving behind a trail of severe destruction in the coastal districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram. The Vardah cyclone uprooted the green cover and battered the infrastructure, especially power and plunged the districts into darkness. In these districts normalcy was restored within a short time due to efforts of the Government.

2.10.1 Preparedness/ Response during Vardah Cyclone

The comprehensive North East Monsoon preparedness, which took into account the past experiences including 2015 floods, enabled the State handle the Cyclone Vardah situation very effectively. The salient features of the strategies adopted are:-

- IMD forecasted in its bulletin dated 07.12.2016 at 5.30 hrs that a cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal nearby Vishakapattinam. But, the Official forecast and warning was issued only on 11-12-2016 in its 5.30 am bulletin by IMD that the severe cyclone Vardah will cross Chennai on 12-12-2016 afternoon and could adversely affect the above three districts. However, as an abundant measure of caution, Greater Chennai Corporation and districts of Tiruvallur

and Kancheepuram were put on high alert from 8th December itself.

- Fishermen were advised not to venture into the sea.
- Multiple channels of communication through Print and Electronic Media were used for dissemination of information and community participation. Public advisories were also issued repeatedly. Information regarding Do's and Don'ts during disaster times was broadcast through electronic media.
- Based on the vulnerability mapping and as per the deployment plan, 4 teams of SDRF, 6 teams of NDRF were prepositioned, along with 700 personnel of Fire and rescue department for rescue operations in the vulnerable areas. 2 Columns of Army personnel were kept ready for deployment.
- Boats and other rescue equipments along with Disaster Response Teams were prepositioned for rescue operations.

- Holiday was declared for educational institutions on 12th to 14th December in Chennai, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram and Coastal Taluks of Villupuram Districts.
- All private organisations were advised to declare holiday to their employees or enable them to work from home.
- Power was switched off to prevent loss of lives in view of the forecast of very high speed winds gusting beyond 120 kmph.

2.10.2 Damages caused by Vardah Cyclone

Cyclonic storm Vardah caused extensive damages and left behind the infrastructure, particularly electricity infrastructure in tatters, plunging Chennai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts into darkness and destroying the green cover and impacting the road network. The details of damages are as follows:-

Table-2.5
Extent of Damage

| Sl. No | Item | Details | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Severely affected Districts | 3 | |
| 2 | Other affected Districts | 4 | |
| 3 | Revenue villages affected | 3,357 | |
| 4 | Human loss | 25 | |
| 5 | Cattle loss | 854 | |
| 6 | Poultry loss | 53,009 | |
| 7 | Huts – Fully damaged | 2,940 | |
| 8 | Huts – Partly damaged | 68,482 | |
| 9 | Pucca/ Kutcha houses– Partly damaged | 8,274 | |
| 10 | Pucca/ Kutcha houses–Fully damaged | 4 | |
| 11 | Crop loss (hectares in Lakh) | 0.59 | |
| 12 | Fallen Electric Poles | 46,000 | |
| 13 | Damaged Distribution Transformers | 800 | |
| 14 | Trees fallen in public and private areas (In Lakhs) | More than 1.5 | |
| 15 | Length of Roads affected (In Km) | | |
| | a | Highways Roads | 513.90 |
| | b | Chennai Corporation Roads | 414.50 |
| | c | Municipal Roads | 92.92 |
| | d | Town Panchayat Roads | 18.99 |
| | e | Village Roads | 801 |
| 16 | Culverts and bridges damaged | 234 | |

2.10.3 Relief and Rehabilitation Activities on Cyclone "Vardah"

During "Vardah" Cyclone period, 13,578 people were accommodated in 104 relief shelters in the districts for 3 days. An amount of one crore rupees was disbursed as Gratuitous relief to families of those who lost their lives and also injured due to the cyclone.

An amount of Rs.1.94 crores was disbursed towards livestock and poultry loss and an amount of Rs.33.89 Crores was disbursed towards hut damages as Gratuitous relief. A sum of Rs.46.19 crores was sanctioned as Input subsidy to farmers due to damages to Agricultural crops and a sum of Rs.10.80 crores was sanctioned due to damages to Horticultural crops.

In G.O.(Ms)No.298, Revenue Department, dated 14.12.2016 and G.O.(Ms)No.307, Revenue Department, dated 29.12.2016, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs.500.00 Crores and Rs.85.45 Crores respectively under State Disaster Response Fund to meet expenditure relating to rescue and relief operations and

temporary restoration works to restore damages caused by Cyclone Vardah. The details of fund allocated to various Departments is as follows:-

Table-2.6

Fund Allocated to Various Departments

| Sl. No. | Name of the Department | Sanctioned Amount (in Crores) |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | TANGEDCO | 350.00 |
| 2 | Greater Chennai Corporation | 75.00 |
| 3 | Tiruvallur & Kancheepuram Districts | 36.98 |
| 4 | Agriculture Department | 46.19 |
| 5 | Highways Department | 25.00 |
| 6 | Fisheries Department | 19.13 |
| 7 | Horticulture Department | 10.80 |
| 8 | PWD (Buildings) | 7.00 |
| 9 | Police (Traffic) Department | 5.00 |
| 10 | Health Department | 3.00 |
| 11 | Forest Department | 2.50 |
| 12 | Fire & Rescue Department | 2.35 |
| 13 | Transport Department | 2.00 |
| 14 | Aavin | 0.50 |
| Total | | 585.45 |

- In addition to the 23,300 staff of Greater Chennai City and Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts about 4,000 men were pressed into service along with 450 Power Saws, 250 JCB's and 350 Tipper trucks by mobilizing them from other Districts which were not affected by the cyclone to cut and remove the wind fallen trees both on the roads as well as on electric lines. 11 teams of NDRF, SDRF and 2,500 Fire Service Personnel and 3,000 from special police forces were deployed in cutting and removing the wind fallen trees.
- TANGEDCO deployed 6,700 workers and staff, diverted from other districts, in addition to 6,000 existing staff of Chennai and Suburban areas for power restoration. More than 2,000 workers were also mobilized from other States.

- Conservancy staff were mobilized from different parts of the State to remove garbage and prevent stockpiling of garbage and likely disease outbreaks.
- All uprooted and fallen trees were cleared and traffic was restored overnight. On a war footing, all the damaged and uprooted High Tension lines, Low Tension lines and sub-stations were restored, as a result normalcy returned in the affected districts within a short period.

The massive restoration operations carried out with the involvement of multiple Government agencies and close monitoring at the highest level enabled restoration of normalcy within a short period.

2.10.4 Assistance sought from Government of India

The State Government submitted a memorandum seeking a sum of Rs.1,972.89 Crores for immediate relief and

temporary restoration and Rs.20,600.37 crores for subsequent permanent restoration. The total amount sought from Central Government was Rs.22,573.26 crores. Government of India approved Rs.264.11 Crores of which Rs.45.35 Crores has been adjusted from balance available in State Disaster Response Fund for the instant disaster and Rs.218.76 Crores has been received towards relief assistance for the damages due to Vardah Cyclone from National Disaster Response Fund.

2.11 Drought - 2016-17

During the year 2016, Tamil Nadu received only 539.3 mm of rainfall against the normal rainfall of 920.9 mm with a deficit of about 42%. The performance of the South West Monsoon 2016 was below par in the State of Tamil Nadu with deficit being 20% and during North East Monsoon-2016 the deficiency of rainfall was to the extent of 62%.

Based on the reports from the field that the crops are being impacted due to deficient rainfall during North East Monsoon, the situation was assessed taking into account the revised norms as per the manual for Drought Management 2016 released by Government of India on 28.12.2016. Since, the mandatory indicators and impact indicators were fulfilled, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the launch of Ground Truthing exercise on 03.01.2017. The Government constituted District wise, Special committees with Hon'ble Ministers and Senior IAS Officers to supervise the Ground Truthing exercise and submit their report after assessing the field situation. The District Level Committees conducted field inspections from 05.01.2017 to 08.01.2017 in the Districts concerned and submitted their reports on 09.01.2017.

Taking into consideration the results of ground truthing, the Government of Tamil Nadu declared Drought in all 32 districts of Tamil Nadu in its G.O.(Ms) No.6, Revenue Department, dated 10.01.2017 and following relief and mitigation measures were ordered:-

- Waiver of land revenue to farmers for the Fasli year 1426 in all the districts (Except Chennai).
- Orders were issued to reschedule the Crop loans availed by the farmers from the Cooperative Banks from Short term to Medium term.
- An amount of Rs.2,247.07 Crores was sanctioned towards input subsidy to farmers where crop loss is more than 33% as per SDRF Norms. The details of number of farmers affected and area affected and the amount sanctioned to Small and Marginal Farmers and other Farmers are as follows.

Table-2.7
Details of Relief Assistance for
Small and Marginal Farmers

| Name of the Department | Small and Marginal Farmers | | | Other than Small and Marginal Farmers | | | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Area affected in Hectares(in lakhs) | No of farmers affected (in lakhs) | Relief assistance sanctioned under SDRF (in Crores) | Area affected in Hectares(in lakhs) | No of farmers affected (in lakhs) | Relief assistance Sanctioned under SDRF (in Crores) | Relief Assistance Sanctioned (in Crores) |
| Agriculture | 14.18 | 25.38 | 1515.71 | 4.54 | 3.61 | 533.38 | 2049.09 |
| Horticulture | 1.22 | 2.76 | 146.43 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 50.46 | 196.89 |
| Sericulture | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.77 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.32 | 1.09 |
| Total | 15.41 | 28.16 | 1662.91 | 4.954 | 4.12 | 584.16 | 2247.07 |

- The State Government contributed Rs.428 Crores towards crop insurance

premium for the year 2016-2017 under Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana. The insured farmers will be eligible for compensation amount, ranging from Rs.8,000/- to Rs.50,000/- based on the type of Crop, extent of Crop loss etc.

- An amount of Rs.26.91 Crores was sanctioned under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services for taking necessary measures to ensure supply of dry fodder and water to the cattle.
- The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.205.00 Crores under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for undertaking water supply works by different organizations as noted below:-

Table 2.8

Details of funds sanctioned for undertaking water supply works

| Sl. No. | Name of the Department | Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in crores) |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1 | Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board | 65 |
| 2 | Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board | 45 |
| 3 | Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department | 65 |
| 4 | Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department | 15 |
| 5 | Town Panchayats Department | 15 |
| Total | | 205 |

- Schemes to tackle drinking water scarcity were also undertaken for augmentation of existing sources of water supply in the

rural areas by RD & PR Department at a cost of Rs.350 crores.

- Schemes to tackle drinking water scarcity are undertaken for augmentation of existing source of water supply in the urban areas by Municipal Administration and water supply Department at a cost of Rs. 160 crores.
- The ceiling on number of days on employment under MGNREGS was enhanced from 100 days to 150 days.
- To provide employment to rural agricultural labourers, desiltation of Tanks and Irrigation Channels, restoration of MI tanks, ponds etc., works were sanctioned at a cost of Rs.3,400 Crores by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
- A Drought memorandum seeking assistance of Rs.39,565 Crores from National Disaster Response Fund to

undertake drought relief measures was submitted to the Government of India.

- Government of India sanctioned Rs.1,748.28 Crores of which Rs.300.29 Crores has been adjusted towards the balance available under State Disaster Response Fund for the instant disaster and Rs.1,447.99 Crores has been received towards relief assistance for Drought.

2.11.1 Drought Mitigation and Relief Measures for Farmers

The Government which is committed to protecting the interests of farmers has initiated several measures during the South West and North East Monsoon taking into account poor storage in Mettur Dam and deficit rainfall during the monsoonal periods. The measures being taken up by various Departments and are as detailed below:-

Agriculture Department

- The State Government implemented the Kuruvai Package in Delta Districts at a cost of Rs.54.65 crores and Samba package at a cost of Rs.64.30 crores.
- In order to save the withering standing crops during drought, Pink Pigmented Facultative Methylothrop (PPFM) and Potassium Chloride (kcl) were sprayed on the foliage in the water stressed areas for protecting the standing crops in an extent of 7.57 lakh acres and 7.82 lakh acres respectively.
- In order to mitigate the problems of farmers and to protect them from natural agrarian crisis, the Government of Tamil Nadu took proactive steps to protect the farmers under Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana crop insurance scheme and enrolled 15.37 lakh farmers covering an acreage of 31.83 lakhs. The Government

of Tamil Nadu contributed Rs.428 crores towards the premium.

- For the year 2017-18, it has been targeted to cover 40% of the total cultivated area and also to enroll 24 lakhs of farmers under Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana. An allocation of Rs.522.70 crores is made by Government of Tamil Nadu towards its share.
- The Government have sanctioned Rs.50 crores as Special Package for pulses to enable cultivation of pulses in 60,000 acres of land.
- Mission on sustainable Dry land farming is being implemented at a cost of Rs.802.90 crores for the upliftment of farming community.
- Development of Cluster teams for marketing fruits and vegetables.

2.12 Search, Rescue and Communication equipments

In order to strengthen the state of preparedness to carryout search and rescue operations, an amount of Rs.14.63 Crores from State Disaster Response Fund was allotted to various Government departments for procurement of search, rescue and communication equipment.

Table-2.9

Details of funds allotted to Departments for procurement of Communication Equipments

| Sl. No. | G.O. No. and Date | Department | Amount allotted (Rs. in Crores) |
|----------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | G.O.(D) No.503, Revenue Department, Dated 18.11.2016. | Fisheries | 1.83 |
| 2 | G.O.(D) No.504, Revenue Department, Dated 18.11.2016. | Police | 3.76 |

| Sl. No. | G.O. No. and Date | Department | Amount allotted (Rs. in Crores) |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 3 | G.O.(D) No.539, Revenue Dept. Dated 30.11.2016. | Fire and Rescue Services | 7.12 |
| 4 | G.O. (Ms.) No.38, Revenue Dept., Dated 09.02.2017. | Police | 1.92 |
| Total | | | 14.63 |

2.12.1 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The total amount allotted under the State Disaster Response Fund by the 14th Finance Commission for the period from 2015–2016 to 2019–2020 is as follows:-

Table-2.10
Details of funds allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund

| 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 | 3,751.00 |

2.13 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

In order to reduce the risk of Disasters in coastal districts, the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) assisted by World Bank has been launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu with an outlay of Rs.1,481.80 Crores, a follow on project of erstwhile Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP). The Tripartite Project Agreement with World Bank, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu was signed on 11.11.2013 at New Delhi. The administrative sanction for the project was accorded by the Government vide G.O.(Ms) No.23, Revenue Department, dated 21.01.2014 for Rs.1,481.80 crores.

The Director, Disaster Management (DM) is the Project Director, for the project and the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue

Administration is the Project Coordinator. The components under this scheme are as follows:-

| Sl. No. | Component | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Vulnerability reduction | 1,035.00 |
| 2 | Sustainable Fisheries | 321.30 |
| 3 | Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management | 52.50 |
| 4 | Implementation support | 73.00 |
| | Total | 1,481.80 |

2.13.1 Vulnerability Reduction for coastal communities

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

2.13.1.1 Construction of Multi hazard resistant houses and Evacuation Routes with Signages (Rs.310 crores)

To reduce vulnerability of the coastal communities 14,347 multi hazard resistant houses were constructed in 488 coastal habitations and handed over to the

beneficiaries. For connecting coastal habitations to nearest evacuation shelters, 143 km of evacuation routes with signage boards have been erected.

2.13.1.2 Construction of Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters (Rs.345.60 Crores)

121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters have been proposed for construction under this project. This project is being implemented by Public Works Department (Buildings) at a cost of Rs.345.60 crores. 109 works (90%) have so far been completed and the remaining 12 works are nearing completion.

2.13.1.3 Installation of Early Warning System (EWS) (Rs. 50 crore)

Communication plays a vital role in preventing loss of lives during disasters. Therefore it is proposed to establish an Early Warning System (EWS)/ Disaster Warning Announcement System (DWAS), in order to

deliver the warning alerts and messages to the targeted coastal community, as and when needed. This project is being implemented by the TNSDMA, Project Management Unit (PMU) at a cost of Rs.50 crore. The ELCOT has been appointed as Project Manager to assist Project Management Unit in implementing the Project.

2.13.1.4 Conversion of Overhead lines into Underground cables in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Velankanni towns (Rs.360 crores)

During the “Thane Cyclone” in December 2011, large scale damage was caused to the utility’s infrastructure in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts. To avoid such damages in future, it is proposed to replace the overhead electrical lines with underground cabling in Cuddalore town (HT & LT lines) and part of the HT & LT line in Nagapattinam and Velankanni town on a pilot basis. This

component is proposed at a cost of Rs.360 crore.

2.13.2 Sustainable Fisheries [Rs.321.30 Crore]

The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated various measures towards relief and rehabilitation of fishermen who were affected in Tsunami, 2004 which caused major havoc in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. Further to the earlier schemes a sustainable fisheries component has been the focus of CDRRP under the following two major sub-components viz.,

- 1) Infrastructure Development
- 2) Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

2.13.2.1 Infrastructure Development

This component aims to upgrade fishing harbours, fish landing centres and communication network.

2.13.2.1(a) Strengthening of Fishing Harbours and Fish landing centres:

Under the project the following six categories of works are taken up.

| Sl. No | Description of Work | Allocation (Rs.in crore) |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Reconstruction and Modernisation of Two Fishing Harbours in Nagapattinam District: Nagapattinam Fishing Harbour Pazhayar Fishing Harbour | 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 Centers Nagore Village 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 |

Works mentioned at Sl.No.1 to 4 pertaining to Fisheries Sector were completed, Sl.No.5 in respect of Mallipattinam, Bids were received for all the 4 works are under finalization. Work under Sl.No.6 is in progress.

2.13.2.1(b) Communication facilities to reach fishermen on high seas

Special attention was accorded to provide Wireless Communication facilities to ensure Sea safety and security of the fishermen on high seas. To provide seamless communication network to all fishing crafts operating in all the coastal areas a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.14 Crores has been approved by the World Bank.

2.13.2.2 Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

Under this sub-component, it is proposed to enhance the livelihoods of fishermen by providing financial and technical assistance, promote Co-Management initiatives for better

management of Marine Fisheries, impart training to fishermen on fishing livelihood methodologies/ practices, best management practices.

2.13.3 Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management

The activities that are taken up under this component are as follows:-

2.13.3.1 Inclusion of Disaster Management in School Syllabus

In order to generate greater awareness among the school students, disaster management concepts are introduced in the school curriculum from classes 7–12 and Teacher's training course curriculum for which an amount of Rs. 2.50 Crores is allotted.

2.13.3.2 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

It has been designed to help communities alongwith the concerned local bodies, better utilize risk mitigation and relief infrastructure and enhance their skills to be better prepared as

well as respond to any disaster event. The CBDRM program is being implemented through State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) at a cost of Rs.15 Crores. Training has been imparted so far to 2,67,317 persons.

2.13.3.3 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP)

With the objective of protection and judicious use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, the work of Integrated Coastal Zone Management [ICZMP] plan has also been undertaken in this project at a cost of Rs.7.50 Crore. It includes the preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP], preparation of coastal vulnerability maps and preparation of Training modules for entire coast of Tamil Nadu. Preparation of Village level Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) is proposed to be taken up, through Director, Environment with Technical support of IRS, Anna University.

The Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project on its completion shall considerably mitigate the vulnerability of Coastal Districts from all kind of disasters and empower the community to face these disasters.

2.14 Long Term Disaster Mitigation Schemes

2.14.1 New Initiatives

2.14.1.1 Comprehensive Flood Protection Plan

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Governor of Tamil Nadu the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.54,00,000/- from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the preparation of Comprehensive Flood Protection Plan in 8 vulnerable Coastal Districts covering 13 river basins identified as Flood prone.

2.14.1.2 Real time Flood forecast for Chennai city

As far as Greater Chennai is concerned (including, Chennai, Tiruvallur, and Kancheepuram Districts) Tamil Nadu Urban

Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) has proposed to engage a consulting agency for Planning, Setting up and Operationalising a real time flood forecasting and spatial decision support system for Adayar, Coom, Kosastalaiyar and Kovalam Basins and setting up of flood monitoring control room at SEOC and GCC, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Collectrates. The project will be integrated with the proposed Comprehensive Flood Protection Plan.

2.14.1.3 Kudimaramathu Scheme (PWD)

A Special Scheme for maintenance of water bodies with farmers' participation was sanctioned by the Government and Rs.100 crores was earmarked in 2016-17 and Rs.300 crores during 2017-18.

2.14.1.4 Special Scheme for desilting of water bodies

In order to mitigate drought on a long term basis and enrich the soil health of

agricultural fields, Government of Tamil Nadu has launched a special initiative and permitted removal of silt from Reservoirs/ Dams and Irrigation tanks. The District/ Taluk Administration grants permission to the farmers for removal of silt and savudu free of cost for application in their agricultural fields and enhance the soil health and production. This desiltation will restore the water holding capacity of the Reservoirs and Tanks and also ensure faster ground water recharge.

2.14.1.5 Climate Change Adaptation Programme

The Programme is funded by Asian Development Bank at a cost of Rs.960 crores and is being implemented in delta Districts of Tamil Nadu. The project aims to enhance the resilience of delta districts to climate change. The irrigation canal systems will be desilted and strengthened along with repairing of regulatory

structures. To prevent sea water incursion tailend reservoirs will be constructed.

2.14.1.6 Dryland Farming

Mission on sustainable Dry land farming is being implemented by Agriculture Department at a cost of Rs.802.90 crores in all districts with the aim of attaining sustainability in dry land farming. 1000 clusters of 1000 hectares each will be formed and sustainable dry land farming practices will be adopted.

2.14.2 Major Mitigation measures undertaken earlier for Disaster Risk Reduction

Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to enhance the resilience of the communities to face disaster and reduce risks over a period of time, to protect human life and prevent loss of property. Some of the major schemes implemented are detailed below.

2.14.2.1 Emergency Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (ETRP)

The Project was funded by World Bank at a cost of Rs.1,852 crores and was taken up in 13 Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the project was to repair damaged houses and provide Multi-hazard resistant houses, reclaim agriculture lands, Strengthen Fisheries Infrastructure.

2.14.2.2 Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP)

The Programme was funded by Asian Development Bank at a cost of Rs.629 crore implemented in 13 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu with objective of Restoration of Livelihoods, Transportation such as roads and bridges, port and harbours, Rural and Municipal Infrastructure, Capacity Building.

2.14.2.3 Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (IFAD)

The Programme at a cost of Rs.129 crore funded by International fund for Agricultural Development implemented in 6 Coastal Districts (Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvallur & Kanniyakumari) with objective of medium and long term rehabilitation and reconstruction of livelihoods of coastal tsunami affected communities such as

1. Community Resources Management
2. Community Institutions Support for Self – Help Group.

2.14.2.4 Vulnerable Reduction to Coastal Communities (VRCC)

Vulnerable Reduction to Coastal Communities (VRCC) (Re-structured-ETRP) funded by World Bank at a cost of Rs.1,959 crores implemented in 13 Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu to enhance livelihood

opportunities and promote recovery in the Tsunami affected areas.

2.14.2.5 IAMWARM Project

Integrated Agriculture Modernization and Water Resources Management Project funded by World Bank at a cost of Rs.2,547 crores implemented in 31 Districts aims to improve the service delivery and productivity of irrigated agriculture with effective irrigated water resources management in a River Basin/ Sub- Basin framework to enhance the resilience of farmers and is being implemented in four phases.

2.14.2.6 Integrated Watershed Management Project

The Project was implemented at a cost of Rs.781.731 crores in 26 districts. This scheme aims to promote balanced use of Natural Resources through Watershed approach and efficient watershed management.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Introduction

The Land Administration Commissionerate was carved out of the erstwhile Board of Revenue in 1980 to carry out the functions of the Board of Revenue 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 Transfer, Land Alienation, Lease, Eviction of encroachments and various Acts under Estates Abolition Acts. Further, it supervises the process of Land Acquisition for making private land available for public purpose. In addition, it monitors the progress of Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases and exercises appellate powers under Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry scheme. The Commissionerate is also responsible for regulating the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes as well as

functioning as the nodal office for the Minor Irrigation Census.

The Commissioner of Land Administration is assisted by three Joint Commissioners and five Assistant Commissioners in carrying out the above functions. These functions are carried out by the District Collector and District Revenue Officer along with their staff, at district level.

3.2 Patta Transfer

Commissionerate of Land Administration monitors the delivery of patta transfer services to public. This service is being provided through Revenue Transfer of Registry (RTR) and Sub-Registrar Transfer of Registry (STR) categories.

3.2.1 Online Patta Transfer

Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Assembly on 10.6.2011, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms)No.209, Revenue [SS-I(1)]

Department, Dated 9.7.2011 amending the Revenue Standing Order 31(8) to enable Village Administrative Officers to receive patta transfer applications. Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme has been introduced in G.O.(Ms)No.210, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 8.7.2011, and implemented for time bound disposal of patta transfer applications after scrutiny.

In order to ensure delivery of patta transfer services directly to public, Government have revised the procedures contained in G.Os.209 and 210 and issued G.O.(Ms)No.303, Revenue [SS-II(2)] Department, Dated 27.12.2016 to implement Online Patta Transfer (OPT) system. As per the new procedure, people can go to their nearest Common Service Centre (C.S.C.) to apply for patta transfer service. Acknowledgement is being issued to them immediately. Thereafter, patta transfer application is being processed in a work-flow

based system by Taluk officials through online. The action taken on the patta transfer application is being sent to the applicant through SMS. By using this advanced technical facility, the applicant can get copies of Chitta and "A" Register through online "**anywhere any time**". Legal validity has been conferred to these documents with digital signature and QR (Quick Response) code. This system has been implemented in 280 Taluks. In the remaining 5 Taluks, this system is nearing completion with a good progress. This has ensured greater transparency and accountability towards people in delivering patta transfer services.

49,716 patta transfer orders have been issued through Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme and 8,18,304 patta transfer orders have been issued through online during 2016–2017.

3.2.2 Integration of patta transfer process with Registration Department

Revenue Registry can be maintained up-to-date only if all transactions of property in Registration offices are reflected in revenue records. In order to ensure its implementation, applications are being received through Sub-registrar offices. All registration transactions on land are being transferred to Taluk offices every week and they get updated through online patta transfer process in Revenue Registry (i.e. Tamil Nilam land records database). This process eliminates the need for land owners to apply for patta transfer again. 2,69,990 STR patta transfer applications have been processed in 2016-2017. Further integration software to integrate Sub-registrar office transactions and Taluk office online patta transfer process has been developed and action is being taken to implement in 2017-2018.

3.3 Government Land Data Bank

A centralized database of all Government lands in the State has been created and hosted at State Data Centre, Chennai. All Revenue Department officials are verifying this database while doing land transfer to Government Departments or land alienation to Government Undertakings. NIC has provided technical support for this scheme.

Based on this database, "*Government Land Register*" is printed and distributed to all Village Administrative Officers, so that they can use it effectively for inspection and protection of Government lands. The current status of Government lands has been recorded in this register by V.A.Os. after inspection of Government lands in September–October 2016. Further, this register is being updated during Jamabandhi after verification so that all changes occurring in Government lands are updated and gets reflected in central database.

3.4 Digitization of Old Land Records

Digitization of the old land records, files etc., has been initiated first in Chennai Collectorate and its Taluk Offices, in order to preserve the valuable old land records, files etc., for future usage. The scheme has subsequently been extended to the land records of Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts as well as the Original Settlement Registers (OSR) available with Archives and Historical Research Department. Under this scheme, 11.95 lakhs pages of old land records have been digitized so far.

During the current year, the Re-Settlement Registers (RSR) of all the districts (Number of pages: 1,01,361) preserved in Commissioner Office have been digitized under this scheme. Action will be taken to expand it to all districts for digitizing the records during the coming year.

3.5 Assignment of House Sites

The policy of the Government is to grant free house-sites to the houseless poor. Based on this, house site assignment is given to eligible house-less poor from the available land set apart for village sites under Revenue Standing Order 21. As per R.S.O.21(6), Revenue Divisional Officer/ District Collector are empowered to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands when the existing Village Site is not sufficient for the needs of these house-less poor persons. Assignable lands, except objectionable porambokes, such as water course, are assigned to the eligible house-less poor persons.

Free house-sites are assigned to house-less people having an annual income below Rs.30,000/- in Rural areas and below Rs.50,000/- in Urban areas. House sites are assigned only 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 level of officers in Revenue department can assign house-sites as per G.O.(Ms)No.248, Revenue Department, Dated 28.7.2009 are as follows:-

Table 3.1

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 14,00,000 free house-site pattas for the years from 2011-2012 to 2016-2017. This target has been exceeded with a total number of 16,12,390 free house-site pattas having been issued as detailed below:-

Table-3.2

Details of free house-site pattas issued

| 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 |
| 2015-2016 | 3,50,000 | 4,05,111 |
| 2016-2017 | 3,50,000 | 3,54,745 |
| Total | 14,00,000 | 16,12,390 |

A target of issue of 3.50 lakh house-site pattas has been fixed for the year 2017-2018.

3.6 Land Transfer

Government lands are transferred under R.S.O.23 to Central Government Departments on collection of land cost. Under R.S.O.23-A, Government lands are transferred to State Government Departments on free of cost.

When any Central and State Government Department requires Government land, the requisitioning Department should apply to the District Collector concerned, who examines the case with regard to the requirement and availability of suitable land and sends detailed proposals for transfer of such identified land to the Government through the Commissioner of Land Administration, by fixing the tentative cost of the land.

In the case of certain State Government Departments, such as Health, Education, Police etc., the District Collectors themselves are empowered to allot a minimum extent of land, without ceiling on land cost, for essential

requirements, provided that the land required does not fall in any of the objectionable categories, such as water-course, mayanam, pathai etc.

When Meikkal or Manthaiveli (grazing ground) poramboke lands are involved in the proposal, an alternate land of equal extent has to be identified through joint inspection by the officials of Revenue and Animal Husbandry departments. The requisitioning department should remit the development charges to the Local Body concerned @ Rs.6,000/- per Acre or Rs.15,000/- per Hectare. The local body concerned should pass a resolution agreeing to develop and permit the cattle to graze on the newly developed alternate land. Though this land is vested for purpose of grazing with the local body, the ownership will continue with the Revenue Department.

The Department concerned, to whom land transfer has been made, has to judiciously utilize

the land for the purpose for which it is transferred. The Revenue Department, being the custodian of all Government lands, reserves the right to resume the lands not used for the stated purpose and allot them to a different Department based on their requirement.

3,747 Acres of Government lands in 461 cases have been transferred to various Government Departments, such as Education, Judicial, Police, Health, Highways, Public Works, Industries & Commerce, Employment & Training, Fisheries, Atomic Energy, Border Security Force, Forest etc. from 2011 to 31.3.2017.

3.7 Alienation of Land

Government lands are alienated to State and Central Government Undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards and Local Bodies under R.S.O.24 for public purpose as well as for the implementation of their projects and schemes. Government lands are also alienated rarely under the same provision taking into account for

public welfare to private institutions and companies if their needs are genuine and based on the availability of land. 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 Local Bodies as well as the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, free of cost for the implementation of drinking water schemes, underground drainage schemes and sewerage treatment plants. Similarly, the Government lands are alienated, free of cost to

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for construction of tenements for the poor people.

The Government, in G.O.(Ms) No.426, Revenue [LD-4] Department, Dated 29.09.2014, have formed a Secretariat Level Committee in order to quicken the processing of land transfer or alienation proposals, wherever the land is under the control or vested with other departments or local bodies. 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 members of the Committee.

3,237 Acres of Government lands have been alienated to various Government

Undertakings and Boards, such as SIPCOT, TIDCO, TANGEDCO, Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board etc. from 2011 to 31.3.2017 in 305 cases.

3.8 Land Lease

Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings can be leased out under the provision of R.S.O.24-A for temporary occupation for a specified period in favour of individuals, private bodies, charitable organization, Cooperative Societies, other societies, companies and local bodies for non-agricultural purpose, subject to following important conditions:-

- (i) The land should be utilized for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (ii) Sub lease or renting the leased area is not allowed.
- (iii) If any violation of lease condition is noticed, immediate action shall be

taken to resume the land without any compensation by adopting the procedures.

The minimum period of Lease is 3 years at a time while maximum period is 30 years on temporary basis. In exceptional cases, the Government may grant long term lease upto 99 years, considering the necessity and public purpose involved.

Lease rent is fixed @ 7% of land value per annum for non-commercial purpose and fixed @ 14% of land value per annum for commercial purpose at present.

The annual lease rent is being revised once in three years by the District Collectors in long term lease cases.

The monetary limits, based on the tentative land value of the proposed land for approving and renewal of lease in G.O. (Ms.) No.527, Revenue Department, dated 28.11.2014

and G.O. (Ms.) No.55, Revenue Department, dated 24.02.2017 at different levels of officers in the Revenue and Disaster Management Department are as given below:-

| Officers | Monetary limit for Leasing of land (Land cost) | Monetary limit for Renewal of Lease (Land cost) |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Tahsildar | NIL | NIL |
| Revenue Divisional Officer | Upto Rs.50,000/- | NIL |
| District Revenue Officer | Upto Rs.1,00,000/- | NIL |
| District Collector | Upto Rs.4,00,000/- | Upto Rs.10,00,000/- |
| Commissioner of Land Administration | Upto Rs.5,00,000/- | Upto Rs.25,00,000/- |
| Government | Above Rs.5,00,000/- | Above Rs.25,00,000/- |

The Master Lease Register is being maintained at the Taluk and the District level to make entry of each lease cases. This Register is updated every Fasli by the Jamabandhi Officer after the Jamabandhi accounts are settled. The leased out lands are inspected by the Tahsildar/ Revenue Divisional Officer/ District Revenue

Officer/ District Collector periodically to ensure whether the lease conditions are being maintained.

3.9 Salt Land Lease

Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) are leased out for the purpose of production of salt under the provisions of RSO 24-A.

An extent of about 27,777 Acres of salt pan lands available in Tamil Nadu coastal areas have been leased out to individuals/ companies for the production of salt and its allied products. To encourage the salt industry and taking into consideration of the welfare of the small salt producers in the State, the lease rent and royalty for salt land lease have been fixed at the reasonable rate compared to other States.

3.10 Land alienation/ transfer Monitoring System

The computer based "Land Proposal Monitoring System" has been developed for the State and all the proposals related to Land

Transfer, Land Alienation and Lease are being monitored by the Commissioner of Land Administration. This will also ensure proper follow up with District officials for speedy clearance of land related proposals, enabling Government land to be made available for Development Projects in the shortest time. This is hosted at the url "<http://landadmin.tn.gov.in>"

3.11 Eviction of Encroachments

Unauthorized occupation of Government lands should be prevented to protect the public interest. In order to protect the Government lands and to prevent the encroachments in the initial stage itself, the Revenue and Disaster Management Department co-ordinates with the Departments concerned, whenever necessary actions are taken. In cases where such encroachment has not been prevented, in order to safeguard Government land and to evict the encroachers who are occupying such land illegally, the following Acts have been enacted:

- Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act,1905
- Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920
- Tamil Nadu Village Panchayat Act, 1958
- Tamil Nadu Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupation) Act, 1975
- Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994
- Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001
- Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007

In order 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 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 29.4.2003, detailed instructions have been issued to follow the above Government orders scrupulously. The Hon'ble High Court, Madras have also delivered

a judgment in W.P.No.20186/2000 to identify such illegal encroachments on the water course porambokes and to restore them to their original position after eviction.

Accordingly, utmost 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, the local bodies and the Police Department.

The Government, in G.O.(Ms) No.540, Revenue[LD-6(2)]Department, Dated 4.12.2014, have issued orders for the constitution of Redressal Committees at the Taluk/ Divisional/ District level for disposing of petitions relating to encroachments on Government lands. The District Collectors have been instructed to monitor the progress of disposal of such petitions at the monthly meeting of the Steering

Committee on encroachments and the actions of the Committee is monitored by the Commissioner of Land Administration.

3.12 Land Acquisition

Private lands are acquired for public purpose for the State and Central Government departments and agencies based on the requisition. So far, lands were mainly acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1/1894). In addition, the State Government have also passed three State Acts for facilitating the land acquisition for housing and other land needs of the socially disadvantaged communities, as well as for the development of industries and for developing infrastructure for highway network in the State, as follows:-

- (1) Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978)

- (2) Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1999),
- (3) Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34/2002)

The Government of India have enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act, 30/2013) (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), 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 cases where the process under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 have already been initiated in G.O.(Ms)No.88, Revenue Department, Dated 21.2.2014 have directed that

interim compensation should be determined based on the procedures in vogue under the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894, subject to the additional compensation being paid as per the RFCTLARR Act once rules are notified. Similar orders have been issued for cases where the land acquisition has been initiated under the three State Land Acquisition Acts by the respective administrative departments.

To continue land acquisition process under these three State Acts, the State Government have amended the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act No.1 of 2015) by inserting section 105A, which places these three State Acts in a newly created Fifth Schedule, on par with the thirteen Central enactments,

dealing with land acquisition, which are listed in the Fourth Schedule, which have been exempted from the purview of this Act except with respect to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement. The Amendment has received assent of the President on 1.1.2015.

In order to implement the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the State Draft Rules have been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu and published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. In order to this, the final compensation under the new Act will be paid soon.

3.13 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (RMIS)

The Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics, a 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 functions as the Minor Irrigation Census Commissioner for the conduct of the Minor Irrigation Census in Tamil Nadu.

The scheme was launched with the following objectives:

- (1) To organize a census of minor irrigation schemes on a quinquennial basis.
- (2) To organize and co-ordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to minor irrigation projects and their reporting on a regular quarterly and annual basis to the Government of India.

3.13.1 Fifth Minor Irrigation Census

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-2014 has commenced from July 2014 and field work has been fully completed. The web based online software for

data entry has been received from the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, and data entry is completed in all the districts during September, 2016. The details are as follows:-

Table-3.3
5th Minor Irrigation Census
(Reference year 2013 – 2014)

(Provisional)

| Sl. No. | Type of Scheme | Number of Schemes | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Ground water scheme | 20,24,468 | 97.65 |
| 2 | Surface water scheme | 48,726 | 2.35 |
| | Total | 20,73,194 | 100.00 |

4. LAND REFORMS

Land Reforms Department implements the Land Ceiling Act for agricultural lands, Tenancy Laws and Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers. Further, the Bhoodan Act is also being implemented in this Commissionerate from the year 2006. In order to provide social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families, the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) is implemented by this Commissionerate.

4.1 Organization Structure

The Commissioner of Land Reforms heads the department and is assisted by the Director of Land Reforms, Joint Director, two Assistant Commissioners and Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer in the Headquarters.

To enable public to have easy access to and effective redressal of their grievances, the Government in the year 2015, have restructured

the Land Reforms Department. Instead of 6 Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) offices in various parts of the State, a Land Reforms units in each of the 31 District Collectorates except Chennai have been formed. Further, as per the Land Reforms Act and Rules, powers have been conferred to the Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers. At district level, the progress of work is supervised and monitored administratively by the District Collector, assisted by the District Revenue Officer, Additional Personal Assistant (Land) and the Land Reforms Unit.

Ten Revenue Courts with Special Deputy Collectors (Deputy Collector) as Presiding Officers have been implementing various Tenancy laws. The Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam and Bhoodan Act are implemented through the District Administration, headed by the District Collectors.

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 is a key resource for economic progress of the community. It is necessary to reduce disparities in ownership of agricultural land and to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. The Government has fixed a ceiling on agricultural land holdings and has made provisions to acquire excess land and distribute it to landless poor in the rural areas. Therefore, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/1961) and Amended Acts have been enacted and are being implemented.

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

As per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms [Fixation of Ceiling on Land] Act, 1961 as amended, the ceiling limit with effect from 15.2.1970 currently in force, are as below:-

Table 4.2**Ceiling Limits under Land Reforms Act**

| Sl. No | Category | Extent allowed |
|---------------|---|--|
| (i) | Person, Firm, Society, Private Trust, Company | 15 standard acres |
| (ii) | For a family consisting of 5 members (additional 5 standard acres are allowed to each additional member of a family in the case of family consisting of more than 5 members) Overall ceiling area of a family | 15 standard acres 30 standard acres |
| (iii) | Extent allowed as Stri dhana to each female member to hold land in her own name as on 15.2.1970. | 10 standard acres |
| (iv) | Public Trust of Religious nature in existence as on 1.3.1972 | Act does not apply. |
| (v) | Public Trust of Charitable nature in existence as on 1.3.1972 | 5 Standard acres |
| (vi) | Public Trust created after 1.3.1972 (As per amended Act 29/87, Government is granting permission to Public Trust to hold land for educational/hospital purposes) | Nil |

4.2.2 Standard acre

As per section 3 (40) of the Land Reforms Act, the standard acre is determined based on the assessment of the dry/ wet lands as indicated in the table below:-

Table 4.3

**Conversion Table from
Ordinary Acre to standard Acre**

For dry land

| Assessment (per acre) | Ordinary acre | Standard acre |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Below Rs.1.25 | 4 | 1 |
| Rs.1.25 – 2.00 | 3 | 1 |
| Rs.2.00 above | 2.5 | 1 |

For wet land

| Assessment (per acre) | Ordinary acre | Standard acre |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Below Rs.4 | 2 | 1 |
| Rs.4 – 6 | 1.75 | 1 |
| Rs.6-8 | 1.60 | 1 |
| Rs.8-10 | 1.20 | 1 |
| Rs.10-15 | 1 | 1 |
| Above Rs.15 | 0.80 | 1 |

4.2.3 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

Industrial or Commercial undertaking is entitled to hold only 15.000 standard acres. However, Government is granting permission to industrial or commercial undertakings to hold lands in excess of the ceiling area if they bonafide carries on any industrial or commercial operation under Section 37-A of the Act. For that, they should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

4.2.4 Permission to Public Trusts

The Government grant permission under section 37-B of the Act to the Public Trust to acquire lands or to hold land acquired for educational or hospital purposes. For that, they should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

4.3 Revenue Courts

To deal with the cases that arise between land owner and tenants under various Tenancy Laws, 6 Revenue Courts were functioning in the State. In order to dispose the pending cases speedily the former Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made announcement in the year 2012-13 to create 4 additional Revenue Courts. Accordingly 4 Revenue Courts were formed in Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam, Lalgudi and Mannargudi in the year 2013 and totalling 10 Revenue Courts in the following place, are functioning in the State under the Special Deputy Collector as Presiding Officers with quasi-judicial powers.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cuddalore | 6. Tiruchirapalli |
| 2. Mayiladuthurai | 7. Lalgudi |
| 3. Tiruvarur | 8. Nagapattinam |
| 4. Thanjavur | 9. Madurai |
| 5. Mannargudi | 10. Tirunelveli |

4.3.1 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts

From 1.6.2011 to 31.5.2017

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Cases pending as on 31.5.2011 | 9,806 |
| 2 | Receipt from 1.6.2011 to 31.5.2017 | 35,827 |
| 3 | Disposal | 41,569 |
| 4 | Balance as on 31.5.2017 | 4,064 |

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Cases pending as on 31.3.2016 | 7,410 |
| 2 | Receipt from 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017 | 6,200 |
| 3 | Disposal | 9,546 |
| 4 | Balance as on 31.5.2017 | 4,064 |

The work of Revenue Courts has been computerised and progress reports are online and the same is being monitored at Headquarters.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 a provision for extending the benefits to rural artisans, who were occupying the Kudiyiruppu with no house sites of their own.

4.3.3 Fixation of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers

The Minimum Wages Act is being implemented for fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities. Under this Act, the minimum wages

has been revised once in four years. In respect of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is being implemented.

4.4 Bhoodan Board

The Bhoodan Movement was started by Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave. An extent of 28,050 acres of lands has been received as donation to the Bhoodan Movement. The lands received as donation are being distributed as per the "Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958." The Bhoodan lands are administered by the Bhoodan Board.

After restructuring of the Land Reforms Department in 2015, Patta transfer has been effected in 1,043.68 acres of lands where patta transfer had not been hitherto effected. Encroachments to an extent of 48.17 acres have been evicted.

The district progress reports are online and monitored at the Headquarters.

In order to curb illegal sale of Bhoodan lands, these lands have been shown to have Zero Guideline value in the database of the

Registration Department. This is another effort towards preventing illegal transfer of Bhoodan lands. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to have taken this step to protect Bhoodan lands.

4.5 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011

- The Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam is being implemented with effect from 10.9.2011.
- Enumeration was taken up under the Scheme by Village Administrative Officers and maintained at village level in Enumeration Registers.

4.5.1 Eligibility for Registration as Members

All agricultural labourers who are engaged in agriculture and allied to agriculture, small/marginal farmers who owns up to 2.50 acres of wet lands or 5.00 acres of dry lands and doing agricultural occupation directly and cultivating tenants, in the age group of 18 to 65 years are eligible for registration as main members under the scheme. The non-earning dependent

members of his/her family are eligible for registration as dependent members.

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

Table 4.4
Details of Main Members and
Dependent Members

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Main members | 1,51,10,270 |
| 2 | Dependent members | 1,30,74,865 |
| | Total | 2,81,85,135 |

- The inclusion of new members as per eligibility and deletion due to death, etc. are being made continuously.
- The data of members is being seeded with Aadhaar numbers through Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency.
- The implementation of the scheme has been computerized and monitored.

4.5.2 Financial Assistance

Under the Scheme, the following assistance is given:-

Table 4.5
Details of Main Members and
Dependent Members

| For Main Members | For Dependent Members |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marriage Assistance 2. Old Age Pension 3. Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) TB, ii) Cancer, iii) HIV/AIDS, iv) Dialysis, v) Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, vi) Neurological problems, vii) Spinal Cord Injury, viii) Cardiac problems, ix) Loss of vision, x) Liver diseases, xi) Kidney diseases, xii) Acute Psychosis, xiii) Sickle Cell Anaemia, xiv) Thalassaemia, xv) Haemophilia, 4. Accident Relief 5. Natural Death Assistance 6. Funeral Expenses | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational Assistance 2. Marriage Assistance 3. Grant to Orphan children of the member who died due to HIV 4. Funeral Expenses |

4.5.3 Salient features of the Scheme

- In respect of Educational Assistance, the beneficiaries who had already availed assistance under any other scheme also can avail the assistance additionally under this scheme.
- Marriage assistance is given to male members.
- Monthly payment of Rs.1,000/- is given to the main members during their temporary incapacitation period who are affected by TB, Cancer, etc.
- Monthly grant of Rs.1,000/- is given to the Orphan children of the former member who died due to HIV.
- Assistance for dependents is continuously given even after the death of the main member.
- The quantum of natural death assistance of Rs.10,000/- has been enhanced to Rs.20,000/- with effect from 24.4.2017.

- If any member died, a sum of Rs.2,500/- is paid as funeral assistance. To avail the benefit of funeral assistance, death certificate need not be submitted.

4.5.4 Expenditure and Beneficiaries

a) For Main Members

1) Marriage Assistance

Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- for men and Rs.10,000/- for women is given to the main member. From 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.28.23 crores has been given to 33,540 beneficiaries.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.10.82 crores has been given to 12,690 beneficiaries.

2) Old Age Pension

Monthly Old Age Pension of Rs.1,000/- is given to the destitute landless agricultural labourers who attained the age of 60 years and above. From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2014, a sum of Rs.2,058.97 crores has been disbursed to

20,35,645 beneficiaries towards old age pension. From 1.4.2014, Old Age Pension is given through Revenue Administration Department.

3) Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period

Monthly payment of Rs.1,000/- is given to the main members during their temporary incapacitation period who are affected by TB, Cancer, etc. From 2012-13 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.89.00 crores has been given to 1,49,214 beneficiaries.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.31.38 crores has been spent covering 36,463 beneficiaries.

4) Accident relief

With a view to provide financial redress to the family, if a main member died due to accident, a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- as accident relief and a sum of Rs.2,500/- as funeral expenses is given to the family of the deceased

member. Further, for accidental injury, the following assistance is given:

Table 4.6
Assistance for Accident Injuries

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

From 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.203.67 crores has been given to 20,721 beneficiaries for accident relief.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.55.30 crores has been given to 5,529 beneficiaries.

5) Natural Death Assistance

On natural death of a farmer member, a sum of Rs.10,000/- as natural death assistance and Rs.2,500/- as funeral expenses is given to the family of the deceased farmer member towards relief to the family. The quantum of assistance of Rs.10,000/- has been enhanced to Rs.20,000/- with effect from 24.4.2017. From 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.377.93 crores, has been given to 3,06,343 beneficiaries.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.91.53 crores has been given to 75,250 beneficiaries.

b) For Dependents

The details of assistance for dependents is as follows:

1) 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 4.7
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. If the study is discontinued, this assistance will be stopped. From 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.338.84 crores has been given to 14,15,099 students towards educational assistance.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.71.45 crores has been given to 2,85,128 students towards educational assistance.

2) Marriage Assistance

Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- for male and Rs.10,000/- for female is also given to the dependent members who depends with a main member. From 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.251.99 crores has been given to 2,88,684 beneficiaries.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.50.52 crores has been given to 58,628 beneficiaries.

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

Monthly grant of Rs.1,000/- is given to the orphan children whose age is between 0 to 18, who lost his/her parents (one or both) of a main member who died due to HIV. From 2013-2014 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.2.87 crores has been given to 4,308 beneficiaries.

From 1.4.2016 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.1.01 crores has been given to 1,003 beneficiaries.

4.5.5 Performance

1. Under the Scheme, from 10.9.2011 to 31.5.2017, a sum of Rs.3,351.50 crores has been given to 42,53,554 beneficiaries.

2. During the year 2016-17, a sum of Rs.206.00 crores has been disbursed to 3,04,526 beneficiaries as detailed below:-

Table 4.8
Details of assistance given under
Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu
Thittam in 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Details of Assistance | Rupees in crores | No. of beneficiaries |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Educational Assistance | 44.57 | 1,77,952 |
| 2 | Marriage of members | 6.50 | 7,647 |
| 3 | Marriage of children of members | 33.67 | 39,049 |
| 4 | Natural Death and Funeral Expenses | 60.64 | 49,911 |
| 5 | Accident Relief | 38.00 | 3,794 |
| 6 | Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period. | 21.92 | 25,471 |
| 7 | Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV | 0.70 | 702 |
| Total | | 206.00 | 3,04,526 |

3. In the Budget Estimate for 2017-18, the allotment for the scheme has been enhanced 22% from Rs.206 crores to 251 crores.

CHART 4.1

Year wise Expenditure from 2011-12 to 2017-18 (upto 31.5.2017) under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam

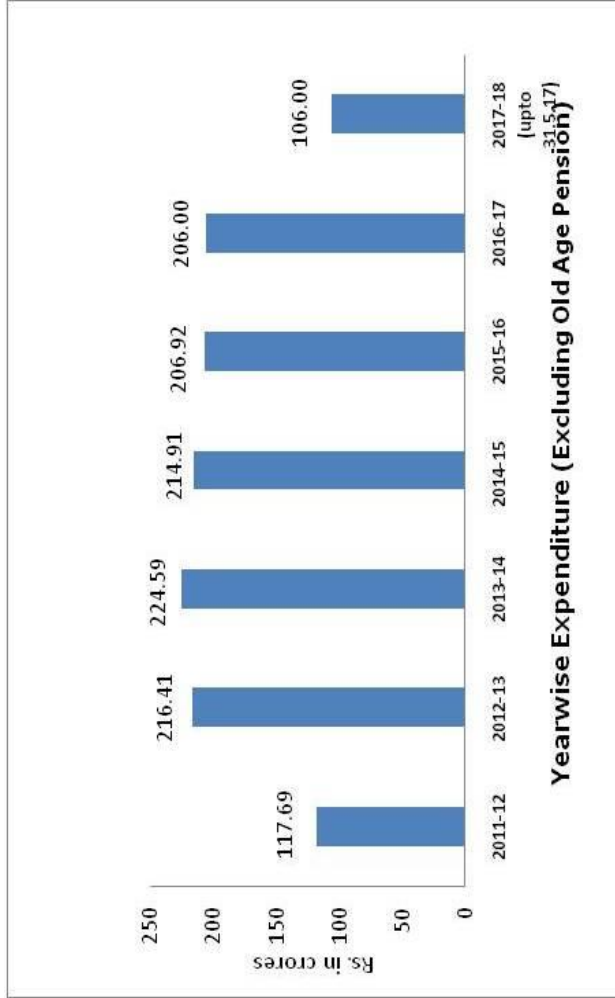
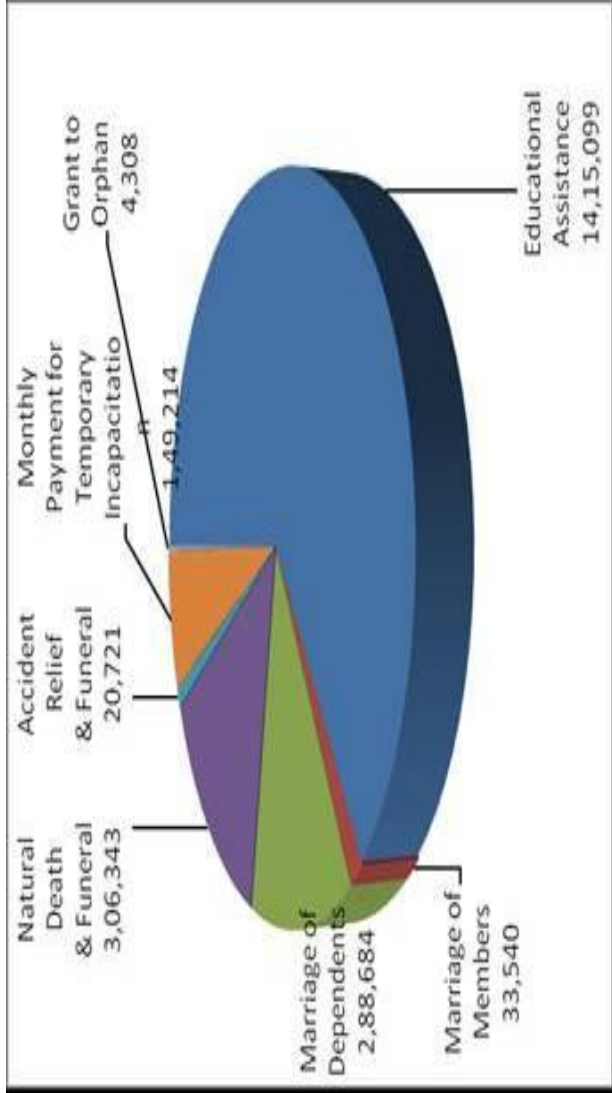


CHART 4.2

Category wise number of beneficiaries From 2011-12 to 2017-18 (upto 31.5.2017) under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam



5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax Commissionerate is a part of Revenue and Disaster Management Department. This is one of the departments which generate income to the Government. This Commissionerate deals with the lands acquired as on 15.06.1999 under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978. This 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 Principal Secretary/ 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, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. These Assistant Commissioners deal with the work relating to the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978 in the Corporations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli and the work relating to Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 Amended Act, 1991 in 24 Districts.

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, Tiruchirappalli & 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 | 1,89,79,446 |
| 2 | Extent of lands allotted to Government Departments and Government undertakings | 43,70,050 |
| 3 | Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions | 32,51,962 |
| 4 | Extent of lands covered under Innocent purchase | 23,95,785 |
| 5 | Extent of lands encroached (Land owners & others) | 78,90,234 |
| 6 | Extent of land free from encroachment | 10,71,415 |

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, is regularized after remittance of the nominal value fixed by the Government as per G.O.(Ms)No.649, Revenue Department, 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/ thrice the value as per G.O.(Ms)No. 565, Revenue Department, dated 26.09.2008. As per the above Government Orders, the lands purchased under Innocent Buyers Scheme are regularised.

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 was introduced in Chennai city 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. This Act was later extended to Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore Towns, Chennai City belt areas, Tirunelveli Corporation and 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**

| Chennai and other Urban Agglomeration | | All urban lands in the Chennai City Belt Area | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Ground | Percentage of Market Value | Ground | Percentage of Market Value |
| Up to 2 Grounds | Nil | Up to 3 Grounds | Nil |
| 2-5 grounds | 0.7% | 3-7 grounds | 0.7% |
| 5-10 grounds | 1% | 7-10 grounds | 1% |
| 10-20 grounds | 1.5% | 10- 20 grounds | 1.5% |
| Exceeding 20 Grounds | 2% | Exceeding 20 Grounds | 2% |

As per the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amended Act 1991, there are around two Lakh assesses in the notified areas covering 24 districts. A sum of Rs. 19.19 Crores has been fixed as Urban Land Tax current demand for the Fasli 1426.

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 tax concessions to the following institutions.

- (1) Industries having Small Scale Industries Certificate are granted 25% tax concessions while other industries are granted 10% concession;
- (2) All Music and Drama Sabhas are granted 50% tax concession;
- (3) Cinema Theatres are granted 10% concession;
- (4) Lands notified as slums are granted 100% concession and
- (5) a rebate of 50% of the tax is being given where there is a building on the lands and wholly used by the owner for residential purposes only.

5.5 Appeal/ 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 an appeal petition

before the District Revenue Officer concerned, under section 20(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, Amended Act, 1991. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms 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 Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

6.1 History of Survey Directorate

The Survey and Settlement Directorate is one of the oldest Directorate, in Tamil Nadu stretching back to over 150 years. Land has been till recently the most important factor of production and hence a sound and robust land registry system comprising of accurate measurements and truthful recording of rights, hence, the role of this Directorate has been a prominent one in general administration.

The first systematic Survey of Land was initiated during the reign of king Raja Raja I of Chola Dynasty. Modern Survey started during British period. Col. William Lambton laid the baseline of 12 kms from St.Thomas Mount to Perambauk (Perumbakkam), Sholinganallur taluk with a 36-inch huge, ½ ton weight Theodolite in 1802 AD and started the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Tamil Nadu has been the origin of the world-famous 'Great Arc' Survey and it took 62 years to complete this process all over India. The Survey methods being adopted have undergone periodic improvements and have now reached a stage where digital Surveying equipments such as Global Positioning System (GPS)/ Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), Electronic Total Station and Drone mounted cameras/ LIDAR are fast becoming the essential aids of the Surveyor.

The Directorate has undertaken the following Survey Schemes and has completed them successfully.

1. Initial Survey : 1826
2. Ryotwari – initial Survey : 1858
3. Hill map Survey : 1883
4. Block maps in Town Survey : 1891–1894
5. Resurvey : 1905-1926
6. Updating of Registry Scheme : 1979-1987
(UDR)
7. Natham Survey : 1989-1992
8. Supplemental Town Survey : 1989-1997

All these Surveys were undertaken using Theodolite, Chain and Cross Staff. Many different methods starting from Khasra, Plane Table, Triangles, Ray method, Khaliote method etc have been experimented; but mostly Diagonal and Offset method has been used, because of its accuracy and cost effectiveness.

The accuracy of the erstwhile Surveys compare well with the results drawn through use of high-precision DGPS and ETS equipments. It may be noted that, in the year 1852 itself, Surveyor Radhanath Sikdar measured height of the Mount Everest as 29,002 feet using a older type Theodolite whereas the modern measurements indicate the height as 29,037 feet. This illustrates the robustness of the Survey techniques adopted and the dedication of Surveyors in those days.

6.2 Organisational set up

The Directorate of Survey and Settlement, located at "Survey House", Chepauk, Chennai, with effect from 18.07.2001 has two wings viz., Survey and Settlement. All Survey and Settlement schemes and other related works are designed, implemented and monitored by the Directorate. The Central Survey Office is the technical arm of the Directorate and it controls and guides the mapping activities. The District Level Survey activities are carried out by District Survey Offices, each headed by an Assistant Director and manned by Surveyors, Draftsmen, supervising officials and ministerial staff.

Below the district level, there are Survey sections available in each Taluk office who are responsible for maintenance of survey marks and land records, and for recording subsequent

changes in Land holdings and ownership in the relevant registers.

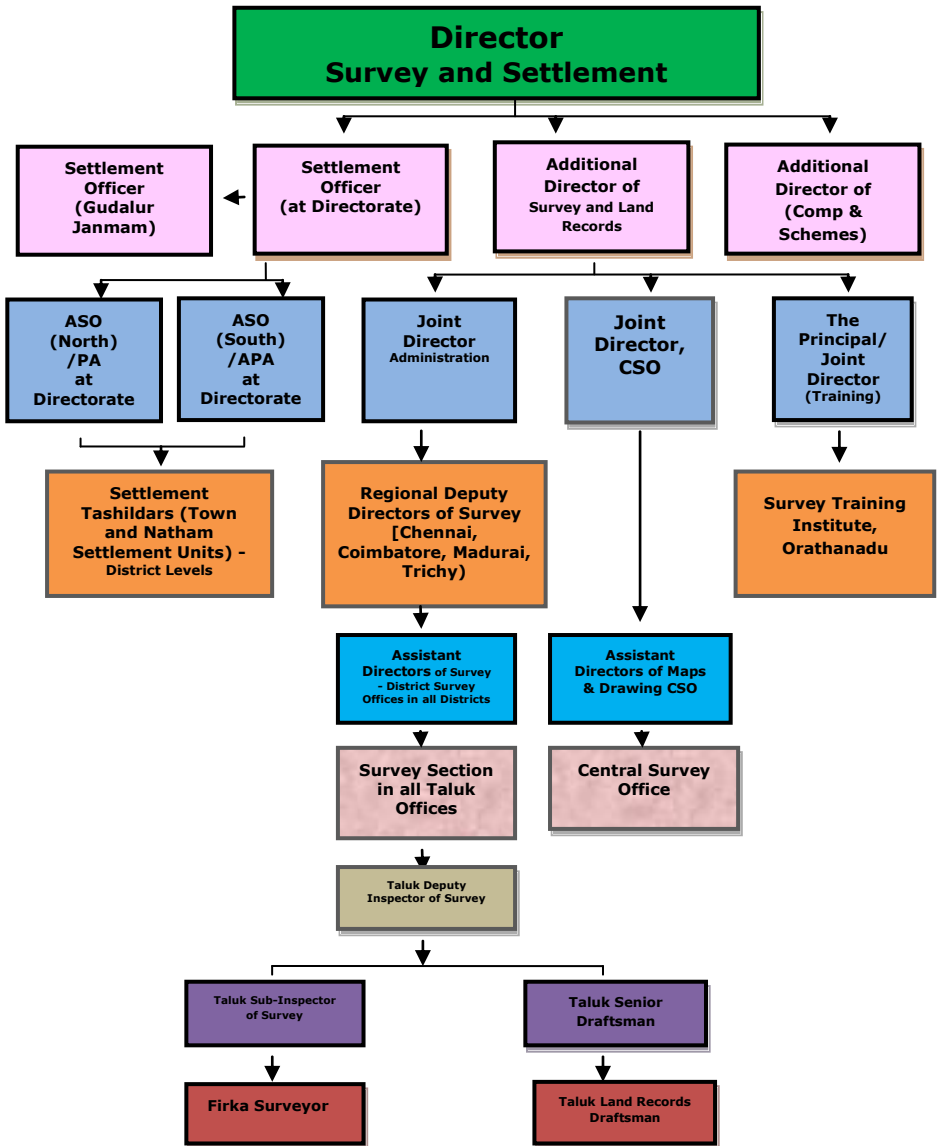
The number of posts sanctioned in various wings of Survey and Land Records department is given below:-

Table-6.1
Number of Post Sanctioned in
Survey and Land Records Directorate

| S.No | Name of the Wing | No. of Posts |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Survey Wing | 5,504 |
| 2 | Technical Wing | 2,079 |
| 3 | Ministerial Wing | 1,079 |
| 4 | Others | 19 |
| Total | | 8,681 |

The organisational chart of the directorate is given in Chart- I

Chart- I : Organisational Chart



6.2.1 Maintenance Work

Petitions are being received and registered from public through e-Service centres and Registration department regarding Land Transactions in the Survey Wing of Taluk offices and forwarded to the concerned Firka Surveyors and orders are being passed such as fixing up of Field boundary and Patta transfer by the Tashildars on the proposals received after field inspection and scrutinized by the Land Records Senior Draftsman/ Deputy Inspector of Survey of the Taluks Concerned. These are the routine works of Taluk offices.

6.3 Current Schemes

6.3.1 Natham Survey

Natham Survey was initiated in 1987 all over Tamil Nadu except in The Nilgiris which was taken up in 2007. Natham Survey involves Survey of Natham land i.e., land parcels reserved for habitation and clarified as Natham Poramboke in Revenue Records. In the original

Survey and Re-Survey Poramboke Lands had not been Surveyed and the rights of land owners have not been separately determined though Survey and recorded in concerned registers. Therefore, Natham Survey and Settlement work was conducted to determine these rights, recorded them in A-register and issued patta to the land owners therein.

The Survey work has been completed in all districts. Settlement process has also been completed and patta given except in Ambattur Taluk in Thiruvallur District and The Nilgiris District where it is in progress.

6.3.2 Hill Survey

Hill Survey was initiated in 1983 in 67 Villages and it has been completed in all the 67 hill villages spread over in 6 districts.

6.3.3 Town Survey

Town Survey adopts a Survey methodology somewhat different from Cadastral Survey being used for rural areas because of

large built up area. Here traverse lines are aligned along the streets, survey is conducted Block by Block and the Land Records are maintained in the form of Ward maps/ Block maps, Town Survey Land Register (TSLR) and Chitta. Therefore, whenever new areas are declared as Municipalities and Corporations by the Government, fresh survey is conducted by adopting Town Survey Method.

Currently, in Tamil Nadu, there are 12 Corporations and 125 Municipalities. The progress of Town Survey in these Towns is given below.

Table - 6.2
Progress of Town Survey Schemes

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

| Municipalities | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----|
| 1 | Total No. of Municipalities | 125 |
| 2 | Town Survey Completed (by traditional methods) | 84 |
| 3 | Town Survey in progress (using modern equipments) | 13 |
| 4 | To be taken up for Town Survey (using modern equipments) | 28 |

6.3.4 Survey using Modern Equipments

Use of Modern equipments in Survey will ensure Millimeter level accuracy and will also help in creation of digital database of Land parcels and their attributes. This will help the public to identify about their land and know the details without the help of Surveyors and make the process transparent.

Digitalized Spatial records (maps) can be hosted in GIS environment and this will greatly facilitate land use planning and monitoring. Further usage of Government/ Public land can be monitored through satellite imagery superimposed on digital maps and unauthorised

use of such land can be detected easily and preventive measures can be taken.

Initially, survey using modern equipments [Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) + Electronic Total Station (ETS)] was introduced for town areas to speed up the process of Survey and to minimise the legal disputes which arise due to small measurement errors.

The list of Urban areas being Surveyed with modern equipments is given below:-

Table-6.3
Details of Urban areas under Survey
with modern equipments

| Sl. No | District | Revenue Village | Name of Corporation/ Municipality |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Chennai | Chennai (All Villages) | Chennai Corporation |
| 2 | Thiruppur | Thiruppur (All Villages) | Tiruppur Corporation |
| 3 | Vellore | Sathuvachari | Vellore Corporation |
| 4 | Madurai | Thiruparan kundram | Madurai Corporation |
| 5 | Coimbatore | Koundampalayam | Coimbatore Corporation |
| 6 | Erode | Periya Semur | Erode Corporation |

| Sl. No | District | Revenue Village | Name of Corporation/ Municipality |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| 7 | Thiruchirapalli | Thuvakudi | Thuvakudi Municipality |
| 8 | Thiruvallur | Valasaravakkam | Chennai Corporation |
| 9 | Kancheepuram | Pammal | Pammal Municipality |
| 10 | Kancheepuram | Anakaputhur | Anakaputhur Municipality |
| 11 | Salem | Narasingapuram | Narasingapuram Municipality |
| 12 | Theni | Koodalur | Koodalur Municipality |
| 13 | Thirunelveli | Ambasamudram | Ambasamudram Municipality |
| 14 | Thoothukudi | Kayalpattinam | Kayalpattinam Municipality |
| 15 | Virudunagar | Thiruthangal | Thiruthangal Municipality |
| 16 | Ramanathapuram | Keezhakarai | Keezhakarai Municipality |
| 17 | Perambalur | Perambalur | Perambalur Municipality |
| 18 | Dindigul | Oddanchathiram | Oddanchathiram Municipality |
| 19 | Villupuram | Kallakurichi | Kallakurichi Municipality |
| 20 | Nagapattinam | Vedaranyam | Vedaranyam Municipality |

6.3.5 Resurvey

Based on the Announcement made in the Legislative Assembly, Resurvey work using GPS & ETS has been commenced in the following Pilot Taluks.

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Agastheeswaram Taluk | - | Kanniyakumari district |
| 2 | Uthankarai Taluk | - | Krishnagiri district |
| 3 | Coonoor Taluk | - | The Nilgiris district |

Under DILRMP programme, an expenditure of Rs.10.14 Lakh has been incurred to conduct re-survey in the districts of Krishnagiri, Kanniyakumari and The Nilgiris district.

After completion of Re-Survey in pilot Taluks, Re-Survey in these 3 Districts will be taken up and completed in 2 years.

Proposals have been submitted to Government of India to sanction funds for Re-survey of the entire state. On receipt of sanction, necessary work will be started.

In anticipation of sanction of funds, action is being taken to set up a network of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) and this is expected to be completed by August 2017. With establishment of CORS network, DGPS (RTK) based survey will become faster and more accurate (subject to millimeter accuracy) and it will be possible to complete within 2-3 years.

6.3.6 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme

The State has been participating in NLRMP program funded by Government of India to modernize land records. NLRMP was formulated in 2008 by merging two existing Central Sector Schemes viz., Computerization of Land Records and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updation of Land Records (CLR, SRA and ULR). NLRMP has been redesigned as DILRMP and the funding pattern has been changed to

make it 100% centrally funded with effect from 01.04.2016.

This scheme aims to provide improved service to the public with the objectives of modernizing management of land records, minimizing scope of disputes on land properties, enhancing transparency in the maintenance of land records and facilitating guaranteed conclusive titles using digital technology and better process control.

6.4 Currently the types of land records that are being created and maintained in the State are listed below:-

6.4.1 In Rural areas

- (1) **'A' Register**– contains Survey Number-wise details of land records for every village. It has details like District, Taluk, Village, Survey No., Sub-division No., Classification of Land, Irrigation Source, Soil Type, Extent, Assessment, Name of the Owner's, etc.

- (2) **Chitta**– contains Pattadhar-wise details of land records for every village. It also contains the details of extent of lands specific to Pattadhar and details of Land Revenue Assessment for Dry and Wet lands.
- (3) **Field Measurement Book (FMB)**– contains sketches of individual land parcels/ sub-divisions.
- (4) **Adangal**- contains cultivation details.
- (5) **Village Maps** – Village maps contain all survey nos. of villages. They are modified only when the village boundaries are altered.
- (6) **Traverse Survey**- Traverse survey records and related other survey records.

6.4.2 In Urban areas...

- (1) **Town Survey Land Register (TSLR)** – This register contains the details of the Town Survey Number-wise particulars

correlated with old Survey Nos, Classification, Extent, Door no. and street names, names of the owners and utility of lands, etc.

- (2) **Block Map**– contains Combined Sketches of Town Survey numbers with street names.

6.5 Computerization of Land Records

To digitize the land records and to offer them to the public online, specific application software and data base have been developed with the help of National Informatic Centre (NIC) as listed below:-

- (i) Tamil NILAM (Tamil Nadu Info-system on Land Administration and Management) (Rural) computerisation of A-Register and Chitta for online management.
- (ii) COLLABLAND, for digitising FMB, Block maps and Village maps and hosting them in the web for viewing, download and online management.

- (iii) Web-based Tamil NILAM (Urban), for online management of URBAN land records such as TSLR, Town A-register and other related records.

Tamil Nilam has been operational in 269 Rural Taluks and 11 Urban Taluks out of 285 Taluks in the State and action is being taken to bring online of remaining 2 Rural Taluks and 3 Urban Taluks.

Action is being taken to bring all Natham land records online in Tamil Nilam data base. Data Entry has been completed and verification process is going on. On completion of verification and rectification of errors, the data will be hosted in Tamil Nilam data base Taluk by Taluk.

6.5.1 Computerization of Urban Land Records

Since the format of Urban Land Records was different from that of Rural Land Records, data entry of Urban Land Records was taken up

after creating appropriate application software. Presently, the data entry and verification of all urban land records numbering around 37.92 Lakh has been completed.

Data pertaining to all the 10 Taluks in Chennai District and Ambattur Taluk of Thiruvallur District have been brought online. Action is being taken to bring the land records of the remaining 3 Urban Taluks and the urban areas of the State viz. all Municipalities and Corporations online early.

6.5.2 Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches

Digitisation of Field Measurement Sketches and Block maps (for urban areas) is being done using COLLABLAND Software. So far 51.27 Lakh sketches have been digitized out of the available 55.44 Lakh sketches. The Balance records will be digitized early.

Simultaneously, action is being taken to host the data with respect to completed Taluks

in the Central Server early. With this, the work of creating Sub-Divisions will be greatly simplified. Further, the public will be able to download digitally signed FMS from Internet. In addition, all FMS can be collated to create Village, Taluk and District maps and combined sketches wherever required for official work. This will greatly enhance the quality of land use planning.

6.5.3 Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs)

Land Records Management Centres/ Modern Record Rooms are being created in every Taluk, with necessary infrastructure to keep safe of manual land records, to digitize them and maintain in digital archive and to furnish copies to public on demand. These centres with public counters are also to be used to provide all services being offered by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. So far, LRMCs have been made operational in

75 Taluks out of sanctioned 78 Taluks. And action is in progress in the remaining 3 Taluks and action is being taken to operationalize LRMCS in another 76 taluks. Further, Government of India has been addressed to sanction funds for 100 more LRMCS in 2017-18.

6.6 Training Cell

'Training Cell' has been created at the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu, to impart training in Modern Survey and digital mapping. For this purpose, Electronic Total Stations (ETS), Global Positioning System (GPS), and necessary software, and training materials have been supplied to the Training Cell.

Apart from the Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu, steps have been taken to create a new Survey Training Centre in Chennai to impart advanced Training in Modern Surveying and

Mapping with modern facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.45 Crore.

6.6.1 Preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil

Preparation of Village/ Taluk/ District Maps in Tamil Language is in progress at the Central Survey Office, Chennai. So far, all the District and Taluk maps have been vectorised. Preparation of maps in Tamil language for all villages is in progress.

The Village/ Taluk/ District maps will be made available for public on completion of digitization and validation. These maps will also be made available online for downloading through internet. Publishing of Maps in Tamil Language will be of great use to the village people. The other departments of the Government can also download the maps for their requirements.

6.7 Benefits of Online System

The online management of land records have been greatly beneficial to the public in the following manner:

- People can apply for online Patta transfer through a Common Service Centre (CSC) situated nearer to them, instead of going to Taluk offices.
- Computer-generated acknowledgement is provided immediately to the applicants, and are being accounted for.
- Applications are instantaneously transferred to concerned officers for action taken on their applications and the current status can be ascertained by the public through the website **tamilnilam.tn.gov.in/Revenue/login.html**.
- Applicants are being informed of the action taken on their application through SMS to their registered mobile.

- Digitally signed Patta can be downloaded from the website without going to Taluk offices.

The online land record management system has also benefitted the administration as narrated below:-

- With Computerisation of workflow, work load of the officials is significantly reduced
- The performance at various levels can easily be monitored by higher officials, resulting in better work turn over in the field.
- Since, the applications are received through online, there will be no omissions and greater accountability has been brought in.
- The Management Information System (MIS) reports generated online enable the controlling officers from Collectors to other downwards Officers to monitor the process,

to analyse problems and to take appropriate action.

6.7.1 Integration of Land Records with Registration process:

- After computerization of Land Records and bringing it online, the Registration authorities are now accepting transaction of land properties only after confirming the ownership details of land by referring to the land records which are made available on the web. This avoids fraudulent transactions.
- Action is being taken to facilitate automatic transfer of Registered Land transaction particulars to Tamil Nilam database for further action on change of record of rights in A-register and Chitta.

6.8 Measures taken to improve the functioning of the Directorate:

6.8.1 Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors

Based on the Announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly under rule 110, Office cum Residential Quarters for Firka Surveyors have been constructed in 100 Firkas. This will enable the public to easily approach the Firka Surveyors for assistance.

As per the G.O.(Ms) No.164, Revenue [SS-II] Department, dated 04.05.2017, action is being taken to construct 50 more Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors at an estimated cost of Rs 7.68 Crore.

6.8.2 Laptops to Higher Officers and Firka Surveyors

Laptops have been provided to 1,140 Firka Surveyors, with a view to bring the Digitized Field Measurement Sketches into usage and to facilitate online management of land records. Further 50 Laptops with 3G data cards have been provided to the higher officers.

6.8.3 Provision of Sim Cards with CUG facility

To facilitate easy communication related to Patta transfer and other official work, 1,600 SIM Cards under CUG (Closed User Group) facility have been provided to Firka Surveyors, Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Survey.

6.8.4 Filling up of Vacancies

Government have taken steps in this direction and 1,459 Field Surveyors and 485 Draftsman have been recruited through TNPSC from 16.05.2011 to till date. Moreover, action is being taken to fill up the 340 posts of Field Surveyor and 291 posts of Draftsman.

6.8.5 Modernization of photo zinco press

The photo zinco press of Central Survey office is being modernized at a cost of Rupees one Crore. Machinery worth Rs.42.34 Lakh have already been installed and the remaining work will be completed shortly. The press is being renovated after nearly 93 years and once renovated and modernized it will be greatly improved to provide maps of different themes on demand to other departments and public.

6.8.6 Additional Building for preservation of records

In order to preserve the old precious survey records such as block map, village map, Taluk map and District map available all over the State, an annexure building has been constructed and inaugurated at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.20 Crores in the 'Survey House' campus.

6.9 Awards for Survey Department

6.9.1 Award to the Department 'Best Practices Award' 2016 for Online Patta Transfer System

In recognition of the services rendered and initiatives taken by the Directorate, Honourable Chief Minister presented '**Best Practices Award**' for the year 2016 along with a cash reward of Rs.2.00 Lakh in the 70th Independence Day celebrations held on 15.08.2016. This award

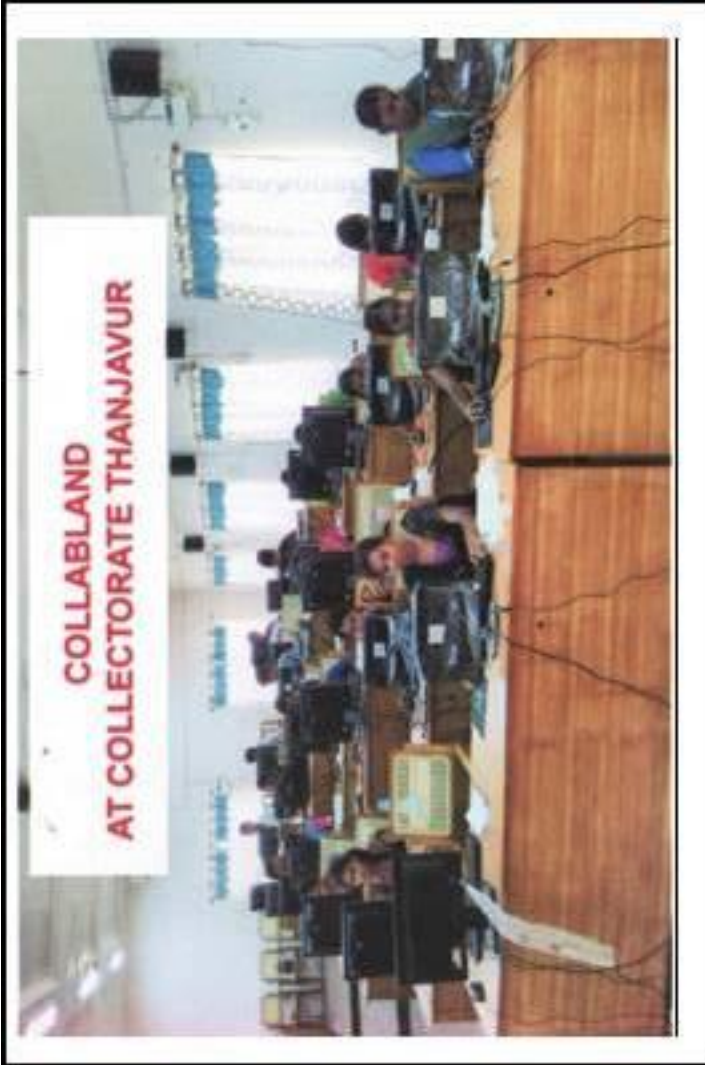
has been given for having computerized all land records and for implementing Online Patta Transfer System to make available updated land records online for the public and for facilitating viewing and downloading of 'A' Register and Chitta anytime from anywhere.

6.9.2 CSI–Nihilent e-Governance Award

Further, this Directorate has been presented with the prestigious CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Awards 2015-16 by Computer Society of India for the better implementation of "AMMA Land Records Online Mutation for Title Transfer" on 9th December 2016.



CSI - Nihilent e-Governance Award 2015-16



Digitization of FMS at Collabland Site Thanjavur District



**Land Records Management Centre at
Sriperumpudhur Taluk, Kancheepuram District**



NLRMP Cell at STI - Orathanadu, Thanjavur District



Pilot study of Modern Resurveying using DGPS and RTK Technology - Thiruvallur District

6.10 SETTLEMENT

Historically, the primary source of revenue of the Government was from land. The Government used to collect a share of the produce of land. As collection in kind was cumbersome, the commuted money value of such called Assessment, is being collected. The procedure adopted to determine such assessment is known as Settlement of Land Revenue. Under the prescribed procedures, the assessment of land is determined with reference to quality & fertility of the soil, sub-divided into sorts and grades based on its properties.

Initially, land tax was collected through landholders like Zamindars/Inamdars. As land holders used to collect high rates of taxes, not always based on the productivity of soil, Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in the year about 1879-80 onwards to scientifically assess the land tax and to collect it directly from Ryots

(farmer). At the time of independence, most of Tamil Nadu was covered by Ryotwari settlement, but certain regions were having zamin estates and Inams where the zamindars/ Inamdars were still collecting taxes from Ryots and paying to Government. To reduce the burden of ryots and to do away with the class of such landholders altogether, several landholder Abolition Acts have been enacted. The Settlement Work had been completed under most of these Acts and the work appeals is pending under the following Acts:

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

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

Under Inam and Minor Inam Abolition Acts, the landholders were abolished and survey and settlement work were undertaken. As on today, the settlement work has been completed in all the areas except in the following villages.

6.10.1 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 Villages taken over under this Act except in the following villages covered by court cases.

| Sl. No | Name of the village | Taluk & District |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai | Papanasam Taluk Thanjavur District |
| 2 | Suryanarayanapuram | Pattukottai Taluk Thanjavur District |
| 3 | Ramachandran Koil Pattu | Tharangambadi Taluk Nagapattinam District |
| 4 | Kazhanivaipatti | Thirumayam Taluk Pudhukkottai District |
| 5 | Chennasandiram | } Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District |
| 6 | Thimmasandiram | |
| 7 | Uliyalam | |

6.10.2 The Tamil Nadu Minor Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963)

The Act provides for the acquisition 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 has been completed in all the estates taken over under this Act except the following villages covered by court cases.

| Sl. No. | Name of the village | Taluk & District |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Karanapatti | Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District |
| 2 | Kothandaramapuram | Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District |
| 3 | Nilayapatti | Iluppur Taluk Pudhukkottai District |
| 4 | Agasthiyampalli | Vedharanyam Taluk Nagapattinam District |
| 5 | Tharikkomban | Ilaiyangudi Taluk Sivagangai District. |
| 6 | Birasandiram | } Hosur Taluk Krishnagiri District |
| 7 | Ellayasandiram | |
| 8 | Marasandiram | |

In respect of all these villages, settlement process was delayed because of court cases filed by respective Estates holders/ Inamdars. Now, except in the case of Ramachandran Koil Pattu village, legal hurdles have been cleared and the Survey and Settlement work has commenced.

6.10.3 The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/69)

An action has been initiated under this Act for the acquisition of rights of the Janmies in Janmam estates of the Gudalur and Pandalur Taluks in Nilgiris District and for the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement. Out of total extent of 80,087.74 acres of Janmam land, 45,101.46 acres have been settled so far and an extents of 34,986.28 acres remain to be settled. The process has been delayed and not completed, due to filing of a number of Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions by some of the leaseholders and janmies before the High Court and the Supreme Court. As judgements have been pronounced in most of the cases now and the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969, action has been taken to complete the settlement process.

The details of the settled area so far are as follows:-

| S.No | Particulars | Area (in acres) |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | Total Janmam area | 80,087.74 |
| 2 | Total area settled | 45,101.46 |
| 3 | Handed over to Forest department in the settled area | 11,204.47 |
| 4 | Balance area for settlement. (1-2) | 34,986.28 |

With regard to the balance area for an extent of 34,986.28 acres for settlement, the High Court has directed the Settlement Officer/District Revenue Officer to consider the petitions received under section 8,9,10 of the Tamil Nadu Act 24/69. The present stage of the petitions is as follows:-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| No. of petitions received | 566 |
| petitions disposed of | 420 |
| Pending with the Settlement Officer | 146 |

After disposal of such petitions, the Settlement Officer will complete the process of settlement of these 34,986.28 acres.

6.10.4 Schemes

6.10.4.1 Natham Settlement

The Government, in the notification published in G.O.(Ms)No.1971, Revenue Department, dated 14.10.1988, have ordered for the performance of settlement of 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, this work had been completed in all the villages except in the 51 villages of the Nilgiis district and 7 Villages of Thiruvallur disrict, where the work is in progress.

6.10.4.2 Revenue Follow Up Work in Hill Villages

Subsequent to the completion of hill survey, the Revenue Follow-up Work had been ordered to be commenced in 67 Hill Villages in the State. The work

had been completed in 61 hill villages and it is in progress in 6-villages.

6.10.4.3 Revenue Follow-Up Work in Corporations and Municipal Towns

The Government 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 and to prepare and hand over the land records for the use in Revenue Administration.

Accordingly, among the 12 Corporations and 125 Municipalities in the State, the work had been completed in 10 Municipalities. The work is in progress in 5 Corporations and 63 Municipalities with 75 Special Tahsildar units. The work in the remaining Municipalities/ Corporations will be started in stages by redeploying units from those Municipalities/ Corporations where work is completed.

Under this scheme, from 2011 to 2017, 9,01,468 pattas have been issued.

6.11 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 23 districts so far and the work is in progress in remaining districts.

R.B.UDHAYAKUMAR
Minister for Revenue