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REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2018-2019

1. Introduction

The Revenue and Disaster Management department has been functioning as a revenue collection arm of the ruler's, right from the Mauryan period, when land revenue was a major source of income for the sovereign. Various dynasties like Guptas, Sultanates and Moghuls of Northern India and Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas of Southern India had their own salient means of land revenue collections. It was during the British period that a synthesis between the revenue collection and the general administration itself manifested visibly. Accordingly, the Board of Revenue was originally set up in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras in the year 1786. Through this system, the Revenue department became the pivot of the administration in the Districts. During 1980, the

"Board of Revenue" was abolished and the functions of the Board of Revenue were distributed among the three Commissionerates and based on the need, at present the functions of the Board are being looked after by five Commissionerates/ Directorate. Over a period of time and keeping pace with the development, this department has emerged as a multifaceted department.

In view of its multifaceted nature, the Revenue and Disaster Management department is virtually, the face of the Government for the people at the cutting edge level. This department touches the lives of citizens in all walks of their life. The functions of most of the departments are also dependent on the Revenue and Disaster Management department as they owe their origin to this department. It acts as a custodian of Government property, be it land, minerals, treasure troves or water resources etc., The department serves the needs of

farmers, students, unemployed, weaker sections, entrepreneurs and employees working in various Industries through issuance of a wide range of certificates which are essential for accessing a host of benefits ranging from credit, scholarships, community registration, birth and death registration, legal heirship, income status, mutation of land records, licenses etc. In addition, this Department plays a vital role in the conduct of elections by the Election Commission of India and State Election Commission.

Since its inception, Revenue and Disaster Management Department is looked upto by all during crisis, be it man-made or natural disasters. It may not be an exaggeration to state that the Revenue and Disaster Management Department reaches the unreached during disasters and plays a stellar role in optimizing relief measures to the needy.

The Department has five Commissionerates/ Directorate namely the

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

The Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation is headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration who looks after General Administration, Disaster Management, Issue of various licenses, Implementation of Social Security Schemes, Distress Relief Schemes, Redressal of Grievances, Issue of certificates, preparation of National Population Register and distribution of priceless sarees and dhoties. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also the State Relief Commissioner and coordinates the activities of all departments to undertake search, rescue and evacuation operations and to

extend relief to those affected during disasters. He supervises the function of all the District Disaster Management Authorities. Besides the above, the Commissioner of Revenue Administration was designated as nodal officer for the scheme of desiltation of tank silt and free distribution of the silt to the farmers and co-ordinated the work of various departments for Dengue control.

The Commissionerate of Land Administration is headed by the Commissioner of Land Administration. This Commissionerate administers all the Government lands in the State, dealing with important subjects such as Assignment of cultivable lands and House sites, Land Transfer from one department to another and from State Government to Central Government, Land Alienation to Government Undertakings/ Boards, Leasing of Government lands, Eviction of encroachments and various Acts under Estates Abolition Acts. Further, this

Commissionerate supervises the process of Land Acquisition in order to acquire private lands available for public purposes. This Commissionerate also monitors development of Ayacuts, water rates and other charges and implementation of Evacuees Properties Act, 1950. The Commissioner of Land Administration acts as an Appellate authority, under the provision of Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act 1955. Further, this Commissionerate reviews the progress of Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases and exercises Appellate powers under Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry Scheme and also responsible for regulating the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes as well as, functioning as the nodal officers for the Minor Irrigation Census. The performance of the District Revenue Officers is reviewed by this office and their Self Assessments are reviewed along with the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and

the Commissioner of Land Reforms and the performance report sent to Government.

The Commissionerate of Land Reforms is headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms who carried out Land Ceiling Act for agricultural lands, Tenancy Laws, Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers, Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) for providing social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations including their families. The works relating to the Agricultural Income Tax are being supervised by this Department. Further, Bhoodan Act is also implemented by this department from the year 2006.

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. The department 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 wing of the Directorate and it prepares and updates maps and implements the schemes relating to Computerization of Land Records, Digitization of Field Measurement sketches, Global Positioning System and updating of Land Records etc.

The overall staff strength of the Commissionerates is 60,158. The staff strength of the five Commissionerates/ Directorate is furnished below.

Table – 1.1
**Details of Staff Strength in Commissionerates/
 Directorate under the control of Revenue and
 Disaster Management Department**

Heads of the Department	First level officers	Second level officers	Third level officers	Fourth level officers	Total
Revenue Administration, Disaster Management & Mitigation	7	4,117	25,814	20,902	50,840
Land Administration	5	25	97	22	149
Land Reforms	4	36	99	75	214
Survey and Settlement	14	315	6,911	1,505	8,745
Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax	1	37	104	68	210
Total	31	4,530	33,025	22,572	60,158

At the District level, the District 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/ State Relief Commissioner is assisted by the Commissioner of Social Security Schemes, Commissioner of Disaster Management, Joint Commissioner of Revenue Administration and a team of other officers. The functions of this department include:

- (1) General Revenue Administration,
- (2) Collection of Land Revenue,
- (3) Implementation of Social Security Schemes,
- (4) Distress Relief Schemes,
- (5) Redressal of grievances,
- (6) Undertakes Disaster Management and Mitigation works and implement the following acts:-
 - (a) Revenue Recovery Act 1864
 - (b) Treasure Troves Act 1878

- (c) Explosives Act 1884
- (d) Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act 1943
- (e) Public Buildings Licence Act 1965
- (f) Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Act 1969
- (g) Tamil Nadu Exorbitant Interest Prevention Act 2003

2.1. District Administration

In Tamil Nadu, there are 32 districts functioning under the head of District Collectors. The District Collector/ District Magistrate is assisted by the District Revenue Officer and other various district level departmental offices. All the departments carryout their functions under the overall supervision of District Collector.

2.1.1 Division level Administration

For carrying out administration effectively, each district is divided into sub-divisions and is headed by Sub Collector/ Revenue Divisional

Officer who will be responsible for Revenue Administration, maintenance of Law and Order, land matters and Village administration at the divisional level. At present, there are 86 divisions (including the Arni Division created after 31.03.2018) in the state.

2.1.2 Taluk level Administration

The Taluk Administration is under the control of Tahsildar, who plays a vital role in catering to the needs of the common man. The Government issue Patta, Chitta, Adangal and other certificates required for the general public, farmers and Community certificate, Nativity certificate and Income certificate for students through Taluk office. At present 292 Taluks are functioning in the state.

2.1.3 Firka Administration

Each Taluk is further divided into Firkas comprising of group of villages. At present 1189 Firkas have been functioning in Tamil Nadu. Each 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 headed by a Village Administrative Officer who acts as grass root level functionary in implementing various developmental and Social Security Schemes. They also take precautionary measures during Natural Calamities and Disasters and quicken the relief and rehabilitation works. The Village Administrative Officers are responsible for maintenance of Village Accounts, collection of Land Revenue and protection of Government Land. There are 16,682 Revenue villages in Tamil Nadu.

2.2 Staff Pattern of Revenue Administration

Revenue Administration is staffed by over 50,833 staff from the Deputy Collector level to the Village Assistant category. The staff pattern of various categories is given below:

Table – 2.1
Details of Staff Pattern of
Revenue Administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Collector	426
2	Tahsildar	1,741
3	Deputy Tahsildar	1,891
4	Superintendent / Fair Copy Superintendent	59
5	Senior Revenue Inspector	6,813
6	Junior Revenue Inspector	3,047
7	Typist / Steno-Typist	1,482
8	Driver	952
9	Record Assistant / Record Clerk / Copyist / Roneo Operator	904
10	Office Assistant	3,522
11	Watchman / Masalchi / Gardener / Sweeper / conservancy worker	698
12	Village Administrative Officer	12,616
13	Village Assistant	16,682
Total		50,833

2.3 Strengthening of Administrative Infrastructure

In order to improve service delivery and reach out to communities living in far flung areas, the Government have taken various initiatives.

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

In order to enhance the accessibility of the public to the Taluk head quarters and Sub-Divisional head quarters and to increase the efficiency of delivery of services, the Government have created 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, 6 Taluks in the year 2017-18 thus totalling 72 Taluks and 10 Revenue Divisions have been newly created during the period 2011-2018 (including one

taluk and one division created after 31.03.2018). At present, there are 32 Districts, 86 Revenue Divisions, 292 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	10	34	375
8.	Kancheepuram	4	13	68	1,137
9.	Kanniyakumari	2	4	18	188
10.	Karur	2	6	20	174

11.	Krishnagiri	2	7	29	636
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	3	12	52	1,064
29.	Tiruvarur	2	8	28	500
30.	Vellore	3	13	53	841
31.	Villupuram	4	13	56	1,459
32.	Virudhunagar	3	9	39	600
Total		86	292	1,189	16,682

2.3.2.Revenue Buildings

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.

Accordingly, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.76.64 crore towards construction of Additional Buildings to the Collectorates of Erode, Namakkal and Madurai districts during 2017-18. Preliminary work has been commenced for construction of Additional Buildings to the Collectorates of Madurai and Namakkal and in respect of Erode District, the tender is under scrutiny.

Similarly, Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 108.90 crore during the year

2017-2018 towards construction of new buildings for 41 Taluk Offices and Tahsildar Quarters of which 36 taluks are new taluks. Out of this, construction of one Taluk Office has been completed. Work is in progress in respect of 24 Taluk Offices and Tender process is underway in respect of the remaining 16 Taluk Offices.

Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.38 crore towards construction of five Revenue Divisional Offices and Revenue Divisional Officers' quarters during the year 2017-2018.

2.4 Land Revenue

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

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 Poromboke 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 Government have announced waiver of Land revenue for 31 districts (except Chennai) for the Fasli 1426, vide G.O. (Ms) No.6, Revenue [DM 3(1)] Department, dated 10.01.2017.

2.5 “e”- Adangal

Adangal is one of the basic revenue records that contains details of land, such as area, assessment, water cess, soil classification, nature of crops grown (season wise) and crop yields. Adangal is considered an important base document for arriving at the agricultural production in a village/ Taluk/ District and State level. It is also an essential document to facilitate credit to the farmers. At present, the Adangal is manually written by Village Administrative Officers which is a laborious and time consuming task. In order to simplify the work of Village Administrative Officers and to enable easy access of Adangal to public, the Adangal register is being converted into electronic form through TNeGA. Besides the entries made by the Village Administrative Officers in the e-Adangal, it also provides an opportunity to the farmers to record the details of crops grown in their land in the application,

which will be authenticated by the Village Administrative Officer. Wherever there is a mismatch between the entries made by the Village Administrative Officer and a farmer, provisions have been made for automatic reference of the entry to a superior officer for making corrections if any. By introduction of the e-Adangal, the farmers can freely view and download authenticated Adangal entries anytime, anywhere subject to the payment of a prescribed fee after finalization of the monthly G.Return.

In addition, to maintenance of the Adangal register electronically, the registers detailed below can be generated automatically.

- (1) Monthly cultivation Account –Account No.1
- (2) Cropwise Abstract of Monthly cultivation- Account No .1A
- (3) Trees in Government lands- Account No.2C

- (4) Irrigation details of the lands in a village- Account No.2D
- (5) Classification-wise land abstract- Account No.2F
- (6) Remission of Land Revenue Account- Account No 5
- (7) Water cess- Account No 6
- (8) Penalties on Encroachment in Government lands-Account No.7
- (9) Irrigation source wise cultivation- Account No 8A,8B and 8C

This will dispense the need to maintain the above registers manually and thereby reduce the workload of Village Administrative Officers.

2.6 Social Security Schemes

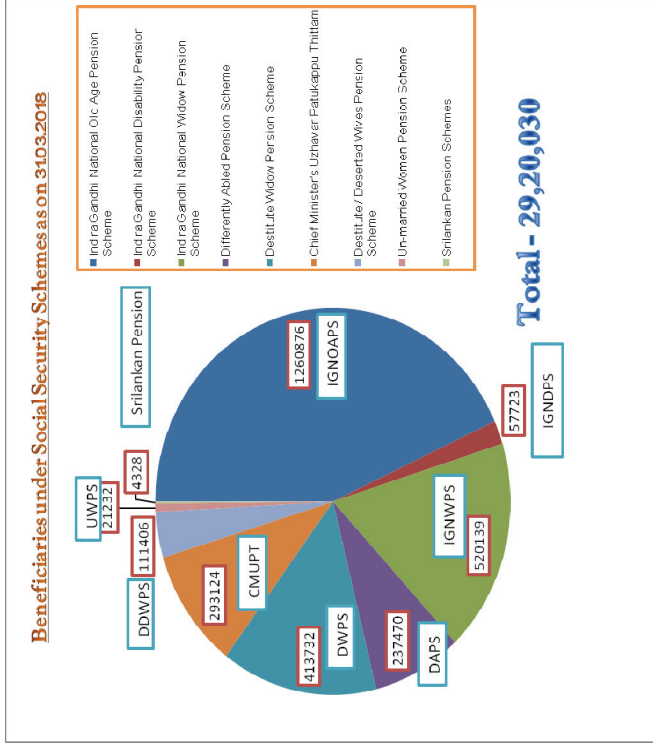
Tamil Nadu is a pioneer at the national level in implementation of The Social Security Schemes. The quantum of assistance extended to the beneficiaries by the Government of Tamil Nadu is much higher than the quantum granted by the Government of India.

The Social Security Pension Schemes are extended to all the vulnerable sections of the

society such as senior citizens, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, poor farmers, deserted wives, unmarried women of the age of 50 years and above who are destitute and poor. Currently, the Government is granting Rs. 1,000/- per month as pension uniformly under all pension schemes. In order to ensure a very wide coverage of pension schemes, the Government of Tamil Nadu has relaxed the eligibility criteria especially for the senior citizens and differently abled.

The allocation has also been increased substantially upto Rs.4,029.78 crore in 2018-19. As on 31.03.2018, a total of 29.20 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under the schemes as mentioned below:

Beneficiaries under Social Security Pension Schemes



2.7 Funding Pattern of Central and State share

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Age Criteria	Government of India/ Central Contribution	State Contribution
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years	Rs.200/-	Rs.800/-
		80 years and above	Rs.500/-	Rs.500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	18 and above	-	Rs.1000/-
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	18 and above	-	Rs.1000/-
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	60 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-

7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	30 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-
8.	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	50 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-

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

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	Age criteria	Contribution of Central Government (in Rs.)	Contribution of State Government (in Rs.)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years	200/-	800/-
		80 years and above	500/-	500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	300/-	700/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	300/-	700/-

2.8 Budget

In order to clear all the pending petitions of eligible persons, the Government have enhanced the ceiling of sanction to 29.80 lakh persons from the existing 29.20 lakh persons as a one-time measure.

2.9 Eligibility criteria

In the interest of welfare of the vulnerable categories of persons, the definition of '**destitute**', which was prescribed in the year 1962, has now been modified in April, 2015 by the Government. Accordingly, persons having major sons/daughters are sanctioned pension provided, they normally live together and are below poverty line. The ceiling on value of fixed assets owned by the beneficiaries has also been revised from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. The Government have issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 22.02.2016

modifying the eligibility condition of “destitute” and reduced the percentage of disability from 60% to 40% in respect of Differently Aabled person.

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)	Eligibility - Destitute Income: Below poverty line Age: 60 years and above.
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	Eligibility - Destitute Widow, Income: Below poverty line Age: 40 years and above.
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	Income: Below poverty line Age: 18 years and above. Disability level: 80% and above.

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

S. No	Scheme	Criteria
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	Age: 18 years and above. Disability level: 40% and above Eligibility - Unemployed.
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	Eligibility - Destitute Widow. Age: 18 years and above, Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.50,000/-
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam (CMUPT)	Eligibility - Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.50,000/-
4	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Eligibility - Destitute. Age: 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.50,000/-

5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	Eligibility -Destitute and Unmarried women. Age: 50 years and above. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.50,000/-
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The Government has also issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pension through banks on identification of beneficiaries through bio-metric smart cards. As on 31.03.2018, 29,20,030 beneficiaries are getting pension through banks.

2.10 Other Benefits to the pensioners

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.

2.10.1 Distribution of Rice to beneficiaries

The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw fine variety 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.

2.11 Relief Schemes

2.11.1 Distress Relief Scheme

Financial assistance is extended to families who are living below poverty line in case of natural death of the primary bread winner. The Government have enhanced the relief amount being given to legal heirs from Rs.10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- with effect from 30.12.2015.

2.11.2 Accident Relief Scheme

Financial Assistance is extended to families living below poverty line in case of accidental death of the primary bread winner in respect of 44 notified employment categories. The Government have enhanced the relief amount

being given to legal heirs from Rs.15,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- with effect from 30-12-2015.

2.11.3 Eligibility criteria

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Eligibility criteria
1.	Distress Relief Scheme	Annual income should not exceed Rs. 24,000/- from all sources.
2.	Accident Relief Scheme	Deceased should be primary bread winner of the family who engaged in any one of the 44 notified employment categories. Income criteria – Nil.

2.11.4 Distribution of Priceless Sarees/ Dhoties for Pongal festival.

With a view towards benefiting the poor and with an objective of providing continuous employment opportunities to the weavers of handloom sector, throughout the year, the scheme of free distribution of sarees and dhoties

to all eligible poor beneficiaries 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 and is being implemented every year. From the year 2004, the scheme has been extended to all rice card holders. The name of the scheme has been revamped as Priceless distribution of sarees and dhoties in the year 2012. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.484.25 crore for the supply of priceless sarees and dhoties for Pongal 2018 and 1.55 crore sarees and 1.55 crore dhoties were distributed to the eligible beneficiaries.



**Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
inaugurated the distribution of Priceless Sarees
and Dhoties for Pongal 2018**

2.11.5 Eligibility

The priceless sarees and dhoties are distributed to the following categories of beneficiaries such as Rice Card holders, artisans, fishermen, landless agricultural poor labourers, who are living below poverty line in rural and urban areas.

2.12 Grievance Redressal

In spite of the best intentions of the Government, the service delivery of the various schemes leaves room for improvement. Besides continuous improvement that are brought in based on the feedback, the Government of Tamil Nadu accords the highest priority to redress the grievances of the general public. The grievance redressal mechanism is institutionalized and multiple strategies are adopted to ensure that citizens have access to the services rendered by Government at various levels.

2.12.1 Grievance Day Petition

On every Monday all the District Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars remain in their respective headquarters, to receive petitions from the public and to take action for the redressal of their grievances. Registration of petitions is computerized by adopting a common software which records the date of receipt, date and nature of disposal and details of pending petitions. Status of the petitions can be tracked online.

2.12.2 Taluk On-line Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS)

To ensure accountability and transparency in Public Grievances Redressal disposal mechanism, Taluk online Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS) is being implemented to monitor the grievance petitions received in Taluk Offices, Divisional Offices and Collectorates as per the G.O. (Ms) No.29, Revenue [RA.3(2)]

Department, dated 13.01.2016. The system has a provision to track the status of grievance petitions online and by SMS. As on 31.03.2018, 4,96,554 Grievance redressal petitions have been received and action is being taken for their speedy disposal.

2.12.3 Mass Contact Programme

In pursuance of the Government resolve to reach out to the people living in the interior villages, the Government have embarked on a mass contact programme which is held on the 2nd Wednesdays of every month. The entire district administration under the Chairmanship of District Collector visits the selected villages to redress the grievances of the villages as well as to 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 to the District Collectors for deputing 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 from general public. As such, the received petitions are forwarded to various departments and the final reply is given to the petitioners on the day of mass contact programme. Old Age Pension sanction orders, House Site Patta, Patta transfer orders and other benefits of the Government are delivered to the applicants on the day of the camp itself.

2.13 AMMA Thittam

As per the orders of former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, AMMA Thittam, (Assured Maximum Service to Marginal People in All Villages) is being implemented by the Revenue Department from 24.02.2013, vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 70, Revenue Department dated 04.03.2013

in all Revenue villages. 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 for grievance redressal during the camps.

From September 2016 onwards, in addition to above services, Health camps, cataract screening camps, dental camps, veterinary camps, insurance camps to cover farmers under Prime Minister Fasal Beema Yojana Scheme, Aadhaar registration and other schemes benefitting individuals and the community at large are also being conducted.

2.13.1 Achievements

The progress of petitions received during the camp is as follows:

Progress of Petitions during the AMMA Thittam camps				
Year	Camps conducted	Petitions Received	Petitions Disposed	Under Process
2012-13	2,620	1,50,112	1,50,112	0
2013-14	14,989	40,91,672	40,91,672	0
2014-15	7,455	4,15,699	4,15,699	0
2015-16	8,274	5,30,458	5,30,458	0
2016-17	11,022	6,63,793	6,63,793	0
2017-2018 (31.03.2018)	9,824	3,08,244	3,04,456	3,788
Total	54,184	61,59,978	61,56,190	3,788

2.13.2 Funds

Since inception, Rs.14.63 crores have been spent for conducting camps under Amma Thittam.

2.14 Main streaming of Information Technology

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department offers various services, of which

issuance of certificates for different purposes is the most important responsibility. In order to ensure distribution of these certificates in an efficient manner, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to utilize the IT enabled services for issuance of e-certificates. In addition, IT enabled services are utilized for bio-metric enumeration on a digital platform.

2.14.1 Issue of Certificates to Students through Schools

The certificates that are generally required by the students are being issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. The three certificates i.e income, community and Nativity certificates required by the students for availing scholarships and for admissions in educational institutions are now being provided online through Schools.

The certificates are being issued every year in the month of January. By this scheme, last year Income, Community and Nativity

certificates totaling 1,95,648 have been provided to 6th, 10th and 12th standard students through the concerned schools from 1.4.2017 to 31.03.2018. The details are as follows:

Sl. No	Year	Type of Certificate	Total certificates issued to school students
1	01.04.2017	Income	60,596
2	to	Nativity	62,772
3	31.03.2018	Community	72,280
Total			1,95,648

2.14.2 e- Certificates

In all districts, e-Districts scheme has been implemented by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department in collaboration with the Information Technology Department and the National Informatics Centre for rendering service to the people.

Common Service Centre's numbering 10,809 throughout the state facilitate submission of application for issuance of 5 kinds

of certificates i.e Community, Income, Nativity, First Graduate, and Deserted Women Certificates electronically. As per G.O. (Ms) No. 260, Revenue and Disaster Management [RA3(2)] Department, dated 17.08.2017, the following 15 more services have been included in the scheme, namely

1. Agriculture Income Certificate
2. Small/ Marginal Farmers Certificate
3. Inter-caste Marriage Certificate
4. Widow Certificate
5. Unemployment Certificate
6. Family Migration Certificate
7. Certificate for the loss of Educational Records due to the Disasters
8. No Male Child Certificate
9. Unmarried Certificate
10. Legal Heir Certificate
11. Residence Certificate
12. Solvency Certificate
13. License under Pawn Broker Act

14. Money Lender License

15. Other Backward Community Certificate.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has launched the online delivery of the above services through Video-conferencing on 1.3.2018.

So far 72,70,987 certificates have been issued to the public through e-district scheme, during the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018.

2.15 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. From 01.10.2016, this enumeration work has been taken over by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency as per G.O (Ms.) No.10, Information Technology Department, dated 01.10.2016. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Co-ordinator for monitoring the progress at the state.

In Tamil Nadu, so far 7,59,78,087 persons have been bio-metrically enumerated, out of which 7,16,09,732 Aadhaar Cards have been issued. On completion of Bio-Metric Enrollment, Aadhaar card have been issued to 99.64 % persons. Further, Bio Metric enrollment for the age group of 0-5 years is being implemented by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency from 10.03.2017 onwards.

2.16 Disaster Management

In the recent past, Tamil Nadu faced the brunt of natural disasters such as Tsunami in

2004, severe cyclonic storms viz., Thane in 2011, Vardha in 2016 and Ockhi in 2017, unprecedented floods in 2015, severe drought in 2017 to name a few. The geographic setting of the State makes it vulnerable also to lightning, forest fires, sea erosion etc., Management of these disasters is highly complex and poses serious challenges in all phases of disaster viz., Risk Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

Revenue Administration and Disaster Management Commissionerate 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 implementation of policy with regard to disaster risk reduction in the State. This Commissionerate also guides other departments in undertaking prevention and mitigation measures to reduce the risks due to different types of disasters.

2.16.1 Risk Governance

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 lays down institutional and coordination mechanism for effective Disaster management (DM) at the National, State, District and local levels. As mandated by this Act, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been created at the national level. The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) has been created at the State level. The District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) are headed by the respective District Collectors. These bodies have been set up to facilitate a paradigm shift from the hitherto relief-centric approach to a more proactive, holistic and integrated approach of strengthening Disaster Risk Assessment, Risk Communication, disaster preparedness, mitigation, and more efficient and prompt emergency response.

2.16.1.1 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority 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:-

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

- Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management,
- Chief Secretary to Government, Ex-Officio,
- Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
- Secretary, Finance Department,
- Secretary, Home Department,

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

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority provides the direction and guidance for policy formulation, approval of State Disaster Management Plan and monitoring all the important policies related to Disaster Risk Reduction.

2.16.1.2 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 and Disaster Management, Public Works, Highways and Home Departments as members. The State Relief Commissioner/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is a

special invitee to the State Executive Committee. The State Executive Committee is responsible for implementing the State Plan to handle the State Disaster Response Fund and to advise the State Government regarding financial matters relating to Disaster Management. The State Executive Committee is empowered to sanction funds under State Disaster Response Fund to ensure immediate release of funds for carrying operations during disasters.

2.16.1.3 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration. Principal Secretary, Revenue Department is the Co-Chairman. The Advisory Committee comprises experts in various fields such as Remote Sensing, Communication Networks, Weather Forecasting, Surface Transportation Engineering, Urban Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage, Public Health, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Ocean

Sciences, 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 advice on measures for disaster risk reduction.

2.16.1.4 Incident Response System

The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State through Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency to ensure the unification of efforts of all the stakeholders, to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people and their properties. The IRS provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non-Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in an integrated manner during disaster situations. The IRS team have been formed in

all Districts of Tamil Nadu. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is training the team of officers on the various modules of IRS. The Chief Secretary to Government is the Responsible Officer and the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief commissioner is the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander is assisted by the Commissioner of Disaster Management who is the Deputy Incident Commander at State level. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level.

2.16.1.5 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency was established and registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, on 09.01.2014. The Governing Council of the Agency is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration

and State Relief Commissioner is the Chairman of the Executive Council. The Commissioner Disaster Management is the Member Secretary of the Executive Council. The Agency under the overall supervision of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner functions as the executive wing of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority.

2.16.1.6 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted under the Chairmanship of respective District Collectors in all the Districts. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction and takes all measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and State Disaster Management Authority.

2.16.2 Disaster Risk Assessment

In order to assess various risks faced by Tamil Nadu and its impacts on the vulnerable population, the State is establishing the following institutional mechanism:-

2.16.2.1 State Drought Monitoring Center (SDMC)

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, the Drought Monitoring Centre at State Level has been established vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 38, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated: 18.01.2018 to ensure scientific assessment of situations that lead to Drought on a dynamic basis with the use of inputs from Indian Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Centre, National Crop Forecasting Centre, State Water Resources, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Civil Supplies Departments and Organizations like Electricity Boards.

The State Drought Monitoring Centre is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, who is the Relief Commissioner of the State. The SDMC will assist the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) for continuous Monitoring of the Drought as per the Manual for Drought Management 2016.

2.16.2.2 District Drought Monitoring Centre (DDMC)

The District Drought Monitoring Centres are established in all 32 Districts of the State and forms part of the District Disaster Management Authority. The District Drought Monitoring Centre is headed by the District Collector.

2.16.2.3 GIS Cell

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.7.50 crore from the State

Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2017-2018, for the formation of GIS Cell at Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency. The Geographical Information System (GIS) Cell will customize National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) to create the State Database for Emergency Management (SDEM). The Cell will incorporate the Storm Surge Model being developed for early warning and will also evolve Decision Support Systems (DSS). The Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Management (CDMM), Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) Anna University and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IIT-M) are associated with the GIS Cell.

2.16.2.4 Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue on the Floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017, the Government have accorded sanction for Rs.701.59 lakhs. The Aerial Photogrammetry

study for Flood Mapping in the State of Tamil Nadu will be carried out by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. The project will capture images of water courses covering 10,000 sq.km in the State, which will be implemented over a period of 3 years through the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) Anna University. The aerial survey of 693 sq.km in Cuddalore district covering 4 Rivers namely, Gadilam, Velar, Pennaiyar and Paravanar, 191 sq.km in Gundar river in Madurai district and 322 sq.km in Thamiraparani river in Thoothukudi district has been completed. Further, works are in progress.

2.16.2.5 System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact and Emergency Response Tracking (TN-SMART)

The Government have accorded approval for developing a System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact and Emergency Response Tracking (TN-SMART), for assessing potential impact of hazards using weather forecast

information. This system will act as a data management system for managing and processing weather, disaster risk and emergency response resources data. The RIMES (Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia) is engaged to design the TN-SMART System. This will enable forecast of areas that will be inundated for a given quantum of rainfall and will help the District Disaster Management Authority to plan appropriate response measures.

2.16.3 Disaster Risk Communication

Establishing an institutional mechanism is vital for timely communication and dissemination of disaster risk to the vulnerable population. The warning messages on Heavy Rainfall, Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, etc. received from nodal agencies viz., Indian Meteorological Department, INCOIS, Central Water Commission, etc., are being communicated to the general public, agencies engaged in response and relief and other stakeholders

through State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) to District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs). However, the Incident Commander relies on all available modes of communication to reach out to public and other stakeholders.

2.16.3.1 State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

A State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is functioning round the clock under the supervision of Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner. The SEOC functions as a communication centre. The forecast/ alerts received from IMD, CWC, INCOIS and other agencies are communicated to the DEOC and to the Media under the supervision of Senior Officers. During disaster period, the centre will function round the clock under the supervision of Senior Officers of the State and Central agencies for quick dissemination of alerts. The centre is accessed by the people in distress 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 and other stakeholders. During major disasters, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue along with State Relief Commissioner and Revenue Secretary brief the media about the various measures undertaken by the Government and create awareness among the public for their safety.

2.16.3.2 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 communication centre at the district level for carrying out all operations during disaster such as evacuation, search and rescue, relief and restoration operations based on the forecast/alerts received from SEOC and disseminates the information to Taluk and Village level. During disaster period the centre functions 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 and State Relief Commissioner. The centre is accessed by the public by calling toll free No.1077.

2.16.3.3 New VHF sets and Maintenance of old VHF Sets for Communication during disasters.

In order to strengthen the communication systems during disasters, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.81.98 lakhs for the procurement of new Very high frequency (VHF) sets and maintenance of old Very high frequency (VHF) sets in the Coastal and Non-Coastal districts.

2.16.3.4 Establishment of Emergency Operation Centres in Coastal and Hilly Divisions

With a view to strengthen the communication network in the Coastal and Hilly Areas, Government have approved formation of Emergency Operation Centres in the Coastal and Hilly Divisions at a Cost of Rs. 28.00 lakhs. The Emergency Operation Centres will function under the direct control of the Revenue Divisional Officers. This additional facility will help to accelerate Evacuation, Search and Rescue and Relief Operations during disasters.

2.16.3.5 Video Conference System at Headquarters and District Emergency Operation Centres.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, the Government have sanctioned Rs.1.93 Crores for installation of Video Conference System at Headquarters and District Emergency Operation Centres. This facility will improve the

effectiveness of communication with the district administration, especially during disasters.

2.16.4 Disaster Preparedness

In view of the significance of preparedness in disaster management, a massive exercise was initiated from the month of September 2017 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 2017 are detailed below:-

2.16.4.1 Preparedness meetings and Circulars.

- (a) The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority meeting was chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 9.10.2017 to review the preparedness for North East Monsoon 2017. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Chief Minister closely

monitored the monsoon situation through review meetings conducted on 24.10.2017, 11.11.2017, 13.11.2017 and 1.12.2017.

- (b) The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Principal Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Commissioner Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner visited vulnerable districts and reviewed the status of preparedness of the District Administration for North East Monsoon.
- (c) The Chief Secretary to Government conducted co-ordination meeting on 09.11.2017 with all Departments and Central Agencies to review the status of preparedness and alerted the Central Agencies to be prepared to move at short notice to carryout search and rescue operations.

(d) The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration issued circulars with detailed instructions to the District Collectors and other Department officials of all Districts and conducted regular review/ advisory meetings regarding preparatory measures to be taken to face the North East Monsoon. Detailed checklist was issued to the District Administration to verify whether activities are carried out in a time bound manner in vulnerable areas.

2.16.4.2 Monitoring Mechanism

Senior IAS Officers have been appointed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for all Districts to monitor the preparedness measures and interdepartmental coordination.

2.16.4.3 Mapping and Vulnerability Analysis

Totally, 4,399 areas have been identified in the State as vulnerable to disasters related to

monsoon based on legacy data and are classified as below:-

Sl. No	Classification of vulnerable areas	No. of areas identified
1.	Areas of Very High vulnerability	578
2.	Areas of High vulnerability	892
3.	Areas of Moderate vulnerability	1206
4.	Areas of Low vulnerability	1723
Total		4399

Maps indicating areas of vulnerability have been prepared at the rate of 3 vulnerable areas in each map at Firka (Rural areas)/ Ward (Urban areas) level incorporating vulnerability analysis, source of flooding, details of escape routes and relief centers and contact details of Community First Responders.

2.16.4.4 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams.

About 589 Inter departmental Zonal Teams were formed under the leadership of Revenue and Disaster Management officials. The team members are drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Agriculture Departments etc. Each team was assigned 5 to 7 vulnerable areas for close monitoring.

2.16.4.5 Prepositioning of Rescue Team.

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

2.16.4.6 Co-ordination with private organizations.

To sensitize the private institutions, series of meetings were held at District and State level with Hospitals, Educational organizations, Communication Service providers and Oil

Companies to develop institutional level strategies and to ensure round the clock functioning of emergency services.

2.16.4.7 Seamless Communication through multiple channels.

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

2.16.4.8 Community Participation.

Recognizing the importance of community participation in the efforts of Government during different phases of disasters, the Government has enlisted the participation of 23,325 able bodied community volunteers with skills of swimming and climbing as First Responders. The First Responders include 6,740 women volunteers. 4,399 First Responder Teams (5 to 10 per area) were formed in high and very high vulnerable areas. The first responders were

trained by Fire services/ State Disaster Response Force 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.

2.16.4.9 Aapda Mitra - Community Volunteers Training Scheme

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has approved a centrally sponsored scheme focused on training 6000 community volunteers in disaster response in 30 most flood prone districts (200 volunteers per district) in India and Chennai has been identified in Tamil Nadu as one among the 30 most flood prone Districts of India.

In this regard, the Government issued orders vide G.O. (2D) No.288, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM-I (2)] Department, dated 11.09.2017 for releasing an amount of Rs.22.70 lakh as 1st installment for imparting training for 200 Community volunteers in disaster response under "Aapda Mitra" Scheme.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs.22.70 lakhs has been allotted to Greater Chennai Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Commando School Chennai for imparting training to 200 community volunteers.

2.16.4.10 Mega Mock Exercise on Tsunami.

The NDMA conducted a Multi State Mock Exercise on Tsunami in conjunction with Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), in which all the Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu took part on 24.11.2017. In this connection, the Co-ordination Conference and Table Top Exercise/ Video Conferencing with all Coastal Districts was conducted on 22.11.2017 from Chennai, Ezhilagam Complex in the presence of Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, State Relief Commissioner and Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and representative of NDMA.

All the Senior Officials of line departments, Representatives of Army/ Navy/ Coast Guard and Coastal Security Group participated in this Mega Mock Exercise on Tsunami. The Mock Drill simulated an imaginary scenario of Tsunami waves originating due to an earthquake of magnitude 9.0 near Andaman and Nicobar Islands and commenced at 09.30 hours on 24.11.2017. The drill was run in real time and Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC), INCOIS issued Test Tsunami Bulletins over 4 hours.

This drill provided an opportunity for Disaster Management Authorities to test the operational lines of communication, Standard Operating Procedures, Tsunami warning and Emergency Response procedures and emergency preparedness.

2.16.5 Disaster Response

Government of Tamil Nadu have been strengthening its response mechanisms over a

period of time, in order to ensure that people in vulnerable areas are evacuated to safety based on forecast and search and rescue operations are carried out swiftly as and when the disaster strikes. In order to strengthen the disaster response, Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to raise an exclusive battalion as Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force and also to procure equipment to strengthen the different agencies involved in search and rescue operations.

2.16.5.1 Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)

The Government of Tamil Nadu have emphasized the need for the formation of an exclusive State Level Disaster Response Force in the State for handling Search and Rescue and Relief operations during natural and man-made disasters in the context of recent past wherein, the State has witnessed many unforeseen natural and man-made disasters.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 11.07.2017, Government have constituted the "Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)." The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.15.00 Crore for imparting Training and for providing State of the art equipment for strengthening the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF), Chennai. The search and rescue, clearing and restoration operations can be carried out without loss of time and effectively since the TNDRF will be familiar with local terrain. The TNDRF forces will be trained to be an exclusive specialized unit.

The Government have also sanctioned, a sum of Rs.23.13 Crore towards procurement of search, rescue, evacuation and communication equipment to Greater Chennai Corporation, Fire and Rescue Services, Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) and Forest Department.

2.16.6 Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation.

Government of Tamil Nadu accords very high priority in extending relief and rehabilitation measures to build the confidence of the people who have been evacuated/ rescued. Besides building the capacity of the personnel involved in relief and rehabilitation, Government of Tamil Nadu have built 121 Multipurpose Evacuation shelters to accommodate the vulnerable community. In order to rehabilitate those who lost livelihoods, Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing schemes to promote livelihoods. The Relief centres built by the Government provide temporary/ intermediary shelter for the people affected by disasters. Care is taken to provide food, water, health care and minimum standards of relief in these centres. Special arrangements are also made to assist the vulnerable sections of the society, viz., elderly, women and children. In order to aid persons affected during disasters, psychological

counseling and medical support is provided through experts.

2.16.7 Capacity Building

2.16.7.1 Training to Revenue and Disaster Management Officials.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management on the floor of the Assembly on 10.07.2017, the Government have passed orders vide G.O. (Ms) No.282, Revenue and Disaster Management (DM- II) Department, dated 23.09.2017 for releasing an amount of Rs.73.55 Lakhs for providing training to Revenue and Disaster Management Officials. Out of the above amount, a sum of Rs.13.55 lakhs was allotted for conducting Regional Level Disaster Preparedness Training Programme. Further, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs per Coastal and Hilly District and Rs.1.00 Lakh per Non-Coastal District, totalling a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh was

sanctioned to all Districts to conduct the Mock Exercises at District Level.

2.16.7.2 Disaster Management Training to various Department Officials.

Capacity Building involves updation Knowledge and Skills of Government Officials at all levels, Civil Society, Communities and Volunteers. This has to be achieved through a holistic capacity building. To realize this goal, the Government passed orders vide G.O. (Ms).No.356, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM-3(2)] Department, dated 16.11.2017 sanctioning an amount of Rs.5.00 Crores for training to officials of various Departments who are involved in Disaster Response, Relief and Rehabilitation.

2.16.8 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

With a view to reduce/ limit the adverse impacts of disasters especially floods and drought, the Government have been initiating several measures as part of its prevention and

mitigation strategy and allocating resources. The prevention and mitigation measures have been taken up with the principle of Building Back Better so as to achieve sustainable benefits. The planning is location specific, holistic and done carefully to follow River Basin/ Watershed Approach.

2.16.8.1 Desilting of tanks, river courses and irrigation canals.

As a flood mitigation measure a major drive was launched and 22,558 tanks, 12,070 km of river courses and canals were desilted, 7,030 Encroachments were removed from water bodies. 8,295 recharge pits were created and 10,684 defunct bore wells were converted as recharge wells. A special drive was launched to clear the blockages on either side of the culverts and bridges and totally blockages under 9,627 bridges and 1,37,074 culverts were removed.

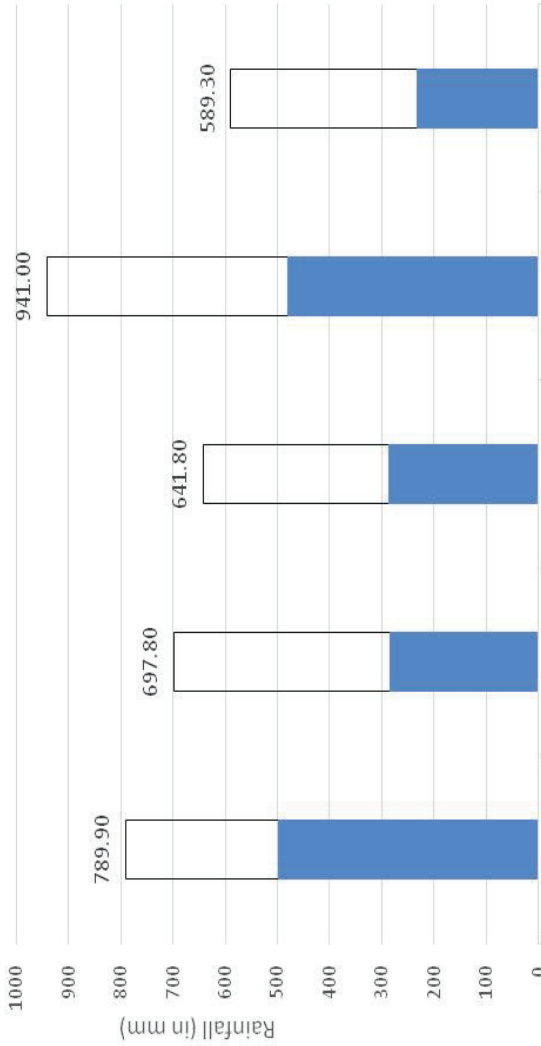
2.16.9 Disasters faced during 2017-18.

In the year 2017-18, Tamil Nadu faced a few natural disasters during the North-East monsoon period and subsequently, which are detailed below:

2.16.9.1 Incessant Rains 2017

The North East Monsoon commenced over Tamil Nadu on 27.10.2017 and the State received a heavy, continuous rainfall from 02.11.2017 in Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts. Chennai city received an unprecedented rainfall of about 31cm within 24 hours. Due to heavy downpour, low lying areas were inundated causing infrastructural damages in the affected districts. The heavy rainfall details are as shown below.

Actual Rainfall for the period from 30th October to 05 November, 2017



District	Chennai	Cuddalore	Kancheepuram	Nagapattinam	Thiruvallur
Northeast Monsoon Rainfall Normal (mm)	789.90	697.80	641.80	941.0	589.30
Actual Rainfall (mm) 30 th October to 05 November	498.10	284.80	288.40	480.30	233.50
Percentage %	63.06	40.81	44.94	51.04	39.62

In view of the unprecedented incessant rainfall, as per the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister the SEOC was manned by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner (Disaster Management) to monitor the situation and supervise the rescue measures encompassing rescue and relief.

As ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development, Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries and Hon'ble Minister for Tamil Official Language and Tamil Culture held a detailed review in Greater Chennai Corporation along with Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation on 31.10.2017. Intense rainfall occurred on 02.11.2017 in the districts of Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur,

Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli. Senior IAS officers were deployed for monitoring Northeast Monsoon preparatory and Response works in the affected Districts.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the affected areas in Chennai and neighbouring districts on 03.11.2017 and monitored the arrangements in the relief shelters including the health camps as well as, the restoration efforts.

A special review meeting was convened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11.11.2017 with line departments and District Collectors concerned regarding restoration works and again on 13.11.2017 with District Collectors of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur regarding relief works carried out. Due to the continuous efforts of the State Administration, the situation was brought under control and normalcy was restored in a very short period of time.

(A) Immediate Relief and Restoration

Totally 61 Relief centers were opened in the 5 rainfall affected Districts, where 17,609 people were accommodated. Food was distributed to people affected by inundation and Health camps were also organized. 267 power pumps and 14 super suckers were put into operation to dewater the stagnated areas. All the uprooted trees were cleared immediately to restore normalcy.

(B) Assistance from SDRF for Temporary Restoration Works.

In order to restore the damages caused due to North East Monsoon 2017, the Government have sanctioned Rs.45.83 crores to Greater Chennai Corporation, Highways, Public works Department (WRD), Directorate of Municipal Administration, Directorate of Rural Development, Directorate of Town Panchayat and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage to

carry out temporary restoration of infrastructure.

2.16.9.2 Ockhi Cyclone 2017

The cyclone "OCKHI", crossed 70 km southwest of Kanniyakumari on 30.11.2017. The impact was enormous in Kanniyakumari District as well as in pockets of neighbouring Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts. Due to the heavy rain received in these districts during the movement of Ockhi Cyclone, damages were reported particularly to huts, tiled houses and agricultural and horticultural crops besides heavy damages to the fisheries sector. The cyclonic storm uprooted large number of electric poles and transformers in Kanniyakumari plunging the district into darkness.

The cyclone warning from India Meteorological Department was received on 29.11.2017 at 12.00 noon and was passed on to the District Collectors and Directorate of Fisheries without loss of time, who in turn alerted the fishermen. Due to the prompt action

taken by the administration most of the fishing vessels did not venture into the sea and thereby many fishermen lives were saved.

As per orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management and the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise reviewed the affected areas. To set right the damaged electric poles and electric wires, the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise camped the next day along with four Senior IAS officers in Kanniyakumari district to monitor and coordinate the rescue and relief measures. Five Senior IAS officers were deputed to the neighbouring States/UT viz., Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakswadeep to bring back stranded fishermen. The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister visited the affected areas in Kanniyakumari district on 03.12.2017 to oversee the rescue and relief efforts.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister convened review meetings on 01.12.2017, 04.12.2017,

06.12.2017, 07.12.2017 and 08.12.2017 to review the status of search, rescue, relief and immediate restoration measures taken in the aftermath of the Ockhi Cyclone.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the Ockhi Cyclone affected Kanniyakumari district on 12.12.2017 and met the general public, representatives of fishing villages, the families of affected fishermen and inspected the agricultural fields where crops had been damaged by Ockhi Cyclone.

(A) Special relief and restoration package announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister:

Immediate Relief Package was announced to assist the families of Fishermen who died/ got injured due to Ockhi Cyclone and whose livelihood got affected.

A sum of Rs.20 lakhs was provided to each of the kin of the 27 fishermen who lost their lives in the high seas and Rs.10 lakhs was

provided to the kin of the 15 fishermen who lost their lives due to Ockhi cyclone.

A sum of Rs. 5,000/- as livelihood assistance was provided each to the 32,500 families of the affected fishermen at a cost of Rs.1,625 Lakhs in Kanniyakumari District.

Further, a sum of Rs. 5,000/- as immediate special livelihood assistance was provided to each of the 274 families of the missing fishermen at a cost of Rs.13.70 Lakhs. Fuel allowance and ration expenses were sanctioned to 2,912 fishermen families at cost of Rs.220.95 Lakhs.

(B) Input Subsidy for Crop Loss.

An assistance of Rs.10.20 crore was sanctioned by Government towards Horticultural Crop loss incurred by 28,080 farmers. Similarly an assistance of Rs.79.06 Lakhs was sanctioned by Government towards Agricultural Crop loss incurred by 4,886 farmers.

(C) Special Assistance to Banana Farmers

Banana is cultivated in an area of about 6,382 Hectares in Kanniyakumari District, of which 1,926.03 Hectares has been damaged more than 33% due to Ockhi cyclone. As per announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.934.13 Lakhs as special assistance at the rate of Rs.48,500/- per Hectare for the affected farmers [G.O.(Ms) No.316, Agriculture (H1) Department, dated 29.12.2017].

(D) Special Assistance to Rubber Farmers.

Rubber is cultivated in an area of about 27,407 Hectares in Kanniyakumari District, of which 1,408 Hectares subjected to crop damage above 33% due to Ockhi cyclone. As per announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government vide G.O.(Ms) No.316, Agriculture (H1) Department, dated 29.12.2017 have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,408 Lakh as special

assistance at the rate of Rs.1,00,000/- per hectare to the affected farmers.

(E) Immediate Restoration

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.00 crore (Rupees five crore only) to the District Collector, Kanniyakumari for undertaking temporary restoration work for the damages caused due to 'Ockhi cyclone' from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) vide G.O.(Ms) No.373, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated: 04.12.2017.

A sum of Rs.20.00 Crores was sanctioned to the TANGEDCO as ways and means advance for the financial year 2017 - 2018 in form of advances as interim relief to meet the immediate financial requirement to ensure early restoration of power supply in the cyclone affected district vide G.O.(Ms) No.66, Energy Department, dated: 07.12.2017.

(F) Assistance from SDRF for Temporary Restoration Works

In order to restore the damages caused due to Ockhi Cyclone, the Government have sanctioned necessary funds to the tune of Rs.108.60 crores to Agriculture, Horticulture, TANGEDCO, Forest, Fisheries, Highways, Public works Department (WRD), Municipal Administration and Water Supply, Rural Development, Town Panchayats and Tamil Water Supply and Drainage Board.

A major loss has been prevented to the fishermen and the fishing boats by giving warnings and taking timely precautionary measures. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management has made a continuous review. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has also reviewed the position and ordered for immediate relief measures.

2.16.9.3 Kurangani Forest Fire.

Totally 36 trekkers from the various districts of Tamil Nadu who had ventured into the forests in the Kurangani range of hills from Kurangani to Kozhukumalai in Kottakkudi Village, Bodinayakanur Taluk in Theni district for trekking were caught in the forest fire on 11.03.2018.

As ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Hon'ble Revenue and Disaster Management Minister and Hon'ble Forest Minister visited the spot on 11.03.2018 itself to monitor the rescue efforts. On the early hours of 12.03.2018, the Hon'ble Health Minister rushed to Bodinayakanur Government Hospital to ensure the best treatment to the victims. The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited Madurai General Hospital and reviewed, inspected, reached out to the affected and provided relief. Principal Secretary to Government, Health Department camped in Madurai General Hospital and ensured proper treatment to the injured. Principal

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department and Principal Secretary to Government, Environment and Forest camped in Theni and monitored the rescue and relief.

Due to the continuous efforts of the State Government, 10 persons were rescued from the accident spot with minor injuries. 17 persons were severely injured and given immediate first aid and then taken to hospital.

As per State Disaster Response Fund norms Rs.4 lakhs was paid to the kin of those who lost their lives. Three severely injured persons were given Rs.1 lakh each as per from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

2.16.10 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

On 15.05.2013, the Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced on the floor of Legislative Assembly that a special scheme called Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project

will be implemented with the assistance of World Bank at a cost of Rs.1,481.80 crore and the administrative sanction was accorded in the year 2014. The 13 Coastal districts are covered under this project. The Commissioner, Disaster Management (DM) is the Project Director for the project and the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the Project Co-ordinator.

The core components of the project are:

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

2.16.10.1 Vulnerability Reduction for coastal communities Construction of Multi hazard resistant houses and Evacuation Routes with signages (Rs. 310 crore).

In order to reduce vulnerability to the coastal communities 14,347 multi hazard resistant houses were constructed in 488 coastal habitations and handed over to the beneficiaries along with copy of Insurance certificate (Insured for 10 years). For connecting coastal habitations to nearest evacuation shelters, 143 evacuation routes with signage boards have been erected and put into use.

2.16.10.2 Construction of Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter (Rs. 345.60 Crores).

121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters have been constructed in vulnerable areas. They are put to use as Schools, Community Halls and Waiting Halls in PHCs during normal days and as Evacuation Shelters during Emergency Periods such as Cyclone, Floods etc.

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

The coast of Tamil Nadu is vulnerable to various water and wind based disasters. 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), which is centrally monitored for fault free functioning, in order to deliver the warning alerts and messages to the targeted coastal community, as and when needed, it is proposed to integrate the system with the coastal community with the assistance of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme. The Establishment of Early Warning System has been executed by the Project Management Unit of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency at a cost of Rs. 50 crore. The ELCOT has been appointed as Project Manager to assist Project Management Unit in

implementing the project. Supply and Installation works are in progress.

2.16.10.4 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, it is proposed to replace the overhead electrical lines with underground cabling in Cuddalore town (HT and LT lines) and part of the HT and LT line in Nagapattinam and Velankanni town on a pilot basis. This component is proposed at a cost of Rs. 360 crore.

2.16.10.5 Sustainable Fisheries (Rs. 321.30 Crores)

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.,

- A) Infrastructure Development
- B) Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

2.16.10.6 Infrastructure Development

This component aims to upgrade fishing harbours, Fish Landing Centres and communication network.

2.16.10.7 Strengthening of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres

Under the Project the following 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 Centres Nagore Village in Nagapattinam District Parangipettai-Annankoil Village in Cuddalore District	12.99 18.91
4.	Construction of Tube ice plant at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari District	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 and 6 are completed and in use. Modernisation of Mallipattinam Harbour works are in progress.

2.16.10.8 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, under a project at an estimate cost of Rs.62.14 crore, 17,539 equipments (15,004 nos. of 5W hand held VHF Marine radios and 2,535 nos. of 25W fixed mount VHF Marine radios both with built-in GPS receivers) were procured and to be distributed to the fishermen. Obtaining license from Wireless Planning and Co-ordination wing is in progress. Construction of foundation and installation of 100 meters VHF towers are under progress through BSNL.

2.16.10.9 Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (FIMSUL-II)

In order to enhance the livelihood of fishermen by providing financial and technical assistance, Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods is being implemented. The main components of this project are to provide various types of skills which were imparted to 9,395 beneficiaries. Studies were carried out through Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) and Forest College and Research Institute (FCandRI) and based on the reports, action was taken to formulate and implement the schemes. Under the sustainable livelihood, 221 short tail Outboard Motors (OBM) (less than 8 HP) and 307 long tail OBM (less than 8 HP) motors were procured and supplied to the Fishermen in all the Coastal Districts. 49500 life buoys were procured and supplied to the motorised traditional fishing crafts. 6 numbers of Fisheries Information Service

Centres were constructed and put in to use. In respect of promotion of sea – cage culture, 45 cages were constructed and put in to use, harvesting is being done in many cages. Construction of 100 units of sea weed culture were completed and put to use and 25 numbers of Mobile Van and Mini Tempo were procured and put in to use.

2.16.10.10 Capacity Building of school students in Disaster Risk Management (Rs.2.50 Crores)

In order to generate awareness among the school students, disaster management concepts introduced in the school curriculum from class 7 to 12 and Teacher’s training course curriculum for which an amount of Rs.2.50 crores is provided.

2.16.10.11 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) (Rs. 15.00 Crores)

The CBDRM program is being implemented with the help of State Institute of Rural

Development (SIRD) of Rural Development Department at a cost of Rs. 15 crore. Under CBDRM, training such as Disaster Preparedness, Disaster awareness, swimming, First Aid, VDRMP, Mock drill, Street Play, Shelter management etc., were provided as on date for 4,977 batches consisting of 2,89,331 Persons.

2.16.10.12 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP] (Rs.7.50 Crores)

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 been undertaken in this project at a cost of Rs. 7.50 Crores. 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 ICZMP at Village level is proposed to be implemented

through Director, Environment with Technical support of IRS, Anna University.

2.16.11 Long Term Disaster Mitigation Measures.

As part of its risk reduction policy, Government have been according very high priority for mitigation measures that promote risk reduction on a sustainable basis. The various long term measures initiated by the Government are detailed below:

2.16.11.1 Comprehensive Flood Protection Plan.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.54 lakhs 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.

2.16.11.2 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 for flood mitigation and enhancing the ground water potential to tide over drought.

2.16.11.3 Long term drought mitigation strategy.

As a long-term drought mitigation measure, the Government vide G.O. (Ms.) No.50, Industries (MMC.1) department, dated 24.04.2017 have amended the Tamil Nadu minor mineral concession rules 1959, wherein farmers are allowed by the District administration to take silt, a good natural manure, from the water bodies/ reservoirs free of cost to apply in their fields. This special scheme has not only helped to nourish the fields, but also aided in restoring the original capacity of the water bodies and also ensures faster ground water recharge.

The implementation was closely monitored by the Principal Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration as the Nodal Officer at State Level. Owing to the continuous efforts 5.6 crore cubic metres of silt was removed from the reservoirs/ tanks benefitting more than 5 lakh farmers. Consequently, the capacity of the water bodies was successfully enhanced during 2017 to store 2 TMC of water additionally. The desilting of water bodies will be continued in the years to come with the same thrust.

2.16.11.4 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 tail end regulators are being constructed.

2.16.11.5 Dry land 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. One thousand clusters of 1000 hectares each will be formed and sustainable dry land farming practices will be adopted.

2.16.11.6 Building Back Better

Building Back Better remains a core principle of the Government not only in the post disaster Rehabilitation but also in designing and implementing long term Mitigation measures. 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. The measures taken up in the past, with build back better principles are tabulated below:-

Sl. No.	Projects	Cost Rs. In Crores
1	World Bank assisted Emergency Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (ETRP)	1,852
2	Asian Development Bank assisted Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP)	629
3	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLP)	129
4	World Bank assisted Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities (VRCC)	1,959
5	Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM)	2,547
6	Integrated Watershed Management Project	781

2.16.12 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:

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

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Introduction

The Commissionerate of Land Administration was formed from the erstwhile Board of Revenue in 1980 to carry out the various functions of the Board of Revenue related to land matters. This Commissionerate administers all the Government lands in the State, dealing with important subjects such as Assignment of cultivable lands and House sites, Land Transfer from one department to another and from State Government to Central Government, Land Alienation to Government Undertakings/ Boards, Leasing of Government lands, Eviction of encroachments and various Acts under Estates Abolition Acts. Further, this Commissionerate supervises the process of Land Acquisition in order to acquire private lands available for public purposes. This Commissionerate also monitors development of Ayacuts, water rates and other charges and

implementation of Evacuees Properties Act, 1950. This Commissionerate is an Appellate authority under the provision of Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act 1955. Further, this Commissionerate reviews the progress of Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases and exercises Appellate powers under Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry Scheme. This 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 performance of the District Revenue Officers is reviewed by this Office and their Self Assessments are reviewed along with the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the Commissioner of Land Reforms and sent to Government,

Three Joint Commissioners and five Assistant Commissioners are assisting the Commissioner of Land Administration in carrying

out the above functions. At district level, these functions are carried out by the District Collector and the District Revenue Officer along with their staff.

3.2 Patta Transfer

This Commissionerate monitors the delivery of patta transfer services to the public. This service has been extended to Online Patta Transfer (OPT).

3.2.1 Online Patta Transfer

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Assembly on 10.06.2011, G.O.(Ms.) No.209, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 08.07.2011, has been issued amending the Revenue Standing Order (R.S.O.) 31(8) to enable Village Administrative Officers to receive Patta Transfer applications. In G.O.(Ms.) No.210, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 08.07.2011, Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme has been introduced and implemented for time

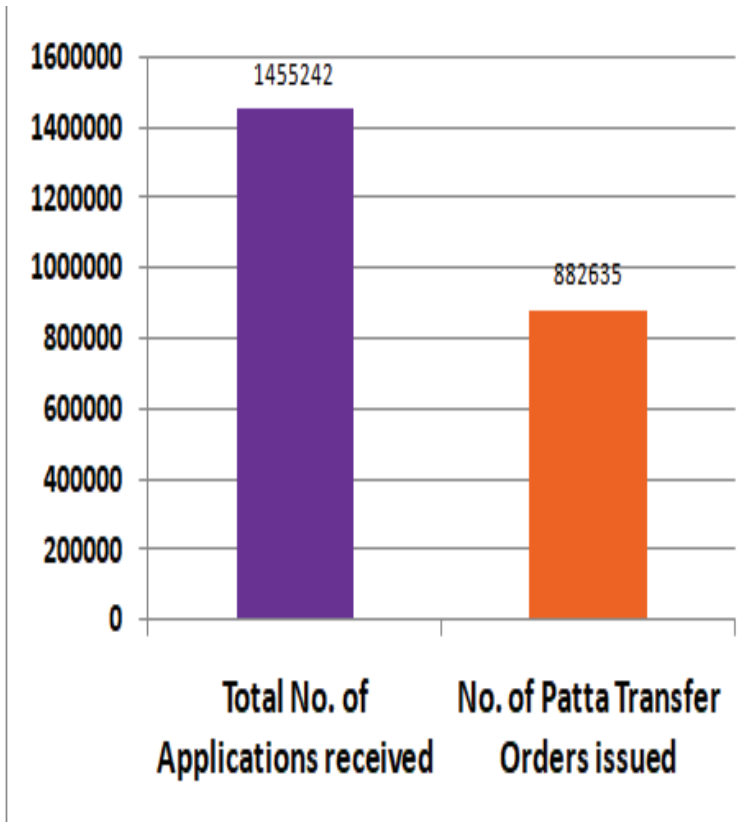
bound disposal of Patta Transfer applications after scrutiny.

G.O.(Ms.) No.303, Revenue [SS-II(2)] Department, Dated 27.12.2016 has been issued revising the procedures laid down in G.Os.209 and 210 to ensure prompt delivery of patta transfer services directly to public by implementing Online Patta Transfer (OPT) system. As per the procedure laid down in the above G.O., applicants 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 "**anytime anywhere**". Legal validity has been conferred

to these documents with digital signature and QR (Quick Response) code. This system has been implemented in 286 Taluks. In the remaining Taluks, action is being taken to implement this system early. This has ensured greater transparency and accountability towards people in delivering patta transfer services.

As many as 72.15 Lakh Patta Transfer Orders have been issued from the inception of the scheme till 31.03.2017 and 8.83 Lakh Patta Transfer Orders have been issued from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018 through OPT system. This Scheme has been awarded as **“The best e-Governance Scheme in Confederation of Indian Industries – Connect Event of 2017.”**

ONLINE PATTI TRANSFER
From April 2017 to March 2018



3.2.2 Integration of patta transfer process with Registration Department

Only when all transactions of property in Registration offices are reflected in the records of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Revenue Registry can be maintained up-to-date. In order to ensure its implementation, applications are being received through Sub-registrar offices. All registration transactions on lands 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. 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 it.

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. The details required to Revenue and Disaster Management Department are collected from 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, and 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 inspection, so that all changes occurring in Government lands are updated and gets reflected in central database.

3.4 Digitization of Old Land Records

In order to preserve the valuable old land records, files etc., for future usage, the work of digitization of the old land records, files etc., has been initiated in Chennai Collectorate and its Taluk Offices. Subsequently, the scheme has been extended to Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts as well as the Original Settlement Registers (O.S.Rs.) available with Archives and Historical Research Department. 11.95 lakh pages of old land records have been digitized so far, under this scheme,

The Re-Settlement Registers (R.S.Rs.), relating to composite Chengalpattu District (Now Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur Districts), numbering 1,01,361 pages have been digitized during last year (2017-2018) under this scheme. Action is taken to expand it to all districts for digitizing the records during this year (2018-2019).

3.5 Assignment of House Sites

The policy of the Government is to grant free house-sites to the houseless poor. House-site assignment is given to eligible house-less poor persons from the available land set apart for Village Sites under R.S.O. 21.

Revenue Divisional Officers/ District Collectors are empowered to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands when the existing Village Site is not sufficient to meet the needs of these house-less poor persons, as per R.S.O.21(6). 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 in favour of the woman member of the family only. Three cents in Villages, one and half cents in Municipal areas and one cent in

Corporation areas are assigned to each eligible household, as per the existing rules.

The Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No.248, Revenue Department, Dated 28.07.2009, have fixed the Monetary limits (cost of assigned house site) upto which the different level of officers in Revenue department can assign house sites as follows :-

Table 3.1
Monetary Limits for Assignment of Lands

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

In keeping with the priority of provision of house sites, as many as 20,00,776 Free House-site Pattas have been issued exceeding the target of 17,50,000 from 2011-2012 to 2017-2018, exceeding the target every year as detailed below. A target of 3,00,000 free house-site pattas has been fixed for the year 2018-2019.

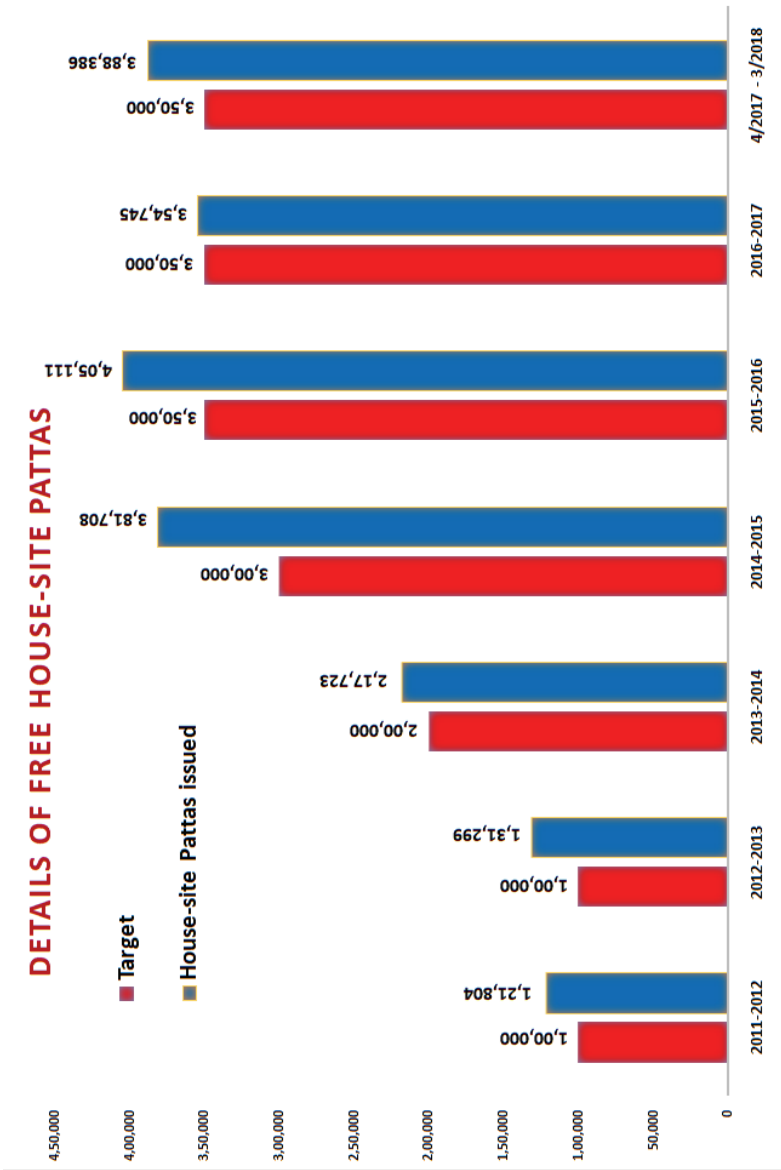
Table 3.2
Details of free house-site pattas issued

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
2017 - 2018	3,50,000	3,88,386
TOTAL	17,50,000	20,00,776

Implementation of this Scheme has improved the Social Status of the houseless poor.

Free House-site pattas have been issued to all the eligible poor persons, who have encroached in unobjectionable poramboke lands.

As a new initiative to provide decent housing to poor people living in objectionable poramboke lands, like water-course, etc., and to restore these lands to their original purpose, the Government will acquire private lands through Revenue and Disaster Management Department in the respective villages and to issue free house site pattas to rehabilitate the displaced poor families. These families will also be covered under the regular housing programmes of the Rural Development and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, based on their eligibility. An announcement has been made to implement this scheme in the current year.



3.6 Land Transfer

As per the provisions made in R.S.O. 23, the Government lands are transferred in favour of Union Government Departments, on collection of land cost and as per the provisions made in R.S.O.23-A. Government lands are transferred to State Government Departments on free of cost.

On receipt of requisition from the requisitioning department of Union Government and State Government Authorities, the District Collector concerned, examines the case with reference to the requirement and availability of suitable land, formulates necessary proposal and after obtaining the report of the Commissioner of Land Administration thereon, Government land is transferred to the requisitioning Department.

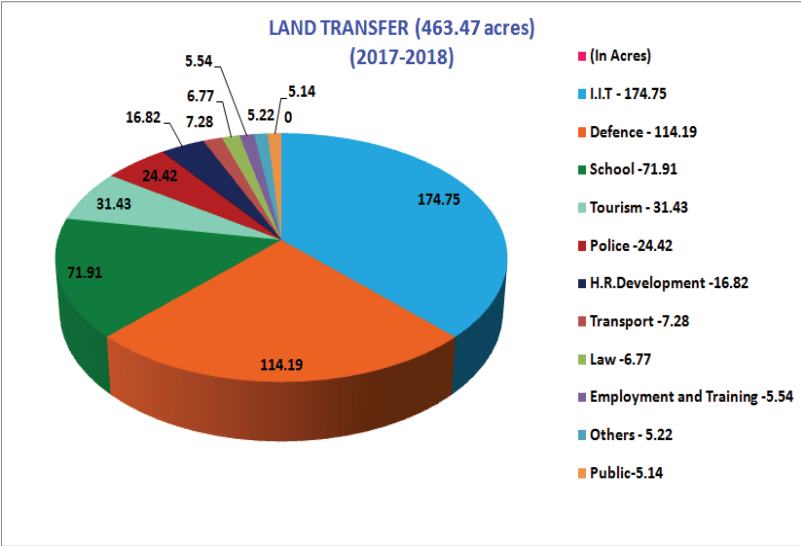
In respect of State Government Departments, such as Health, Education, Home etc., as per G.O. (Ms.) No.503, Revenue

Department, Dated 21.09.1999, the District Collectors are empowered to transfer minimum extent of land, without ceiling on land cost, for essential purpose, provided that the land identified for transfer does not fall in any of the objectionable categories, such as water-course, mayanam, pathai etc.,

If the Meikkal or Manthaiveli (Grazing Ground) poramboke lands when proposed for land transfer, an equal extent of alternate land 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. Though the alternate land is vested with the Local Body for the purpose of grazing, the ownership will remain with the Revenue and Disaster Management 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 and Disaster Management Department is the custodian of all Government lands and reserves the right to resume the lands, if not used for the purpose for which it was allotted and the same land will be allotted to the needy department based on their requirement.

During the period from 2011 to 31.03.2018, an extent of 4,210 Acres of Government lands in 497 claims have been transferred to various Government Departments such as Education, Judicial, Home, Transport, Health, Highways, Public Works, Industries and Commerce, Employment and Training, Fisheries, Atomic Energy, Border Security Force, Defence, etc.



3.7 Alienation of Land

The Government lands are alienated, as per the provision made in R.S.O. 24 to State Government Undertakings/ Boards i.e., SIDCO, SIPCOT, TANGEDCO, TNPHC, TNHB, TNSCB etc., Central Government Departments/Undertakings, such as Railways, Airport Expansion, Neyveli Lignite Corporation etc., on the request made by them for public purpose as well as for the implementation of their projects and schemes. Similarly, the Government lands are alienated under this provision to the private institutions and companies scarcely, if their requests are found to be genuine and based on the availability of the lands. The land cost over the land required for alienation for a non-commercial purpose will be collected, at single market value and at double the market value when the land is required for commercial purposes. If any of the conditions set out for alienation is violated, the

alienated lands are liable to be resumed by the Government, without any compensation.

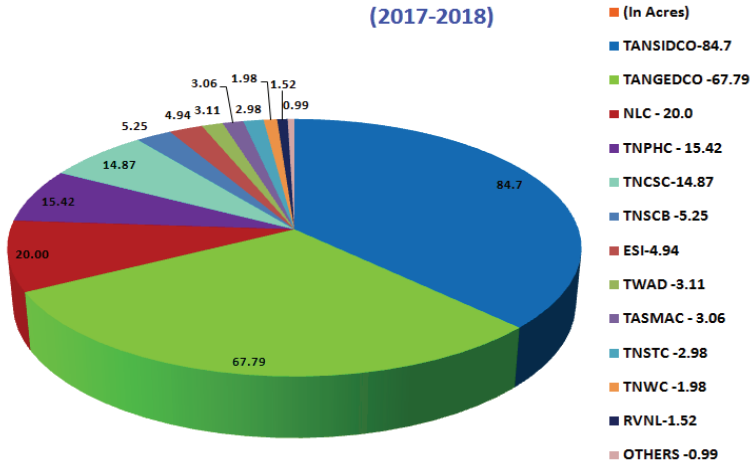
Considering the public welfare, the Government lands are alienated to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies, on free of land value for the implementation of Drinking Water Scheme, Underground Drainage Schemes and Solid Waste Management Scheme, as a special case. Similarly, the Government lands are alienated, free of cost to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for construction of tenements to the houseless poor people.

In order to speed up the processing of Land Transfer/ Land Alienation proposals, without compromising on the quality of scrutiny at any level the Government have constituted Secretariat Level Committee in their order in G.O. (Ms.) No.426, Revenue (LD.4) Department, Dated 29.09.2014. This Committee is headed by

the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, with the Commissioner of Land Administration being the Convener/ Member-Secretary of the Committee and the Heads of respective departments, whose clearance are often required for land transfer/ alienation cases, such as Public Works, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration and Water Supply as the Members of the Committee.

During the period from 2011 to 31.03.2018, 359 claims received from various Central/ State Government Undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards etc., have been transferred and orders issued for alienation measuring to an extent of 3,463 Acres of Government lands.

**LAND ALIENATION (226.61 acres)
(2017-2018)**



3.8 Land Lease

The Poramboke lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings at the disposal of the Government are granted on lease basis temporarily for non-agricultural purpose in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies, Trusts and local bodies under the provision of R.S.O.24-A, subject to certain conditions for a minimum period of 3 years at a time and maximum period of 30 years. In exceptional cases, the Government may grant long term lease up to 99 years considering the necessity, social development and public cause involved in the activities of the Institution.

- (i) The land should be utilized for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (ii) Sub leasing/ renting/ sales of lease rights are not allowed.
- (iii) In case of infringement of lease conditions contained in the lease deed, the lease will be cancelled and

resumed back to Government without any compensation to the lessee by adopting due procedures of law.

- (iv) Pending finalization of renewal of lease/ refixation of lease rent, the lessee shall pay the tentative lease rent by adding 12% notional increase on earlier lease rent to avoid accumulation of arrear of lease rent.

As per the prevailing orders in force, the lease rent is fixed at 7% (inclusive of LC & LCs) of market value of the land for non commercial purposes and at 14% (inclusive of LC & LCs) for commercial purposes. The market value or Guide Line Value, whichever is higher shall be taken into consideration for fixation of lease rent.

In respect of long term lease, the annual lease rent is revisable once in three years, based

on the prevailing market value of the land by the District Administration.

In certain cases, for non-remunerative public purpose, nominal lease rent can be fixed by the Government.

The monetary limits, which have been revised based on the proposed land value for approving and renewal of lease at different levels of officers in the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, as per G.O. (Ms.) No.527, Revenue [LD 2(1)] Department, Dated 28.11.2014 and G.O. (Ms.) No.55, Revenue and Disaster Management [LD2(1)] Department, Dated 24.02.2017 are given below:-

Table 3.3

OFFICERS	Monetary Limit (Land cost)	
	Fresh Lease (Rupees)	Renewal (Rupees)
(1)Tahsildar	NIL	NIL
(2)Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto 50,000/-	NIL
(3)District Revenue Officer	Upto 1,00,000/-	NIL
(4)District Collector	Upto 4,00,000/-	Upto 10,00,000/-
(5)Commissioner of Land Administration	Upto 5,00,000	Upto 25,00,000/-
(6)Government	Above 5,00,000	Above 25,00,000/-

3.9 Salt Land Lease

Similarly, under the provisions of R.S.O.24-A, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt.

If the salt pan lands are leased out for the production of salt, the lease rent and royalty are levied as follows:-

Table 3.4

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

It is significant to note that the lease rent and royalty for salt lease in our State is very low when compared to other States.

3.10 Laying of Pipelines/ Optical Fibre Cables:-

Under the provision of R.S.O.24-A, permission can be granted for laying pipelines/ Optical Fibre cables in Government lands for a specified period in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies and local bodies for various

commercial and non-commercial activities, on collection of track rent as specified by the Government. In respect of laying a pipeline for the purpose of drawl of water to conduct agricultural activities, the Government have exempted to collect track rent.

3.11 Land Alienation/ Land 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 Commissionerate of Land Administration. This will also ensure proper follow up with District officials for speedy clearance of land related proposals, and enable for speedy allotment of Government lands for Development Projects. This software application is hosted at the url <http://landadmin.tn.gov.in>.

3.12 Eviction of Encroachments

The Prime function of Revenue and Disaster Management Department is to safeguard the Government lands as well as to protect it from being encroached upon.

In order to ensure the safety of Government lands and to evict encroachments, if any, noticed on Government lands, the Government have enacted various Acts as follows:-

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

The Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No.41, Revenue Department, Dated 20.01.1987, had

imposed a ban for the protection of Water Course Resources such as Kulam, Kuttai, Odai, Kalvoi and Water Catchment Area from cropping up of encroachments as well as to refrain from regularization of such encroachments. Further, Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No. 186, Revenue Department, Dated 29.04.2003, have issued directions to follow scrupulously the instructions laid down in G.O. (Ms.) No.41, Revenue Department, Dated 20.01.1987.

Further, the Hon'ble High Court in its Judgement in W.P.No.20186/2000 have directed to verify the illegal encroachments in all the water courses/ sources, to evict the encroachments and to restore the water course to its original position.

In pursuance of the said Judgement, priority has been given to evict the encroachments in co-ordination with Public Works/ Water Resources Departments in

objectionable Water Courses such as Kulams, Rivers, Lakes and Kuttais.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgement in SLP 3109/ 2011 and CAS No.1132/ 2011 had directed the Government, to chalk out an Action Plan for the eviction of encroachments in the porambokes vested with the Civic Bodies concerned and to restore the lands for the utility of the public.

The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in its order in W.P.No.26722/ 2013 and M.P.No.1/ 2013 Dated 11.08.2014 have directed that "the State Government must set forth a mechanism where aggrieved persons can complain and remedial action can be taken promptly and they are called upon to do so."

Based on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P.No.26722/ 2013, Dated 08.10.2014, the Government issued orders in G.O. (Ms.) No.540, Revenue [LD6(2)] Department, Dated 04.12.2014 to form three

different Committees at the Taluk, Divisional and District level to redress the grievances of the general public. The Taluk Tahsildar at the Taluk level. The Revenue Divisional Officer at the Divisional level. The District Revenue Officer at the District level within the time limit. The prime issue has to be monitored whether the Committees are functioning properly and taking action and reporting. The District Collector shall review the progress of this work in the monthly District Revenue Administration Meetings.

The Hon'ble High Court in its orders Dated 31.03.2015 in Writ Petition No. 4614/ 15 has directed to evolve a mechanism regarding the encroachments under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007, similar to the mechanism already brought into force regarding the encroachments on Public Land, wherein complaints can be made, decision taken and appeal remedy is also provided.

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.148, Revenue [LD6(2)] Department, Dated 24.03.2016 have included the PWD/ WRD officials also as Members of the Committee.

3.13 Land Acquisition

Private lands are acquired for public purpose for the State and Central Government departments and agencies based on the requisition. Upto 31.12.2013, lands were 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 01.01.2014. Under the new Act, rehabilitation and resettlement have become an integral part of the land acquisition process.

To continue land acquisition process under these three State Land Acquisition 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 Land Acquisition 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 Hon'ble President. Hence, the land acquisition process which were started under the above three State Land Acquisition Acts are going on continuously without any impediment and the Tamil Nadu Government is functioning as a model to other States.

Regarding cases where the process under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 have already been initiated, in G.O. (Ms.) No. 88, Revenue Department, Dated 21.02.2014 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 and until the State Rules are finalized, interim compensation was paid.

In order to implement the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the State Rules have been made and approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 298, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 20.09.2017. In addition to this, the multiplier factor as per the 1st schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has also been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 300, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 20.01.2017. The Notifications for the above Rules and multiplier factor have been published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette No.300, Dated 21.9.2017.

Based on the approved Tamil Nadu State Rules and Multiplier Factor, the Government, in

G.O. (Ms.) No. 13, Industries (SIPCOT-LA-1(1)) Department, Dated 21.02.2018 and in G.O. (Ms.) No.27, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Dated 05.03.2018 have issued orders for determination of final amount of compensation and for the cases wherein the interim compensation had already been paid; the final compensation are also being worked out and paid.

In order to facilitate speedy acquisition of the private lands for public purposes through private negotiation, the Government have also issued orders in G.O. (Ms.) No. 281, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 07.09.2017, in such a way that the compensation shall be determined in line with the compensation to be paid under the new Land Acquisition Act; by enhancing the monetary powers of the Committee as already given in G.O. (Ms) No. 103, Revenue [LA.I(1)] Department, dated 28.02.2011 for acquisition of land as detailed below:-

Table 3.5

G.O. (Ms) No. 103, Revenue [LA.I(1)] Department, Dated 28.02.2011			G.O. (Ms) No. 281, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 07.09.2017.			
DLPNC	SLPNC	Government		DLPNC	SLPNC	Government
150% of the GLV / MV whichever is lower Land value - Upto Rs.1.00 crore	150% of the GLV/ MV whichever is lower Land value - more than Rs.1.00 crore	More than 150% of the GLV/ MV whichever is lower	Urban	225% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher Land value - Upto Rs. 2.00 crore	225% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher Land value - more than Rs. 2.00 crore	More than 225% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher
			Rural Within 30 K.Ms. from the Urban	Land value upto Rs. 2.00 crore Upto 275% of the GLV/ MV whichever is higher	Land value more than Rs. 2.00 crore Upto 275% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher	More than 275% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher
			Beyond 30 K.M. within 50 K.M. from the Urban	Upto 325% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher	Upto 325% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher	More than 325% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher
			Beyond 50 K.M.	Upto 425% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher	Upto 425% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher	More than 425% of the GLV / MV whichever is higher

** DLPNC – District Level Private Negotiation Committee

** SLPNC – State Level Private Negotiation Committee

** GLV – Guide Line Value - MV – Market value

Thus, the compensation is being paid under the private negotiation process.

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

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 schemes and their reporting on a regular quarterly and annual basis to the Government of India.

3.14.1 Fifth Minor Irrigation Census

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14 has been fully completed in the State.

The details of the Census are as follows:-

Table 3.6
5th Minor Irrigation Census
(Reference year 2013-14)

Sl. No.	Types of Scheme		Number of Schemes	Percentage
1	Ground water scheme	Dugwells	15,82,718	76.37
		Shallow tubewells	1,45,248	7.01
		Medium tubewells	73,622	3.55
		Deep tubewells	2,23,978	10.81
2.	Surface water scheme	Surface flow	44,772	2.16
		Surface lift	2,179	0.10
Total			20,72,517	100.00

The Government of India have also proposed to commence the 6th Minor Irrigation Census along with Census of Water Bodies during 2018-19.

4. LAND REFORMS

Land Ceiling Act for agricultural lands, Tenancy Laws, Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers, Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) for providing social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families and the works relating to the Agricultural Income Tax are being implemented by Land Reforms Department. Further, Bhoodan Act is also implemented by this department from the year 2006.

4.1 Organization Structure

The Land Reforms Department is headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms and assisted by the Director of Land Reforms, Joint Director, Assistant Commissioners and

Financial Advisor/ Chief Accounts Officer at Headquarters.

In the year 2015, the Government have restructured the Land Reforms Department, by creating a Land Reforms unit in each 31 District Collectorates except Chennai, instead of 6 Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) offices in various parts of the State to enable public to have easy access and redressal of their grievances. As per the Land Reforms Act and Rules, powers of 'Authorised Officer' and 'Assigning Authority' have also been conferred to the Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers in the district. At district level, the progress of work is supervised and monitored administratively by the District Collector and

assisted by the District Revenue Officer, Additional Personal Assistant (Land) and a Land Reforms Unit.

Further, in districts, the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, works relating to the Agricultural Income Tax and Bhoodan Act are also implemented through the District Administration, headed by the District Collectors.

Tenancy Laws are implemented throughout the State through ten Revenue Courts with Special Deputy Collectors (Deputy Collector) as Presiding Officers.

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.	Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Land Reforms	1
2.	Director of Land Reforms	1
3.	Joint Director	1
4.	Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer	1
5.	Assistant Commissioners/ Deputy Collectors including Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court)	13
6.	Superintendents/Deputy Tahsildars	21
7.	Programmer	1
8.	Assistant Programmer	1
9.	Assistant, Special Revenue Inspectors in the cadre of Assistant	43
10.	Steno-typist/ Typist	35
11.	Junior Assistant	21
12.	Others	75
	Total	214

4.2 Land Ceiling Policy

Agricultural land is a key resource for the economic progress of the community. In order to reduce disparities in ownership of agricultural land and to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/1961) and Amended Acts were enacted and being implemented to fix a ceiling on agricultural land holdings, acquire excess land and distribute it to the landless poor in the rural community.

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

The ceiling limit currently in force, with effect from 15.2.1970 as per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms [Fixation of Ceiling on Land] Act, 1961 as amended is 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 stridhana to each female member held land in her own name as on 15.2.1970.	10 standard acres
(iv)	Public Trust of Religious nature in existence as on 1.3.1972	Act does not apply.
(v)	Public Trust of Charitable nature in existence as on 1.3.1972	5 Standard acres
(vi)	Public Trust created after 1.3.1972 (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

The standard acre is determined based on the assessment of the dry/ wet lands, as per section 3(40) of the Land Reforms Act, 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 and in cases of the Lands in excess of the ceiling limit, the Government is granting permission to industrial or commercial undertakings to acquire or to hold the lands acquired if they bonafide carries on any industrial or commercial operation under Section 37-A of the Act.

For this, 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 grants permission to the Public Trust to acquire lands or to hold land acquired for educational or hospital purposes under Section 37-B of the Act.

For this, 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

There were 6 Revenue Courts functioning in the State to deal with the disputes between the land owner and tenants under various Tenancy Laws. In order to speed up the disposal of the pending cases, the former Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made Announcement in the year 2012-13 to create 4 additional Revenue Courts. Accordingly, in the year 2013, four new Revenue Courts were formed in Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam, Lalgudi and Mannargudi. Thus, 10 Revenue Courts are functioning in the State in the following places 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 31.3.2018

1	Cases pending as on 31.5.2011	9,806
2	Receipt from 1.6.2011 to 31.3.2018	39,532
3	Disposal	46,423
4	Balance as on 31.3.2018	2,915

From 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018

1	Cases pending as on 31.3.2017	4,601
2	Receipt from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018	4,405
3	Disposal	6,091
4	Balance as on 31.3.2018	2,915

The work of Revenue Courts has been computerised and progress reports are monitored through online at headquarters.

4.3.2 Tenancy Laws

The Revenue Courts deal with the following Acts:

(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.

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

(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 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, wherein agricultural lands have been received as donation. The lands received as donation are being distributed as per the "Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958" and "Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Rules, 1959". The Bhoodan lands are administered by the Bhoodan Board. Accordingly, an extent of 28,050 acres of lands have been received as donation to the Bhoodan Board.

After restructuring of Land Reforms Department , Patta transfer have been effected in 1112.52 acres of lands where patta transfer had not been hitherto effected in the name of Bhoodan Board. Further, encroachments to an extent of 60.35 acres have been evicted.

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

Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to have taken the step to protect Bhoodan lands by assigning '0' (zero) Guideline value to Bhoodan lands, in order to curb the illegal sale of Bhoodan lands, by integrating with the Registration data. Thus, 100% illegal transfer of Bhoodan lands has been prevented.

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 in order to provide social

security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families.

- Under the Scheme, enumeration of eligible members was taken up by Village Administrative Officers and Enumeration Registers are maintained at village level.

4.5.1 Eligibility

Under the Scheme, all agricultural labourers who are engaged in agriculture and allied to agriculture, small/ marginal farmers who owns upto 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 registered as main members. The non-earning dependent members of his/her family are registered as dependent members.

The members registered under the scheme so far 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

- As per the eligibility, the inclusion of new members and deletion of member due to death, etc. are being made continuously.
- The data of members has been computerised and being seeded with Aadhaar numbers through the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency. Further, to provide the services of inclusion of new members and giving assistances through Common Service Centres, action is being taken through the Tamil Nadu e- Governance Agency and National Informatics Centre.

- The progress in implementation of the scheme have also been computerized and monitored at District and State Level.

4.5.2 Financial Assistance

Under the Scheme, the following assistances are given:-

**Table 4.5
Details of Assistance for Main members
and Dependent members**

For Main Members	For Dependent Members
1. Marriage Assistance 2. Old Age Pension 3. Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) TB, ii) Cancer, iii) HIV/AIDS, iv) Dialysis, v) Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, 	1. Educational Assistance 2. Marriage Assistance 3. Grant to Orphan children of the member who died due to HIV 4. Funeral Expenses

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Anemia, xiv) Thalassemia, xv) Haemophilia <p>4. Accident Relief</p> <p>5. Natural Death Assistance</p> <p>6. Funeral Expenses</p>	
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4.5.3 Salient features of the Scheme

- Educational Assistance is given under this scheme to the beneficiaries additionally even if they have already availed educational assistance under any other scheme.

- Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- is given to male members. This benefit is not available under any other scheme implemented in the State.
- The main members who are affected by TB, Cancer, etc. are paid Rs.1000/- monthly during their temporary incapacitation period.
- Monthly grant of Rs.1000/- is given to the Orphan children of the farmer member who died due to HIV.
- Education and marriage assistance for dependents is given even after the death of the main member.
- The quantum of assistance for natural death has been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- with effect from 24.4.2017.
- Funeral assistance of Rs.2,500/- is given for the death of any member in a family without submission of death certificate.

4.5.4 Quantum of assistance and progress of Expenditure

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 the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.32.58 crores has been given to 38,600 beneficiaries. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.8.67 crores has been given to 10,103 beneficiaries.

2) Old Age Pension

Monthly Old Age Pension of Rs.1000/- to the destitute landless agricultural labourers who attained the age of 60 years and above is given through Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

3) Monthly Payment for Temporary Incapacitation period

Monthly payment of Rs.1000/- is given to the main members who are affected by TB, Cancer, etc. during their temporary incapacitation period.

From 2012-13 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.107.72 crores has been given to 1,58,399 beneficiaries. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.28.19 crores has been spent covering 31,877 beneficiaries.

4) Accident relief

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, with a view to provide financial redress to the family. Further, for accidental injury, the following assistance is given:

Table 4.6
Assistance for Accident Injuries

Sl. No	Type of Injury	Amount in Rs.
i)	Loss of two hands or two legs	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	50,000/-
v)	Paralysis	50,000/-
vi)	Loss of limbs from grievous injuries other than those specified above	20,000/-

From the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.225.73 crores has been given to 22,942 beneficiaries for accident relief. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to

31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.39.36 crores has been given to 3,956 beneficiaries.

5) Natural death assistance

Natural death assistance of Rs.20,000/- and funeral expenses of Rs.2,500/- are given to the family of the deceased main 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 the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.427.60 crores, has been given to 3,38,075 beneficiaries. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.80.56 crores has been given to 57,071 beneficiaries.

b) For dependents

1) Educational assistance

Educational assistance is given under the scheme, to the dependents of the main member for pursuing higher studies 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	1,250	1,750	1,450	1,950
2.	Diploma in Fine Arts, Teacher Education and Nursing (Per annum)	1,250	1,750	1,450	1,950
3.	Bachelor Degree and Bachelor Degree in Fine Arts, Teacher Education and Nursing (Per annum)	1,750	2,250	2,000	2,500
4.	Post graduate and Post graduate Degree in Fine Arts & Nursing (Per annum)	2,250	2,750	3,250	3,750

Sl. No.	Details of education	Day Scholar		Hosteller	
		Boys (Rs.)	Girls (Rs.)	Boys (Rs.)	Girls (Rs.)
5.	Professional courses (Law, Engineering, Medical, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, etc.) (Per annum)	2,250	2,750	4,250	4,750
6.	Post graduate professional courses (Per annum)	4,250	4,750	6,250	6,750

Educational assistance is given annually till the completion of the course. In case of discontinuation of study, the assistance will be stopped. From the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.368.34 crores has been given to 15,31,950 students towards educational assistance. During

the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.56.37 crores has been given to 2,24,027 students.

2) Marriage assistance

Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- for male and Rs.10,000/- for female is also given to the dependent members. From the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.272.01 crores has been given to 3,11,926 beneficiaries. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.36.87 crores has been given to 42,821 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 (age between 0 to 18), who lost their parents (one or both) of a main member

who died due to HIV. From 2013-2014 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.3.42 crores has been given to 4,378 beneficiaries. During the financial year 2017-18, from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.0.85 crores has been given to 736 beneficiaries.

4.5.5 Overall Performance

1. From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2018, a sum of Rs.3,496.37 crores has been given to 44,41,915 beneficiaries.

2. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.03.2018), a sum of Rs.250.87 crores has been disbursed to 3,70,591 beneficiaries as detailed below:-

Table 4.8**Details of assistance given under
Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu
Thittam in 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees in crores	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Educational Assistance	56.37	2,24,027
2.	Marriage of members	8.67	10,103
3.	Marriage of children of members	36.87	42,821
4.	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	80.56	57,071
5.	Accident Relief	39.36	3,956
6.	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period.	28.19	31,877
7.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.85	736
Total		250.87	3,70,591

Chart 4.1
Bar Chart showing Year wise Expenditure
from 2011-12 to 2017-18 under
Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu
Thittam, 2011

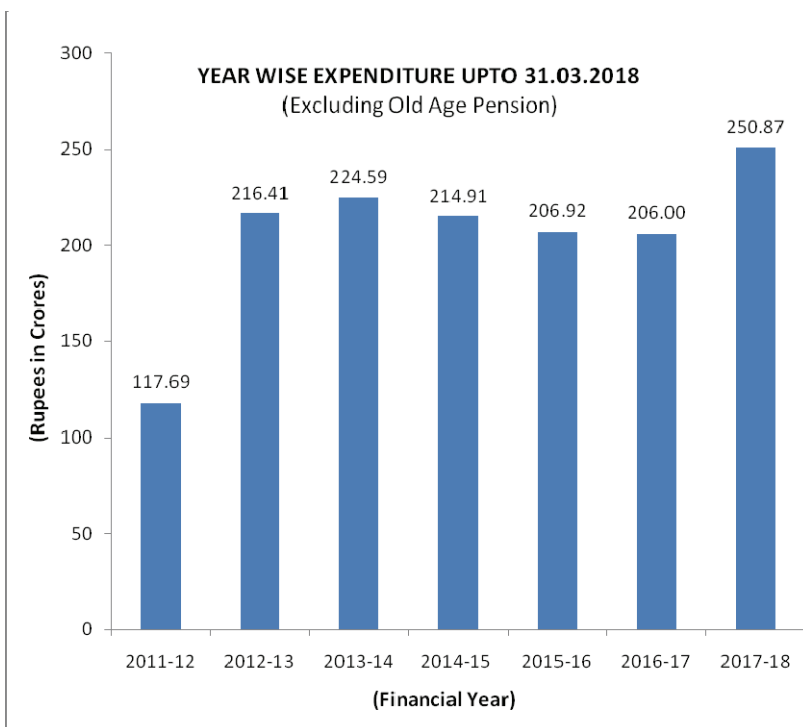
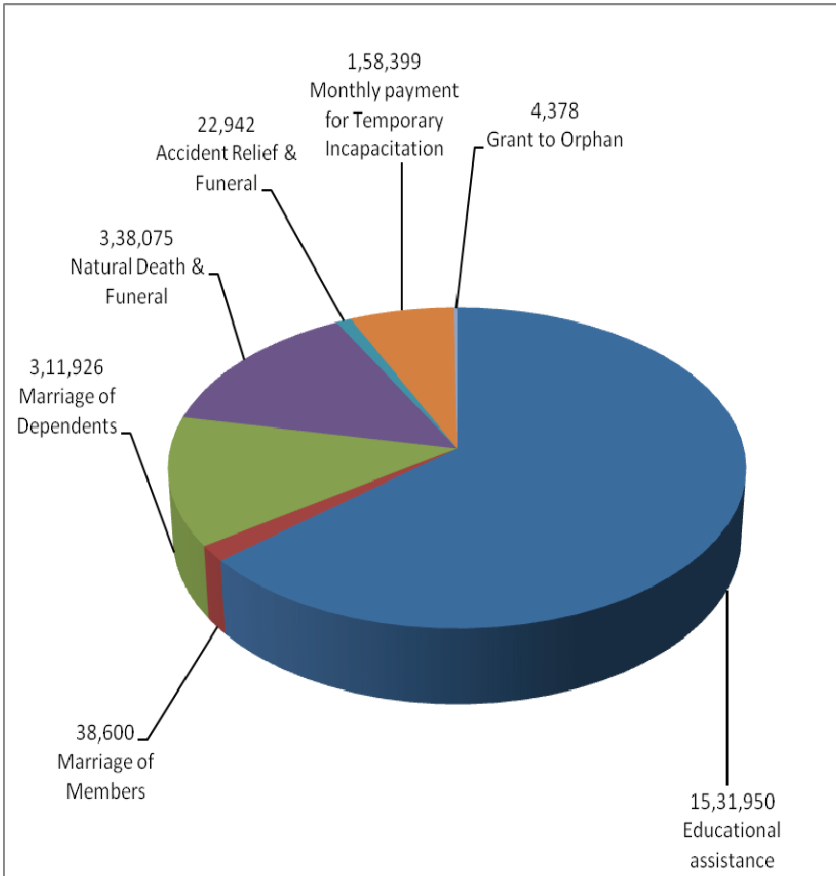


Chart 4.2

Pie Chart showing Category wise number of beneficiaries from 2011-12 to 2017-18 under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011



5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

The two main objectives of the department of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax are,

- i. Augmentation of revenue to Government by subjecting urban lands to assessment of Urban Land Tax and
- ii. Preventing concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering therein and with a view to bringing about an equitable distribution of land in urban agglomeration to sub serve the common good.

This department has been functioning based on provisions of the two Acts namely 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978/ Repeal Act, 1999 and The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966/ Amendment Act, 1991'. The former was

repealed by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 and the latter is still in force.

5.1 Administrative Setup

Ever since the abolition of Board of Revenue in the year 1980, the Commissionerate (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) has been functioning as one of the revenue units attached to the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management of the State.

The Commissionerate is presently headed by The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax. Eight Assistant Commissioners including Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarters) are serving in this department. The Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarters) is serving as the second level officer at the Commissionerate. The remaining seven Assistant Commissioners execute their official duties relating to 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978/ The

Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 in their respective Urban Agglomeration. They also execute Urban Land Tax Assessment work as per the provisions of 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966/ The Amendment Act, 1991' in 24 Districts coming under their respective jurisdiction.

5.2. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978/ The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999

Enactment and Implementation of the Principal Act:

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act, 24 of 1978) was enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu which extended to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu. This Act came into force on 03.08.1976. It was declared that this Act was for giving effect to the policy of the

State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) and clause (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution. 'Urban Land' means any land situated within the limits of an urban agglomeration not used for the purpose of agriculture. Person (an individual/ a family/ a firm/ a company/ an association) who held vacant land in excess of ceiling limit as on 03.08.1976 was deemed as Urban Land Owner. On commencement of this Act no land owner shall be entitled to hold any vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit. The entitled ceiling limit to an individual, a family, industrial undertaking in each urban agglomeration is as detailed below:

Table 5.1
Ceiling Limit as per Section 5 of the Act

Sl. No	Name of Urban Agglomeration	Category	Individual	Family (consists of 4 members)	Industrial undertaking
			Sq.mt.	Sq.mt.	Sq.mt
1	Chennai	I	500	2,000	2,000
2	Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Salem	II	1,500	3,000	3,000
3	Tirunelveli	III	2,000	4,000	4,000

5.3. Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 was enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu for repealing the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978. This Act came into force with effect from 16.6.1999. The excess

vacant lands possession of which was already taken over and vested with the State Government before commencement of the repeal act were saved under Section 3(1) (a) of the Repeal Act.

Table 5.2
Present Status of the Acquired Lands

Sl. No	Details	in Sq.mts.,
1	Total extent acquired	1,89,79,446
2	Extent of lands allotted to various Government Departments and Government Undertakings	44,21,058
3	Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions filed by Land Owners/Innocent Buyers	33,07,489
4	Extent of lands covered under Innocent Purchases	29,47,657
5	Extent of lands encroached upon by land owners and others	72,31,827
6	Extent of lands free from encroachment	10,71,415

5.4. Innocent Buyers Scheme

The excess vacant lands acquired under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 had been laid out into house site plots and sold out to various persons. Since, implementation of the Principal Act w.e.f. 03.08.1976, unaware of the provisions of the Act, many of the purchasers had innocently purchased plot/plots on the acquired lands in contravention of Section 6 of the Act. As a remedy to such innocent purchasers who had made purchase between 03.08.1976 to 31.12.1994 a scheme namely "Regularisation of Purchases made by Innocent Buyers" was introduced by the Government during the year 1998. Earlier a G.O. (Ms) No.649, Revenue Department, dated 29.07.1998 was issued wherein guidelines were issued for regularisation of land measuring upto 1½ grounds which had been purchased solely for residential purpose on collection of nominal land value. The land value

for each urban agglomeration was fixed on the basis of its zonal value. As the benefit of the said Government Order was not fully extended to various category of Innocent Buyers, it was superseded with other G.O. (Ms) No. 565, Revenue Department, dated 26.09.2008. Revised guidelines were also issued for regularisation of the lands purchased between 03.08.1976 and 26.09.2008 irrespective of the purpose. On obtaining concurrence for regularisation from the Government, based on the total extent purchased, proportionate one time/ two time/ three time land value is to be remitted in to the Government account by the Innocent Buyers.

5.5. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966/ The Amendment Act, 1991

Objectives of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966

The twin object of the Act are (i) Securing the State revenue in respect of urban lands put

to non-agricultural uses (ii) Acting as a disincentive to concentration of urban lands in the hands of a few rich persons.

Enactment of the Act

The levy of tax on urban lands was introduced in Madras City for the first time in 1963 by enactment of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963. The Act came into force on 01.07.1963. This Act was repealed later by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 which came into force in the City of Madras retrospectively from 01.07.1963.

Subsequent Amendment of the Act:

Since enactment, the Act was amended from time to time.

The Act was first amended in 1971 and it was extended to the Municipal Towns of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli and in the City of Madurai from 01.07.1971. The Act was again amended in 1973 and it was extended to the belt area of 16 km from the outer limits of

Madras City from 01.07.1975. For both the Acts the Market Value as on 01.07.1971 was adopted as the basis for calculation of Urban Land Tax.

5.6. Introduction of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act, 1991

The Act was amended by Act No.1 of 1992 from 01.07.1991. The provisions of the Act were extended to 21 Special Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities namely Erode, Pollachi, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Uthagamandalam, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Myladuthurai, Udumalpet, Palani, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and to 2 Townships namely Kodaikanal and Mettur.

While extending the peripheral areas of Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy and Tirunelveli Urban Agglomerations the Market Value as on 01.07.1981 was adopted as basis for calculation of tax. Then this crucial date as

on 01.07.1981 was adopted for all new areas and existing areas from 01.07.1991 under the Amendment Act, 1991. The amount of tax payable is calculated on the basis of the rate of tax of the Market Value as on 01.07.1981.

Structure of the Tax

Since the enactment of the Act, the structure of the tax had also undergone changes from time to time and the last of the change was introduced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1975.

Table 5.3
Rate of Tax

(as per G.O. (Ms) No.2625, Revenue
Department, dated 27-12-1976)

All urban lands in area other than the Chennai City Belt Area		All urban lands in the Chennai City Belt Area	
Extent of Urban Land	Rate of Tax	Extent of urban land	Rate of Tax
First 2 Grounds	Nil	First 3 Grounds	Nil
Where aggregate extent does not exceed 5 grounds	0.7%	Where aggregate extent does not exceed 7 grounds	0.7%
Where aggregate extent exceeds 5 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1%	Where aggregate extent exceeds 7 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	1%
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5%	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	1.5%
Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2%	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 Grounds	2%

Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966/ The Amendment Act, 1991, around two lakh assesses have so far been assessed to Urban Land Tax in the notified areas coming under 24 districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 19.17 crore has been arrived as collectable current demand of Urban Land Tax during the current Fasli year 1427.

5.7. Statutory exemption is allowed for the following urban lands from levy of Urban Land Tax under Section 29 of the Amendment Act, 1991

- (i) Any urban land owned by the State or the Central Government.
- (ii) Any urban land owned by the Corporation of Chennai/ Municipal Council/ Township Committee/ Panchayat or Panchayat Union Council
- (iii) Any urban land owned by a religious institution which is set apart for public worship.

- (iv) Any urban land on which hospitals maintained by the Government/ or by any authority specified by the Government/any private institution in receipt of grant from State or the Central Government.
- (v) Any urban land solely used for the purpose of disposal of death.
- (vi) Roads on urban lands used for communal purposes.
- (vii) Any urban land used for public purposes provided no rent is charged and no remuneration is derived from the user of the land.
- (viii) Any urban land owned and used by Schools, Colleges or Universities for purpose directly connected with education which are recognized by the State Government/ University/ Central Board of Secondary Education, New

Delhi/ Indian Council of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

- (ix) Any urban land used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Public Museums.
- (x) Lands used for charitable purposes of sheltering destitute persons/ animals/ orphanages/ homes and schools for the deaf and dumb/ infirm/ diseased/ for asylum for aged and fallen women.

5.8. Certain concessions are granted for the following cases

- (1) 50% rebate of tax for any building occupied by the owner for residential purposes
- (2) 50% rebate of tax for all Sabhas of musical, dramatic or other such performance takes place.
- (3) 10% rebate of tax for Cinema Theatres
- (4) Where an urban land is used for residential and industrial purposes, the industry is being run by the urban land

owner himself 25% concession in the case of Small Scale Industries and 10% in the case of other industries.

- (5) All lands in Chennai City notified as slums under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act are totally exempted from the tax.

5.9. Powers exercisable by the Government/ the Commissioner of Land Reforms under Section 27(1) of the Act

(i) Trusts, Charitable, Philanthropic institution etc., which have been recognized as charitable and exemption granted under Section 12 A (a) of the Income Tax Act suffer from undue hardship shall seek exemption under section 27(1) of the Act from payment of Urban land Tax. Such exemption applications are screened, scrutinised and examined by the Committee constituted by the Government. Recommendations are made to the Government

by the Committee for consideration as per existing norms and guidelines. After examining such proposals, on exercising its powers delegated under Section 27(1) of the Act, the Government issues final orders.

(ii) The Commissioner of Land Reforms is vested with power on granting exemption in respect of the following matter, namely:-

- a) Lands owned by all religious charitable and philanthropic institutions under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Arch Dioceses, Church of South India and Wakf Board.
- b) Lands owned by Educational Institutions recognised by the State Government/ any University in India/ Central Government or by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

5.10. Appeal to the Tribunal under Section 20 of the Act

Any assessee objecting to any order passed by the Assistant Commissioner (Urban land Tax) may appeal to the Tribunal. The respective District Revenue Officer in each district is the Judicial Officer of the Tribunal.

5.11. Revision by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under Section 30 of the Act

The Revisionary power on any order (not being a proceeding lies before the Tribunal) passed by the Assistant Commissioner (Urban Land Tax) lies to the Commissioner of Land Reforms. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms is the present Revisional Authority for any Revision petition filed under Section 30 of the Act.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

6.1 History of Land Survey

Land is the most precious resource for mankind, man always tried to measure the land under his possession. Later on, kings and rulers felt the necessity of measuring the land for collecting revenue from the ryots on agricultural yields.

For the administration of Lands, the Survey and Settlement Directorate was constituted in the year 1858, which is one of the oldest Directorate in Tamil Nadu and it has crossed 160 years of public service. Land is the most important factor of production. A sound and robust land registry system and accurate measurements are prerequisite for managing this resource.

During the reign of king Raja Raja I of Chola Dynasty the first systematic Survey of Land was undertaken. Modern Survey was started during British period. Col. William Lambton laid the baseline of 12 kms from

St.Thomas Mount to Perambauk (Perumbakkam), Sholinganallur taluk of Tamil Nadu with a Theodolite machine in 1802 AD and started the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Tamil Nadu is the origin of 'Great Arc' Survey and it took 62 years to complete the work throughout the Nation. In olden days Survey work was undertaken using theodolite, Chain and Cross Staff. Many different methods starting from Khasara, Plain Tables, Triangle Ray method, Khaliote method have been experimented but mostly diagonal and offset method have been used because of its accuracy. The Survey methods of older days have reached now to digital Surveying, with modern instruments such as Electronic Total Station (ETS), Global Positioning System (GPS)/ Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS).

This Directorate has successfully completed the following Survey Schemes and undertaken the survey works using modern survey equipments.

S. No	Types of Survey	Year
1	Initial Survey	1826
2	Ryotwari initial Survey	1858
3	Hill Village Survey	1883
4	Block maps in Town Survey	1891-1894
5	Resurvey	1905-1926
6	Updating of Registry Scheme (UDR)	1979-1987
7	Natham Survey	1989-1992
8	Supplemental Town Survey	1989-1997
9	Modern Town Survey	From 2002 to till date
10	Modern Resurvey	From 2016 to till date

In the year 1852 itself, Surveyor Radhanath Sikdar of Kolkatta measured the height of the Mount Everest as 29,002 feet using a older type Theodolite machine. While it was measured through modern equipments the height of the peak has been confirmed exactly

as 29,037 feet. This illustrates the dedication of Surveyors in those days and ensures the development and accuracy of survey techniques adopted.

6.2 Organizational set up

The Hon'ble former Chief Minister inaugurated the "Survey House" at Chepak on 18.07.2001. The Directorate functioning at "Survey House", 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 wing of the Directorate and it prepares maps and updates the same. The District Level Survey activities are carried out by District Offices, each headed by an Assistant Director of Survey with Field Surveyors, Draftsman, Supervising officials and Ministerial staff.

Further Survey sections are also functioning in each Taluk offices headed by the Deputy Inspector of Survey who is responsible

for maintenance of land records and marking of Field boundaries. The subsequent changes in the ownership on the transaction of lands are being made in the relevant registers.

The organizational chart of the directorate

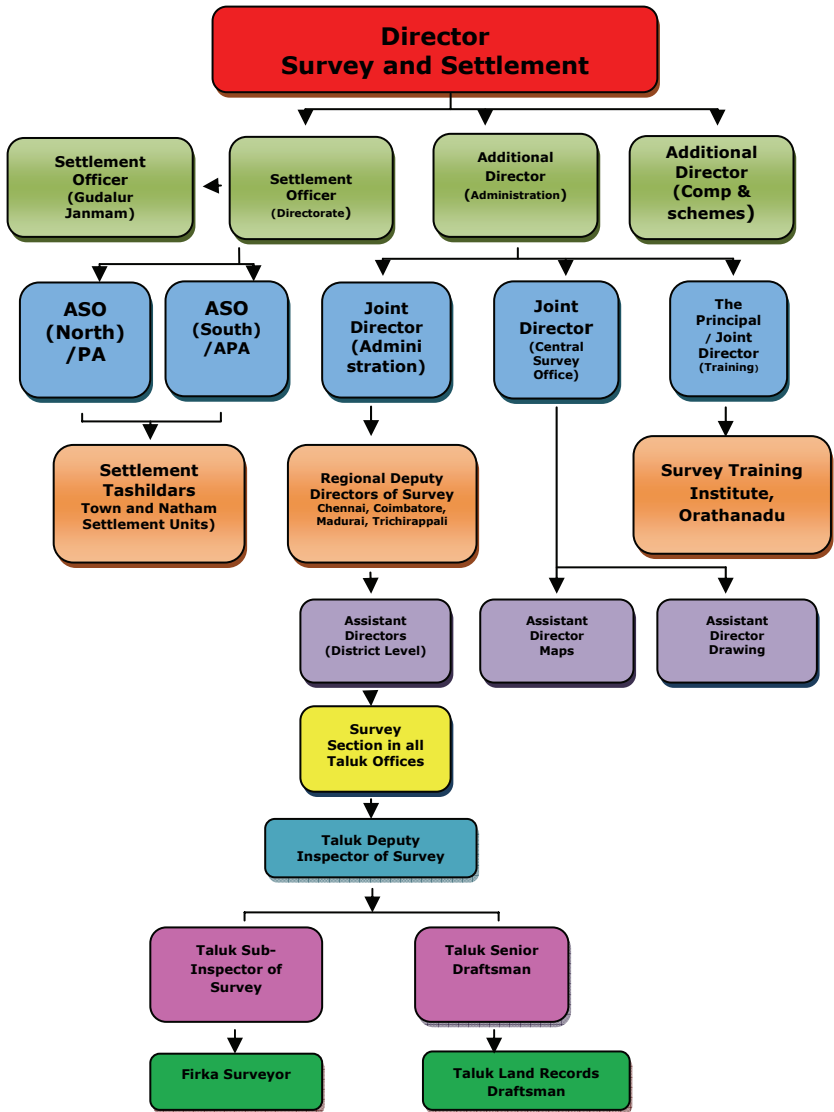


Table-6.1
Sanctioned Posts to Survey Wing

S.No	Name of the Wing	No. of Posts
1	Field Wing	5,507
2	Technical Wing	2,080
3	Ministerial Wing	1,079
4	Others	19
Total		8,685

6.2.1 Survey Maintenance Work

Petitions seeking patta transfers and Sub-divisions are being received from the public through e-service centres and Registrar Offices, are registered in the Survey Wing of Taluk Office and forwarded to the concerned Firka Surveyors. Orders on fixing up of Field boundary and Patta transfer are being issued by the Tahsildars, on the inspection reports submitted by the Firka Surveyors after scrutiny by the Survey officials

of the Taluks concerned. These are the routine works of Taluk offices.

6.3 Schemes of Survey

6.3.1 Natham Survey

Natham Survey Scheme was introduced in 1989 to Survey the lands falling under the classification of Natham Poramboke which were used as residences and to record the enjoyment right of enjoyers in the 'A' register. After the completion of the Survey process Pattas had been issued to those who were actually residing in the house. The Survey work has been completed in all districts. Settlement process has also been completed and pattas have been issued.

6.3.2 Hill Village Survey

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

6.3.3 Town Survey

Town Survey has some differences from the Cadastral Survey, which is being used for rural areas because of large built up area in the Urban areas. Here traverse lines are aligned along the streets, survey is conducted Block wise and the Land Records are maintained in the form of Ward maps/ Block maps, Town Survey Land Register (TSLR) and Chitta. Whenever, new areas are declared as Municipalities and Corporations by the Government, a fresh survey is conducted by adopting Town Survey Method.

As of now 12 Corporations and 125 Municipalities are in Tamil Nadu. In the above said 12 corporations Town Survey has been Completed as per the existing boundary limits of Corporations by traditional methods. Further in 6 Corporations and in its extended areas Town Survey is in progress using modern equipments. The remaining 6 corporations are to be taken up for town survey using modern equipments.

Out of the total number of 125 municipalities in Tamil Nadu, Town survey has been completed in 84 municipalities by traditional methods. In 13 municipalities town survey is in progress using modern equipments. In the remaining 28 municipalities town survey is to be taken up using modern equipments.

6.3.4 Survey using Modern Equipments

Survey is ensured Millimeter level accuracy by using the modern equipments and also helps 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 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, modern survey was taken up with the equipments of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS) in Urban areas to speed up the Survey process and to minimize the legal disputes which arise due to small measurement errors. Now, many areas of the State are being surveyed with modern equipments.

6.3.5 Resurvey

Now, Resurvey work is going on in Hosur Taluk of Krishnagiri district and Kothagiri Taluk of The Nilgiris district. Differential Global Positioning System – Real Time Kinematic (DGPS-RTK) methods are used in Resurvey work.

Action is being taken to set up a network of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) in 74 locations across the State. In these locations, Circular Pillars upto the height of

6 to 8 feet on the top of the buildings of Taluk Offices/ Collectorates have been constructed by the Public Works Department and provision of required network facilities and UPS, Surge Protector etc, is in progress. As a part of this work a control centre at this Directorate is being created with required network. With the establishment of CORS network, DGPS – RTK based survey will be faster and of millimeter of accuracy. This work will be completed within two to three years.

6.3.6 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

The Government of India has started National Land Records Modernization programme (NLRMP) to modernize land records all over India 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 schemes). The National Land Records Modernisation Programme has been redesigned as “Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme” and the funding pattern has been changed to make it 100% centrally, with effect from 01.04.2016.

This scheme ensures the 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 The present types of land records prepared and maintained as follows

6.4.1 Rural Areas

- ❖ **‘A’ Register** – In the first page of this register under History sheet, details of location of the village, the year in which survey was done lastly, total extent of

the village, category-wise classification of lands with extent, assessment details, landowner's name, details of important Habitats and monuments, details of Fishing rights, number of revenue officials working in the village administration are shown.

- ❖ **Chitta** – Details of Survey Field Number, Sub Division Number, extent, assessment of Lands owned by an individual are arranged alphabetically and the register is maintained to know the details of the Land Tax to be paid by a land owner.
- ❖ **Field Measurement Book (FMB)**– The combined volume of field measurement sketches of all individual fields in a village is called Field Measurement Book. In this book separate sketches for each survey number, sub-division, boundaries, measurements and “Details”

are registered. This book is being used to know the location of each survey field, to register cultivation details and to solve survey field boundary disputes.

- ❖ **Adangal** - This Register contains details about Patta lands of Wet, Dry Manavari, Assessed waste lands (Wet/ Dry) and all the details of Poramboke lands of village. This register is to be maintained Fasli wise. This register is being maintained with survey-number, classification and irrigation source wise. In each survey number the details of cultivation and non-cultivation periods are registered as "Details".
- ❖ **Village Maps** - It is a combined sketches of Field Measurement Sketches. Village roads, irrigation sources, temples, Tanks including places of social importance are mentioned by specific symbols.

- ❖ **Traverse Survey** - Traverse survey records are maintained by registering Angle and distances of the village boundaries and boundaries of survey fields dividing the village in kadam boundaries using Theodolite instruments. It is the basic frame work of the survey in the village.

6.4.2 Urban Areas

- ❖ **Town Survey Land Register (TSLR)** - This register contains the details of the Town Survey Number-wise particulars correlated with old Survey Numbers, Extent, Assessment, Door No. and street names, names of the land owners and the details of the utility of lands.
- ❖ **Block Map** - Block Map is combination of Town Survey numbers having particular areas which the Cadastral survey field sketches of Town Survey

are surveyed based on the roads available at present.

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:-

- ❖ **Tamil NILAM**, (Tamil Nadu Info-system on Land Administration and Management) envisages computerisation of 'A'-Register and Chitta for online management in rural areas.
- ❖ **COLLABLAND**, for digitising FMB, Block maps and Village maps and hosting them in the web for viewing, download and online management.
- ❖ **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 276 Rural Taluks and 12 Urban Taluks out of 292 Taluks in the State and action is being taken to bring online of remaining 2 Rural Taluks and 2 Urban Taluks.

6.5.1 Natham Land Records

All 1.42 Crores Natham Land Records have been computerized and 99.67% of records have been verified so far. The verification process is in progress. On completion of verification and rectification of errors, the data will be hosted in Tamil Nilam data base Taluk wise.

6.5.2 Urban Land Records

Out of 37.87 lakh of Urban Land Records 37.78 lakh records have so far been computerized and verified. The works related remaining records will be completed shortly.

As of now, 36 Towns, 3 Corporations and Data pertaining to all the 10 Taluks in Chennai District, have been brought online. Action is being taken to bring the land records of the

remaining Towns and the urban areas of the State viz. all Municipalities and Corporations online early.

6.5.3 Field Measurement Sketches/ Block Maps

Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches and Block maps (for urban areas) is being done using COLLABLAND Software. So far 53.90 Lakh Field Measurement Sketches have been digitized out of the available 55.25 Lakh sketches. The FMS belongs to 84 Taluks out of 292 Taluks have fully been brought online and 33.06 Lakh FMS out of 53.90 Lakh digitized FMS have been brought online in total. The Balance FMS will be digitized and ported early. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has inaugurated the e-Service of FMS on 04.01.2018 for 43 Taluks. The public can download digitally signed FMS from Internet. Further, preparation of combined Sketch of Village/ Taluk/ District maps by

mosaicing all the FMS for the use of official work and also for the use of public is in progress.

In addition to that, Digitization of Block Maps has also been taken up. In Chennai District, the Digitization of Block Maps through outsourcing is now in progress. Necessary orders have been issued to Collectors of other Districts to carry over the work through outsourcing. The mosaicing of Village maps is also in progress.

The aforesaid works of computerisation of Natham, Urban Land Records, computerisation of Field measurement sketches and bringing them online is considered as a milestone in survey and a great achievement of the Government.

6.5.4 Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs)

Land Records Management Centres (LRMC) are planned to be created in a phased manner in every Taluk, with necessary

infrastructure to keep the manual land records safely, and to maintain in digital format, so as to enable to furnish copies to public on demand. These centres can also be used to provide all services being offered by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. 76 LRMCs have so far been created and the work is in progress in 78 taluks out of sanctioned 154 Taluks. Based on the announcement made in the Legislative Assembly in the year 2016-2017 it has been planned to create 100 more LRMCs. The work will be completed in due course.

6.6 Additional Survey Training Institute and Training Cell for Modern Survey

In the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu of Thanjavur District, an additional "Training Cell" has been created to impart training in Modern Survey and digital mapping, with necessary Modern equipments and infrastructures.

In addition to the Survey Training Institute, Orathanadu, action is being taken to create a new Survey Training Centre in Chennai to impart advanced Training in Modern Surveying and Mapping with modern facilities at a cost of Rs. 2.45 Crore.

6.6.1 Preparation of Maps in Tamil - Village-Taluk- District

In the Central Survey office, Chennai, all the Village, Taluk and District Maps in Tamil Language are being prepared. All the District and Taluk maps have been digitalized so far and the preparation of maps in Tamil language for all villages is in progress. The Village, Taluk and District maps will be made available for public on completion of digitization and validation. Publishing of Maps in Tamil Language will be of great use to the village people. All Government departments can also download these maps according to their requirements, through Internet.

6.7 Online System of Land Records- Benefits

The Scheme of digitization of Land Records and maintaining in online is beneficial to the public in the following ways.

(A) Benefits to the Public

- ❖ People can apply for online Patta transfer through the Common Service Centre (CSC) situated nearer to their residences, 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 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 number.
- ❖ Digitally signed Patta can be downloaded from the website without going to Taluk offices.

(B) Benefits to the department

- ❖ With Computerization of workflow, work load of the officials is significantly reduced.
- ❖ Since the higher officials monitor the different kind of skills of the officials, their efficiency is found to be the best in the field
- ❖ Since, the applications are received through online, there is no omissions and greater accountability has been brought in.
- ❖ The Online generated Management Information System (MIS) reports enable the controlling officers from Collectors to other downward Officers to monitor the

process, to analyze the problems and to take appropriate action.

6.7.1 Integration of Data Base of Tamil Nilam with Registration Department

The Land Records are being computerised and brought online. While the land transactions are taking place at Registrar Offices, the Registration authorities are permitting the registration process, only after confirming the ownership details of lands, with the land records, which are available on the web. This helps to avoid the fraudulent land transactions.

For the issuance of Patta Transfer orders immediately after the land transactions held at registrar offices, the Data Base of Registration department has been integrated with the Tamil Nilam Data Base of Survey Department. Based on the facility provided on 12.02.2018, the Patta transfer orders can be issued to public

immediately without calling for fresh applications.

6.8 Facilities provided for better performance of the Directorate:

6.8.1 Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors

Based on the Announcement made by the Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu under rule 110 on the floor of the Legislative Assembly during the financial year 2013-14 Office cum Residential Quarters for Firka Surveyors have been constructed in 100 Firkas. This will enable the public to easily approach the Firka Surveyors to fulfill their requirements.

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.

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster

Management on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1.62 Crores for the construction of 10 more office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors for the year 2017 – 2018 vide G.O.(Ms) No. 415, Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Dated 15.12.2017. The preliminary works for the construction has been commenced by Public Works Department.

6.8.2 Laptops to Survey Officials

Laptops have been provided to 1,140 Firka Surveyors, 285 Deputy Inspector of Survey and 126 Land Records Draftsman to facilitate online management of Land Records and to the use of public.

6.8.3 Provision of 3G Data cards to 264 Firka Surveyors

To expedite the process of Online Patta Transfer, action is being taken to provide initially 264 numbers of 3G Data cards to Firka Surveyors with annual subscription. Data cards

will be provided to the remaining Firka Surveyors in phases.

6.8.4 Laptops to Higher Officials

In order to monitor the online patta transfer schemes which are being implemented by the Taluk offices, 50 higher officials of this department have been provided Laptops and 3G data cards.

6.8.5. Provision of Sim Cards with CUG facility

1600 SIM Cards under CUG (Closed User Group) facility have been provided to Firka Surveyors, Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Survey of this department to facilitate easy communication related to Patta transfer and other official works.

6.8.6 Filling up of Vacancies

Tamilnadu Government have recruited 340 Field Surveyors and 291 Draftsman through TNPSC from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017.

Moreover, TNPSC was requested to fill up 156 posts of Field Surveyor and 74 posts of Draftsman. Accordingly, an examination was conducted by the TNPSC and the results are awaited. Further 88 Surveyors and 41 Draftsman posts have been filled by appointing legal heirs of deceased Government servants on compassionate ground. Action is also being taken to fill up 33 surveyor posts through compassionate ground.

6.8.7 Modernization of Photo Zinco Press

The Photo zinco press of Central Survey office is being modernized at a cost of Rupees one Crore. Machineries worth Rs.60.94 Lakh have already been installed and the civil work and minor works at a value of Rs.12.12 Lakh has been completed and the remaining works

will be completed shortly. The renovated press has commenced its printing works. In the modernized Photo Zinco Press by using the newly purchased and installed machines, District, Taluk and Village Maps along with survey and settlement forms are printed and distributed to all settlement wings and district survey offices. In future, if orders received from the Government for the need of other departments they can also be done here.

6.8.8 Additional Building for preservation of records

To preserve the old precious Land records such as Block Maps, Village Maps, Taluk Maps and District Maps of all over the State which are available with Central Survey Office, Chennai, an

additional building has been constructed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 28.12.2015 at a cost of Rs. 2.20 Crores in the 'Survey House' campus.

6.8.9 AMMA Mobile application of e-services

For easy access of land records by the public a mobile application of e-services (AMMA Mobile Apps) has been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 01.03.2018. Through this facility the public can view the details of lands by gently touching their mobile phone screens.

6.9 Awards for Survey Department

6.9.1 'Best Practices Award' 2016 for Online Patta Transfer System

In recognition of the services rendered and initiatives taken by this Directorate, Hon'ble Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, 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.



Best Practices Award 2016



Department of Survey and Settlement for Online Patta Transfer has been presented with the 'Best Practices Award for improvement of quality delivery system ensuring Good Governance' by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the Independence Day Celebrations on 15th August 2016

Chennai - 600 009
Dated : 15.8.2016

P. Rajasekaran Reddy
Chief Secretary
Government of Tamil Nadu

6.9.2 CSI–Nihilent e-Governance Award

This Directorate has been presented with the prestigious CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Award 2015-2016 by Computer Society of India for the better implementation of “AMMA Land Records Online Mutation for Title Transfer” on 9th December 2016.

6.9.3 Skoch Order – Of - Merit

Skoch order - of - Merit award presented to the Department of Survey and Settlement for successful implementation of online system for Land Records.



SKOCH ORDER – OF - MERIT



**Pilot study of Modern Resurvey
using DGPS and RTK Technology
Thiruvannamalai District**



**CORS setup – District Collectorate –
Thiruvallur**



**LRMC at Tambaram Taluk-
Kancheepuram District**



**Office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyor
Uthiramerur Taluk, Kancheepuram District**



**DILRMP Survey Training Institute-Orathandu,
Thanjavur District**



Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has inaugurated the e-service of FMS on 04.01.2018 for 43 Taluks



Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has inaugurated Amma Mobile (Access and Manage through Mobile from Anywhere e-Service of Land Records) app on 01.03.2018

6.10 Settlement

The Revenue Department use to collect a share of the produce of land by means of land Revenue. The procedure adopted to determine such assessment is known as Settlement of Land Revenue. The assessment of land revenue is determined based on the classification and taram of the soil which is determined with reference to the irrigation sources, quality and fertility of soil.

Initially, the Ryotwari Settlement procedure by which the Assessment is determined based on the classification of soil and irrigation sources had been introduced in the year 1879-1880 onwards replacing the old procedure of Permanent Settlement in which Assessment was collected without adopting the soil classification procedure. However, land tax was continued to be collected under Permanent Settlement procedures in the lands held by Zamindars/ Inamdars, in such estates. At the

time of independence, most of Tamil Nadu was covered by Ryotwari settlement, except the Zamin estates and Inams estates. Hence, after attaining Independence, 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/ appeal is pending under the following Acts:

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

Under Estates, Inams and Minor Inams Abolition Acts, the landholders were abolished and survey and settlement works were conducted. As on today, the settlement work has been completed in all the areas except in the some 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 that had earlier been covered by court cases

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Taluk and District
1	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai	Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District
2	Ramachandran Koil Pattu	Tharangambadi Taluk, Nagapattinam District
3	Kazhnivaipatti	Ponnamaravathy Taluk, Pudukkottai District
4	Chennasandiram	Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District
5	Thimmasandiram	
6	Uliyalam	

6.10.2 The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (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 that had earlier been covered by court cases.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Taluk and District
1	Karanapatti	Ponnamaravathy Taluk, Pudukkottai District
2	Kothandaramapuram	Iluppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District
3	Nilayapatti	
4	Agasthiyampalli	Vedharanyam Taluk, Nagapattinam District
5	Tharikkomban	Ilaiyangudi Taluk, Sivagangai District
6	Birasandiram	Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District
7	Ellayasandiram	
8	Marasandiram	
9	Suryanarayanapuram	Pattukottai Taluk Thanjavur District

In respect of all these villages, settlement work was delayed because of court cases filed by respective land holders. Now, except in the case of Ramachandran Koil Pattu village, all other court cases have been disposed and the survey and settlement works have been commenced.

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

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. The settlement process was 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 then before the Supreme Court challenging the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th schedule of the Constitution. As the Supreme Court has finally upheld the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th schedule of the Constitution, action has been taken to complete the settlement process.

Out of total extent of 80,087.74 acres of Janmam land, 45,101.46 acres have been settled so far and extents of 34,986.28 acres remain to be settled.

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.	17,014.43
4	Balance area for settlement. (1-2)	34,986.28

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

Number of petitions received	566
Petitions disposed	548
Pending with the Settlement Officer	18

In order to settle the remaining unsettled area 34,986.28 acres in Gudalur Janmam Lands, it has been decided to form a committee under Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Administration to decide on the time-expired lease cases and encroachments. In this regard following steps have been taken:

- I) A District Committee have been formed under the chairmanship of the District Collector, the Nilgiris with the following members:
 - a) Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, The Nilgiris
 - b) Settlement Officers-I and II (Janmam Lands)
 - c) Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur.
 - d) District Forest Officer, Gudalur.
 - e) Forest Settlement Officer, The Nilgiris.
 - f) Tahsildars - Gudalur and Pandalur taluks

- II) The District Level Committee is convened once in a month to decide on the work to be performed by the Settlement Officers I and II, to review the time-expired lease cases and fix the target, review the court cases and send a report to Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Administration and the Directorate of Survey and Settlement.
- III) A State Level Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Administration, with the following members.
- (a) Special Secretary, Environment and Forest Department, Secretariat, Chennai.
 - (b) Director of Survey and Settlement, Chennai.
 - (c) Joint Commissioner (Cinema and Irrigation), O/o the Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai

This State Level Committee will consider the recommendations of the District Level Committee and take appropriate decision.

- IV) Apart from this, in order to expedite the remaining settlement work and to review the encroachments, the Government have formed a 3 member Committee in G.O. (D) No.73, Environment and Forest (FR-14) Department, dated 19.03.2018

The recommendations of the committee will be considered and appropriate decision will be taken by the Government.

6.11 Schemes

6.11.1 Natham Settlement

The Government, by publishing a notification in G.O. (Ms.) No. 1971, Revenue Department, dated 14.10.1988, have ordered for the performance of Settlement work in village Natham sites/house sites and also in the agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes, in the entire State except for Chennai old city. Accordingly, this work had been completed in all the villages.

6.11.2 Settlement in Hill Villages:

Subsequent to the completion of hill survey, the Settlement Work had been ordered to be commenced in 67 hill villages in the State. The work has been completed in 61 hill villages and it is in progress in 6-villages.

6.11.3 Settlement in Corporations and Municipal Towns

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

Accordingly, among the 12 Corporations and 150 Municipalities in the State, the work had

been completed in 17 Municipalities. The work is in progress in 5 Corporations and 66 Municipalities with 78 Special Tahsildar units. The work in the remaining towns/ Corporations will be commenced in stages by redeploying units from those Towns/ Corporations where work is completed.

Through this Town Settlement scheme from 2011 to March-2018, so far 11,44,072 pattas have been issued.

6.12 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 Survey Commissioner 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 and
Disaster Management