



REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2019-2020

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

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

R.B. UDHAYAKUMAR
MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Real Democracy

"The real democracy is that which brings forth the maximum benefit to a very large number of people"

- Hon'ble Former Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi '**Amma**'

Achievement

"Those who are resolute in achieving things never mind the hurdles; instead they would scatter all those things and come out with flying colours"

- Edappadi K. Palaniswami
Hon'ble Chief Minister

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Government of Tamil Nadu
2019

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Revenue department had been the land revenue collection department of the Indian rulers, when land revenue was the major source of income to the States. Gradually, over years the department has evolved as the prime administrative department of the Indian rulers. Over a period of time, the Revenue department became the nodal department for general administration in the Provinces and districts through the establishment of the Board of Revenue in 1786. During 1980, Board of Revenue was abolished and its functions were taken over by 3 Commissionerates which has now become 5 Commissionerates in view of its multi various functions. Over a period of time, taking into account the advancements in development, the department has become multi faceted and responsible for protecting the people during disasters.

In view of its multifaceted nature, the Revenue 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 many of the departments are also dependent on the Revenue department as they owe their origin to this department.

The department acts as a custodian of Government property, be it land, water resources, minerals, treasure troves 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 Certificate, birth and death registration, legal heirship, income status, mutation of land records, licences etc. In addition, this Department plays a vital role in the conduct of elections by the Election Commission of India and State Election Commission.

Besides the above, Revenue department is always being looked upto by all during times of disaster, be it man made or natural. It is the first and foremost department to swing into action and reach the unreached and inaccessible and provides them the much needed relief.

As of now, there are five Commissionerates/ Directorate functioning under the Revenue, Disaster Management Department namely, the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management, 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 and Disaster Management is headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration. This Commissionerate looks after General Administration, Disaster Management, Redressal of Grievances, Implementation of Social Security Schemes, Distress Relief Schemes, Issue of certificates, preparation of National Population Register, Issuance of licenses including Arms License, Explosive License, Public Building License etc., and

distribution of priceless dhoti and saree. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also acting as State Relief Commissioner. This Commissionerate co-ordinates the activities of various departments to undertake search, rescue and evacuation operations and to extend relief to those affected during disasters. This Commissionerate also supervises the functions of all the District Disaster Management Authorities. Besides the above, this Commissionerate co-ordinate the scheme of desiltation of tank silt and free distribution of the silt to the farmers and co-ordinate the work of various departments for Dengue control since 2017.

The Commissionerate of Land Administration is headed by the Commissioner of Land Administration and looks after land acquisition, alienation, land transfer to other departments, assignment of lands and house site pattas and distribution of land pattas. This department monitors the eviction of encroachment in Government land and thus acts as a custodian of Government Lands.

The Commissionerate of Land Reforms is headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms. This Commissionerate implements the Tamil

Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules and Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Payment for Surplus Land) Rules, Tenancy Laws, Minimum Wages Act and Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam to provide social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families, Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act and residual work of Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Repeal Act).

The Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax is presently headed by the Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax. The work under the provisions of 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978/ Repeal Act 1999', and regularization of purchases under 'Innocent Buyers Scheme' are carried out by this Commissionerate. The tax assessment work under the provisions of 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Principal Act 1966/ Amendment Act 1991' are carried out by this Commissionerate in the notified urban areas of 24 districts across the State.

The Directorate of Survey and Settlement is headed by the Director of Survey and Settlement. This directorate is undertaking various Survey works, like maintenance of land records, subdividing fields based on the land ownership, digitization and Online maintenance of the land records, implementation of Online Patta Transfer scheme and monitoring of the various settlement works.

The overall staff strength of the Commissionerates is 61,437. The staff strength of the five Commissionerates are furnished below:-

Table – 1.1
Details of Staff Strength in the five
Commissionerate / Directorate functioning
under the control of Revenue and Disaster
Management Department

Name of the Commissionerate/ Directorate	First level officers	Second level officers	Third level officers	Fourth level officers	Total
Revenue Administration and Disaster Management	5	3959	24680	23435	52079

Name of the Commissionerate/ Directorate	First level officers	Second level officers	Third level officers	Fourth level officers	Total
Land Administration	6	25	98	22	151
Land Reforms	2	38	123	51	214
Survey and Settlement	13	314	6943	1513	8783
Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax	1	37	104	68	210
Total	27	4373	31948	25089	61437

At the District level, Collectors are assisted by the 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. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration /State Relief Commissioner is assisted by the Director of Social Security Schemes, Director of Disaster Management, Joint Commissioner of Revenue Administration and a team of officers. The functions of this Commissionerate includes

1. General Revenue Administration,
2. Collection of Land Revenue,
3. Implementation of Social Security Pension Schemes,
4. Distress Relief Schemes,
5. Redressal of grievances,
6. Disaster Management and Mitigation works,
7. Regulatory/ Enforcement functions under
 - a) Revenue Recovery Act 1864
 - b) Treasure Trove Act 1878
 - c) Tamil Nadu 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 and

The Department has field level units from the District level to village level.

2.1 District Administration

In Tamil Nadu, there are 32 districts (excluding the newly proposed Kallakurichi District) headed by District Collectors. The District Revenue Officer and other district level officers of various departments carry out their functions under the overall supervision of District Collectors.

2.2 Division level Administration

For Administrative convenience, each district is sub divided into sub divisions which is headed by Sub Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officer. They are responsible for the Revenue Administration, maintenance of Law and Order,

Land Administration and Village Administration at the divisional level. At present, there are 87 divisions in the state.

2.3 Taluk level Administration

The Taluk Administration is headed by Tahsildar and he is assisted by Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in rendering services like issue of Patta, Chitta, Adangal and other certificates like Income, Nativity, Legal heir etc., required for the general public, farmers and students. At present there are 305 Taluks.

2.4 Firka Administration

Each Taluk is divided into firkas comprising of a group of villages. Revenue Inspector is the head of the firka and plays a vital role in land revenue collection and supervising the work of VAOs. At present, there are 1,190 firkas, in the state.

2.5 Village Administration

The village is the basic unit of Revenue Administration and is headed by a Village Administrative Officer. He is responsible for

maintenance of village accounts, collection of land revenue, protection of government land etc. He plays key role in disseminating information to public during the time of disaster and also update the Higher Officials regarding any untoward/ Law and Order issue in the village. There are 16,688 Revenue villages in Tamil Nadu.

2.6 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Revenue Administration is staffed by over 52,074 staff from the Deputy Collector level to the Village Assistant category. The staffing pattern of various categories is given below:-

Table – 2.1

Details of Staffing Pattern in Revenue Administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Deputy Collector	452
2.	Tahsildar	1,870
3.	Deputy Tahsildar / Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent	2,037
4.	Senior Revenue Inspector	7,286
5.	Junior Revenue Inspector	3,127
6.	Typist / Steno-Typist	1,565

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
7.	Driver/ Record Assistant/ Record Clerk Copyist/ Roneo Operator/ Watchman / Masalchi / Gardener / Sweeper / conservancy worker	2,752
8.	Office Assistant	3,780
9.	Village Administrative Officer	12,702
10.	Village Assistant	16,503
Total		52,074

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

To improve service delivery to the public, new Taluks and Sub-Divisions were created as per the guidelines laid down for the purpose.

Accordingly, 1 Revenue Division in the year 2011-2012, 9 Taluks in the year 2012-2013, 2 Revenue Divisions, 25 Taluks in the year 2013-2014, 1 Revenue Division, 8 Taluks in the year 2014-2015, 5 Revenue Divisions, 23 Taluks in the year 2015-2016, 6 Taluks in the year 2017-2018 and 2 Revenue Divisions, 14 Taluks, 1 Firka and 6 Revenue Villages were formed in the year

2018-2019 thus totaling 11 Revenue Divisions and 85 Taluks have been newly created during the period 2011-2019. Hon'ble Chief Minister announced on January 8, 2019 on the floor of Legislative Assembly that a new district named Kallakurichi will be formed by bifurcating Villupuram district.

Table - 2.2
Details of Revenue Divisions /Taluks /
Firkas and Revenue villages in the Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of Revenue Divisions	Number of Taluks	Number of Firkas	Number.of Revenue Villages
1.	Ariyalur	2	4	15	175
2.	Chennai	3	16	40	122
3.	Coimbatore	3	11	38	295
4.	Cuddalore	3	10	32	883
5.	Dharmapuri	2	7	23	470
6.	Dindigul	3	10	40	359
7.	Erode	2	10	34	375
8.	Kancheepuram	4	11	68	1112
9.	Kanniyakumari	2	6	18	188
10.	Karur	2	7	20	174
11.	Krishnagiri	2	8	30	642

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of Revenue Divisions	Number of Taluks	Number of Firkas	Number of Revenue Villages
12.	Madurai	4	11	51	604
13.	Nagapattinam	2	8	31	523
14.	Namakkal	2	8	32	391
15.	Perambalur	1	4	11	152
16.	Pudukottai	3	12	45	757
17.	Ramanathapuram	2	9	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	10	41	468
24.	Tiruchirapalli	4	11	43	502
25.	Tirunelveli	3	16	60	559
26.	Tiruppur	3	9	33	350
27.	Tiruvallur	3	9	54	664
28.	Tiruvannamalai	3	12	52	1064
29.	Tiruvarur	2	8	28	500
30.	Vellore	3	13	53	841
31.	Villupuram	4	13	56	1459
32.	Virudhunagar	3	10	39	600
Total		87	305	1190	16688

2.8 Revenue Buildings

In order to improve the working environment and to enable easy access to public, the Government accord 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.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.13.75 crore towards the construction of 12 Revenue Divisional Offices and Revenue Divisional Officers Quarters during the year 2018-2019, Rs.43.45 crore towards the construction of 22 Taluk offices and Tahsildar Quarters during the year 2018-2019. The Government have also issued order sanctioning a sum of Rs.13.25 lakh towards construction of a new Revenue Inspector Office-cum-Quarters during the year 2018-2019 at Thalaivasal, Attur taluk in Salem District.

To provide approach road and construction of protection wall around the newly constructed

Taluk office and Tahsildar Quarters at Kolli Hills in Namakkal District, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.25.45 lakh.

2.9 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:-

Table – 2.3

Sl. No.	Types of land	Amount/ Acre
1.	Dry Land	Rs.2/-
2.	Wet Land	Rs.5/-
3.	'B' memo penalty in respect of unobjectionable encroachments on Government Poromboke Lands	Rs.5/-
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.

2.10 "e"-Adangal

Adangal is the basic land register maintained by the VAOs for each village, which captures season-wise crops cultivated by the farmers, its yield, irrigation source etc., and the data so collected is used to generate G-Return. It is an essential document for giving relief to the farmers for crop damage whose crops are damaged due to flood/ drought. As of now, the Adangal is manually written by Village Administrative Officers, till 1428 fasli year, which is laborious and time consuming.

In order to ensure accuracy of the register and to simplify the process of making entries in Adangal and its maintenance by the VAO and simplification of the entire process, the Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.258, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, dated 17.08.2017 have issued orders for digitization of Adangal.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has launched the web based e-Adangal application on 26.10.2018 and the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management

has launched the e-Adangal Mobile Application on 05.03.2019.

In the present system, an individual farmer has no role in the input data of the Adangal register made by VAOs. In order to empower the farmers, they are allowed to record their crop details in the e-Adangal app which is accessible to the VAO. Whenever there is a mismatch between the entries made by the Village Administrative Officer and a farmer, a provision has been made for automatic reference of the entry to the next higher level officer to verify the correctness of the entry.

The other stakeholders like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Statistics department officials are also authorized to make entries of crop raised in their jurisdiction in a separate window in the e-Adangal thereby enabling the automated reconciliation of the crop data and eliminate the manual process of reconciliation.

Farmers can view their Adangal entry freely and can download the e-Adangal extract

at their doorsteps or at the Common Service Centers on payment of Rs. 100/- per page.

The introduction of e-Adangal, will;

- Increase accountability and efficiency of the department officials and enables easy monitoring by higher authorities.
- Increase Data Authenticity–Crop mismatches are escalated to RI /DT.
- Help in better policy decisions at State/ National Level with the use of authentic data.
- Promote transparency by empowering Farmers to record their crop details.
- Help VAOs in generating various Accounts maintained by them for use during Jamabandhi.

2.11 Development of Management Information System in Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management

In order to have an effective monitoring and management of the various functions in Revenue Administration, an online Management

Information System (MIS) application has been developed to collect data from multiple source, analyse the date and to generate reports to aid the management in decision making. The Management Information System (MIS) application collects data on all important subjects in Revenue Administration from the village level to District level on real time basis for proper monitoring, review and decision making.

With the introduction of MIS, data will be populated only at the originating points/source thereby eliminating data entry operations at the subsequent higher levels. The required MIS reports will be generated through the MIS application by consolidating and validating the data at the higher level of hierarchy which will be monitored and reviewed by the officer. This system will save the time needed at each level for data entry. The MIS reports will facilitate the authorities to review subjects at any point of time which will in turn strengthen the decision making process and manage functions of the department more effectively.

2.12 Social Security Schemes

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer at the national level in implementation of the Social Security Schemes. 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.4,060.54 crore in 2019-20. As on 31.03.2019, a total of 29.50 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under the schemes as detailed below:-

Beneficiaries under Social Security Schemes
as on 31.3.2019

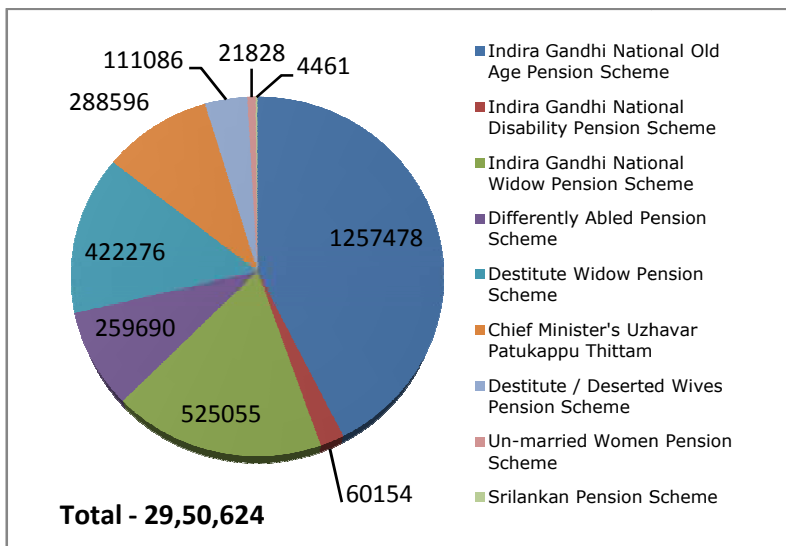


Table – 2.4
Funding Pattern - Central and State share

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Age Criteria	Government of India Contribution	State Government Contribution
			In Rupees	
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	From 60 years to 79 years	200	800
		80 years and above	500	500
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	From 18 years to 79 years	300	700
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	From 40 years to 79 years	300	700
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	18 years and above	-	1,000
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	From 18 years and above	-	1,000
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	60 years and above	-	1,000
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	30 years and above	-	1,000
8.	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	50 years and above	-	1,000
9.	Srilankan Refugees Pension Scheme	60 years and above	-	1,000

2.13 Budget

In order to clear all the pending petitions of eligible persons, the Government have enhanced the ceiling on total number of beneficiaries to 29.80 lakh persons from 29.20 lakh persons and Government have allotted a sum of Rs.4060.54 crore in the financial year 2019-2020.

2.14 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 been amplified in April 2015, by the Government to expand the coverage. Accordingly, persons having major sons/daughters are sanctioned pension, provided, they normally live together and are below poverty line. The income ceiling has also been revised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000. In order to reach out to the people who are differently abled, the Government G.O. (Ms.) No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 22.02.2016 modified the eligibility condition of disability by reducing the

required disability percentage from 60% to 40%. As per the G.O. (Ms) No.41, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme [SW6(1)] Department, dated 28.05.2018, the annual income has been fixed by the Government as Rs.3 Lakh for differently abled persons for getting differently abled pension under Social Security Schemes.

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

Table – 2.5

S. No	Scheme	Criteria	
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Eligibility	Destitute Widow
		Age	60 years and above.
		Income	Below poverty line
2.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	Eligibility	Destitute Widow
		Age	40 years and above.
		Income	Below poverty line

3.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	Disability level	80% and above.
		Age	18 years and above.
		Income	Below poverty line

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

Table – 2.6

S.No	Scheme	Criteria	
1.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	Eligibility	Unemployed. If private/ self employed, the annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs.3 Lakh.
		Age	18 years and above.
		Disability level	40% and above
2.	Destitute Widow Pension 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/-

S.No	Scheme	Criteria	
4	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Eligibility	Destitute. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law.
		Age	30 years and above.
		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/-

In order to address the difficulties of 1.94 lakh pensioners above 80 years, pension is being disbursed at their door step by e-Money Order through Indian Postal Department by incurring an additional expenditure of Rs.4.40 crore per annum.

2.15 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 29.50 lakh pensioners.

2.16 Distribution of Rice to beneficiaries

The beneficiaries under the above scheme 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 fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.

2.17 Relief Schemes

2.17.1 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.

2.17.2 Comprehensive Accident-cum-Life Insurance Scheme

The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister on the floor of Assembly during Budget Session 2019-2020 has announced that the Government will launch a "Comprehensive Accident-cum-Life Insurance Scheme", in the place of existing schemes, covering all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, wherein compensation to the tune of Rs.2 lakh for natural death and Rs. 4 lakh for death due to accident and Rs. 1 lakh for permanent disability due to accident will be granted to those affected.

2.18 Distribution of Priceless Dhoti/ Saree for Pongal festival

The scheme of free distribution of dhoti / saree 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 with the twin objective of providing clothing to the poor and providing continuous employment to the handloom weavers and the scheme is being implemented since then. 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 dhoti/ saree in the year 2012. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.484.25 crore for the supply of priceless dhoties/ sarees for Pongal 2019 and 1.56 crore dhoties and 1.56 crore sarees were distributed to the eligible beneficiaries.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the distribution of Priceless Dhoti/ Saree for Pongal 2019

2.18.1 Eligibility

The priceless dhoti/ saree are distributed to rice card holders, artisans, fishermen, landless poor farmers, agricultural labourers, persons who are living below poverty line in rural and urban areas by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

2.19 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.

2.19.1 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.

2.19.2 Special Grievance Day for the Differently Abled

As per the orders issued in G.O. (Ms.) No.300 Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 21.08.2018, Special Grievances Day Programme for Differently Abled Persons is being conducted monthly by the Divisional level officers, bi-monthly by the District Collectors and quarterly by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration to redress their grievances.

2.19.3 Taluk On-line Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS)

To ensure accountability and transparency in Public Grievances Redressal disposal mechanism, Taluk Online Petition Monitoring System 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 the action taken on the grievance petitions by the petitioner online. Through this system,

6,28,511 petitions were disposed out of 7,34,060 petitions during the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019.

2.20 Mass Contact Programme

In pursuance of the Government's 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 Wednesday of every month. Under the Chairmanship of District Collector, the district level officials from the department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Health, Veterinary, Social Welfare visits the selected villages to redress the grievances of the villagers 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 Schemes), (2) Revenue Divisional Officer, (3) District Adi-Draavidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and (4) District Backward Classes and

Minorities Welfare Officer on the third Wednesday of every month to the villages 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.

2.21 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. 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 Bima Yojana Scheme, Aadhaar registration and other schemes benefitting individuals and the community at large are also being conducted.

The details of the petitions received during the camp is as follows:-

Table 2.7
Achievements

Progress of Petitions during the AMMA Thittam camps				
Year	Camps conducted	Petitions received	Petitions disposed	Petitions 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
2017-18	9,824	3,08,244	3,08,244	0
2018-19	6,185	1,81,206	1,77,816	3,390
Total	60,369	63,41,184	63,37,794	3,390

2.22 Funds

Since inception, Rs.14.63 crore have been spent for conducting camps under AMMA Thittam.

2.23 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.

2.24 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. During the academic year 2018-2019, Income, Community and Nativity certificates totaling 36,470 have been issued to 6th, 10th and 12th standard students through the concerned school are as follows:-

Table 2.8

Sl. No	Year	Certificate	Certificates issued to school students
1.	01.04.2018	Income	10,227
2.	to 31.03.2019	Nativity	9,427
3.		Community	16,816
Total			36,470

2.25 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 Centres numbering 12,072 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 Farmer 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 and
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 01.03.2018. From 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, 73,44,112 certificates have been issued to the public through e-district scheme.

2.26 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 Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Co-ordinator for monitoring the progress at the State.

In Tamil Nadu, so far 7,68,68,475 Aadhaar Cards have been issued, out of 7,92,54,381 persons enumerated bio-metrically, resulting in 96.99% achievement. On completion of Bio-Metric Enrollment, Aadhaar card have been issued. 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.

2.27 Census

The first Census of India was conducted in the year 1872. From the year 1881 onwards, it is being taken up once in every ten years. The 15th Census was conducted in the year 2011. The next Census which would be the 16th Census

in the Country and 8th since Independence is due in 2021. The preparatory activities for Census 2021 has been completed in consultation with various Ministries.

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. No.62 Public (Law Officer) Department, dated 18.01.2019 have nominated the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration as a member of TAC (Technical Advisory Committee) Tamil Nadu, to advice on issues connected with the conduct of the Census 2021.

Pre-test for Census 2021 will be conducted in Ilanyankudi Village in Sivaganga District with 90 Enumeration Blocks, Coonoor Village in Nilgiris District with 64 enumeration blocks and Maraimalainagar Town in Kancheepuram District with 139 enumeration blocks .

2.3 Disaster Management

Tamil Nadu faced the brunt of natural disasters in the recent past ranging from Tsunami in 2004, severe cyclonic storms viz., Thane in 2011, Vardha in 2016 and Ockhi in 2017, Gaja Cyclone in 2018, unprecedented floods in 2015, incessant rains in 2017 and severe drought in 2017 due to failure of monsoon seasons in 2016 and the hydrological drought in 2019 due to failure of Northeast monsoon in 2018. 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., Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Risk Mitigation.

Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management plays a pivotal role and is responsible for preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation and risk reduction. It is also responsible for formulation and implementation of disaster risk reduction policies. This Commissione rate also guides

other departments in undertaking prevention and mitigation measures and mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction concerns into development ethos to reduce the risks due to different types of disasters.

2.3.1 Risk Governance

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM 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 to achieve the targets set forth under Sendai framework.

2.3.2 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 Disaster Risk Reduction 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 with 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,
- Secretary, Higher Education,
- Secretary, School Education,
- State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration,
- Director, Centre for Disaster Management & Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai.
- Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

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.

2.3.3 The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority has approved a perspective plan that is co-terminus with the Sendai frame work period. The Vision is "To build a safe and disaster resistant Tamil Nadu through systems approach, inclusive development and mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into the development ethos of the State".

The State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030 has accorded primacy to the priorities enunciated in the Sendai Framework for risk reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris agreement on Climate Change agreement and the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda. The plan has been prepared, as per the Disaster Management Act 2005 (Para 23 item 4) and also relied on the NDMA Guidelines on State Disaster Management Plan. The Plan was developed based on an elaborate consultative process with the DDMA's, Departments of Government, civil societies and other multi-stakeholders.

The focus areas for risk reduction will be “Natural Resources Conservation on watershed basis, Comprehensive Management of River Basins, Sustainable Management of Ecologically Fragile areas, Sustainable Agricultural Development, Mainstreaming of DRR into Developmental Plans, Social Inclusion and Integrated Development of the Vulnerable Areas with systems approach.

The following 14 Goals have been specified Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Perspective Plan:-

1. Comprehensive Flood Protection through structural and non-structural interventions to reduce the risks and enhance resilience and resistance of the Community with special reference to Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts.
2. Minimise the risk of urban floods with special focus on Greater Chennai Corporation and its neighbourhood.

3. Enhance the resilience of farmers to face the vagaries of monsoon and impacts of Climate Change with special reference to Delta Districts.
4. Recharge the aquifers in Blocks where Ground Water is currently overexploited/ Critical/ Semi Critical categories and convert into Safe Category.
5. Restore and protect ecologically fragile Wet Land and Marsh Lands with Special Focus on Pallikaranai and Ennore Creek Areas and Gulf of Mannar.
6. Reclaim and Restore Areas affected by Sea Water Intrusion and prevent Sea Water Intrusion in Coastal Areas with special focus on Chennai, Thiruvallur and Cauvery Delta Districts.
7. Enhance Bio Shields to mitigate Floods and Storms in Coastal Districts
8. Restore and Strengthen Water bodies and enhance the capacity of the Water Bodies through Desiltation to mitigate floods and drought.

9. Promote Sustainable Agricultural practices in Rainfed Areas with special focus on Ramanathapuram, Dindigul, Perambalur, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Ariyalur Districts.
10. Reduce the risks in areas which are prone to specific Disasters like Land Slides, Forest Fire etc. with a special focus on The Nilgris, Coimbatore, Erode, Theni, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Villupuram, Dindigul and Tiruvallur Districts.
11. Enhance Multi-stakeholder participation, especially community participation with social inclusion.
12. Strengthen Non-structural measures to reduce the risks due to man - made and Natural Disasters.
13. Deliver climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation and drainage to reduce inundation and flood damages, as well as Sea water incursion with special focus on Delta Districts.
14. Build the capacity to manage CBRN and other man-made disaster.

The indicative timelines for achieving the goals have been incorporated. The Government is according priority to Long Term mitigation measures as contemplated in the perspective plan.

2.3.4 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee functions under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of Finance, Revenue, Public Works, Highways and Home as members. The State Relief Commissioner is a special invitee. The State Executive Committee is responsible for implementing the State Plan and to advise the State Government on all financial matters regarding Disaster Management and ensure immediate release of funds for carrying relief operations during disasters and for capacity building & purchase of search and rescue equipment.

2.3.5 State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration. Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department is the Co-Chair. The Advisory Committee comprises of experts in various fields to advise on measures for disaster risk reduction.

2.3.6 Incident Response System (IRS)

The Incident Response System 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. Incident Response System teams 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 Incident Response System functions under the overall supervision of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority.

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 Director, Disaster Management who is the Deputy Incident Commander at State level. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level.

2.3.7 Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, earlier known as the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency was 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 Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the chairman of the Executive Council. The Director, Disaster Management is the Member Secretary of the Executive Council. The Agency under the overall supervision of the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration functions as the executive wing of the TNSDM Authority.

2.3.8 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 the State Disaster Management Authority.

2.3.9 Disaster Risk Assessment

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

2.3.9.1 State Drought Monitoring Centre (SDMC)

The Drought Monitoring Centre at State Level is established 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.

2.3.9.2 District Drought Monitoring Centre (DDMC)

District Drought Monitoring Centre is established in all 32 Districts of the State, and will form part of the District Disaster Management Agency. The District Drought Monitoring Centre will be headed by the District Collector and will function under the control of the District Collector.

2.3.10 GIS Cell

The Government have accorded approval for the formation of GIS Cell at Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) The Geographical Information System (GIS) Cell will customize National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) to create the State Database for Emergency Management (SDEM). The TNDRRA entered into a collaborative work agreement with Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Management (CDMM), Anna University; Director, Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University and Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M) represented by the Dean (IC&SR), Department of Ocean

Engineering for establishment of GIS Cell for Decision Support Systems (DSS) in disaster management, populating SDEM with Disaster specific Database and integration of Storm Surge Model for early warning.

The Collaborative Agreement includes a financial commitment of Rs. 350.25 lakh over a period of 5 years.

2.3.11 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 and Disaster Management on the Floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017, the Government have accorded sanction for Rs.694.46 lakh. The Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping in the State of Tamil Nadu is being carried out by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). The project will capture images of water courses covering 5,650 sq.km in the State will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The project will capture images of river courses through the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of

Technology (MIT), Anna University. The aerial survey has been completed covering 697 sq.km in Cuddalore district comprising 4 Rivers namely, Gadilam, Vellar, Pennaiyar and Paravanar, 221 sq.km, 134 sq.km, 99 sq.km and 50 sq.km in Gundar river in Madurai, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai districts respectively, 363 sq.km in Korampallam and Thamiraparani river in Thoothukudi district, 918 sq.km in Cauvery, Vennar and their 16 distributaries in Nagapattinam District, 441 sq.km. in Vennar and its 6 distributaries in Tiruvarur District and 283 sq.km in Agniyar, Maharaja samudhram and Kattar rivers in Thanjavur District. So far, aerial survey of 3207.9 sq.km has been completed. Further works are in progress.

2.3.12 System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment, Alert, Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TN-SMART)

The Government have accorded approval for developing a System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment, Alert, Emergency

Response Planning and Tracking (TN-SMART) for assessing potential impacts of hazards using weather forecast information. The RIMES (Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia) is engaged to design the TN-SMART System.

Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard Impact Assessment, Alert and Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TNSMART) is 3 tier decision support system developed with 11 modules encompassing all the components of disaster management cycle that is preparedness, response, relief, recovery and mitigation measures. The salient features of TNSMART are forecasting disaster risk, communication of risk via Mobile Application, registering and tracking distress calls and evaluating risk reduction measures.

TNSMART assess the potential flood risk based on rainfall forecast issued by India

Meteorological Department for the identified vulnerable locations in 32 districts of Tamil Nadu, in combination with previous rainfall quantity received during the season and status of water level in the reservoirs and tanks. Further, the assessed risk is communicated via mobile application to alert the field level functionaries and the community to prepare for minimizing the impacts of potential flood/ cyclone risk through timely evacuation of people in low lying areas to safe shelters.

This mobile application has an unique alarm system that can send an alarm, even if the mobiles are in silent mode and the alarm stops only after the alert is viewed by the user to ensure timely dissemination of early warning information to minimize loss of lives during life threatening disasters like Tsunami, Cyclones and Floods. Through this mobile application, public can lodge complaints related to disasters and the

same will be registered, forwarded to concerned officers for action and tracks the action taken on complaints. The modules of TNSMART are designed to monitor the achievement of long term goals of the State, which are consistent with the key priority areas set-forth in Sendai Framework and Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030 for effective disaster risk reduction.

2.3.13 Chennai Flood Warning System (C-FLOWS)

The System has been developed to provide technical support based on hydro-dynamic model in the areas related to Coastal Flood Warning System and development of a multi hazard early warning system for Greater Chennai Corporation area. The system would keep track of heavy rain events and come out with forecasts taking into account of all parameters including tide heights in the Bay of Bengal and water levels in reservoirs feeding the city, as well as in Adyar

and Coovum rivers that run through it. The system will be integrated into TNSMART.

2.3.14 Disaster Risk Communication

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.

2.3.15 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 forecast/ alerts received from IMD, CWC, INCOIS and other agencies are being communicated to

the District Administration through DEOCs and to the General Public through Media under the supervision of Senior Officers. During disaster period, the centre will function round the clock with the assistance of Senior Officers of the Line Departments including NDRF, TNDRF, Police Department, TNFRS 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 and Disaster Management along with Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department brief the media about the various measures undertaken by the Government and create awareness among the public for their safety. During cyclone Gaja, timely dissemination of risks through SEOC played a vital role in

evacuating 81,948 people safely from the vulnerable areas and accommodating them in the relief camps which averted huge loss of human lives.

2.3.16 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

District Emergency Operation Centre is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector. 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.

2.3.17 Search and Rescue Equipment

Search and rescue equipments viz., Ladders for higher floors, water Bowzers, Generators, power saws, vegetation De-clogger, rescue boats, fire and rescue vehicles and other communication equipment have been procured during 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 at a cost of Rs.69.12 crore and given to Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force, Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Department, Greater Chennai Corporation, Municipalities and other line departments under SDRF.

2.3.18 Communication Equipment

Three types of communication equipments viz., Satellite Phone, NavIC and NAVTEX have been provided to the coastal district administration and to the fishermen who venture into the deep sea on a cluster basis to communicate the warnings related to the disasters at a cost of Rs.3.10 crore through Fisheries Department. Fishermen venture into the sea in 80 clusters and each cluster comprises of 10 to 15 vessels. 2 satellite phones, 3 NavIC and 2 NAVTEX equipments for each cluster have been provided for seamless communication.

2.3.19 Lightning and Thunderstorm Alert System

Alert Systems for Lightning at a cost of Rs.80 lakh are also being installed on a pilot basis in collaboration with IMD Pune and Research Institutions and that Telemetric Rain gauge Stations are being established at 1,189 Firkas in a phased manner during 2019-2020.

2.4 Disaster Preparedness

In view of the significance of preparedness in disaster management in Disaster Risk Reduction, massive exercises are launched to face the North East Monsoon which is associated with floods due to cyclonic storms, excessive downpour and cloudburst on the one hand and drought in case of failure of monsoon on the other. The key measures adopted are detailed below:-

2.4.1 Preparedness meetings and Circulars

- (a) The Hon'ble Chief Minister chairs the meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers and

Senior Officers to review the preparedness for North East Monsoon. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Chief Minister also closely monitors the monsoon situation through review meetings.

- (b) The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management with Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner visits the vulnerable districts and reviews the status of preparedness measures in the Districts.
- (c) The Chief Secretary to Government conducts co-ordination meeting with all the Departments of State and Central Agencies to review the status of preparedness and alerts the Central Agencies to be prepared to move at short notice to carryout search and rescue operations.
- (d) The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration

issues circulars with detailed instructions to the District Collectors and other Department officials of all Districts to face the North East Monsoon. Moreover, regular review/ advisory meetings are also conducted with District Collectors regarding preparatory measures to be taken to face the North East Monsoon. Detailed checklist is issued to the District Administration to ensure whether activities are carried out in a time bound manner in the vulnerable areas.

2.4.2 Monitoring Mechanism

As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Senior IAS Officers have been appointed for all the Districts, Zonal areas of Greater Chennai Corporation to monitor the preparedness measures and interdepartmental coordination.

2.4.3 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:-

Table 2.9

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	1,206
4.	Areas of Low vulnerability	1,723
Total		4,399

Maps indicating areas of vulnerability have been prepared at the rate of 3 vulnerable rural or urban areas in each map at Firka or Ward level incorporating vulnerability analysis, details of escape routes and relief centers and contact details of Community First Responders.

2.4.4 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams

About 662 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.

2.4.5 Prepositioning of Rescue Team

In order to expedite the rescue and relief operation, deployment plan for prepositioning of rescue teams and relief materials in the vulnerable areas was prepared in all Districts. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, issues instructions to preposition the NDRF and TDRF teams in the vulnerable areas before disasters.

2.4.6 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.

2.4.7 Seamless Communication through multiple channels

As per orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Additional Chief

Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration disseminates information through Multiple channels such as, newspapers, electronic media, social media, wireless systems to spread awareness among the community on the Do's and Don'ts during disasters.

2.4.8 Community Participation

2.4.8.1 First Responders

Recognizing the importance of community participation in the efforts of Government during different phases of disasters, the Government has enlisted the participation of 30,759 able bodied community volunteers with skills of swimming and climbing as First Responders. The First Responders include 9,162 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.

2.4.8.2 First Responders to Protect Animals in Disasters

During disasters, animals are vulnerable resulting large scale loss of lives. Considering this, 8,624 animal disaster first responders have been identified in the districts in order to rescue animals and move them to safer places.

2.4.9 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu also decided to procure modern equipments viz., Robotic Excavators, Vegetation De-clogger, Super Sucker in order to build the capacity of various agencies involved in search and rescue operations.

2.4.9.1 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." With the view to strengthen the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force, Chennai, the TNDRF personnel are provided training and TNDRF is equipped with 138 types of state of the art equipments viz., Angle cutter, Electric drill & Hammer drill, Breathing apparatus set with spare cylinder, Gas cutter 450 mm with other accessories. (Oxygen and Acetylene Cylinders), Multi function tower light with Generator set, for which the

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.15.00 crore. 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.

2.4.9.2 Disaster Response Guards

To enhance rescue and relief efforts during disasters, well trained volunteers of NGOs have been identified in the coastal districts and hilly areas and constituted as disaster response guards. They are pre-deployed to assist the Interdepartmental Zonal Teams.

2.4.9.3 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 centers. 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 counselling and medical support is provided through experts.

2.4.9.4 Capacity Building

Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, funds have been sanctioned by the Government in the G.O. (Ms.) No.356, Revenue and Disaster [DM-3(2)] Management, dated 16.11.2017, for imparting training to the officials of various departments and community organizations who are involved in rescue, relief and restoration works during disasters. In continuation to this, mock exercises, seminars, trainings and awareness campaigns were

conducted in all the districts at a cost of Rs.71.00 lakh during the year 2018.

2.4.9.5 Annual Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercise 2019

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for conduct of annual HADR exercise by the three wings of the Armed Forces, the Navy is planning to conduct a HADR Exercise on Cyclone and Urban Flooding jointly with TNSDMA at Chennai.

The State and District authorities will participate in the Exercise by activating the State and District Emergency Operation Centers and mobilizing the State's assets, while NDMA will coordinate by mobilizing NDRF and requisite National assets.

The exercise shall be for 3 days and will be attended by foreign observers. The SDMA, Army, Navy, Air force, Coast Guard, Fire & Rescue Services, NDRF, SDRF, State Police, Fisheries and District administration will participate in this exercise.

2.4.9.6 Aapda Mitra-Community Volunteers Training Scheme

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

2.4.9.7 MoU between TNDRRA and ADPC, Bangkok

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) is an international organization (Approved by the Government of India in 2005). The Ministry of Home Affairs represents the Government of India in the Regional Consultative Committee of ADPC where 26 countries are present. The ADPC in partnership with other Nations, UN agencies, educational institutions, private sectors supports

countries in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond, during disaster and identify risks and vulnerabilities, build stronger risk management systems, and mainstream disaster risk reduction identify the effects of climate change to achieve sustainable development.

For availing technical support on long term basis and for capacity building an MoU was signed by the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Bangkok.

Accordingly, the TNDRRA in coordination with ADPC conducted a three day training course on "Flood Disaster Preparedness" for District Revenue Officers and Senior Officers of other Departments from 25th to 27th, September 2018 and another training course on "North East Monsoon 2018 Preparedness" from 25th to 27th, October 2018 at Anna Institute of Management, Chennai.

2.4.9.8 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 'Build Back Better' so as to achieve sustainable benefits. The planning is location specific, holistic and based on systems approach with River Basin/ Watershed as a unit.

2.4.9.9 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

On 15.05.2013, the 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.1481.80 crore in 13 Coastal districts and the administrative sanction was accorded in the year 2014. The revised allocation under the core components viz., Vulnerability reduction, Sustainable

Fisheries, Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management and Implementation support is Rs. 1544.66 crore.

Among the above various components, under vulnerability Reduction, 14,347 multi hazard resistant houses have been constructed in 488 coastal habitations along with 143 evacuation routes at a cost of 310 crore and 121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters have been constructed in the coastal districts at a cost of Rs.331.03 crore and put to use. Infrastructure Development works under the Component Sustainable Fisheries namely Reconstruction and Modernisation of Fishing Harbours, Construction of New Fish Landing Centres, Construction of Tube ice plant and Stabilisation of Bar-mouth have been completed at a cost of Rs.210.30 crore. Further, to provide Wireless communication facilities to ensure sea safety and security of the fishermen on High Seas, 17,539 hand held VHF Marine radios with built-in GPS receivers have been procured and distributed to the fishermen. Also, to enhance the livelihood of fishermen, various schemes have been implemented by providing financial

and technical assistance at a cost of Rs.107.50 crore. CBDRM training has been imparted to 3,34,457 persons in 5892 batches at a cost of 15.00 crore and disaster management concepts in the school curriculum from class 7 to 12 and Teacher's training course curriculum have been introduced at a cost of Rs.2.50 crore. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP], coastal vulnerability maps and Training modules for entire coast of Tamil Nadu has been prepared at a cost of Rs. 7.50 crore.

Further, in order to avoid damages to the power infrastructure during disasters, a pilot project of Conversion of overhead lines into underground cables has been taken up in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts by TANGEDCO at an overall cost of Rs.406.83 crore. Installation of Early Warning System at 450 sites in order to deliver the warning alerts and messages to the targeted coastal community has been proposed at a cost of Rs.50.00 crore and works are under progress.

2.4.9.10 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:

2.4.9.10.1 Desilting of tanks, river courses and irrigation canals

As a flood mitigation measure a major drive was launched and 25,855 tanks, 12,070 km of river courses and canals were desilted, 25,246 Encroachments were removed from water bodies. 11,635 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 10,500 bridges and 1,62,524 culverts were removed. 2,807 Pipe culverts converted to Box culverts. 248 bridges were retrofitted with additional vents. 5,764 recharge wells created. 10,773 check dams created. 6,500 percolation ponds created.

2.4.9.10.2 Removal of Silt

- As a long term drought mitigation measure, the Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 50, Industries (MMC 1) department, dated 24.04.2017 amended the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959, wherein farmers were allowed to take silt, a good natural manure, from the water bodies/ reservoirs free of cost to their fields. This not only helped to nourish the fields, but also aided in restoring the lost capacity of the water bodies.
- It is being closely monitored by the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management. Owing to the continuous efforts from 2017, now 7.28 crore cubic meter of silt was removed from the reservoirs/ tanks benefitting 6,49,059 number of farmers as on 31.05.2019.

2.4.9.10.3 Flood Mitigation measures in the highly vulnerable areas

During the last two decades, the Greater Chennai Corporation and its peripheral urban areas experienced heavy damages due to heavy

flooding during the years 2005, 2008, 2015 and 2017. The recurrent floods resulted in inundation of residential, institutional and commercial areas of Greater Chennai Corporation and its peripheral urban areas in Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts falling in the basins of Adayar, Kosasthalaiyar, Cooum and Kovalam rivers.

The Government recognizing the need for a long term mitigation of the recurring floods in and around Chennai, which has a cascading effect not only on the lives of the people but also on industry, transport, education etc., has carried out a detailed study and identified the works to be carried out in the vulnerable areas and sought funds from the Government of India.

In order to provide immediate remedy and to address the problem of floods in Greater Chennai Corporation, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts, the Government of TamilNadu have taken up flood mitigation works in the high and very high vulnerable areas in Cooum, Kosasthalaiyar, Adayar and Kovalam

sub-basins at an estimated cost of Rs.100 crore during 2018.

The following works have been taken up in the above sub basins which are programmed to be completed before July 2019 so as to minimize the impacts during the ensuing North East Monsoon, 2019: -

- Providing missing links/diversion canals through earthen channels between the system tanks to facilitate free flow of water.
- Construction of cut and cover channels.
- Conversion of MI tanks, which do not have ayacuts, into deep water storage structures.
- Construction of flood regulators, widening of surplus channels and widening of earthen roadside drains.

These works are expected to mitigate the floods in the very highly and highly vulnerable areas of Greater Chennai Corporation and its peripheral urban areas in Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts.

Also, Greater Chennai Corporation is carrying out flood mitigation works in GCC areas at a cost of Rs.290.00 crore.

During the Budget Speech 2019-2020 on 08.02.2019, it has been announced that an amount Rs.284.70 crore has been allocated for Long Term Flood Mitigation Works in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore and Thoothukudi Districts. Accordingly, action is being initiated for carrying out various Long Term Flood Mitigation works in the Adyar Basin, Paravanar Basin, Coleroon Sub basin, Araniyar Basin, Kovalam Sub basin and Nambiar basin.

The above proposal mainly focus on works such as:-

- 1) Creation of new reservoirs and instream riverine reservoirs for storing excess water to supplement the drinking water needs of the Greater Chennai Corporation and the habitations in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Cuddalore Districts. This would facilitate both flood and drought mitigation.
- 2) Restoration and improvements to macro drain network.

- 3) Construction of underground conduits as cut and cover sections for restoring the missing links between the macro drainage networks.
- 4) Forming intra basin transfer canal to divert excess water to other areas.
- 5) Forming diversion canals to facilitate quick draining of flood waters into the oceans.

2.4.10 Steps taken by the Government to mitigate the drinking water scarcity due to deficit rainfall on failure of Northeast Monsoon 2018

- The failure of Northeast Monsoon 2018 resulted in as many as 17 districts having deficit rainfall ranging from -59% to -19%. In respect of 7 Districts, though the NEM rainfall 2018 was normal, the annual rainfall of 2018 was found to be deficit. In respect of remaining districts, though the rainfall received at district level was normal (with deficit less than 19%), the distribution was not uniform across the district. In 38 blocks in the 7 districts, the percentage deviation with reference to the season normal rainfall was “Deficient” and “Large Deficient”. Accordingly, 24 Districts

and 38 Blocks in 7 Districts were declared as affected by Hydrological Drought vide G.O (Ms.) No.91, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 07.03.2019.

- The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.116.18 crore and Rs.37.50 crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for undertaking water supply works to Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board in G.O. (Ms.) No. 121, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 28.05.2019 and G.O. (Ms.) No. 125, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 28.05.2019 respectively.
- The Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs.20 crore and Rs.16.00 crore under SDRF for Drinking Water Supply works to TWAD Board in G.O. (Ms.) No.38, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 05.02.2019 and G.O. (Ms.) No.122, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 28.05.2019 respectively.
- In order to mitigate the Drinking water supply issues, the Government have also additionally sanctioned a sum of Rs.56.05

crore and Rs.16.32 crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for undertaking water supply works to Municipal Administration and Town Panchayat departments respectively vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 125, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 28.05.2019 respectively.

2.4.11 Heat wave

- The State of Tamil Nadu, which is located in the vulnerable part of the Indian Peninsula, is subject to climate and geological related disasters viz., cyclone, flood, earthquakes, tsunami and drought to varying degrees. In the recent years, due to rising temperatures during the summer/ pre-monsoon months several places are subject to 'Heat wave' conditions.
- Heat-wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life.
- Heat wave circular was issued to all District Collectors and line Departments for undertaking preparedness measures for Management of Heat wave.

- Heat Wave Action Plan 2019 for the State of Tamil Nadu prepared by Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management was communicated to all the District Collectors and also uploaded to TNSDMA website (https://tnsdma.tn.gov.in/_app/webroot/img/document/heatWaveAction2019.pdf).

2.4.12 Climate Change Adaptation Programme

The Programme is funded by Asian Development Bank at a cost of Rs.960 crore 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.

2.4.13 Mission on Sustainable Dry Land Farming

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

2.4.14 Build Back Better

Build 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:-

Table 2.10

Sl. No.	Projects	Cost (Rs. in crore)
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

2.4.15 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

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

Table 2.11

Year	Allocation (Rs in crore)
2015-16	679.00
2016-17	713.00
2017-18	748.00
2018-19	786.00
2019-20	825.00
Total	3,751.00

2.5 Gaja Cyclone – November 2018

The Cyclone "Gaja" crossed the Tamilnadu coast between Nagapattinam and Vedaranyam on the early hours of 16.11.2018, with cyclonic winds gusting upto 130-145 kmph. During landfall of 'Gaja' extensive damages were caused to huts, tiled houses, concrete houses, agricultural and horticultural crops, cattle, poultry, power infrastructure in Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur and pockets of Dindigul districts. The Cyclone has also caused damages in Tiruchirapalli, Sivaganga, Cuddalore, Karur, Madurai, Theni and Ramanathapuram districts.

2.5.1 Precautionary Measures

- In view of the forecast by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) that the 'Gaja' cyclone would have a landfall on the Tamil Nadu coast in the evening/ night of 15th November 2018, Hon'ble Chief Minister convened a meeting on 12.11.2018 and subsequently, Senior Hon'ble Ministers and Senior IAS officers were ordered to monitor the districts likely to be affected by Gaja.
- The Chief Secretary to Government conducted a special meeting on the status of preparedness for 'Gaja' Cyclone with Senior IAS officers heading the Line Departments, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force on 12.11.2018 and various instructions were issued to them.
- A Special meeting through Video conference was conducted on 12.11.18 by Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner (ACS/CRA & SRC) with all Coastal District Collectors to review the status of Preparedness for 'Gaja' Cyclone based on the instructions issued in circulars viz-a-viz 1) Preparedness for

Northeast Monsoon 2) Preparedness for Cyclones 3) Check list.

- The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner (ACS/CRA & SRC) and Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department monitored the Gaja Cyclone related activities in SEOC from 13.11.2018
- On 15.11.2018, when it was forecast by IMD that the probable area of the landfall of Cyclone Gaja will be around Nagapattinam, massive evacuation operation was carried out and lakh of people were accommodated in relief centres based on the advisory issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu. About 82,000 people were accommodated in Government buildings and Multi-purpose Evacuation Shelters in likely to be affected districts mainly Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur and Pudukottai.

- As a precautionary measure, Holiday was declared for Schools and Colleges in the coastal and other districts and continuous advisories/warnings were given to fishermen, which has largely prevented loss of lives. Transport of vehicles were stopped in coastal districts between 6 p.m. of 15.11.2018 to 6 a.m. of 16.11.2018. Railway Department stopped the train services in these areas. To prevent loss of lives during the Cyclone, power supply was stopped.
- Due to these precautionary and preparedness measures, loss of life was prevented to a great extent. The efforts of the government in taking precautionary measures which saved several lives were widely appreciated by the public.

2.5.2 Immediate Response

The Government have organised 828 numbers of Relief centres for 1,22,754 families who have been left homeless and provided them with temporary shelter, food, milk and essentials.

Static & mobile health camps were organised in the relief camps and action was taken for massive cleaning and sanitation measures to prevent spread of epidemic diseases.

The workers/personnel who were prepositioned from the Disaster Response related departments started working towards clearing arterial roads, State Highways and National Highways were put into operation on the same day and damaged power structure were restored by TANGEDCO by deputing almost all their work force and by mobilizing workers from other States.

2.5.3 Relief Packages Announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister

The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced the following relief packages on 19.11.2018

- Rs.10 lakh to the family members of the deceased during cyclone
- Rs.1 lakh to the persons, who were grievously injured

- Rs.25,000/- for those people who were injured
- Rs.30,000/- for each deceased cow/buffalo
- Rs.25,000/- for each deceased Bull
- Rs. 3,000/- for each deceased goat
- Rs.10,000/- each for the huts fully damaged
- Rs.4,100/- each for the huts partially damaged
- In addition to 10 kgs. of rice, one Dhoti, one Saree and one litre kerosene (as per SDRF norms) one Dhoti, one saree, 4 litres of kerosene will be supplied to the people those who stayed in relief centres.
- Rs.5,000/- as immediate financial assistance to all the affected families and for the first time, a relief kit at a cost of Rs.3,800/- with 27 basic essential items (Rice-10 kgs, Toor dhal-2 kgs, Tamarind-¼ Kg, Milk powder-1 kg, Sugar – 2kgs, Salt – 1kg, Tea powder – 200 gms, Sambar Powder-100gms, Rava-2 kgs, Biscuit packets-4, Mat or bed sheet-1, Cooking oil-2 litres, Dhoties-2, Sarees-2, Towels-2, Nightie-1, Lungie-1, Blanket-1,

Coconut oil-50 gms, Bathing soap-2, Detergent soap-2, Mosquito coil-1 packet, Sanitary napkins-2 packets, Plastic bucket, Plastic mug, Umbrella-1 and Match boxes-2) were extended to those families, whose huts are partly or fully damaged and who stayed in Relief Centres and families of fishermen, whose Catamaran and Vallam are damaged.

- Aavin milk was supplied to the elders, women and children.
- For the families residing within the cyclone affected area, their quota of kerosene was advanced to November itself from December quota.
- The Government announced a generous package for farmers who lost their agricultural and horticultural crops. The coconut trees sustained heavy damages due to the gusty winds of Gaja Cyclone. Hence, the limitation of 2 hectares as per NDRF norms was relaxed and Rs.1,100/- per tree (Rs.500 for cutting and Rs.600/- removing the tree) was sanctioned upto a maximum upper limit of Rs.7.75 lakh (upper ceiling of 700 coconut

trees subject to actual number of trees damaged) as assistance per farmer. Similarly, for cashew trees Rs.500 per tree was sanctioned for cutting and removing the fallen tree and the maximum upper limit of Rs. 4.00 lakh (upper ceiling of 800 cashew trees subject to actual number of trees damaged) in addition to input subsidy under SDRF norms per farmer.

- 100% subsidy will be given to small and medium scale agriculturists upto Rs.1,00,000/- per hectare and all other farmers will be given 75% subsidy for Drip irrigation. Rs.75,000/- per hectare will be given for re-cultivation of coconut trees.
- Rs.13,500/- per hectare for the damage caused to the paddy farmers.
- Rs.13,500/- per hectare to the farmers who cultivated sugarcane, banana plants, vegetables and flowers.
- Rs.42,000/- will be granted to those fishermen whose Catamarans and fishing nets were fully damaged due to cyclone 'Gaja' and Rs.20,000/- for the partially damaged Catamarans and fishing nets.

- Rs.85,000 will be granted to those fishermen whose F.R.P. Boats along with fishing nets are fully damaged during cyclone 'Gaja' and Rs.30,000/- for partially damaged boats.
- Rs.5,00,000/- will be granted to the fishermen whose motorised boats were fully damaged during cyclone 'Gaja' and Rs.3,00,000/- for partially damaged motorised boats.
- Rs.10,000/- will be given to those fishermen whose fishing nets were damaged.
- Rs.5,000/- will be given for restoration of the damaged engine of the motorised boats of the fishermen.

On 04.01.2019, Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced enhancement of the amount from Rs.85,000 to Rs.1,50,000 granted to those fishermen whose F.R.P. Boats along with fishing nets are fully damaged during cyclone 'Gaja'.

2.5.4 Temporary Restoration of Damaged Infrastructure

- Senior Hon'ble Ministers and Senior IAS officers camped in the Gaja Cyclone affected areas, to monitor rescue, relief and restoration activities.
- 1151 JCBs and 1650 Power saws were prepositioned and utilized for clearing operations after landfall of the cyclone.
- All the 14,69,625 trees which were uprooted, have been removed and debris cleared.
- The restoration of power infrastructure operations was carried out round the clock in spite of the risks involved by pressing into service 28,644 men and a large technical force under the direct supervision of the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity and the CMD TANGEDCO. Discom workers from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Kerala were mobilized for the restoration operations in addition to the workers from Neyveli lignite Corporation. Because of the extremely strenuous efforts undertaken by the TANGEDCO, all 6,28,025 services have been restored.

- Due to disruption of power supply during Cyclonic storm GAJA, drinking water supply was affected in 184 Urban Habitations in Municipal areas, 270 Town Panchayats wards and 9048 rural areas. In order to restore the drinking water supply in affected areas, 1334 Generators and 325 Tanker Lorries were utilized.
- Potable drinking water was provided to the affected people under the supervision of Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Town Panchayat staff and Higher officials who were deputed from other districts. 3000 sanitary workers were involved in cleaning the debris in the affected districts. 1647 Medical camps and 22047 mobile health camps were organized and 11,66,000 people were benefitted. Due to the Massive efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the spread of epidemics has been prevented.
- Totally 11,35,814 nos. of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) packets at the total cost of Rs. 12.85 crore were distributed to the Gaja Cyclone affected people.

2.5.5 Financial Assistance Sanctioned by the Government

The following table shows the details of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government towards relief measures:-

Table 2.12

Sl. No	Particulars	G.O. Details	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	Gratuitous Relief (Human loss, cattle loss, livelihood loss, clothing and utensils)	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	591.66
		G.O.(1D)No.662, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.22.11.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.472, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.30.11.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.476, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.04.12.2018	
		G.O.(1D)No.681, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.05.12.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.487, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.14.12.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.494, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.12.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.15, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.08.01.2019	

Sl. No	Particulars	G.O. Details	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
2.	House Damages	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	401.49
		G.O.(Ms)No.464, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.27.11.2018	
		G.O.(Ms)No.15, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.08.01.2019	
3.	Crop Damages		
	Agriculture	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	709.51
		G.O.(Ms)No.09, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.04.01.2019	
		G.O.(Ms)No.19, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.10.01.2019	
		G.O.(Ms)No.113, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019.	
	Horticulture	G.O.(Ms)No.09, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.04.01.2019	65.80
		G.O.(Ms)No.10, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.04.01.2019	
		G.O.(Ms)No.113, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019	
	Agriculture Engineering department	G.O.(Ms)No.113, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019	0.11
4.	Infrastructure		
	Highways Department	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	25.00

Sl. No	Particulars	G.O. Details	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
	Directorate of Town Panchayats	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	5.00
	Directorate of Rural Development	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	25.00
	PWD	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	10.00
	TWAD	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	19.26
		G.O.(Ms)No.113, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019	
	CMA	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	5.00
5.	Fisheries	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	46.88
		G.O.(Ms)No.113, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019	
6.	TANGEDCO	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	200.00
		G.O.(Ms)No.493, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.12.2018	250.00
7.	District Collectors of affected Districts	G.O.(Ms)No.458, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.20.11.2018	27.50
8.	Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine	G.O.(Ms)No.116, Rev & DM dept, DM-II wing, dated.28.05.2019	13.08
		TOTAL	2395.29

2.5.6 Gaja Cyclone Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation Project (GRRRP)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced that Gaja Cyclone Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation Project (GRRRP) will be launched for reconstruction of houses and other infrastructure and rehabilitation of those affected in Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries sectors. As per the announcement Gaja Cyclone Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation Project (GRRRP) was launched and functioning with Project implementation Unit at State Level with Senior IAS officer as Head of the Project and at the Field level with Headquarters at Nagapattinam (Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur Districts) and Thanjavur (Thanjavur and Pudukottai Districts) with two IAS officers as Additional Project Directors.

3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

Introduction

Land Administration is one of the main wing of Revenue Administration. This Commissionerate 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,
- Land Transfer from State Government to Central Government,
- Land Alienation to State/ Central Government Undertakings/ Boards,
- Leasing of Government lands,
- Eviction of encroachments,

- Various Acts under Estates Abolition,
- Land Acquisition of private lands, which are required for public purpose,
- Monitors development of Ayacuts, water rates and other charges,
- Implementation of Evacuee Properties Act, 1950,
- Appellate authority under the provision of Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act 1955,
- Transfer of Registry (Patta Transfer) cases,
- Exercises Appellate powers under Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry Scheme and
- Regulation of the drawal of irrigation water for industrial purposes as well as functioning as the Nodal Office for the Minor Irrigation Census.

The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Administration is assisted by three Joint Commissioners, six Assistant

Commissioners and one Chief Accounts Officer in carrying out the above functions.

3.1 Patta Transfer

This Commissionerate closely monitors the delivery of patta transfer services to the public. This service has been extended to Online Patta Transfer (OPT). Review meetings are conducted periodically to ensure effective implementation of Online Patta Transfer System and necessary actions are taken.

3.1.1 Online Patta Transfer

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Assembly on 10.6.2011, orders have been issued in G.O. (Ms.) No.209, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, Dated 8.7.2011, 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 8.7.2011, Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme has been introduced and implemented for time

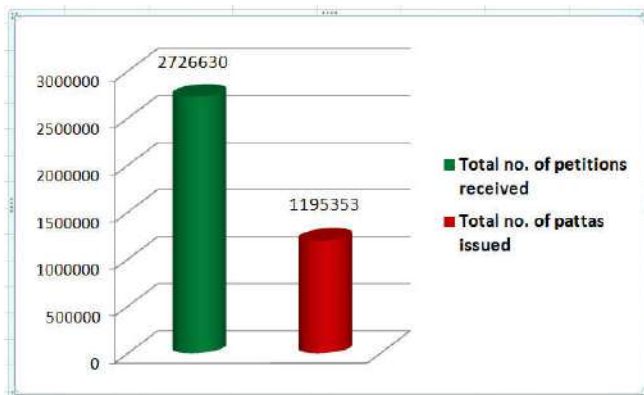
bound disposal of Patta Transfer applications after scrutiny.

In G.O. (Ms.) No.303, Revenue [SS-II(2)] Department, dated 27.12.2016, orders have been issued revising the procedures laid down in G.O. (Ms.) No.209, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, dated 8.7.2011 and G.O. (Ms.) No.210, Revenue [SS-I(1)] Department, dated 8.7.2011 to ensure prompt delivery of patta transfer services directly to the 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 303 Taluks. In the remaining 2 Taluks (Kollimalai in Namakkal District/ Valparai in Coimbatore District), action is being taken to implement this system early. This has ensured greater transparency and accountability in delivering patta transfer services and suitable actions are taken to issue patta immediately.

During the period from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, through OPT system, as many as 27,26,630 applications have been received and 11,95,353 Patta Transfer Orders have been issued in all the 32 Districts.

Online Patta Transfer (From 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019)



3.1.2 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.

3.2 Government Land Data Bank

To ensure effective implementation of Land Transfer, Land Lease and Land Assignment, 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. Further, this register is being updated, so that all changes occurring in Government lands are updated and gets reflected in central database.

3.3 Digitization of Old Land Records

Preservation of old land records is given top priority. 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.R.) available with Archives and Historical Research Department and continuous actions are taken. In Chennai Collectorate, 3,56,244 pages were scanned in Thiruvallur Collectorate 4,62,445 pages were scanned and in Kancheepuram Collectorate 3,69,777 pages have been digitized so far under this scheme.

1,01,361 pages of the Re-Settlement Registers (R.S.R.) of Composite Chegalpattu District have been digitized during 2017-2018 under this scheme. Action is being taken to expand it to all the remaining districts for digitizing the old records during this year.

3.4 Assignment of House Sites

Free House-sites to eligible persons are assigned in the State. The policy of the Government is to grant free house-sites to all the houseless poor. Free House-site assignment is given to eligible house-less poor persons from

the available land classified as "Grama Natham" under the provisions of RSO 21.

When the existing village sites (Natham) is not sufficient to grant free house site assignment to houseless poor persons, the Revenue Divisional Officers/ District Collectors are competent to change the classification of other types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands as per the provisions made in RSO 21(6).

In respect of rural areas, for free house-site assignment, the annual income of eligible persons is below Rs.30,000/- and below Rs.50,000/- for Urban areas. House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family only. As per the prevailing rules, three cents in villages, one and half cents in Municipal areas and one cent in Corporation areas are assigned to eligible individuals.

During the year 2018-2019, a target of 3,00,000 was fixed and 3,00,146 House-site pattas have been issued by exceeding the target.

The Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No.248, Revenue Department, dated 28.7.2009, have fixed the following Monetary limits (cost of assigned house-site) upto which the different level of officers in Revenue Department can assign house sites:-

Table 3.1
Monetary Limits for Assignment of House-sites

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 order to provide house-site assignment to all eligible persons, a target of 20,50,000 has been fixed for the period from 2011–2012 to 2018–2019 and by exceeding the said target,

as many as 23,00,922 free house-site pattas have been issued. The details of house site assignment granted in the past years are as indicated below:-

Table 3.2
Details of free house-site pattas issued

Year	Target	No.of free house-site Pattas issued
2011 – 2012	1,00,000	1,21,804
2012 – 2013	1,00,000	1,31,299
2013 – 2014	2,00,000	2,17,723
2014 – 2015	3,00,000	3,81,708
2015 – 2016	3,50,000	4,05,111
2016 – 2017	3,50,000	3,54,745
2017 – 2018	3,50,000	3,88,386
2018 – 2019	3,00,000	3,00,146
Total	20,50,000	23,00,922

In order to evict the long time residential encroachments in objectionable poramboke

lands such as water-course in Rural areas and to restore the lands to their original purpose and to resettle and rehabilitate the evicted poor families by identifying alternate land, the Government have issued orders in G.O. (Ms.) No.465, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 27.11.2018 to implement a Special Regularization Scheme. As per the Special Scheme, those who have encroached in objectionable poramboke lands by way of residential houses for more than 5 years will be evicted and based on their eligibility, free house-site patta shall be given in the alternate land identified and orders are issued. As per the enumeration made in objectionable poramboke lands except water bodies, an alternate unobjectionable poramboke lands shall be identified in the same village and free house-site assignment shall be granted. If the sufficient unobjectionable poramboke lands are not available, private patta land shall be purchased through acquisition/ private negotiation and free house-site pattas are issued to the encroachers. Further, the beneficiaries in this scheme will be linked to the Housing Schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department for providing

housing facilities. In the alternate land, 3 cents of free house site assignment will be granted and for which their annual income is fixed at Rs.1,00,000/-. In respect of individuals, whose income is exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, house-site assignment will be granted on collection of land cost. Further, the Special Regularization Scheme shall be in force for a period of 6 months. The Special Scheme is now being implemented in the State.

In respect of encroachments by way of residential houses in unobjectionable poramboke lands, the Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.496, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 24.12.2018 have ordered to implement Special Scheme to regularize the encroachments in unobjectionable poramboke lands and to grant house-site pattas. In this regard, 1,26,066 residential encroachments in unobjectionable poramboke lands have been identified and action is being taken to regularize the encroachments and to grant house-site pattas.

3.5 Land Transfer

Land Transfers are done to State and Central Government Departments. As per the provisions made in R.S.O. 23, the Government lands are transferred in favour of Central Government (Government of India) 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 to Government through the Commissioner of Land Administration for orders.

In respect of State Government Departments, such as Health, Education, Home etc., as per G.O. Ms.No. 503, Revenue Department, Dated 21.9.1999, 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.,

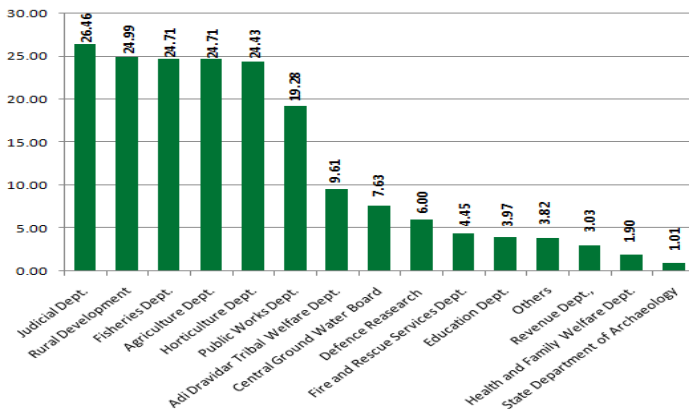
If the Meikkal or Manthaiveli (Grazing Ground) poramboke lands are proposed for land transfer, an equal extent of alternate land has to be identified through joint inspection by the officials of Revenue and Animal Husbandry Departments. The requisitioning department should remit the development charges to the Local body concerned@ Rs.6,000/- per Acre or Rs.15,000/- per Hectare. The alternate land is vested with the Local Body for the purpose of grazing and 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 31.3.2019, an extent of 4,396 Acres of Government lands in 543 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., During 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, an extent of 186 Acres of Government lands in 46 claims have been transferred.

Land Transfer Extent in acres (From 1.4.2018 To 31.3.2019)



No. of G.Os. issued	:	46
No. of proposals	:	46
Total extent ordered	:	186 Acres

3.6 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 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 on limited scale, 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 cost 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 29.9.2014. This Committee is headed by the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, with the Commissioner of Land Administration being the

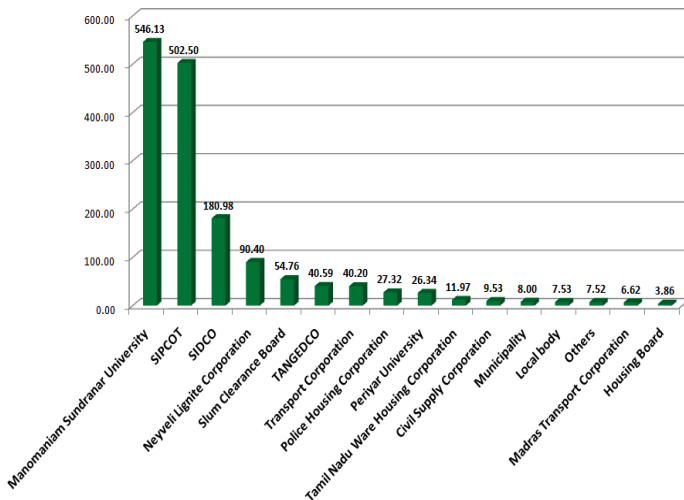
Convener/ Member–Secretary of the Committee and the Heads of respective departments, whose clearance are often required for land transfer/ alienation cases, such as Public Works, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration and Water supply as the Members of the Committee.

The Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No.344, Revenue and Disaster Management [LD 5(1)] Department, dated 19.9.2018, have ordered delegation of powers to the District Collectors to grant enter upon permission to TANGEDCO in respect of Un-objectionable Government Poramboke without considering monetary limit, subject to the conditions stipulated in G.O. (Ms.) No. 632, Revenue [LD5(1)] Department, dated 7.11.2008. In respect of objectionable porambokes, when NOC is received from the respective departments, without waiting for Government concurrence, a copy of the same is communicated to District Collector and District Revenue Officer concerned for issuing enter upon permission subject to the conditions

imposed in G.O.(Ms) No.632, Revenue [LD 5(1)] Department, dated 7.11.2008.

During the period from 2011 to 31.3.2019, 441 claims received from various Central/ State Government undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards etc., have been alienated with an extent of 5,052 Acres of Government lands. During 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, an extent of 1,564 Acres of Government lands had been alienated in 82 claims.

Alienation of Land Extent in acres (From 1.4.2018 To 31.3.2019)



Number of G.Os issued :	82
Number of proposals :	82
Total extent ordered :	1,564 Acres

3.7 Land Lease

As per the provision made in RSO 24 A, the poramboke lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings at the disposal of the Government are granted temporarily on lease basis for non-agricultural purpose in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies, Trusts and Local bodies, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions for a minimum period of 3 years at a time and maximum period of 30 years. In exceptional cases, considering the necessity, social development and public cause involved in the activities of the Institution, the Government may grant long term lease upto 99 years.

- (i) Sub-leasing/ renting/ sales of lease hold rights are not allowed
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) The land should be utilized for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (iv) Pending finalization of renewal of lease/ re-fixation 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.

The sale value or Guide Line Value, whichever is higher shall be taken into consideration for the fixation of market value to the lease lands. At present, 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.

With regard to long term lease, the annual lease rent shall be revised by the District Administration, once in three years, based on the prevailing market value of the land, and collected.

In respect of institutions functioning on non-remunerative, public cause and Social development, a nominal lease rent is fixed by the Government.

For approval and renewal of lease, the monetary limits, have been revised based on the proposed land value 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 24.2.2017 as indicated below for different categories of officers:-

Table 3.3

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

During the financial year 2018-2019, a sum of Rs.73,90,43,439/- has been collected towards lease rent from the lease holders and remitted into the Government exchequer.

3.8 Salt Land Lease

As per the provisions made in R.S.O. 24-A, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) located in coastal areas are leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt and its allied products.

The lease rent and royalty for the production of salt and allied products in leased out salt pan lands are levied as shown below:-

Table 3.4

1.	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 10 %	Rs.5/- per acre / per annum
4.	Local cess surcharge 500%	Rs.25/- per acre / per annum
Total		Rs.135/- per acre / per annum

In order to encourage the salt production, the lease rent and royalty for salt lease is fixed at the lowest rate in Tamil Nadu.

3.9 Laying of Pipelines/ Optical Fibre Cables:-

Permission is granted under the provisions of RSO 24 A for laying pipelines/ Optical Fibre Cables in Government lands for 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. The Government have exempted to collect the Track Rent for laying pipeline for the purpose of drawal of water for agricultural activities.

3.10 Land Alienation/ Land Transfer/ Lease- 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 to ensure proper follow-up with District officials for speedy clearance of land related proposals, and enables speedy allotment of Government lands for development Projects.

3.11 Eviction of Encroachments

The primary function of Revenue and Disaster Management Department is to safeguard the Government lands as well as to protect them from encroachments.

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

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

The Government, in G.O. (Ms.) No.41, Revenue Department, Dated 20.1.1987, had imposed a ban on usage for public purpose or for issuing House-site Patta for the protection of Water Course Resources such as Kulam, Kuttai, Odai, Kalvoi and Water Catchment Area. 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 20.1.1987.

Further, the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in its Judgment in W.P.No.20186/2000 had directed to inspect the illegal encroachments in all the water courses/ sources to evict the encroachments and to restore the water courses to their original position.

In pursuance of the said Judgment, 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 Judgment 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 in its order in W.P.No.26722/ 2013 and M.P.No.1/ 2013 Dated 11.08.2014 had 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 8.10.2014, the Government issued orders in G.O. (Ms.) No.540, Revenue [LD6(2)] Department, Dated 4.12.2014 to form three different Committees at the Taluk, Divisional and District level to redress the grievances of the general public. The District Collector shall monitor the functioning of these Committees and

review the progress of this work in the monthly District Revenue Administration Meetings.

The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in its orders dated 31.3.2015 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 plan of action 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.) 148, Revenue [LD6-(2)] Department, dated 24.3.2016, have included the PWD/ WRD officials also as Members of the Committees.

The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in its order dated 19.6.2015 in W.P.No.12821/2015 has observed that the Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905 may require a re-look keeping in mind enormity and complexity of the problem faced now as compared to the position prevalent 110 years ago and it may be worthwhile for the Government to have such a

re-look to strengthen the provisions. Accordingly, the Government have formed a Secretary Level Committee in G.O. (Ms.) No. 269, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 23.8.2017 to draft suitable amendments to the Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905. The Revenue Secretary to Government is the Chairman and Secretaries to Government of Public Works Department, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Law Department are the members and Commissioner of Land Administration is the Convenor/ Member Secretary of the Committee. The draft amendments are under the consideration of the Government.

3.12 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 1.1.2014. 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. The Amendment has received assent of the Hon'ble President.

In order to allay the delay in Land Acquisition process to pay compensation and to provide Rehabilitation and Resettlement swiftly, the Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.23, Planning, Development and Special Initiative (S1) Department, dated 19.3.2018, have issued orders declaring the following as a Special Initiative:-

“Streamlining of Land Acquisition and Land Alienation procedures, especially for major projects (with a view to substantially reducing the time taken, while adhering to the prevailing statutory requirement)”.

In this regard, a Working Group has been constituted to give its suggestion on various issues relating to this Special Initiative and

periodical meetings are being convened by the Working Group.

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 20.9.2017. 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

20.1.2017. 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) Department, dated 21.2.2018 and in G.O. (Ms.) No.27, Highways and Minor Ports Department, dated 5.3.2018 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 is 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 [LA1(1)] Department, dated 7.9.2017, 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 [L.A.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	Upto 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	Upto 275% of the GLV/ MV whichever is higher. Land value upto Rs. 2.00 crore	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.

According to this, compensation is being paid for the cases where land is acquired under private negotiation.

3.13 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 a comprehensive database on the Minor Irrigation Sector. The Commissioner of Land Administration is the State 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 in Rural areas on a quinquennial basis.
2. To organize and co-ordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to Minor Irrigation Schemes and their reporting on quarterly and annual basis to the Government of India.

3.13.1 Fifth Minor Irrigation Census

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference to the 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.	Type of Schemes		Number of Schemes	Percentage
1.	Ground Water Schemes	Dug Wells	15,82,718	76.37
		Shallow Tube Wells	1,45,248	7.01
		Medium Tube Wells	73,622	3.55
		Deep Tube Wells	2,23,978	10.81
2.	Surface Water Schemes	Surface Flow	44,772	2.16
		Surface Lift	2,179	0.10
Total			20,72,517	100.00

Sixth Minor Irrigation Census and Census of Water Bodies (Reference year 2017-2018)

The Government of India commenced the 6th Minor Irrigation Census with reference to the

year 2017-18 and the first ever Census of Water Bodies is also conducted along with 6th Minor Irrigation Census. The Census of Water Bodies covers all Water Bodies in both Rural and Urban areas irrespective of their use.

A sound data base on Water Bodies will be generated through this Census, which is essential for effective planning and policy formation. Training has been imparted to all the Supervisors and Enumerators and the field Census is in progress in all the districts of the State.

4. LAND REFORMS

Land Reforms Department implements 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 residual work relating to the Agricultural Income Tax. Further, from the year 2006, Bhoodan Act is also implemented by this department after transferred from Rural Development Department.

4.1 Organization Structure

The Commissioner of Land Reforms heads the Land Reforms Department and assisted by the Director of Land Reforms, Joint Director, Assistant Commissioners and Financial Advisor/Chief Accounts Officer at Headquarters.

In order to enable public to have easy access and redressal of their grievances the Government restructured the Land Reforms Department in the year 2015, 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. On restructuring of the Department, 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.

The Tenancy Laws are implemented throughout the State through 10 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

For the economic progress of the community, agricultural land is a key resource. 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 in order to reduce disparities in ownership of agricultural land and to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

4.2.1 Ceiling Limits in force

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

Sl. No	Category	Extent allowed
(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

So far, an extent of 2,08,657 acres of land have been declared as surplus and 1,90,722 acres of lands have been assigned to 1,51,044 beneficiaries.

4.2.2 Standard acre

As per section 3(40) of the Land Reforms Act, the standard acre is determined based on

the assessment of the dry/ wet lands, as indicated in the table below:-

Table 4.3
Conversion Table from
Ordinary Acre to standard Acre

For dry land

Assessment (per acre)	Ordinary acre	Standard acre
Below Rs.1.25	4.00	1
Rs.1.25 – 2.00	3.00	1
Rs.2.00 above	2.50	1

For wet land

Assessment (per acre)	Ordinary acre	Standard acre
Below Rs.4	2.00	1
Rs.4 – 6	1.75	1
Rs.6-8	1.60	1
Rs.8-10	1.20	1
Rs.10-15	1.00	1
Above Rs.15	0.80	1

4.2.3 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

Under Section 37-A of the Act and Rules made there under, the Government is granting permission to industrial or commercial undertakings to acquire or to hold the lands acquired in cases of the Lands in excess of the ceiling limit of 15.000 standard acres, if they bonafide carries on any industrial or commercial operation. As per the amended Act, 2018, the ceiling area in the case of every industrial or commercial undertaking which invests more than 20 crore of rupees shall be 30.000 standard acres, provided that such land shall be dry land.

For this, industrial or commercial undertakings should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

From 2011 to 31.03.2019, Government have granted permission under Section 37-A of the Act to an extent of 6388 acres of lands to the industrial or commercial undertakings for the purpose of establishment of agro-based industry, Automobile, Solar power, Wind Mill, etc.

4.2.4 Permission to Public Trusts

Under section 37-B of the Act and Rules made there under, the Government grants permission to the Public Trust to acquire lands or to hold lands acquired for educational or hospital purposes.

For this, the Public Trust should apply to the Government within 180 days as per the amended rules or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

From 2011 to 31.03.2019, Government have granted permission to 39 public Trusts to an extent of 760.38 acres for educational or hospital purpose.

4.3 Revenue Courts

To deal with the disputes between the land owner and tenants under various Tenancy Laws, originally, there were 6 Revenue Courts functioning in the State. In order to speed up the disposal of the pending cases, in the year 2012-13 the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made Announcement to create 4 additional Revenue Courts. Accordingly, in the year 2013, four new Revenue Courts were formed in

Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam, Lalgudi and Mannargudi.

Based on the above announcements, presently 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 31.3.2019

1.	Cases pending as on 31.5.2011	9,806
2.	Receipt from 1.6.2011 to 31.3.2019	43,520
3.	Disposal	51,338
4.	Balance as on 31.3.2019	1,988

From 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019

1.	Cases pending as on 31.3.2018	2,915
2.	Receipt from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019	3,988
3.	Disposal	4,915
4.	Balance as on 31.3.2019	1,988

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

4.3.2 Tenancy Laws

The following Acts are dealt by the Revenue Courts:-

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

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

(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 land owners. 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 throughout the State (except Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts) 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

Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the Bhoodan Movement, wherein agricultural lands have been received as donation. As per the "Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958" and "Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Rules, 1959" the lands received as donation are being distributed. The Bhoodan lands are administered by the Bhoodan Board.

Accordingly, an extent of 28,050 acres of lands were received as donation to the Bhoodan Board.

After restructuring of Land Reforms Department, Patta transfer have been effected in 1439.84 acres of lands where patta transfer had not been hitherto effected in the name of Bhoodan Board. Further, encroachments to an extent of 88.59 acres have been evicted.

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

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

4.5 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011

- In order to provide social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families "The Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam" is being implemented with effect from 10.9.2011.
- Under the Scheme, at village level enumeration of eligible members was taken up by Village Administrative Officers and Enumeration Registers are maintained by them.

4.5.1 Eligibility

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 under the Scheme. Further, the non-earning dependent members of his/her family are registered as dependent members.

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

Table-4.4

**Details of Main members and
Dependent members**

1.	Main members	1,47,11,782
2.	Dependent members	1,35,66,785
Total		2,82,78,567

- The inclusion of new members as per the eligibility and deletion of member due to death, etc. are being carried out continuously.
- In order to curb duplication, 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.

- On computerisation, the progress in implementation of the scheme have been monitored at District and State Level.

4.5.2 Financial Assistance

The following assistances are given under the Scheme:-

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

For Main Members	For Dependent Members
<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>	

4.5.3 Salient features of the Scheme

- Under this scheme, Educational Assistance is given to the beneficiaries even if they have already availed educational assistance under any other scheme.
- During their temporary incapacitation period, a sum of Rs.1,000 per month is given to the main members who are affected by TB, Cancer, etc.

- The Orphan children of the farmer member who died due to HIV are given monthly grant of Rs.1,000/- till attaining the age of 18 years.
- Even after the demise of the main member, the dependents can avail Educational and marriage assistance.
- With effect from 24.4.2017, the quantum of assistance for natural death has been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-
- On death of member and any dependent in a family, Funeral assistance of Rs.2,500/- is given immediately, without insisting for 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.

From the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.38.46 crore has been given to 45,561 beneficiaries.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.5.88 crore has been given to 6,961 beneficiaries.

(2) Old Age Pension

The Monthly Old Age Pension of Rs.1,000/- is given to the destitute landless agricultural labourers who attained the age of 60 years and above.

(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 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.149.72 crore has been given to 1,98,285 beneficiaries.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.41.99 crore has been spent covering 39,886 beneficiaries.

(4) Accident relief

With a view to provide financial redress to the family, if a main member dies due to accident, a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- as accident relief and a sum of Rs.2,500/- as funeral expenses is given to the family of the deceased member. Further, for accidental injury, the following assistance is given:-

Table-4.6

Assistance for Accident Injuries

Sl. No	Type of Injury	Amount in Rs.
1.	Loss of two hands or two legs	1,00,000/-
2.	Loss of one hand and one leg	
3.	Total irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes	
4.	Loss of one hand or loss of one leg	50,000/-

Sl. No	Type of Injury	Amount in Rs.
5.	Paralysis	50,000/-
6.	Loss of limbs from grievous injuries other than those specified above	20,000/-

From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.254.55 crore has been given to 25,825 beneficiaries for accident relief.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.28.82 crore has been given to 2,883 beneficiaries.

(5) Natural death assistance

For the relief of Family, Natural death assistance of Rs.20,000/- and funeral expenses of Rs.2,500/- are given to the family for the natural death of the main member. With effect from 24.04.2017, the quantum of assistance of Rs.10,000/- has been enhanced to Rs.20,000/-.

From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.542.07 crore, has been given to 3,92,811 beneficiaries.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.114.47 crore has been given to 54,736 beneficiaries.

(B) For dependents

(1) Educational assistance

Under the scheme, Educational assistance is given to the dependents of the main member for pursuing higher education 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

Annually, educational assistance is given to the dependent member till the completion of the course. The assistance will be stopped, in case of discontinuation of study.

From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.417.51 crore has been given to 17,29,460 students towards educational assistance.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.49.17 crore has been given to 1,97,510 students.

(2) Marriage assistance

Under the scheme, Marriage assistance of Rs.8,000/- for male and Rs.10,000/- for female is also given to the dependent members.

From 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.299.47 crore has been given to 3,44,035 beneficiaries.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.27.46 crore has been given to 32,109 beneficiaries.

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

If a main member who dies 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).

From 2013-2014 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.4.28 crore has been given to 5,105 beneficiaries.

For the year 2018-19, from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.0.86 crore has been given to 727 beneficiaries.

4.5.5 Amount of Assistance given to a family under Chief Minister Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam

Under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, a family of a main member can avail a total financial assistance of Rs.32,500/- to Rs.1,14,500/- for marriage, temporary incapacitation, old age pension, accident or natural death and funeral expenses.

Further, a family of a dependent member can avail a total financial assistance of Rs.11,750/- to Rs.19,250/- for education, Marriage and funeral expenses.

4.5.6 Overall Performance

1. From the commencement of Chief Minister Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam scheme, i.e., from 10.9.2011 to 31.3.2019, a sum of Rs.1706.05 crore has been given to 27,41,082 beneficiaries.

2. During the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), a sum of Rs.268.65 crore has been disbursed to 3,34,812 beneficiaries as detailed below:-

Table-4.8**Details of assistance given under
Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu
Thittam in 2018-2019****(Upto 31.03.2019)**

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees in crore	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Education	49.17	1,97,510
2.	Marriage of members	5.88	6,961
3.	Marriage of dependent of members	27.46	32,109
4.	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	114.47	54,736
5.	Accident Relief	28.82	2,883
6.	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period.	41.99	39,886
7.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.86	727
Total		268.65	3,34,812

Chart 4.1

Bar Chart showing Year-wise Expenditure from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (Upto 31.03.2019) under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011

Year wise Expenditure (Excluding Old Age Pension)

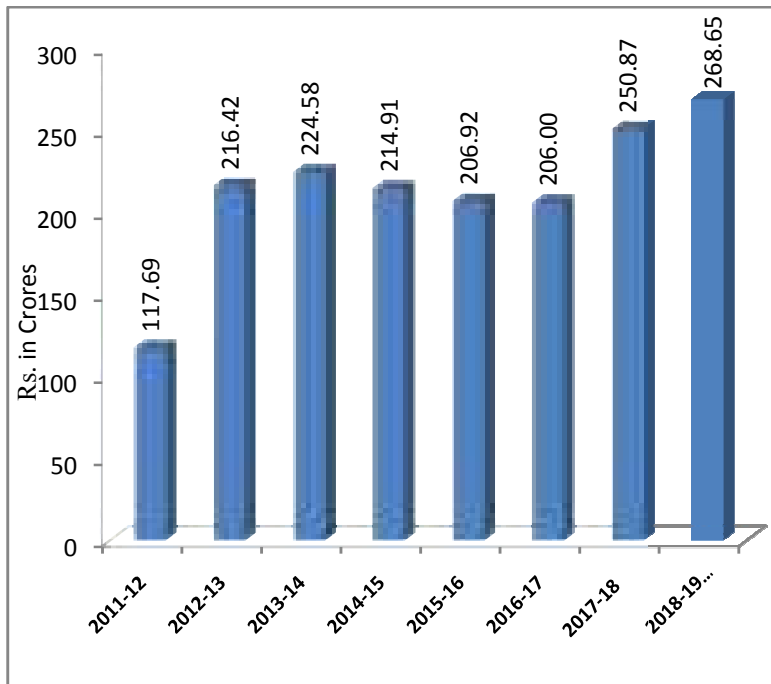
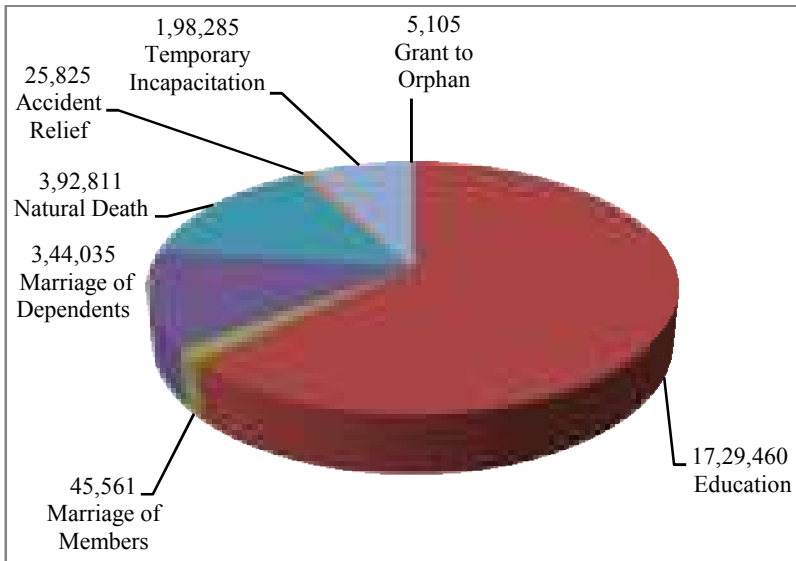


Chart 4.2

Pie Chart showing Category wise number of beneficiaries from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (Upto 31.03.2019) under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011



5. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

Objectives of the Department

The Department of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax has been functioning based on the provisions of the two Acts namely (i) "The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 and the same was repealed with effect from 16.06.1999 by Repeal Act, 1999. (ii) The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amendment Act 1991 which is still in force.

The main objectives of the above said two Acts 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.

5.1 Administrative setup

Consequent on abolition of Board of Revenue in the year 1980, Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax exists as one of the 5 Head of the Departments that function under the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management of the State.

This Department is presently headed by the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of (Urban Land Ceiling & Urban Land Tax). 8 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 7 Assistant Commissioners (Urban Land Tax) carry out their official duties relating to 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & 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 and the Amendment Act 1991' in Greater Chennai Corporation, Chennai City Belt Area as

well as in Municipalities and Townships that covered under other 21 Districts of the State coming under their respective jurisdiction.

5.2 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978/The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & 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 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. This Act came into force on 03.08.1976 which extended to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

'Urban Land' means any land situated on commencement of this Principal Act within the limits of an urban agglomeration (not used for the purpose of agriculture) as on 03.08.1976. The entitled ceiling limit by an individual, a

family and an 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 & Salem	II	1,500	3,000	3,000
3.	Tirunelveli	III	2,000	4,000	4,000

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

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act 1999 came into force with effect from 16.06.1999. The Saving Clause provided under Section 3(1)(a) of the Repeal Act protects the possession of excess vacant lands

already taken over and vested with the State Government before commencement of the Act.

Table-5.2

Status of the Acquired Lands

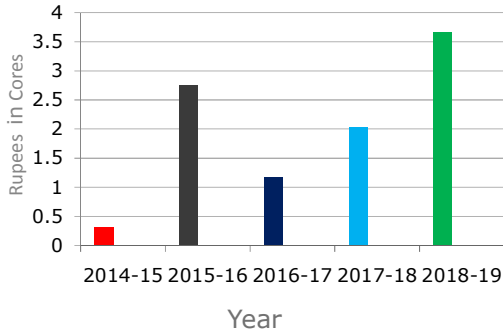
Sl. No.	Details	in Sq.mts.,
1.	Extent acquired under the Act	1,89,79,446
2.	Extent of lands allotted to Government Departments and Government undertakings	44,21,058
3.	Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions filed by Land Owners/ Innocent Buyers	33,07,489
4.	Extent of lands regularised under Innocent Buyer Scheme	7,85,778
5.	Extent of lands encroached upon by land owners & others	93,93,706
6.	Extent of lands free from encroachment	10,71,415

5.4 Innocent Buyers Scheme

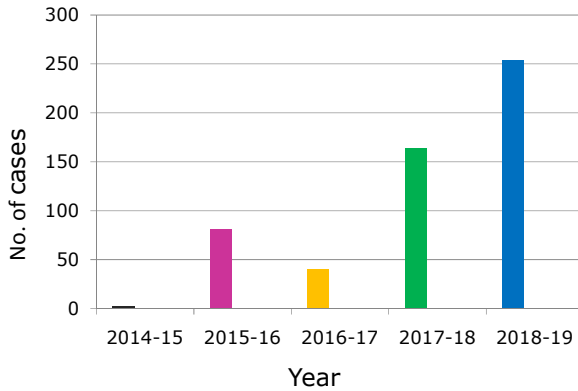
Since, implementation of the Principal Act with effect from 03.08.1976, the excess vacant lands acquired under the provisions of the Act had been laid out into house site plots and sold out to various persons. Many of ignorant people innocently purchased plot/plots on the acquired lands in contravention of Section 6 of the Act. In order to set right such innocent purchases took place 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 1 ½ 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 above said Government Order was not applicable to various category of Innocent Buyers, it was superseded with other G.O.(Ms) No. 565, Revenue Department, dated 26.09.2008 wherein revised guidelines were

issued for regularisation of the lands purchased between 03.08.1976 and 26.09.2008 irrespective of the purpose. Government issues concurrence for regularisation by fixing, proportionate one time/ two time/ three time land value based on the extent purchased by the Petitioner which is to be remitted in to the Government account by Innocent Buyers. Recently, in order to implement the scheme in an effective manner, certain clarifications have also been issued in G.O.Ms.No. 34, Revenue and Disaster Management [(ULC.I(2)] Department, dated 04.02.2019. During the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 Government issued orders for regularisation for 253 cases covering an extent of 58,287 sq.mts; an amount of 3.66 crore was remitted into the Government Account.

Innocent Buyer Scheme Amount Remitted in Government Account



Innocent Buyer Scheme Beneficiaries



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

Objectives of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 was enacted for achieving the twin objects (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. This Act came into force in the City of Madras with retrospective effect from 01.07.1963(except Section 19, 47 & 48).

Amendments to the Act

The Act was amended from time to time as follows:-

Amendment Act 1971	Extended to Municipal Towns of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli and in the City of Madurai from 01.07.1971.
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Amendment Act 1975	Came into force from 01.07.1975 in the areas in which the Principal Act was in force as well as extended to Madras City Belt Area.
Amendment Act 1986	Consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the designation of Officers functioning under various Sections of the Act was changed.
Amendment Act 1991	Came into force from 01.07.1991 in the areas already existing and extended to 21 Special Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities and 2 Townships.

Meanwhile Urban Land Tax Act was made co-terminous with Urban Land Ceiling Act and the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 were extended to Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and peripheral area of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglomerations from Fasli 1391.

Determination of Market value

Adoption of market value under the Principal Act/ Amendment Acts as detailed below:-

Name of the Act	Crucial date for adopting market value
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966	01.07.1963
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1975	01.07.1971
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1991	01.07.1981

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

The provisions of the Amendment 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.

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 such change was introduced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act, 1975 as follows:-

Table-5.3

Rate of Tax (as per G.O. (Ms.) No.2625, Revenue Department, dated 27.12.1976)

All urban land 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	No Tax	First 3 Grounds	No Tax
Where aggregate extent exceeds 2 grounds but does not exceed 5 grounds	0.7%	Where aggregate extent exceeds 3 grounds but 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 ground	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 1.5 lakh assesseees have so far been assessed to Urban Land Tax in the notified areas fully/ partly covered under 24 districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 19.17 crore was fixed as Demand of Urban Land Tax for the current Fasli year 1428.

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

1. Any urban land owned by the State or the Central Government.

2. Any urban land owned by the Corporation of Chennai/ Municipal Council/ Township Committee/ Panchayat or Panchayat Union Council.
3. Any urban land owned by a religious institution which is set apart for public worship.
4. 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.
5. Any urban land solely used for the purpose of disposal of death.
6. Roads on urban lands used for communal purposes.
7. Any urban land used for public purposes provided no rent is charged and no remuneration is derived from the user of the land.

8. 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.
9. Any urban land used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Public Museums.
10. 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 u/s 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) Public Trusts, Charitable, Philanthropic Institution etc., which have been recognized as charitable and exemption granted under Section 12 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 & 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 Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms is the present Revisionary Authority for any Revision Petition filed under Section 30 of the Act. During 2019-2020, 25 Revision Petitions have been disposed of and orders passed.

6. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

6.1 History of Land Survey

The Survey and Settlement Directorate has been created in the year 1858. This is one of the oldest department under the Government of Tamil Nadu and it has crossed 160 years in public service.

This department has started using digital Survey equipment like Electronic Total Station (ETS), Global Positioning System (GPS)/ Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) instead of traditional survey methods.

Land is the most precious resource for human being. People have always tried to demarcate the extent of enjoyment of the land in their possession.

Initially, the 'Great Arc' Survey had been commenced in British period. Col. William Lambton laid the baseline of 12 km and started survey from St. Thomas Mount to Perumbakkam of Sholinganallur taluk of Chennai District. For this work he used Theodolite machine in 1802AD.

This department has successfully not only completed the various types of Survey Schemes, but also has been conducting survey using modern survey equipments as detailed below:-

Table 6.1
Various types of Survey Schemes

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

6.2 Organizational set up

The Directorate is functioning at “Survey House”, and it has two wings viz., Survey and Settlement. All Survey and Settlement schemes and other related works are designed, implemented and monitored by this Directorate. The Central Survey Office is the technical wing of the Directorate and it creates maps and updates them. The District Level Survey activities are carried out by District Offices, each headed by an Assistant Director of Survey and comprises officials like, Field Surveyors, Draftsman, Supervising officials and Ministerial staff.

Every Taluk office has a survey section headed by the Deputy Inspector of Survey. Maintenance of land records by making necessary changes in the ownership records with reference to the land transactions is among the important duties of the Deputy Inspector of Survey.

The organizational chart of the directorate

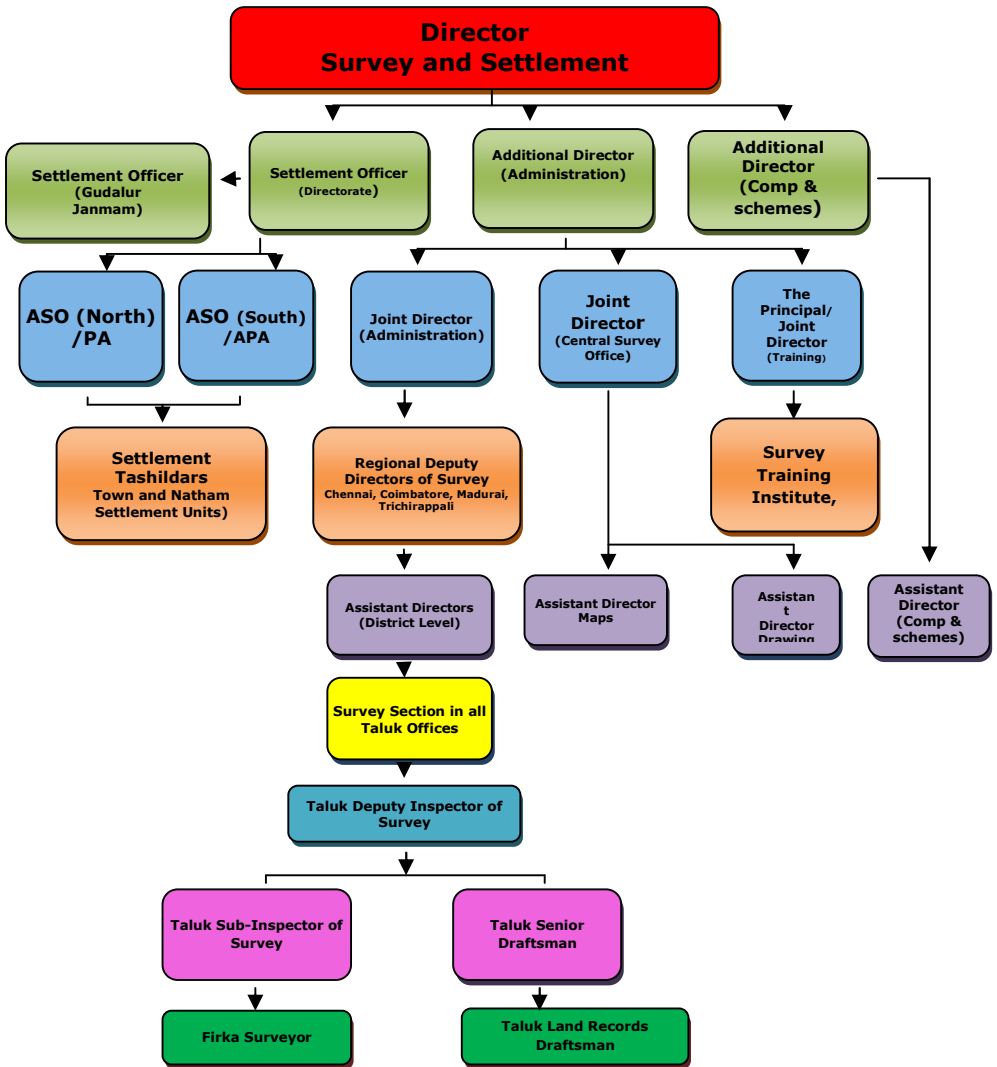


Table-6.2.1

Posts Sanctioned to Survey Wing

S.No	Name of the Wing	No. of Posts
1.	Field Wing	5,548
2.	Technical Wing	2,094
3.	Ministerial Wing	1,079
4.	Others	19
Total		8,740

6.2.2 Maintenance of Land Records in Taluk Offices

Petitions seeking patta transfers received from the public through e-service centres and Registrar Offices, are forwarded in online mode to the concerned Firka Surveyor's dashboard. After the field inspection on the petitions, the Firka Surveyors will submit the sub division records. Then the survey officials of the taluks concerned scrutinize the records and submit to the Tahsildars for orders. The Tahsildars pass orders accordingly.

6.3 Survey Schemes

6.3.1 Updating Registry Scheme, Natham Survey, Hill Survey and Settlement operations

Under the Updating Registry Scheme which was commenced in the year 1979, land transactions related to all agricultural lands were inspected and revenue records were updated. Government lands that were being used for residential purposes by the public were classified as "Natham and Pattas were issued after conducting survey. Natham survey schemes were implemented from the year 1989. Similarly, hill survey was conducted in 67 villages spanning over 6 districts and pattas were issued.

After the completion of Natham survey, settlement work was done and pattas were issued to the public.

6.3.2 Town Survey

While Cadastral survey method is being used in Rural areas, Town survey method is being used in urban areas. Under the town

survey method, survey is carried out based on streets, wards and blocks and Land records are maintained in the form of ward maps/ Block maps, Town Survey Land Register (TSLR) and Chitta. Whenever rural areas are upgraded as Municipalities and Corporations, survey is conducted by adopting town survey methodology, 12 Corporations, excluding the recently announced Avadi Corporation, have been surveyed by adopting traditional town survey methods as per the existing boundary limits.

Further, in 3 Corporations Town Survey is in progress using modern equipment in the extended areas. The remaining 9 corporations will be taken up for town survey using modern equipments shortly.

Out of 124 municipalities in Tamil Nadu, Town survey has been completed by traditional methods in 93 municipalities. Out of the remaining 31 towns, 3 towns have been included in the extended area of Chennai Corporation and town survey is being conducted there. In 2 towns due to court cases town survey has not been commenced. Action has been taken to conduct town survey in the remaining 26 towns.

6.3.3 Survey using Modern Equipments

Millimeter level accuracy is ensured by using the modern equipments. Here, the land is demarcated block-wise and village boundaries are traversed along streets. Based on this, ward maps, Block maps, Town Survey Lands Records (TSLR) and Chitta are generated and maintained.

The Digitized records (Maps) are hosted in the GIS environment. The lands owned by Government/ Public sectors can be monitored through satellite imagery superimposed on digital maps and unauthorised use of such lands can be detected easily and preventive measures can be taken.

6.3.4 Resurvey

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

The entire state has been divided in to 74 Triangles and a network of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) have been established in 70 locations. Action has been taken to establish CORS in the remaining 4 locations.

In these locations, Circular Pillars with a height of 6 to 8 feet on the top of Taluk Offices/ Collectorates have been constructed by the Public Works Department and networking facilities have been created. Supply of UPS, Surge Protector etc, is in progress. As a part of this work, a control centre has been created at the Directorate of Survey and Settlement with required network. With the establishment of CORS network, DGPS – RTK based survey will be faster and of millimeter of accuracy.

6.3.5 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 sponsored 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
- Chitta
- Field Measurement Book (FMB)
- Adangal
- Village Maps

6.4.2 Urban Areas

- Town Survey Land Register (TSLR)
- Block Map

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 (Rural)
- Collabland
- Tamil Nilam (Urban)

Out of 305 Taluks in the State, Web-based Tamil Nilam is operational in 289 Rural Taluks and 14 Urban Taluks. Action is being taken to bring the remaining 2 Rural Taluks online.

6.5.1 Natham Land Records

All 1.42 crore Natham Land Records have been computerized. Perambalur taluk has been taken as pilot taluk for bringing them online, the

Validation work of digitized Natham Land Records is in progress.

6.5.2 Urban Land Records

All 37.87 lakh of Urban Land Records have been computerized. All 12 corporations except newly announced Avadi Corporation and 92 Municipalities out of 124 Municipalities have been brought online. Action is being taken to bring the remaining land records brought online.

As of now, 36 Towns, 3 Corporation and Data pertaining to all 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 Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches

So far 54.67 lakh Field Measurement Sketches have been digitized out of 55.25 lakh Sketches.

97% of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS) maps have been mosaiced. Mosaicing of the

remaining 3% of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS) and Village maps is in progress.

Computerisation of Land Records, and bringing them online is very useful to public and considered as a milestone in survey and a great achievement of the Government.

6.5.4 Land Records Management Centres (LRMCs)

To keep the manual land records safely, and to maintain in digital format, and enable to furnish copies to public on demand the Land Records Management Centres (LRMC) are being created in a phased manner in every Taluk in the state with necessary infrastructure. These centres can also be used to provide all services being offered by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Out of 305 taluks now in Tamil Nadu 89 LRMCs have so far been created and opened to public utility and the work is in progress in 203 taluks.

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

The digitization of all the District and Taluk maps has been completed. Preparation of all the

Village, Taluk and District Maps in Tamil Language is in progress at Central Survey office, Chennai. After completion of the same the Village, Taluk and District maps will be made available for public usage. The 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.

6.6.1. Infrastructure Development of the Department

In the process of becoming modernized, laptops have been provided to 1601 officials for being used for online patta transfer scheme.

3G data cards have also been provided to 314 higher officials and Firka Surveyors for monitoring online patta transfer scheme.

For strengthening of the scheme, implementation office such as Assistant Director, Regional Deputy Director, Central Survey Office and Settlement offices, Computers, UPS, Plotters, Scanner, and necessary accessories

have been provided at a cost of Rs.2.31 crore during the Financial Year of 2018-19.

6.7 Online System of Land Records and it's Benefits

The online management system of digitized land records is very useful to public to know the details of their landed properties time to time.

(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 <https://eservices.tn.gov.in>
- 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

- After introducing the online management of the land records the work load of the officials is 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 greater accountability has been brought in.

6.7.1 Integration of DataBase of Tamil Nilam with Registration Department

The Land Records are being computerized 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

100 Office cum residential quarters for the usage of Firka Surveyors have been constructed at a cost of Rs.7.68 crore to facilitate the services to public. In continuation of the above scheme, 60 more quarters are being constructed at a cost of Rs.9.30 crore and the completed 11 quarters among them was opened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on

27.02.2019. 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. 17.26 crore for the construction of 100 more office cum Residential Quarters to Firka Surveyors for the year 2018-2019 vide G.O.(Ms) No. 358, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 26.09.2018. The preliminary works for the construction have been commenced by Public Works Department.

6.8.2 Filling up of Vacancies

The filling up of vacant posts of this department in the cadre of Field Surveyor, Draftsman, Junior Assistant, Typist and Steno Typist have been made through TNPSC and by Compassionate Ground. Accordingly the post filled so far is as follows:-

Sl. No	Name of the post	No. of Post Filled so far	Method of Recruitment	
			TNPSC	Compassionate Ground
1	Field Surveyor	107	101	6
2	Draftsman	159	157	2
3	Junior Assistant	42	41	2
4	Typist	23	23	-

6.8.3 Modernization of Photo Zinco Press

The Photo zinco press of Central Survey office which is one of the oldest printing press has been modernized at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore, and machineries worth Rs.60.94 lakh have already been installed, and the 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 press, District, Taluk and Village Maps and survey and settlement forms are printed and distributed to all the Survey and Settlement offices.

6.8.4 AMMA Mobile application of e-services

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has launched a mobile app called "AMMA Mobile Application" of e-services on 01.03.2018 for easy access of land records. Through this facility the public can view the details of lands by gently touching their mobile phone screens.



**Coimbatore District – Kangeyam Taluk
Continuously Operating Reference Station**



**Perambalur District - Modern Re-survey using
DGPS and RTK Technology**



**Perambalur District - Modern ReSurvey using
DGPS and RTK Technology**



**Office cum Residential Firka Quarter – Theni District,
Theni Taluk, Koduvillar Patti Firka**



**Office cum Residential Firka Quarter –
Krishnagiri District,
Sulagiri Taluk, Sulagiri Firka**

SETTLEMENT

The Revenue Department used 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 classification of soil is

adopted had been introduced in the year 1879-1880 onwards replacing the old procedure of Permanent Settlement in which soil classification was not adopted. 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, Inam and Minor Inam Abolition Acts, the landholders were abolished and survey & settlement works were conducted. As on today, the settlement work has been completed in all the areas except in the some villages

(a) 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 & District
1.	Arayapuram Thattimal Padugai	Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District
2.	Ramachandran Koil Pattu	Tharangambadi Taluk, Nagapattinam District
3.	Kazhnivaipatti	Ponnamaravathi Taluk, Pudukkottai District
4.	Chennasandiram	Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District
5.	Thimmasandiram	
6.	Uliyalam	

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

The Act provides for the acquisition the rights of the Inamdars in minor inams in the State of Tamil Nadu and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in such Inams. The Settlement work has been completed in all the estates taken over under this Act, except the following villages that had earlier been covered by court cases.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District
1.	Karanapatti	Ponnamaravathi Taluk, Pudukkottai District
2.	Kothandaramapuram	Iluppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk & District
3.	Nilayapatti	Iluppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District
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.

(c) 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	562
Pending with the Settlement Officer	4

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 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 of the Nilgiris with the following members:-
 - a) Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, the Nilgiris
 - b) Settlement Officers - I & II (Janmam Lands)

- c) Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur.
 - d) District Forest Office, Gudalur.
 - e) Forest Settlement Officer, The Nilgiris.
 - f) Tahsildars-Gudalur and Pandalur taluks
- II) The District Level Committee shall be convened once in a month to decide on the work to be performed by the Settlement Officers I & 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.
- III) A State Level Committee shall be formed under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief 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 & 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 19.3.2018.

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

Schemes

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 24 Municipalities. The work is in progress in 6 Corporations and 63 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 February-2019, so far 14,21,174 pattas have been issued.

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 25 districts so far and the work is in progress in remaining districts.

R.B. UDHAYAKUMAR
Minister for Revenue
and Disaster Management