



REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2020-2021

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

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

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

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INDEX

SUBJECT	PAGE No.
INTRODUCTION	1-12
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT	13-126
LAND ADMINISTRATION	127-160
LAND REFORMS	161-186
URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX	187-203
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	204-244
CONCLUSION	245-246

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

Revenue Department serves as the backbone of the administrative set up of the State. Revenue Department is also many a times commonly referred as, the mother of all Administrative Departments. This department which touches upon almost all aspects of a Citizen's life and is all pervasive. Its contribution to the orderly social development is immense. It may as well be said that in every walk of the common man's life, the participation of Revenue Department cannot be under estimated. It has the legacy and pride of being one of the oldest department in the Administrative set-up. Since, it is only the Revenue Department, which enjoys a state wide network and penetration to grass root levels, apart from its administrative role all the social security schemes are being implemented by Revenue Department.

The department has a well defined and well established administrative network throughout the state, from cities to the villages, reaching every family and every citizen. Hence, most of the socio-economic programmes of the Government are implemented through this department. The functions of most of the other departments are also dependent on the Revenue department as many of them not only owe their origin to this department but need it for its requirement of land and further for many other issues including the implementation of various schemes in the district through the District Collector's Revenue machinery, the Department has a pivotal role.

The department has a very important role as it is the custodian of Government property, be it land, water resources, minerals, treasure troves etc. The department serves the needs of the farmers, students, Labourers, Destitutes, old aged, entrepreneurs and employees working in various public and private establishments

through issuance of a wide range of certificates which are essential for accessing a host of benefits ranging from 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 upon by all during any disaster period be it man made or natural. Revenue Department is the first to rush to the people during the times of Calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, Tsunami, fire accidents, etc., The Department evacuate the affected people from the vulnerable areas to places of safety. Revenue Department provides food, clothes, shelter and also distributes essential commodities and financial assistance to reconstruct their damaged dwellings during the times of crisis.

During 1980 when the Board of Revenue was abolished and its functions were taken over by newly formed 3 Commissionerates which has now become 5 Commissionerates in view of its multi-various functions. As of now, there are five Commissionerates/ Directorate functioning under the Revenue and 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 staff strength of the five Commissionerates is furnished below.

Table – 1.1**Details of Staff Strength in 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	8	4591	25169	23333	53101
Land Administration	6	25	98	20	149
Land Reforms	2	38	123	51	214
Survey and Settlement	13	314	6943	1513	8783
Urban Land Tax	1	37	104	68	210
Total	30	5005	32437	24985	62457

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

Village Assistants, besides other staff carry out the multifaceted activities entrusted to the department.

1.1 Budget Allocation

The Budget for the Revenue Department under Demand.41 which was Rs.2739.62 Crores in 2010-2011 has been substantially increased over the years and in 2020-2021 Rs.7113.32 Crores has been provided.

Table – 1.2
Demand 41 - Revenue Department

(Rupees in Crores)					
1	2010-2011	2539.621	200.0046	0	2739.6256
2	2011-2012	4193.6151	383.591	0	4577.2061
3	2012-2013	5285.607	86.0246	0	5371.6316
4	2013-2014	5751.3781	40.3413	0	5791.7194
5	2014-2015	5809.833	102.062	0	5911.895
6	2015-2016	5437.6445	132.4249	0.1845	5570.2539
7	2016-2017	5361.4273	70.1019	0.6783	5432.2075
8	2017-2018	5432.0441	163.5829	0.6303	5596.2573
9	2018-2019	5612.4989	166.0015	0.581	5779.0814
10	2019-2020	6481.4174	133.2602	0.4491	6615.1267
11	2020-2021	6999.0673	114.0073	0.25	7113.3246
	Total	58904.1537	1591.4022	2.7732	60498.3291

2. EVOLUTION OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT IN THE STATE

From historic times, General administration, Revenue collection and land administration have been inter-linked and used to be the foundation of the administration. It has origins from the times of Maurya and Gupta dynasties leading up to the Sultanates and Moghuls of Northern India and Pandyas, Cheras and Cholas in Southern India. Each had their own system which kept on evolving. Modern history traces the Revenue and land administration back to advent of British when the synthesis between land and general administration and Revenue collection visibly manifested itself.

2.1 Recent history of Revenue Administration can be broken into the following periods:-

- The period before 1803
- The Madras Regulation Act I of 1803
- The Board of Revenue from 1916 to 1947
- The Board of Revenue after 1947 upto December 1980

- The Period after December 1800 once the Board was abolished and individual Commissionerates started functioning.

2.2 The period before 1803

The European nations in 15 and 16th centuries went around the globe exploring unbound lands new trade routes and sources of raw material for their vastly developing industries. These voyages and explorations backed by a modernising navy enabled them to establish colonies. The East India Company was created through a charter granted to the merchants of London during the regime of Queen Elizabeth I of England paving the way to British in India. The company established three presidencies namely Bengal, Bombay and Madras to oversee the administration through Regulating Act passed in 1773 AD.

The Governor General of the council had all revenue powers vested with him. The land revenue was the main source of revenue for the Government and the term board was used when

Governor General transacted revenue related work. The Government was run through Public and Military Departments and Revenue was part of Public department.

With the increasing importance of land, land survey, titling and revenue from land on 18th August 1774 Revenue consultation was presented by the Governor at fort St.George. The Council consisting of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and two Councillors dealt with revenue matters. The Council was also often referred as Board. Finally the British government established a Board of Revenue on 20th June 1789 which served as the fountain head of Revenue administration in areas falling under Madras presidency. During the period field level survey settlement, system of land record maintenance were established.

2.3 The Madras Regulation Act-I of 1803

Madras Board of Revenue Regulation Act of 1803 defined the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Revenue making it the umbrella

organisation for most of the Revenue related subjects including Salt and Abkari Revenue, Stamp Duty. The role of the Board of Revenue was further extended by Regulation VII of 1817 when it was given Superintendence of Religious and Charitable endowments. Later, Sea customs, trade, taxation, local establishments, irrigation, ferries, canals and roads were also entrusted to Board to supervise. The Board also had appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the District Collectors. Thus, the Board of Revenue became the all encompassing monitor and regulator of most areas of civil administration. In 1849 the individual members of the board were entrusted additional responsibilities in addition to their collective role. This was the era of Board emerging as an all powerful body for internal administration in Madras Presidency.

2.4 The Board of Revenue from 1916 to 1947

With the increasing demands of administration and specialised requirements and

mandate of individual departments, a time came to create independent departments from the Board of Revenue. In 1916, Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Departments were established. Soon after, Income Tax, Excise, Sea Customs and Salt also went for individual departments. The Board's paramount authority remained over Land Matters and Revenue from Land. This was the time when the Board Standing Orders were formulated paving the basis of present day Revenue Administration.

2.5 The Board of Revenue after 1947 to 1980

With the emergence of welfare state soon after Independence from foreign rule the social welfare and economic justice department got its own set up. The rule, responsibilities, powers and duties of the Board of Revenue needed profound changes in the new democratic federal set up of independent and free India.

In order to improve the efficiency of the administration Board of revenue is restructured on 5th December 1980 and departments of Revenue Administration, Land Administration and Land Reforms were established.

The Revenue Administration and Disaster Management Department has over a period of time emerged as a multi-faceted department, with focus on Social security, Revenue and day to day administration of the districts, Disaster mitigation and management and is now viewed as the mother of all departments with a direct and pivotal role in the administrative matters of the State.

3 COMMISSIONERATE OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

This department plays a very crucial and an essential role in the basic Revenue Administration in the State. It also provides an administrative frame work at the district and sub-district level for all the other departments. It is in the forefront in ensuring that the welfare schemes and services reaches the people on time. 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 department include:

- (i) General Revenue Administration,
- (ii) Collection of Land Revenue,
- (iii) Implementation of Social Security Pension Schemes,
- (iv) Distress Relief Schemes,

- (v) Redressal of grievances,
- (vi) Disaster Management and Mitigation works,
- (vii) 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

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

3.1 District Administration

In Tamil Nadu, there are 37 districts headed by District Collectors. The District Revenue Officer and other district level officers of various departments carry out the functions under the

overall supervision of District Collector/ District Magistrate.

3.2 Sub-Division level Administration

For Administrative convenience, each district is divided into sub divisions which is headed by Sub Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer. They are responsible for the Revenue Administration, Maintenance of Law and Order, Land Administration, Revenue Village Administration at the Sub-divisional level. At present, there are 92 Sub-Divisions in the State.

3.3 Taluk level Administration

The Taluk Administration is headed by Tahsildar and he is assisted by Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors in rendering services like issue of Patta, Chitta, Adangal and other certificates like Income, Nativity, Legal heir and other online certificates required for the general public, farmers and students through online. At present 312 Taluks are there.

3.4 Firka Administration

Each Taluk is divided into firkas comprising of group of villages. Revenue Inspector plays a vital role in land revenue collection and supervising the work of Village Administrative Officers. At present, there are 1199 firkas.

3.5 Revenue Village Administration

Revenue Village Administration has been and continues to be the mainstay and axle of the District 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. 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 16,743 Revenue villages in Tamil Nadu.

3.6 Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Revenue Administration is staffed by over 52,722 staff from the Deputy Collector level to the Village Assistant category. The staffing pattern of various categories is given below:

Table – 3.1

Details of Staffing Pattern of Revenue Administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Collector	497
2	Tahsildar	1942
3	Deputy Tahsildar / Superintendent/ Fair Copy Superintendent	2095
4	Assistant (including R.I)	7476
5	Junior Assistant	3182
6	Typist / Steno-Typist	1612
7	Driver/ Record Assistant /Telephone Operator Record Clerk Copyist / Roneo Operator/ Watchman / Masalchi / Gardener / Sweeper / conservancy worker	2817
8	Office Assistant	3850
9	Village Administrative Officer	12621
10	Village Assistant	16630
	Total	52722

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

Based on the request of the general public, in order to avail the services of the Government in the home itself , and further to improve service delivery and reach out to communities living in far flung areas, the Government have created New Districts, New Sub Divisions, New Taluks as per the guidelines laid down for the purpose. A three member committee consist of Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Commissioner of Land Administration and Commissioner of Land Reforms has been formed so as to recommend to the Government for creation of new taluks based on the population. From 2011 to 2020, totally 5 Districts, 16 Revenue Divisions and 90 Taluks have been newly created.

Table – 3.2**Details of Revenue Divisions /Taluks /
Firkas and Revenue village in the Districts**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Revenue Divisions	No.of Taluks	No.of Firkas	No.of Rev. Villages
1.	Ariyalur	2	4	15	195
2.	Chennai	3	16	49	122
3.	Coimbatore	3	11	38	295
4.	Cuddalore	3	10	32	899
5.	Dharmapuri	2	7	23	261
6.	Dindigul	3	10	40	361
7.	Erode	2	10	35	375
8.	Kancheepuram	2	5	25	479
9.	Kanniyakumari	2	6	18	188
10.	Karur	2	7	20	203
11.	Krishnagiri	2	8	30	362
12.	Madurai	4	11	51	665
13.	Nagapattinam	2	8	35	523
14.	Namakkal	2	8	32	363
15.	Perambalur	1	4	11	152
16.	Pudukottai	3	12	45	763
17.	Ramanathapuram	2	9	38	400
18.	Salem	4	13	44	650
19.	Sivagangai	2	9	39	522
20.	Thanjavur	3	9	50	956
21.	The Nilgiris	3	6	15	88
22.	Theni	2	5	17	97
23.	Thoothukudi	3	10	41	480

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Revenue Divisions	No. of Taluks	No. of Firkas	No. of Rev. Villages
24.	Tiruchirapalli	4	11	43	507
25.	Tirunelveli	2	8	30	370
26.	Tiruppur	3	9	33	350
27.	Tiruvallur	3	9	48	663
28.	Tiruvannamalai	3	12	54	1067
29.	Tiruvarur	2	8	28	573
30.	Vellore	2	6	20	317
31.	Villupuram	2	9	34	928
32.	Virudhunagar	3	10	39	600
33.	Tenkasi	2	8	30	246
34.	Kallakurichi	2	6	24	562
35.	Ranipet	2	6	18	330
36.	Tirupathur	2	4	15	195
37.	Chengalpattu	3	8	40	636
	Total	92	312	1199	16743

3.8 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.

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.26.35 crore towards the Construction of temporary Collectorate Buildings for the newly created districts namely Tenkasi, Kallkurichi, Ranipet, Thirupathur and Chengalpattu for the financial Year 2019-2020. The Government have sanctioned Rs.4.5 Crore for construction of two Revenue Divisional Offices and Quarters at Tirumangalam in Madurai District and Arani in Tiruvannmalai District and also sanctioned Rs.45.02 Crore for construction of 14 Taluk offices and Tahsildar Quarters.

3.9 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 – 3.3

Sl. No.	Type of land	Amount per Acre (in Rs.)
1	Dry Land	2/-
2	Wet Land	5/-
3	'B' memo penalty in respect of unobjectionable encroachments on Government Poromboke Lands	5/-
4	Basic Assessment for every Patta that is registered	1/-

The annual settlement of revenue accounts of every village is finalised during the Jamabandhi Programme. The period of Land Revenue is termed as Fasli Year i.e. from 1st July to 30th June.

3.10 "e"-Adangal

Adangal is the basic land register maintained by the Village Administrative Officers 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 (total cultivation statistical

report). It is an essential document for giving relief to the farmers for crop damage whose crops are damaged due to flood, drought and insect infestation. 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, 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.

3.11 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. Considering the need of the old age & differently abled pension, the Government has allocated an all time high sanction of Rs.4306.76 crore in 2020-21. As on 5.02.2020, a total of 31.63 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under various schemes as detailed below:-

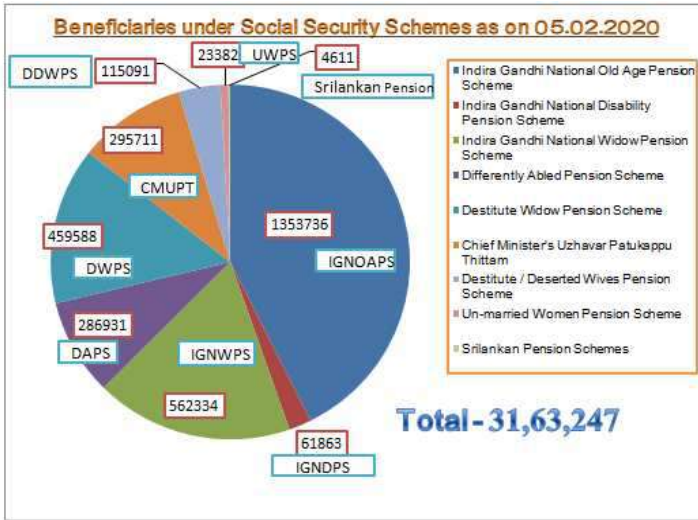


Table – 3.4

Funding Pattern - Central and State share

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Age Criteria	Government of India Contribution	State Government Contribution
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	60 to 79 years	Rs.200/-	Rs.800/-
		80 years and above	Rs.500/-	Rs.500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	18 to 79 years	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Age Criteria	Government of India Contribution	State Government Contribution
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	40 to 79 years	Rs.300/-	Rs.700/-
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	18 and above	-	Rs.1000/-
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	18 and above	-	Rs.1000/-
6.	Chief Minister's UzhavarPadhukappuThittam (CMUPT)	60 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	30 years above	-	Rs.1000/-
8	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	50 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-
9	Srilankan Refugees Pension Scheme	60 years and above	-	Rs.1000/-

3.12 Special Announcement made by Hon'ble Chief Minister

In order to sanction pension to all the pending applications of the eligible persons, Government in G. O. (Ms) No. 408, Revenue and Disaster Management, dated 01.11.2019 have

sanctioned funds for additional 5 lakh new eligible beneficiaries under social security schemes.

3.13 Eligibility criteria

In the interest of welfare of the vulnerable sections of the society, the definition of 'destitute', which as prescribed in the year 1962, has been amplified in G.O. (Ms.) No.26, SW&NMP Department, Dated:17.4.2015 by the Government and further modified vide G.O.Ms.No.09, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 29.01.2020 to expand the coverage to all eligible beneficiaries by relaxing the rules as follows:-

- A "Destitute" is a person,
- (a) without any income or source of income,
 - (b) without any income or source of income and owing fixed assets values less than Rs.1,00,000/-, who have no relatives of 20 years of age and over of the following categories :-

- Son;
- Son's son; and
- husband / wife and other related persons, who normally live together;

Provided that a person will be deemed to be destitute if all the relatives failing within the categories specified above are

- (I) themselves below poverty line, such a fact being proved to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority; or
 - (II) continuously missing and the sanctioning authority has satisfied him / herself by such enquiry as he / she deems necessary that the relatives are so missing;
- (c) Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government.

In order to reach out to the people who are differently abled, the Government vide G.O. (Ms.) No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 22.02.2016 removed "destitute" criteria and modified the eligibility condition of disability by reducing the required disability percentage from 60% to 40%. The income criteria for persons who are differently abled has been enhanced by the Government to Rs.3 Lakh per annum vide G.O.(Ms) No.41 Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme SW6(1) Department dated 28.05.2018. 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 – 3.5

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

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

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

Table – 3.6

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.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."

S. No.	Scheme	Criteria
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam(CMUPT)	Eligibility: Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."
4	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Eligibility: Destitute. Age: 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."
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.1,00,000/- "Provided further that the value

S. No.	Scheme	Criteria
		of the fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into account, if free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government."

In order to address the difficulties of 2.19 Lakh pensioners above 80 years, pension is being disbursed at their door step by e-Money Order through Indian Postal Department from January 2019 by incurring an additional expenditure of Rs.1.09 crore per annum.

3.14 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 31.63 lakh Social Security Scheme pensioners.

3.15 Distribution of Rice to beneficiaries

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

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

3.16 Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Comprehensive Accident cum Life Insurance Scheme

The aim of the scheme is to provide compensation to the tune of Rs.2 lakh for natural death and Rs. 4 lakh for death due to accident upto Rs. 2 lakh for permanent disability for Below Poverty Line Families (BPL). This is a historical significant scheme.

Eligibility criteria

- The Bread winner of the family should be aged between 18 (completed) years and 55 years.
- He should belong to BPL family.

Table – 3.7
About the Schemes

Feature and Eligibility	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojan (PMSBY)	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
Insurance cover offered for	Accidental death /disability /accidental injury	Death due to any reason
Age at entry	18-70 years	18-50 years
Sum Assured	200000	200000
Premium (Annual)	Rs.12	Rs.330
Cover ceasing age	70	55
Maturity Benefit	Nil	Nil
Death Benefit (not by accident)	Nil	200000
Death Benefit (by accident)	200000	200000
Disability of both eye, both hands, both legs or one eye and one limb	200000	Nil
Disability of one eye or one limb	100000	Nil

Nodal department

- At the State Level, the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management is the Nodal department and the Director (Social Security Schemes) will act as the Nodal Officer for this Scheme under the supervision of Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration.
- At the district level, the District Revenue Officer is the District Nodal Officer to monitor the scheme under the supervision of District Collector. The Special Deputy Collector (SSS) and the Special Tahsildar (SSS) are responsible for implementation of the scheme at District and Taluk level respectively.

Nodal Agency

Life insurance of corporation will be the nodal agency for this scheme.

Particulars required for enrollment as Member

Name of the Breadwinner of the family, Father's / Husband's name (in case of married women), Gender, Date of birth, Caste, BPL number, Aadhaar number Ration card number, Bank Account Number with IFSC code, Occupation of the breadwinner, full postal address, Mobile Number, Nominee name, nominee's relationship with member, Nominee's Aadhaar number, address of the nominee.

Procedure for Enrollment

- The details of BPL families (**for both in rural and Urban areas**), Chennai will be provide to the Life Insurance Corporation.
- Admission into the scheme will be only after receipt of data of eligible members and total consideration amount as premium.
- The PMJJBY Scheme will be implemented as per its existing age criteria eligibility. i.e., PMJJBY from 18-55 years.

- The Breadwinner will be identified along with the nominee. Nominee will automatically become the Breadwinner once the breadwinner demises and gets relief.
- Database of all insured members will be maintained at state and district level through an exclusive on-line web application.

Documents required for claiming benefits

- For natural death, death certificate is required.
- In case of death due to accident or death due to any other cause, death certificate, legal heir certificate, FIR and Postmortem report are required.

Procedure for filing claim with LIC

In the event of the death of the member during the period of coverage and while the policy is in force, his/ her nominee/ legal heir of the member will have to make an application

along with all required documents to receive the claim amount to the concerned Tahsildar (SSS) who is the designated official at the Taluk level.

The claims application received by the Tahsildar after due enquiry, will be forward with recommendations to the District Centre/ Settlement desk which constitutes three members i.e., one from LIC, one from Women Development Corporation, and another one from Revenue department.

In case of accidental death, United India assurance will pay the claim Payment of Claims for both Natural and accidental death will be done by the LIC/United India insurance within 30 days of the death of the Insurer.

District Level Empowered Committee

Any complaint/ dispute regarding enrolment criteria, nomination, death certificate, legal heirship, age criteria, BPL, claim settlement, claim rejection, etc., shall be submitted to the

district level empowered committed headed by District Collector with the following members:

Table – 3.8

1	District Collector	Chairman
2	Corporation Commissioner	Member
3	Regional Director of Municipal Administration	Member
4	Revenue Divisional Officer	Member
5	Regional Transport Officer	Member
6	Assistant Director (Panchayat)	Member
7	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat)	Member
8	Project Director(TNSLRM)	Member
9	Municipal Commissioner (concerned Municipality)	Member
10	Labour Officer	Member
11	Zonal Manager (Life Insurance Corporation)	Member
12	Taluk Tahsildar	Member
13	Special Tahsildar (SSS)	Member
14	Special Deputy Collector (SSS)	Member Convener

State Level Empowered Committee

State Level Empowered Committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government to review the implementation of the scheme periodically, approval of various procedures and to provide operational guidelines to implement the scheme whenever required;

Table – 3.9

1	Chief Secretary to Government	Chairman
2	Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management	Member Secretary
3	Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Member
4	Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department	Member
5	Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department	Member
6	Principal Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department	Member
7	Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Member

8	The Chief Executive Officer/ Commissioner, TNeGA	Member
9	Commissioner Municipal Administration	Member
10	Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation	Member
11	Commissioner Transport	Member
12	Managing Director (TNCDW)	Member
13	Director Rural Development	Member
14	Commissioner of Labour	Member
15	Director Town Panchayat	Member
16	Director, Social Security Schemes	Member Convener

Monitoring the Scheme

- At State level, Commissioner of Revenue Administration will review the implementation and progress of the scheme.
- At District level, the District Collector will monitor the implementation and review the progress in the settlement of claims.

Frequency in Payment of premium to LIC

- This scheme will be implemented through Convergence of PMJJBY and PMSBY.

- 50% of the total premium i.e., Rs.171 (Rs 165 + Rs 6) met from the Social Security Fund (SSF) maintained by Central Government for eligible beneficiaries upto 50 years. Remaining 50% of the premium shall be borne by the State Government.
- The policy year of scheme is from 1st June of every year to 31st May of the next calendar year. The annual renewal date for the schemes is 1st June of every year.
- The premium rate fixed by the Government of India will be followed for implementation of this scheme.

Funding

Every year the based on the updated BPL list, premium will be paid before 31st of May every year.

The requirement of fund will be reviewed periodically by the Government.

3.17 Accident Relief Scheme & Distress Relief Scheme:

The Government have provided a sum of Rs.20,000/- under Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme for those who are not covered under the Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Chief Minister's Comprehensive Accident cum life Insurance Scheme.

3.18 Online Web Application for applying for Social security scheme pensions

In order to improve the transparency in administration an online application for Social security pension schemes has been developed.

3.19 Pension and other benefits to Freedom Fighters and Ex-INA Personnel

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been earnestly implementing the Welfare Schemes to the Freedom Fighters who participated and suffered untold miseries in the Freedom Movement for our country. In order to honor the persons who have served the Nation by

participating in the Freedom Movement have always been of primary importance, hence, the Government have extended various facilities to the Freedom Fighters such as Freedom Fighters Pension, Family Pension, medical facilities, free transport facilities, priority in Government employment, and allotment of houses etc.,

In recognition of the patriotic spirit of the Freedom Fighters, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to honor them by implementing the State Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme with effect from 01.10.1966. In this scheme, the Freedom Fighters who were sentenced to imprisonment or held under detention for not less than three months or killed in action or who became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge during their participation in the National Freedom Movement are eligible to get Freedom Fighters Pension/ Family Pension. Later, the Ex-INA personnel and persons who participated in Naval Mutiny, 1946 and those who suffered

imprisonment in Madurai Conspiracy Case were also made eligible for the Pension. In addition to these, Freedom Fighters who went underground to avoid arrest or whose property was confiscated/ attached or who were removed/ dismissed from service on account of their participation in the freedom movement were also made eligible for Freedom Fighter Pension, provided that such claims are supported by documentary evidence through Court records or other official records. The period of imprisonment as the eligibility criteria for getting pension was reduced to three weeks with effect from 01.04.1980. The income ceiling was also removed with effect from 11.03.1983.

The Government have considered sympathetically the pecuniary circumstances of the Freedom Fighters and hence, the quantum of the freedom fighters pension has been enhanced reasonably from time to time. As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the pension amount has been

enhanced from 15,000/- to 16,000/- per month with effect from 15.08.2019.

In the event of death of any State Freedom Fighter Pensioner, the pension is paid continuously to the wife/ husband/ minor children of the Freedom Fighter as Family Pension. The Government also sanctions the continuance of pension to the son/ daughter of the freedom fighters who are differently abled, both physically and mentally, since he/she is unable to earn a living even after attaining the age of 18 years in case of son and 21 years, in case of daughter till their life time. In order to give relief to the family of the deceased Freedom Fighters, the Government have enhanced the family pension from time to time. As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Family Pension amount has been enhanced from Rs.7,500/- to Rs.8,000/- per month with effect from 15.08.2019.

The Government has been sanctioning special pension to the descendants of eminent

persons in recognition of the significant role played by them in the freedom movement. Under this scheme, descendants of Ma-Mannar Marudhu Pandiar Brothers, direct and senior descendants of Ma-Mannar Veerapandia Kattabomman, eligible descendants of Ma-Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and one descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar are receiving pension which has been enhanced from Rs.7,500/- to Rs. 8,000/- per month with effect from 15.08.2019. At present **86** descendants of Ma-Mannar Marudhu Pandiar Brothers, **4** direct and senior descendants of Ma-Mannar Veerapandia Kattabomman, **56** eligible descendants of Ma-Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and **one** descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar are receiving this pension. They will continue to receive the above pension till their life time.

The other concessions granted to the Freedom Fighters and their dependants are given below:-

a) Medical Facilities:

Medical Allowance is paid to all pensioners who are receiving Central Pension or State Pension or both and to their widows and minor children. This amount was enhanced from Rs.100/- to Rs.500/- per month with effect from 15.08.2012. The above pensioners or their dependants are permitted to avail 'A' class facility in old Hospitals and 'pay ward' facility without payment of any charges in new Hospitals.

b) Transport and Housing Facilities:

The Freedom Fighters, drawing Central or State Pension, their widows and legal heirs are given free bus passes to travel in the buses of State Transport Corporation and also given priority in allotment of houses/ plots/ flats by

the Tamil Nadu Housing Board on priorities basis.

c) Employment Assistance:

Priority is given for the legal heirs of Freedom fighters when their names are sponsored by Employment Exchanges to Government Departments and Undertakings for filling up of vacancies.

d) Funeral Expenses:

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is being sanctioned immediately to the wife or the immediate legal heirs of the Freedom Fighters towards funeral expenses in the event of death of the Freedom Fighter. As a mark of tribute to the deceased Freedom Fighter, an officer not below the rank of Tahsildar from the Revenue Department on behalf of the Government will place a wreath on the body of the deceased Freedom Fighter. It will be applicable to those who are receiving State/ Central Freedom Fighters Pension or receiving both the pensions.

The number of Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu, who are now, drawing State Pension under various schemes is as follows:-

Table – 3.10

Sl.No.	Type of Pension	Numbers
1.	Freedom Fighters receiving State Freedom Fighter's Pension (Rs.16,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month).	181
2.	Dependants receiving Family Pension (Rs.8,000 + Rs.500/- Medical Allowance per month).	994
3.	Descendants of Ma-mannar Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar Brothers (Rs.8,000/- per month).	86
4.	Descendants of Ma-mannar Veerapandia Kattabomman (Rs.8,000/- per month).	4
5.	Descendants of Ma-mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy (Rs.8,000/- per month).	56
6.	Descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar (Rs.8,000/- per month).	1

Central Pension Scheme

The Central Government has been implementing the Scheme of Freedom Fighters Pension (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension) with effect from 15.08.1972. According to this Scheme, the following concessions are granted:

- i) Each recipient of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana is getting Rs.26,000/- per month as pension along with Dearness Allowance with effect from 01.01.2017. Total number of persons who are receiving Central Freedom Fighters Pension/ Family Pension is 876.
- ii) State Pension of Rs.500/- per month from the State Funds is paid to those who receive Central Freedom Fighters Pension/ Central Family Pension.

For the year, 2020-2021, a total sum of Rs.19,73,46,000/- has been provided for the purpose of various political pension schemes mentioned above.

Table - 3.11**Rate of Monthly Pension Paid by the State Government to Freedom Fighters and their Dependants**

Sl. No.	Period	Pension Amount (in Rs.)	Family Pension Amount (in Rs.)
1.	With effect from 01.10.1966	50/-	50/-
2.	With effect from 15.08.1972	75/-	75/-
3.	With effect from 01.04.1979	100/-	100/-
4.	With effect from 25.01.1981	150/-	150/-
5.	With effect from 10.06.1986	250/-	250/-
6.	With effect from 01.08.1989	350/-	350/-
7.	With effect from 01.01.1991	400/-	400/-
8.	With effect from 01.08.1992	1,000/-	500/-
9.	With effect from 01.09.1995	1,500/-	750/-
10.	With effect from 15.08.1997	3,000/-	1,500/-
11.	With effect from 01.05.2007	4,000/-	2,000/-
12.	With effect from 01.09.2009	5,000/-	2,500/-
13.	With effect from 15.08.2012	7,000/-	3,500/-
14.	With effect from 01.08.2013	9,000/-	4,500/-
15.	With effect from 15.08.2014	10,000/-	5,000/-

Sl. No.	Period	Pension Amount (in Rs.)	Family Pension Amount (in Rs.)
16.	With effect from 15.08.2015	11,000/-	5,500/-
17.	With effect from 15.08.2016	12,000/-	6,000/-
18.	With effect from 15.08.2017	13,000/-	6,500/-
19.	With effect from 15.08.2018	15,000/-	7,500/-
20.	With effect from 15.08.2019	16,000/-	8000/-

3.20 Grievance Redressal

Government of Tamilnadu is following various strategic in reducing public's general grievance. Besides continuous improvements 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.

3.21 Grievance Day Petition

On every Monday, all the District Collectors/ Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars receive petitions from the public and 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.

3.22 Mass Contact Programme

In order to redress Public Grievances on the spot, a scheme called "Mass Contact Programme" was started in Tamil Nadu in the year 1969, and it was the first of its kind in India. It will be held on the 2nd Wednesday of every month. The feature of the programme is that the District Administration i.e., District Collector, the district level officials from the department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Health, Veterinary, Social Welfare goes to villages, meets the Public directly and redresses their

grievances on the spot to the extent possible. The District Collectors will depute a team of officials consisting of Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Schemes), Revenue Divisional Officer, District Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer and District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer on the third Wednesday of every month to a village to collect the petitions from general public. As such, the received petitions are forwarded to various departments and the final reply is given to the petitioners on the day of Mass Contact Programme. Old Age Pension sanction orders, House Site Patta, Patta transfer orders and other benefits of the Government are delivered to the applicants on the day of the camp itself.

3.23 AMMA Thittam

"AMMA THITTAM" (Assured Maximum Service to Marginal People in All Villages), is a novel scheme being implemented by the Revenue Department. Under the scheme, a schedule for visits to each Revenue Village is prepared in

advance for the conduct of Camps. A team of officials, headed by the Tahsildar, conducts camps at the scheduled village every Friday and attempts to make the public aware of the various Welfare Schemes besides delivering services at the doorsteps on the day of camp. The main motto of this scheme is to reach out to public and redress their grievances on the spot. From September 2016 in order to enable public to receive the benefits of all Government Departments 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 at the AMMA Thittam camps. From 2012 to 2020 64,079 Camps were conducted and 64,15,903 petitions were received out of which 64,09,217 petitions were disposed

3.24 Special Grievance Day for the Differently Abled Pensions

As per the orders of the Government 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.

3.25 Taluk On-line Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS)

To ensure accountability and transparency in Public Grievances Redressal disposal mechanism, Taluk Online Petition Monitoring System (TOPMS) is being implemented to monitor the grievance petitions received in Taluk Offices, Divisional Offices and Collectorates. The system has a provision to track the status of the action taken on the grievance petitions by the petitioner online.

3.26 Launching of Online Petition Processing Portal for Non Resident Indians

As per the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in order to redress the grievances of the General Public, the Government have introduced an online Petition Processing Portal during the year 2018 through Revenue and Disaster Management Department. In this system, public can submit their grievance petition through online anywhere from India. They can also track the status of the petition. In order to extend the facilities to the Non Resident Indians, a separate NRI portal has been created. In this system, a person residing outside India can submit their petition/ grievance through this portal (<http://gdp.tn.gov.in/nri>). Once the NRI fill his/ her details, an OTP will be generated and sent to their e-mail ID. Then by logging in with their OTP, the NRI can submit his/ her petitions / grievance to the concerned department and can also track the status of the application. This

system will ensure speedy and proper disposal of the petitions/ grievances of the NRI.

3.27 Chief Minister's Special Grievance Redressal Scheme

In spite of the best intentions of the Government, the service delivery of the various schemes leaves room for improvement, which paved for the introduction of the Chief Minister's Special Grievance Redressal Scheme by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This scheme was inaugurated by Hon,ble Chief Minister on 19.08.2019 at Edappadi, Salem District and implemented in all over the state . Under this scheme, special camps has been conducted with due publicity about this scheme in all villages and wards. A team of officials from Revenue/ Rural Development/ Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department and other departments collected representations/ grievance petitions at the village level in rural areas and at ward level in the urban areas. Within a week of collecting petitions, they were

entered online and transferred to the department concerned. The departments concerned has processed these representations on priority and disposed the representations within a month time. The benefits had been distributed to the identified beneficiaries during September and October 2019, by organizing functions at Taluk level. In addition, requirements of basic amenities of the public like Road, Street Light, Health and Sanitation, Drinking water supply had also been addressed in this scheme. There are 9,77,508 Petitions received through this scheme. Out of that, Land and allied subject related 2,92,096 petition have been received out of which 1,87,992 petitions have been accepted. Under Social Security Scheme, 3,98,352 petitions have been received out of which 1,44,354 have been accepted. Social Welfare Scheme 22,678 petitions have been received out of which 12,350 have been accepted. Regarding, Civil Supplies 24,183 petitions have been received out of which 10,062 have been accepted. Adi Dravidar/

Backward classes Welfare related 10,614 petitions have been received out of which 7,747 have been accepted. Rural/ Urban Development (Infrastructure) related 62,145 petitions have been received out of which 52,698 have been accepted. Basic Amenities related 16,305 petitions have been received out of which 13,922 have been accepted. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry related 10,600 petitions have been received out of which 6,478 have been accepted and Miscellaneous related 85,057 petitions have been received out of which 48,974 have been accepted. For the conduct of this scheme Government has sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh/ taluk totaling 3.05 crore.

3.28 Distribution of Priceless Dhoties Sarees for Pongal Festival

The scheme of free distribution of sarees and dhoties to all eligible poor beneficiaries on the eve of Pongal every year was introduced by the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Bharat Ratna 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, this 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 sarees and dhoties for Pongal 2020 and 1.67 crore sarees and 1.67 crore dhoties were distributed to the eligible beneficiaries.

Eligibility

The priceless Dhoti/ saree are distributed to the beneficiaries of all rice card holders, artisans, fishermen, landless agricultural poor labourers, who are living below poverty line in rural and urban areas.

3.29 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. From 01.04.2016 to 19.03.2020 totally 1,94,00,872 number of Certificates were issued.

3.30 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 12,733 throughout the state facilitate

the submission of application for issuance of following 20 certificates:

- 1) Community Certificate
- 2) Income Certificate
- 3) Nativity Certificate
- 4) First Graduate Certificate
- 5) Deserted Women Certificates
- 6) Agriculture Income Certificate
- 7) Small/ Marginal Farmers' Certificate
- 8) Inter-caste Marriage Certificate
- 9) Widow Certificate
- 10) Unemployment Certificate
- 11) Family Migration Certificate
Certificate for the loss of Educational
- 12) Records due to the Disasters
- 13) No Male Child Certificate
- 14) Unmarried Certificate
- 15) Legal Heir Certificate
- 16) Residence Certificate
- 17) Solvency Certificate
- 18) License under Pawn Broker Act
- 19) Money Lender License and
- 20) Other Backward Community Certificate

In addition to this, Temporary Cracker licence, Economically weaker section certificate, Jain minority certificate, NRI portal ,Online application for SSS pension were also made online.

3.31 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 vide G.O.62 public (Law Officer) Department, dated 18.01.2019 have nominated 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.

4. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

4.1.1 Disaster Risk Profile of the State:

Tamil Nadu covers an area of 13 Million hectares with a coastline of 1,076 kilometers. The State is known for its multi-hazard vulnerability to major natural hazards like Cyclonic storms, floods and periodic droughts because of its geographical set up. The State has witnessed natural disasters of severe intensity since the beginning of the current century. The loss of many lives and damages to the infrastructure during Tsunami 2004, battering of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam Districts, Chennai and its surroundings during 2015 Floods, damages in several districts during Cyclones - Thane (2011), Nilam (2012), Vardha (2016), Ockhi (2017), Gaja, (2018), severe drought in 2016-2017, are some of the major disasters that impacted Tamil Nadu during last two decades. The State adopts a comprehensive approach in ensuring that the Hazards, risks and vulnerabilities are mapped and mitigation efforts

taken to minimise the impacts. The State is also constantly working at improving the coping capacity of population living in vulnerable areas. Steps taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu during disasters have been appreciated both at National Level and International Level.

4.1.2 Risk Governance:

As mentioned, the Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to reduce the risks due to different disasters and has initiated several measures to strengthen the institutional mechanisms to provide effective services in the pre, during and post phases of disaster cycle.

History of major disasters in the State during last three decades

Landslide
1993, 2009
2019 (mainly in
The Nilgiris)

Drought
1987, 1988,
1995, 2001,
2002, 2003,
2004, 2012
2016 and
2019

Fire and
Building Collapse



Cyclone
1977, 1991,
1992, 1993,
2000, 2008,
2011, 2016,
2017 & 2018

Floods
1977, 1985, 1996,
1997, 1998, 2005,
2007, 2008, 2010,
2011 & 2015

Tsunami 2004

4.1.3 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority:

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority constituted as per Disaster Management Act, 2005 is the apex body at the State Level, which provides the policy directions, funding support and monitors the Disaster Management activities of the State. Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the following members:

- Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management,
- Chief Secretary to Government,
- 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.

4.1.4 State Executive Committee:

The State Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of Finance, Revenue, Public Works, Highways and Home as members. The State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration 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.

4.1.5 State Advisory Committee:

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

4.1.6 Incident Response System:

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 the 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 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.

4.1.7 Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency:

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency was established as per G.O.Ms.No.488, Revenue Department, dated 28.11.2013 as a follow up of framing of Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Policy for the State. This Agency has been registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act on 09.01.2014. The Governing Council of the Agency is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration

and State Relief Commissioner 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 Commissioner of Revenue Administration functions as the executive wing of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority.

4.1.8 District Disaster Management Authority:

The District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 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.

4.1.9 Sendai Framework and 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” thus aiming to achieve the goal to make the State disaster resilient. The plan is based on the four priority themes of the “Sendai Framework, namely –

- Understanding disaster risk,
- Improving disaster risk governance,
- Investing in disaster risk reduction and
- Disaster preparedness, early warning and building back better in the aftermath of a disaster.

Tamil Nadu is one of the first States’ to have come out with a Perspective Plan for Disaster

Risk Reduction taking inspiration from and is linked to the Sendai Framework. The challenges of reducing disaster risk in a country of the size of India are formidable. It is indeed heartening for the whole International community that the world's largest democracy has demonstrated its commitment and leadership in taking the first step in achieving the 2030 goals of the Sendai Framework. As implementation of the Sendai Framework continues, Tamil Nadu is bound to benefit from new opportunities and better planning through the Plan. The State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030 has accorded primacy to the priorities enunciated not only in the Sendai Framework for risk reduction but also the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris agreement on Climate Change, Prime Minister's 10 point programme and relevant declarations. The plan has been prepared, as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and also relied on the NDMA Guidelines on State Disaster Management Plan. The Plan was developed based on an elaborate consultative

process with the District Disaster Management Authorities, 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 Government is according priority to Long Term mitigation measures as contemplated in the perspective plan.

4.2 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS-RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK COMMUNICATION

4.2.1 End to End Risk Communication:

Establishing an institutional mechanism is vital for timely communication and dissemination of disaster risk to the vulnerable population. The warning messages on Heavy

Rainfall, Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, etc. received from nodal agencies viz., Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Central Water Commission (CWC), Geographical Survey of India etc., are being communicated by State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) to the general public, fishermen, students, farmers, district administration and media in the state.

SEOC is the communication centre for Disaster Management functioning at Chennai round the clock. This centre functions under the direct supervision of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management, Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Director, Disaster Management. During major disasters, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management along with Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue & Disaster Management Department and Commissioner of Revenue Administration brief

the media about the various measures undertaken by the Government and create awareness among the public for their safety. Further, the centre will function as command centre round the clock with the assistance of Senior Officers of the Line Departments including National Disaster Response Force, Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force, Police Department, Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services for quick dissemination of alerts. The centre is accessed by the people in distress by calling Toll free number 1070.

DEOC is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector. DEOC acts as a communication centre in disseminating forecast / alert messages to the General Public immediately. During disaster period, officials from various line departments are posted at District Emergency Operation Centre in order to expedite the search, rescue and relief operations. This centre is accessed by the public by calling Toll free number 1077.

4.2.2 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 place 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. Accordingly, modern equipments viz., Robotic Excavators, Vegetation De-clogger, Super Sucker, portable lights and inflatable boats have been procured in order to build the capacity of various agencies involved in search and rescue operations.

4.2.3 Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF):

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on

11.07.2017, Government have constituted the "Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)". In order to strengthen the TNDRF, state of the art equipments have been procured and capacity building activities are being carried out at a cost of Rs.15.00 Crore.

4.2.4 Use of State of Art Technologies – Tamil Nadu System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment, Alert, Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TN-SMART):

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 has been developed through RIMES (Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia). 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 and monitoring and Management of database. TNSMART assess the potential flood risk based on rainfall forecast issued by India Meteorological Department for the identified vulnerable locations in 37 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. More number of users have downloaded and are benefitted from TNSMART app.

4.2.5 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 areas. The system will keep track of heavy rain events and come out with forecasts taking into account of all parameters including tide heights and water levels in reservoirs feeding the city, as well as in Adayar and Coovum rivers. An MoU has been signed between Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management and National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai.

4.2.6 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 lakhs to conduct an Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping in the State of Tamil Nadu by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. The project will capture images of water courses, through the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute

of Technology (MIT) Anna University. The aerial survey of 5650.45 sq.km in Cuddalore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Villupuram, Pudukottai, Kanniyakumari, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruppur, Salem, Dindigul, Namakkal, Erode and Karur districts has been completed and captured data is being processed for Digital Elevation Map (DEM).

4.2.7 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 Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University and Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M) 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 lakhs over a period of 5 years.

4.2.8 Technical Assistance to strengthen Tamil Nadu Government's Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Response in Tamil Nadu's cities:

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management made an announcement on 17.07.2019 for technical cooperation with British High Commission to promote sustainable inclusive urban growth. Government vide G.O. (Ms) No.247, Dated: 19.07.2019 permitted a study titled "Technical Assistance to strengthen Tamil Nadu Government's Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Response in Tamil Nadu's cities" covering the cities of Chennai, Cuddalore, Tiruvallur and Chengalpet which have large coastal and urban populations at risk, because of rapidly degrading natural habitats.

Accordingly, a Knowledge Sharing workshop was held on 23.09.2019 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management. In continuation, another "Knowledge Dissemination Workshop" was held on 17.12.2019 in the presence of British Deputy High Commission which was attended by the concerned Heads of Departments and Chaired by the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration. The workshops were attended by experts from UK and India specialized in Disaster Risk Reduction & Mitigation Response. The British High Commission will submit the Final Approach Paper on "Technical Assistance to strengthen Tamil Nadu Government's disaster risk reduction and mitigation response in Tamil Nadu cities" with focus on disaster risk reduction strategies with particular emphasis on the restoration and protection of fragile ecosystems, the prevention of seawater intrusion, rain water harvesting and general DRR practices. The final report will be

the basis for preparation of detailed project reports.

4.2.9 State Drought Monitoring Centre (SDMC):

SDMC which is headed by the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration will assist the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) for continuous monitoring of the Drought as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005. 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.

4.2.10 District Drought Monitoring Centre (DDMC):

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

4.2.11 Capacity Building:

A sum of Rs.5.00 crore has been sanctioned by the Government vide Government Order dated 16.11.2017 based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister 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 are being conducted in all the Districts and at the State Level.

4.2.12 MoU between TNDRRA and ADPC:

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) is an intergovernmental organisation (India ratified the ADPC Charter through a Presidential Affirmation in 2005). The Ministry of Home Affairs represents the Government of India in the Regional Consultative Committee of ADPC where 26 countries are represented. ADPC in partnership with Governments, development partners, UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector supports countries in the Asia - Pacific and beyond to identify risks and vulnerabilities, build stronger risk management systems and mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to build sustainable development. An MoU was signed with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok for availing technical support on long term basis and for capacity building. Accordingly, the TNDRRA in coordination with ADPC is conducting training courses.

4.2.13 Aapda Mitra - Community Volunteers Training Scheme:

Under the Aapda Mitra Scheme, training has been imparted to 200 community volunteers at a cost of Rs.45.40 lakhs focusing on training community volunteers in disaster response in Chennai District. Additionally another 100 community volunteers are proposed to be trained under this scheme.

4.2.14 Annual Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercise 2019:

Annual HADR exercise on "Cyclone and Urban Flooding" was conducted from 02.08.2019 to 04.08.2019 in all the coastal districts except Kancheepuram by the three wings of the Armed Forces in which the SDMA, Coast Guard, Fire & Rescue Services, NDRF, SDRF, State Police, Fisheries and District Administration participated. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management and the Chief Secretary to Government, Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the above exercise.

Further, the State and District authorities took part in the Exercise by activating the State and District Emergency Operation Centers and mobilizing the State's assets, whereas NDMA coordinated by mobilizing NDRF and requisite National assets. The exercise was spread over 3 days and was attended by foreign observers.

4.2.15 Capsule Training to Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Personnel:

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was sanctioned from the State Disaster Relief Fund as a special case for developing "Capsule training on various kinds of rescue activities" i.e., Snake Catching in the residential areas of the human dwelling, rescue of human lives and animals from the sewerage pits / drainage lines / cementing wells (Urai kinaru) and "Providing training to the fire personnel of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Department".

4.2.16 Mass Awareness Campaigns:

Mass awareness campaigns were conducted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Revenue & Disaster Management Department on reiterating and ensuring steps to create large scale public awareness on the preventive steps to be adopted against man-made and natural disasters with special focus on water bodies (Rivers, wild streams in forest areas, waterfalls, channels, ponds, lakes, drains, abandoned bore wells etc) related incidents and accidents in five districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Chennai, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram. Apart from this, seminars, mock drills and awareness campaigns are being conducted in the remaining 32 districts.

4.2.17 Jal Shakti Disaster Management Practices at Jammu:

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management attended the two-day Conference on "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" with focus on "Jal Shakti Disaster Management

Practices” at Jammu organized by the Government of India on 30th November and 1st December, 2019 and delivered a speech on the pioneering schemes implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu reflecting the ideas of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The special schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu was well appreciated by the delegates and higher officials who participated from other States.

4.2.18 Capacity Building Programmes for farmers and field level functionaries:

Based on the announcement made by Hon’ble Minister for Revenue Administration and Disaster Management on the floor of the Assembly on 17.7.2019 that the capacity building programmes to the farmers and field functionaries would be conducted through the District Disaster Management Authorities with the assistance of Agriculture / Horticulture / Animal Husbandry Departments and the respective Krishi Vighyan Kendra’s of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Veterinary University

Training & Research Centres capacity building programme will be conducted for farmers and field level functionaries.

4.2.19 Awareness on Lightning and Thunder through short films:

Based on the direction of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Administration and Disaster Management made an announcement that considering the increase in the number of death due to lightning and thunder, a short film would be produced to create awareness among public about lightning and thunder. Accordingly, a short film on the Do's and Dont's during lightning and thunder has been produced and released by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management with a view to spread awareness among general public.

4.3 Strengthening Response Forces

4.3.1 Seamless Communication through Multiple Channels:

Efforts were on to keep people updated on any disaster through the State Emergency Operations Centre, District Emergency Operations Centres, TNSMART app, social media and print media. Further, in order to improve communication during disasters, 20 satellite phones have been provided to the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary to Government, Public Department, Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Director General of Police, Additional Director General of Police (Operations), Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation, State Emergency Operations Centre and the District Collectors of coastal districts.

4.3.2 Search, Rescue and Communication Equipment:

During the year 2019-2020, a sum of Rs.7.25 Crore has been sanctioned to Greater Chennai

Corporation for procurement of search, rescue and communication equipment and similarly a sum of Rs.14.26 Crore has also been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

4.3.3 New VHF sets and Maintenance of old VHF Sets for Communication during disasters:

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

4.3.4 Satellite Phone, NavIC and NAVTEX Equipments to Fishermen:

In order to convey the distress messages and India Meteorological Department alerts to the fishermen in high seas, Satellite Phone, NavIC and NAVTEX Equipment were provided to the fishermen and Coastal District Administration at

a cost of Rs.3.10 crore through Fisheries Department.

4.3.5 Telemetric Rain gauge Stations at firka level and Lightning Alert System:

Action is being taken to establish Telemetric Rain Gauge Stations at Firka Level at an outlay of Rs.2.50 crore and Pilot Project for alerting System for Lightning at an outlay of 0.80 crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

4.3.6 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency in coordination with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Center for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) is envisaging to build a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) compliant Integrated Early warning platform for Disaster Management at a cost of Rs.14.99 Crore (GOI fund) to warn the public of imminent disasters and to address the measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation,

or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situations or disasters.

The primary objective of Integrated Early warning Platform is to modernize and integrate existing alert and warning systems at the national, state, territorial, local levels in a single, cohesive platform, using which any forecasting agency can address public or the First Responders of a specific area simultaneously over all media coverage (SMS, IVR call, TV, Radio, Siren, Railway station announcement system, social media etc.) in vernacular languages.

For the pilot project, Two Forecasting agencies viz. India Metrological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC) have been selected for providing weather forecast / disaster early warning information to the Platform Through this Common Alert Protocol, Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency will be able to disseminate disaster early

warning SMS to public through all TSPs operational in the state.

4.4 Community Participation

4.4.1 Disaster Response Guards:

In order to enhance the rescue and relief efforts during disasters, Non Governmental Organisations, have been identified in all the districts as Disaster Response Guards.

4.4.2 First Responders/ Animal Disaster Responders:

In order to ensure community participation in the efforts of the Government, 43409 First Responders (including 14232 women responders) and 8871 Animal Disaster Responders to rescue animals were also identified. Further, 9909 first responders to cut and remove the uprooted trees during monsoon and to plant saplings during non-monsoon time have also been identified.

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 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 – 4.1

Sl. No.	Components	Projects	Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1	Multi-Hazard Resilient Houses	World Bank assisted Emergency Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (ETRP)	1,852
2	Livelihood and Water Supply Schemes	Asian Development Bank assisted Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP)	629
3	Livelihood Schemes	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLLP)	129
4	Multi-Hazard Resilient Houses, Multi-purpose Evacuation Shelters, Fisheries Infrastructure and Sustainable Livelihood, Early Warning System	World Bank assisted Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities (VRCC)	1,959

4.4.5 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP):

The World Bank assisted Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project is being implemented in

13 Coastal districts with the revised allocation of Rs.1560.19 crore. Under this project, 14,347 multi hazard resistant houses have been constructed in 488 coastal habitations along with 143 evacuation routes at a cost of Rs.310 crore and 121 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters have been constructed in the coastal districts at a cost of Rs.331.03 crore. Further, 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.218.41 crores. Further, 17539 hand held VHF Marine radios have been distributed to the fishermen. In order to enhance the livelihood of fishermen various schemes have been implemented at a cost of Rs.107.50 crores. Further, fund to the tune of Rs.10.92 crore has been sanctioned by Government for taking up additional activities.

CBDRM trainings have been imparted to 4,10,261 persons in 7337 groups at a cost of Rs.15.00 crore and Disaster Management concepts have been introduced in the school curriculum from 6 to 12 standards and Teachers training course curriculum at a cost of Rs.1.26 crore.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.1.23 crore towards imparting capacity building training on disaster management to NCC Officers, NCC Cadets and Students in the Colleges of all the districts in Tamil Nadu. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management Department inaugurated the above training programme at Chennai and Madurai on 19.2.2020 and 3.3.2020 respectively. This programme has been designed in a such a way that the above trained NCC students would visit various colleges and villages in Tamil Nadu to create awareness on disasters to more than 1 lakh people. Further, the training which is currently underway

to create awareness among the general public has been well appreciated by the General Public and the Media.

The project of preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan [ICZMP], coastal vulnerability maps and Training modules for the entire coast of Tamil Nadu has been implemented at a cost of Rs. 7.50 crore.

In order to avoid damages to the power infrastructure during disasters, 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 Crores. Installation of Early Warning System in order to deliver the warning alerts and messages to the targeted coastal community has been proposed at a cost of Rs.50.00 crores and works are nearing completion.

Further, the Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.11.5708 crore towards

procurement of Satellite Phones to Revenue Administration and Disaster Management Department, procurement of computers and peripherals to State Emergency Operations Centre, District Emergency Operations Centre and Renovation of Conference Halls and Video Conference Halls in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration.

4.4.6 Long term Flood Mitigation initiatives:

Based on the able guidance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, disaster mitigation measures have also been given utmost importance, while relief measures were alone accorded top priority during disasters. Accordingly, flood mitigation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crore have been taken up and completed in Greater Chennai Corporation, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts. Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister during the Budget speech 2019-2020, on 08.02.2019, an allocation of Rs. 238.13 crore has been made for various

flood mitigation works in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Cuddalore Districts. This new approach stands as an excellent guidance for the other States. A proposal on "Comprehensive Flood Mitigation Project" to the tune of Rs.3000 crores has been sent to Government of India for seeking external assistance from World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, China.

4.4.7 GAJA CYCLONE – NOVEMBER 2018:

Government had sanctioned Rs.2415.52 crore from SDRF and State funds (including Rs.900.31 from GOI assistance from NDRF) to the Gaja Cyclone affected districts towards relief assistance and restoration works for the damages caused due to Cyclonic storm GAJA.

4.4.8 GAJA Cyclone Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation Project (GRRRP):

The Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced a special project for reconstruction of houses and other infrastructure and rehabilitation of those

affected in Agriculture, Horticulture and Fisheries sectors in the Gaja cyclone affected districts. Accordingly, GAJA Cyclone Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation Project (GRRRP) was launched and is functioning with Project implementation Unit at State Level with Headquarters at Chennai under a senior IAS officer and functioning at the Field level with Headquarters at Nagapattinam (Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts) and Thanjavur (Thanjavur and Pudukottai Districts) with two Additional Project Directors (IAS officers in the cadre of Senior Time Scale).

In the rural areas of the Gaja Cyclone affected four districts, a total of 1,25,340 Patta have been issued to the affected people and orders have been issued to 13,270 Pattadars for the construction of permanent houses through Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department. In the Urban areas, 10,549 Pattas have been issued and work order has been issued to 3,330 Pattadars for the construction of

permanent houses through Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made an announcement in the floor of the Legislative assembly under Rule 110 for livelihood of fishermen in the Gaja cyclone affected districts and accordingly Government have accorded sanction for the total cost of Rs. 31.15 crore.

When relief alone was being sanctioned to the people affected by natural disasters, the above perspective plan of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to provide housing facility and livelihood assistance to the people affected by natural disasters has protected their livelihood.

Further, based on the announcement of Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management on the floor of Assembly on 17.07.2019, the Government have accorded sanction to the Forest Department for the

Establishment of Arboretum in Serugalathur village, Mannargudi taluk, Tiruvarur district at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 crore in order to increase the public awareness.

4.5 Disaster Incidents and State's Response in 2019

4.5.1 Hydrological Drought:

In G.O (Ms) No.91, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 07.03.2019 the Government have issued orders that 24 Districts and 38 Blocks in 7 Districts have been affected by Hydrological Drought. In continuation to the above, an amount of Rs. 317.03 crore has been sanctioned to line departments to meet the drinking water supply during summer 2019 as detailed below:

Table – 4.2

Sl. No.	Department	Amount sanctioned (in crore)
1.	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	219.66
2.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	16.00
3.	Municipal Administration	56.05
4.	Town Panchayats	25.32
	Total	317.03

4.5.2 American Fall Army Worm Attack:

Maize crop cultivated during Rabi season 2018-19 were severely attacked by the invasive pest American Fall Army Worm. This pest incidence was first noticed in Karur district and simultaneously spread to other districts viz., Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Vellore, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Salem due to its fast migrating nature and the climatic factors conducive for the spread of the pest. Despite strenuous efforts taken to

control the pest, it has been reported that the Maize crop has been damaged in 17 districts. Hence, based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu under rule 110 on the floor of the Assembly on 04.07.2019, an amount of Rs.186.25 crore has been sanctioned as input subsidy from SDRF to the affected farmers whose crops were affected by American Fall Army Worm in 17 Districts vide G.O.Ms. No. 214, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated: 04.07.2019 when input subsidy relief was granted only to the damage of crops due to natural calamities, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu considering the welfare of farmers has extended input subsidy relief to crop that were damaged due to American Fall Army Worm has helped to alleviate the suffering of farmers.

4.5.3 Unprecedented Rains in The Nilgiris District:

The Nilgiris District witnessed heavy rainfall during August 2019. While the average rainfall

for The Nilgiris District for the month of June, July, August is 707 mm, the district witnessed an average rainfall of 642 mm in 4 days from 6.8.2019 to 9.8.2019, which is 647% increase. Avalanche in Kundah Taluk recorded a rainfall of 405 mm, 820 mm, 911mm and 350 mm on these 4 days respectively and 911 mm is the highest in Tamil Nadu's history. The unprecedented rainfall in The Nilgiris District lead to series of landslides which resulted in loss of life and damages to infrastructure in the various parts of the Nilgiris District. On the onset of the heavy rainfall in the Nilgiris District, the State Administration was quick on its toes to be very responsive and active in its rescue and relief operations. 35 Inter-Departmental Zonal Teams headed by Revenue Officials comprising SDRF, Fire and Rescue Services, Horticulture, Rural Development, Highways etc cleared uprooted trees and landslides that cut off road transport including those leading to Manjoor, Gudalur and the Emerald dam. More than 15,000 people were evacuated from their homes

to prevent any untoward incidents. Udthagamandalam, Kundah, Gudalur and Pandalur taluks were severely affected by the heavy rainfall. As ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Chairman and Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Power Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd., and Monitoring Officer for the Nilgiris district and Director, Disaster Management rushed immediately to the district to speed up and facilitate rescue and relief measures. Due to the extremely heavy rainfall electrical infrastructure comprising HT/LT lines, HT/LT Poles, Distribution Transformer etc., have been damaged. Further road network, Storm water drains, retaining walls, street lights, culverts and other infrastructure in Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats in the District suffered damage and crop damages were also reported. Hence, the Government

have sanctioned funds towards the restoration of the damages to the infrastructure caused due to heavy rain and input subsidy to affected farmers.

4.5.4 Northeast Monsoon:

The Northeast Monsoon accounts for about 48 per cent of the annual rainfall for Tamil Nadu. While the Coastal districts of the state, record nearly 60 per cent of the annual rainfall during Northeast Monsoon, the interior districts receives about 40-50 per cent. During the Northeast Monsoon 2019, there has been a widespread rainfall all over the state and as a result, the State of Tamil Nadu received 453.5 mm as against the normal rainfall of 445.7mm for the North East Monsoon season. Adequate preparedness / precautionary measures were taken up by the State and District Administration in order to avert damages due to heavy rains / cyclones during Northeast Monsoon 2019.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister conducted review meetings on 23.09.2019, 22.10.2019 and

02.12.2019 with higher officials of all the concerned departments to review the preparedness measures undertaken for the Northeast monsoon and issued necessary instructions regarding preparedness measures to the officials of all concerned departments. Further, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Administration and Disaster Management and the Commissioner of Revenue Administration have reviewed the preparedness measures undertaken in various districts for the Northeast monsoon. Apart from this, the Chief Secretary chaired review meeting on 24.09.2019 and 04.10.2019 wherein officers from all departments and the Monitoring Officers of the districts / Greater Chennai Corporation attended.

A compendium of circulars relating to preparedness measures to be undertaken in the case of heavy rain and cyclone during the Northeast Monsoon and a handbook containing important telephone numbers in the event of any disaster was released.

639 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams comprising of officials from Police, Fire Services, Rural Development, Agriculture etc., were formed and deployed to the vulnerable areas for close monitoring.

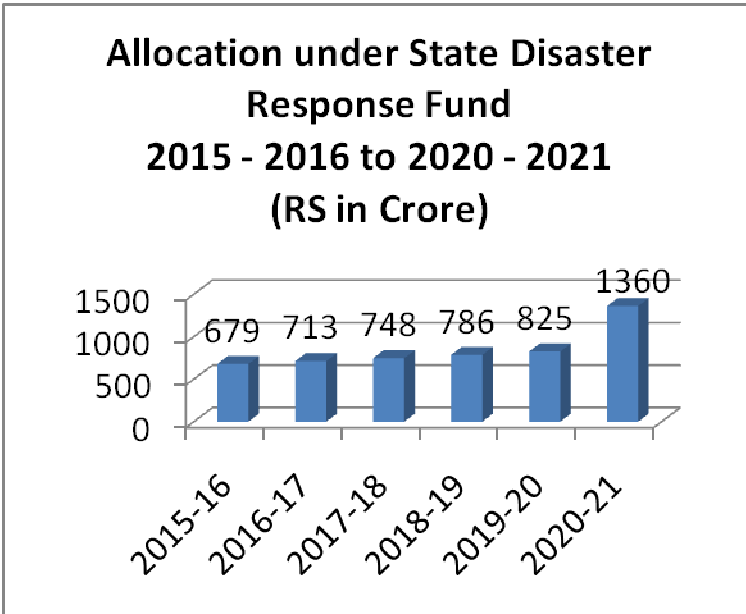
4537 fire personnel from the Tamil Nadu Fire Safety and Rescue Services Department, 1400 trained volunteers and 6606 police personnel trained by SDRF were kept ready for deployment in the event of any emergency.

All preparedness measures were undertaken by the Government to face the North East Monsoon 2019. The rains during the North East Monsoon 2019 and the Kudimaramath activities undertaken by the Government resulted in increased water storage and increase in the ground water level in the State.

4.6 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The total amount allotted under the State Disaster Response Fund for the period from 2015 - 2016 to 2020- 2021 is as

follows:



The allotment of Rs.679 crore during the year 2015 – 2016 under State Disaster Relief Fund has been gradually increased to Rs.1360 crores in 2020 - 2021 to cater the impact of disasters.

4.7 Steps taken by Government of Tamil Nadu to prevent the epidemic spread of COVID – 19 (Corona Virus)

The World Health Organization has declared the recent COVID-19 epidemic affecting 136 countries as a controllable pandemic.

Consequent to the spread of Corono Virus in India and in light of the World Health Organization announcing Corono Virus as an epidemic, the Government of India has declared its impact as a Disaster.

At this juncture, the Government of Tamil Nadu vide its Notification No.118 dated 14.03.2020, (G.O.Ms.No.95, Health and Family Welfare (P1) Department, dated 13.3.2020) have declared that Corono Virus Disease (COVID-19) is a notified disease in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Further, the meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority was conducted by the Chairman, TNSDMA/ Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 09.03.2020, 13.03.2020, 16.03.2020 & 19.03.2020 to take stock of the situation prevailing due to the outbreak of Covid-19 and the preparedness measures to be taken up for the containment of Covid-19. In continuation to this, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made an

announcement to the effect that a sum of Rs.60.00 crore would be sanctioned from State Disaster Response Fund to Health and Family Welfare Department, Greater Chennai Corporation and other line departments towards preparedness / preventive measures for the containment of Covid-19 as detailed below:-

Table – 4.3

SL. NO.	DEPARTMENT	AMOUNT SOUGHT FOR (RS. IN CRORES)
1.	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT	30.00
2.	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	5.00
3.	COMMISSIONERATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION	6.00
4.	GREATER CHENNAI CORPORATION	4.00
5.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	5.00
6.	TOWN PANCHAYATS	2.00
7.	HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT	3.00
8.	SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	2.00
9.	DISTRICT COLLECTORS	2.50
10.	INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)	0.50
TOTAL		60.00

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also convened a meeting on 16.3.2020 with the Hon'ble Ministers and high level officials of various Government departments and issued instructions to take all possible preventive measures in order to control the spread of Covid-19. Based on the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Revenue and Disaster Management Department is taking up all possible preventive measures for the containment of Covid-19 in co-ordination with the Health & Family Welfare Department and other Departments.

4.8 Best Practices adopted by Tamil Nadu:

The Cyclone "Gaja" crossed the Tamil Nadu coast between Nagapattinam and Vedaranyam on the early hours of 16.11.2018 with cyclonic winds gusting upto 130-145 kilometer per hour caused extensive damages to huts, tiled houses, concrete houses, agricultural and horticultural crops, cattle, poultry, power infrastructure

mainly in Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Pudukottai districts. The State Government geared up the entire machinery and took adequate preparedness / precautionary measures which helped to prevent loss of life to a great extent. Further, the massive cleaning operation and sanitation measures taken by the Government averted the outbreak of epidemics. The National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi in its Study Report on Gaja Cyclone released in the month of September 2019 has acknowledged the best practices adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in handling the Cyclone Gaja.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia & Pacific of United Nations in their report released during September 2019 has acknowledged that during Northeast Monsoon 2018, particularly for cyclone Gaja, TNSMART helped the registered users understand the risk and also communicate this to field level functionaries. Besides, TNSMART also helped

the disaster managers to provide location based services while responding to communities at risk which saved numerous lives due to timely evacuation.

4.9 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a global blueprint for dignity, peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and in the future. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal set of 17 Goals and 169 targets to help organize and streamline development actions for greater achievement of human wellbeing, while leaving no one behind by 2030. The Government of Tamil Nadu came out with the State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030 in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030. The perspective plan has identified four priorities and seven goals to achieve resilience through planned disaster risk reduction. The following three SDGs have been identified to have direct relevance to the

Revenue Administration, Land Administration and Disaster Risk Reduction and the State indicators were evolved.

Table 4.4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL	TARGET
1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE	BY 2030, BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF THE POOR AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS AND REDUCE THEIR EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED EXTREME EVENTS AND OTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS AND DISASTERS.
11.MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	BY 2030, SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED AND SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASE THE DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSSES RELATIVE TO GLOBAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT CAUSED BY DISASTERS, INCLUDING WATER-RELATED DISASTERS, WITH A FOCUS ON PROTECTING THE POOR AND PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS

13.TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS	STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS IN ALL DISTRICTS
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All the Government Departments are also preparing Disaster Management Plan and periodically updating it. In order to reach the goals, all the districts have their own District Disaster Management Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to improve the last mile connectivity in early warning, education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity aimed at disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation, adaptation.

With regard to reduction of poverty the Revenue department administers a number of Social security schemes including Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padukaappu Thittam (CMUPT), Old Age Pension Scheme.

Similarly the State is consciously working towards reduction of deaths due to accidents by

working in close coordination with the Transport department, Home and the Health and Family Welfare department. The Department also assists the Health Department at the field level to take precautionary and remedial measures against communicable vector borne diseases.

The State has come up with the State Disaster Management Perspective Plan which embraces the Sendai Framework, in letter and spirit thus putting in place a plan to address the Sustainable Development Goals connected to Disaster Risk Reduction and the perspective plan seeks to involve all the stakeholders in efforts to build a disaster resilient Tamil Nadu of the future.

5. LAND ADMINISTRATION

This Commissionerate was formed from the erstwhile Board of Revenue in 1980 to carry out the land matters and monitor various functions of the erstwhile Board of Revenue. Office of the Land Administration is one of the main wings of Revenue Administration. It 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,

- Appellate authority under the provision of Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act 1955,
- Online Patta Transfer,
- Exercises Appellate powers under Natham Settlement Scheme and Updating Registry Scheme and
- Regulation of the drawal of water from Government source for irrigation purposes.
- Minor Irrigation Census.
- Maintenance and Updation of Land Records by linking with Tamil Nilam.

For carrying out the above functions, the Commissioner of Land Administration is assisted by three Joint Commissioners, one Deputy Director(Statistics), one Chief Accounts Officer and Six Assistant Commissioners.

5.1 Patta Transfer

The issue of patta transfer services to the public, is being monitored by the Commissionerate. This service has been

extended to Online Patta Transfer (OPT). The Commissioner of Land Administration monitors by conducting review meetings periodically with the Director of Survey and Settlement to ensure effective implementation of Online Patta Transfer System.

5.1.1 Online Patta Transfer

As per the announcement of the Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made in the Assembly on 10.6.2011 necessary amendment to RSO 31(8) has been made, so as to enable Village Administrative Officers to receive Patta Transfer applications. Later, Fast Track Patta Transfer Scheme was introduced and implemented for time bound disposal of Patta Transfer applications. Further, to ensure prompt delivery of patta transfer services directly to the public by implementing Online Patta Transfer (OPT) system. As per the above System, 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. After processing the applications, patta is issued within 15 days for full field transfer cases and within 30 days for sub-division cases through on line. By using this advanced technical facility, the applicant can get copies of Chitta and "A" Register through online "anytime anywhere".

During the period from 1.4.2019 to 31.12.2019, through OPT system, as many as 31,12,909 applications have been received and 13,90,893 Patta Transfer Orders have been issued in all the districts.

This Scheme received an award "The best e-Governance Scheme in Confederation of Indian Industries – Connect Event of 2017."

5.1.2 Integration of Patta Transfer process with Registration Department

All registration transactions on lands are being transferred to Taluk offices 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 implemented. Now the Government, Revenue and Disaster Management in the G.O. (Ms) No. 84, dated 4.2.2020, have accepted the work flow detailed by the Director of Survey and Settlement for automatic mutation of Land records in non involving sub-division cases in the Online Patta Transfer system.

5.2 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. Based on this database, "Government Land Register" is developed and National Informatics Centre has provided technical support for this scheme. This register

is being updated, so that all changes occurring in Government lands are updated and gets reflected in central database.

5.3 Digitization of Old Land Records

In order to preserve the valuable old land records, files etc., for future usage, the work of digitization of the old land records has been initiated in Chennai, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts as well as the Original Settlement Registers (O.S.R.) available with Archives and Historical Research Department. In Chennai Collectorate, 3,56,244 pages were scanned and in Tiruvallur Collectorate 4,62,445 pages were scanned and in combined Kancheepuram Collectorate 3,69,777 pages have been scanned and digitized so far under this scheme. 1,01,361 pages of the Re-Settlement Registers (R.S.R.) have also been digitized under this scheme. Action is being taken to expand the scheme to all the remaining districts for digitizing the old records during this year.

5.4 Assignment of House Sites

The policy of the Government is to provide decent Housing facility, by granting free house-sites to all the houseless poor. Accordingly, Free House-site assignment is given to eligible houseless poor persons from the available Government land classified as "Natham Vacant", under the provisions of RSO 21. The Revenue Divisional Officers/ District Collectors are empowered under RSO 21(6) to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands, where the sufficient lands classified as Natham is not available for the grant of free house site assignment to houseless poor persons.

Eligibility to get free house-site assignment in rural areas, the annual income should be below Rs.30,000/- and below Rs.50,000/- in Urban areas. To ensure the women welfare, the free House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family only. As per the existing rules, three cents in rural areas, one and half

cents in Municipal areas and one cent in Corporation areas are assigned to each eligible family.

In G.O. (Ms). No.248, Revenue Department, Dated 28.7.2009, the Government have delegated the following Monetary limits, based on the tentative value of assigned house-site, to various level of officers in Revenue Department to issue orders for assignment of house sites in the table below:

Table - 5.1
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 keeping with the priority of provision of house sites, the Government had fixed target for each financial year and a total target of 23,50,000 free house site pattas was fixed for the period from 2011-2012 to 2019 - 2020. This target has been exceeded with a total number of 25,09,106 free house - site pattas issued. The details of house site assignment granted in the past nine years to the eligible persons are as indicated in the table below:

Table – 5.2

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
2019 - 2020	3,00,000	* 2,13,035
Total	23,50,000	25,13,957

(* Upto Febraury 2020)

Chapter 64, on Ministry (அமைச்சு என்ற அதிகாரத்தில்) in Thirukural No. 637 says:

"செயற்கை அறிந்தக் கடைத்தும் உலகத்(து)
இயற்கை அறிந்து செயல்"

Rev.G.V.Pope translated as ;

"Though knowing all that books can teach: its truest tact
To follow common sense of men in act".

This means, though you are acquainted with the (theoretical) methods (of performing an art), understand the practical ways of the world and act accordingly. The sayings of the great Poet Thiruvalluvar are respectfully followed by this Government. Hence, though there are acts and rules to remove the encroachments on objectionable poramboke, the Government considers the poor and pathetic condition of the downtrodden people sympathetically. Therefore, despite of the residential encroachment in objectionable poramboke lands are evicted to restore to its original position, alternate lands

are identified by the Government to acquire/ purchase private lands through Revenue Department and to issue Free House-Site Pattas to rehabilitate the displaced poor families, the Government have issued comprehensive orders in G.O.Ms.No.318, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 30.8.2019, for the implementation of the Special Scheme for Regularisation of residential encroachments in unobjectionable poramboke lands by granting House-Site Pattas and also to evict the residential encroachments in objectionable poramboke lands by identifying alternate Government land or purchasing private lands to re-locate the encroachers by issuing House-Site Pattas. The annual family income limit is fixed at Rs.3.00 lakhs for getting free House-site Patta under this Scheme.

In this regard, 1,36,615 residential encroachments in unobjectionable poramboke lands have been identified on their eligibility and action is being taken to regularize the

encroachments and to grant house-site pattas. Similarly, 1,77,923 residential encroachments have been identified in objectionable poramboke land and action is being taken to identify the alternate poramboke land or to purchase a private patta land to rehabilitate and resettle the encroachers.

This Special Scheme is ordered to be implemented for a period of one year and is being implemented successfully in the State.

In order to have a detailed data base on residential encroachments in Government poramboke lands and to monitor the progress made in the implementation of special scheme, the Government Land Register module has been upgraded through National Informatics Centre and also to link the same to Tamil Nilam and e.Adangal to ascertain the status of Government lands and encroachments.

5.5 Land Transfer

The Transfer of Government lands are made under the provisions of RSO 23 and RSO 23A. Under RSO 23 the Government lands are transferred to Central Government Departments on collection of land cost whereas RSO 23-A states about transfer of Government lands to the State Government Departments on free of cost. The intending Department namely, Central Government and State Government authorities shall submit the requisition along with the Land Plan Schedule to the concerned District Collector. The District Collector shall take necessary action, after verifying about the requirement and availability of suitable lands by conducting field inspection, scrutinize all the Revenue Records and send the proposal to Government through the Commissioner of Land Administration. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Land Administration, orders are issued by the Government for transfer of lands to intending departments.

The Government have issued an order in G.O.Ms.No.503, Revenue Department, dated:

21.9.1999, delegating powers to the District Collectors to transfer minimum required extent of Government land to various Government departments without any ceiling of land cost for essential requirements provided that the land does not fall in any of the objectionable categories, such as Water-course, Mayanam, Pathai etc.,

In order to protect Meikkal or Manthaiveli (Grazing Ground) lands, the Government have issued instructions that for the transfer of the land involved in Meikkal Poramboke an equal extent of land must be provided as an alternate measure. Further, development charges at Rs.6,000/- per acre or Rs.15,000/- per Hectare are collected from the intending bodies. Though the local body develop and permit the cattle to graze, the ownership of the land shall vest with Revenue and Disaster Management Department only.

The Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department is only the custodian of all Government lands though the Government

lands are transferred to the intending department, and reserves the right to resume the land when noticed that they are unutilized, violated the conditions etc., and allot them for any other public purpose.

During the period from 2011 to 31.12.2019, an extent of 4,841 Acres of Government lands in 587 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 and Defence, etc., The details of land transfer orders issued during 1.4.2019 to 31.12.2019 is as follows:

No.of proposals	44
No.of G.Os issued	44
Total extent of land transferred	445 Acres

5.6 Alienation of Land

As like transfer of Government land, the Government lands can be alienated under the

provisions of RSO 24. However in cases of alienation of land, the intending body shall be, the undertaking of State Government/ Boards/ Corporation and Local Bodies for public purpose and also for implementation of their projects and schemes. Private Institutions and Companies can also request alienation of land if their needs are genuine subject to availability of lands. The land cost shall be collected from the intending bodies at the rate of single market value for non commercial purpose and double the market value for commercial purpose along with the conditions laid down in RSO 24(6). The order of alienation of Government lands are conditional in nature, which the Government reserves the right to resume the land whenever noticed that the lands are under violation of conditions.

The Government alienate the land to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies, on free of land cost for implementation of Drinking Water

Scheme, Underground Drainage Schemes and Solid Waste Management Scheme, etc., Similarly, the Government lands are alienated on free of cost in favour of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for construction of tenements to houseless poor people.

Secretariat Level Committee

A Secretariat Level Committee has been formed by the Government in G.O.Ms.No.426, Revenue (LD.4) Department, dated. 29.9.2014 in order to quicken the processing of Land Transfer, Land Alienation and Land Lease proposals. 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 as the members of the Committee. When consent/ NOC of the respective department is required for transfer, alienation and lease, the proposals shall be placed before the committee meeting to

obtain the views of Head of Department concerned approving or objecting the proposal. This committee has so far convened 34 meetings and 305 cases have been settled.

In respect of unobjectionable Poramboke land, without considering monetary limit, the Government in G.O.Ms.No.344, Revenue and Disaster Management(LD5(1)) Department, dated:19.9.2018 have delegated powers to District Collectors for granting enter upon permission to TANGEDCO subject to the conditions stipulated in G.O.Ms.No.632, Revenue Department, dated:7.11.2008. In respect of objectionable poramboke lands, when NOC is issued by the respective departments, the District Collector and District Revenue Officer concerned shall grant enter upon permission subject to the condition imposed in G.O.(Ms) No.632, Revenue [LD 5(1)] Department, dated:7.11.2008, pending finalization of the orders of land alienation.

During the period from 2011 to 31.12.2019, 487 claims received from various Central / State Government undertakings/ Corporations/ Boards etc., have been alienated for an extent of 6167 Acres of Government land for public purposes.

The details of land alienation orders issued during 1.4.2019 to 31.12.2019 is as follows:

No.of proposals	46
No.of G.Os issued	46
Total extent of land alienated	1115 Acres

5.7 Land Lease

Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings can be leased out under the provision of R.S.O.24-A for temporary occupation for a specified period in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies and local bodies for non-agricultural purpose, subject to various conditions. In order to ensure the proper utilization of leased out land, the following important conditions have also been imposed.

- (i) The Government land should be utilized for the purpose for which it was leased out.
- (ii) Sub lease or renting the leased area or conveying the lease hold rights is not allowed.
- (iii) If any violation of lease condition is noticed, immediate action shall be taken to resume the land by adopting the procedures.

As per the prevailing order and rules in force, the market value of the leased out land has been arrived and based on which annual lease rent is fixed at 7% of land value for non-commercial purposes and 14% of land value for commercial purposes. In exceptional cases, nominal lease rent is fixed where the institution rendering services to society ad public causes involved. The annual lease rent is being refixed once in three years based on the prevailing market value at that time.

The details of leases cases are being registered and maintained in the Master Lease Register.

In Tamil Nadu, the Government Poramboke lands have been leased out in 956 cases, as per the provisions made in RSO 24A. During the financial year 2019-20, a sum of Rs.90,05,51,739/- has been collected towards lease rent from the lease holders and remitted into the Government exchequer.

5.8 Salt Land Lease

Similarly, Government Poramboke lands (Salt Pan) located in coastal areas can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt and its allied products under the provisions of RSO 24-A.

The lease rent and royalty for salt production is fixed as Rs.135/- per acre /annum.

To encourage the salt industry and taking into consideration of the welfare of the small salt

producers in the State, the lease rent and royalty for salt land lease have been fixed at the reasonable rate compared to other States.

5.9 Laying of Pipelines / Optical Fibre Cables

In respect of laying pipelines / Optical Fibre Cables in Government lands, permission is granted under the provisions of RSO 24 A 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.

5.10 Land Alienation/Land Transfer/ Lease -Monitoring System

Application and software are being developed to formulate the proposals through online in the State and all the proposals related to Land Transfer, Land Alienation, Lease and Land

Acquisition can be 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.

5.11 Eviction of Encroachments

Protection of Government lands from encroachments is the policy of the Government. The Government have taken sustained action effectively to remove the encroachments from the Government lands vested with various departments. One of the important functions of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department is to identify and to remove the encroachments in Government lands in coordination with the other departments.

The Government have enacted several Acts to ensure to safeguard the Government lands and evict encroachments. Eviction of encroachments in Government lands is carried out under the provisions of the following Acts:

- (i) Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905,
- (ii) Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920,
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1975,
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994,
- (v) Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001 and
- (vi) Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007.

The Government have taken sincere efforts to protect water bodies and water course from encroachments. In Co-ordination with Public works Department/ Water Resources Department, utmost importance is given to take action to remove the encroachments in water bodies such as Kulam, Rivers, Tanks, Kuttais etc.,

In G.O. (Ms) No. 540, Revenue [LD6(2)] Department, Dated 4.12.2014 three difference Committees at the Taulk, Divisional and District level have been formed to redress the grievances of the general public. The Government, in G.O.(Ms)No.148, Revenue

[LD6(2)] Department, Date 24.3.2016, have included the PWD/WRD officials also as Members of the Committees. The District Collector shall monitor the functioning of these Committees and review the progress of this work in the monthly District Revenue Administration Meetings.

110 Years have been passed since the enactment of Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905. Considering the enormity and complexity of the problems faced 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 in Public Works Department, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Law Department are the members and Commissioner of Land Administration is the Convener/ Member Secretary of the Committee. Based on the

report of the Committee a new draft bill has been prepared for eviction of encroachments and is under the consideration of the Government.

5.12 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, land are being acquired under the State Acts for facilitating the land acquisition for housing as well as for the development of Industries and for developing infrastructure for Highway Network in the State, as follows:-

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

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

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 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 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, and have been exempted from the purview of this Act except with respect to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement. The Amendment has received assent of the Hon'ble President.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2019). The State Acts have been revived, received the Assent of the President on 2nd December, 2019 and has been published in T.N.G.G. on 5th December, 2019. The State Acts is deemed to have come into force on 26th September, 2013.

By enacting the Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2019), the Government have taken steps to continue the Land Acquisition under the above State Acts without any delay.

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-1(1)) 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 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 lands. Thus, the compensation is being paid under the private negotiation process.

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 :

“For Streamlining of Land Acquisition and Land Alienation procedures, (with a view to substantially reducing the time taken, a Working Group has been constituted and their recommendations are under consideration in Government.

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

The Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Department of Water Resources (WR), River Development (RD) and Ganga Rejuvenation (GR) launched in order to build up a comprehensive database on the Minor Irrigation Sector. This is implemented on quinquennial basis in all States/ UTs. The main objective of this scheme is to build a reliable and sound data base on Minor Irrigation Section, which will be useful for estimating availability of

ground water and formulation of realistic plan for Water Resources Development.

The Commissioner of Land Administration is the State Minor irrigation Census Commissioner in Tamil Nadu State. So far, five such minor irrigation Censuses (MI) have been conducted and Sixth in series is in progress.

Fifth Minor Irrigation Census

The number of MI Schemes as per 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14 are as follows:-

Table – 5.3

5th Minor Irrigation Census 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 (2017-2018) and Census of Water Bodies

The Government of India have expanded the scope of Minor Irrigation Census to include Census of Water Bodies also. The objective is to capture information on important parameters of Water Bodies like their number, size, condition, type, usage, storage capacity etc., It covers all Water Bodies irrespective of their use. Such a sound data base will be useful for effective Planning and Policy formation. The images of Water Bodies along with their Co-Ordinates (Longitude and Latitude) are captured through a Mobile App and uploaded in the Government of India Server.

At present, the Sixth Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2017-18 including first ever

Census of Water Bodies is now being conducted. Field work is almost completed and Data Entry work is in progress.

Being an important wing of Revenue and Disaster Management Department the Land Administration, to serve the poor and downtrodden people, play a very important role in house site and land assignment for the poor, patta transfer for the citizens, land acquisition, land transfer and land alienation for infrastructure and development projects. Further, in leasing out of Government lands, eviction of encroachments, Cinematograph Act and Minor irrigation this Department has an important role. The Government is committed to ensure that this Commissenorate continues to serve the needs of the citizens and the Government in an effective and efficient manner.

6. LAND REFORMS

Revenue Department, is not only the mother of all Departments but also the backbone of Government. It is the Department that enables the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden through the redressal of their grievances, wherein Land Reforms Department being one of the part of this Revenue Department.

On the abolition of Board of Revenue with effect from 01.12.1980, by virtue of Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980), as per the notification published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Departments of Land Reforms, Land Administration and Revenue Administration under the Revenue Department were formed.

சுழன்றும்ஏர்ப் பின்ன துலகம் அதனால்

உழந்தும் உழவே தலை

(Suzhandrumerp Pinnadhu Ulakam Adhanaal

Uzhandhum Uzhave Thalai)

Agriculture, though laborious, is the

most excellent form of labour; for people, though they go about in search of various employments, have at last to resort to the farmer.

In context of the above couplet, Agricultural land ownership being a key resource of the community. Therefore, it was necessary to reduce the disparities in the ownership of agricultural land, fix a ceiling on agricultural land holdings, to acquire the excess land and distribute it to the landless and others in the rural community.

With the above objective The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/61), was enacted in pursuance of clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of Constitution of the India, in order to achieve the lofty principles of reducing the disparities in the ownership of agricultural lands leading to the concentration of more lands in the hands of a few. The objective of the Act is to fix ceiling on the agricultural holdings of the land owner, declare such excess of the ceiling area as such

for distributing the same to the landless poor people and thus uplift their status in the society.

Apart from the above Land Ceiling Act, this Department also implements Tenancy Laws, Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers, Bhoodan Act and residual work relating to the Agricultural Income Tax. Being a pioneer Scheme in the Country, the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT) for providing social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families also implemented by this Department. The progress in implementation of the scheme are computerized and being monitored at District and State Level.

6.1 Sustainable Development Goal - Role of Land Reforms Department

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all Member Countries of United Nations including India in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and

into the future. At its heart, are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Sustainable Development Goal 1	:	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Sustainable Development Target 1.4	:	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

The Land Reforms Department plays a vital role in providing social security through its programmes and initiatives involving distribution

of land to landless rural community, through implementation of Land Ceiling Act. This initiative involves reducing of disparities in ownership of agricultural land, thereby enabling poor rural communities secure livelihoods. Similarly, the distribution of Bhoodan lands to landless agricultural labourers for the development of agriculture and alleviation of poverty.

This is a strategy which addresses Goal 1 and Target 1.4 of Sustainable Development Goals.

Further on the basis of the above Goal and Target, this Department implements fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities under the Minimum Wage Act is a way to ensure poor labourers get fair wages protecting them from exploitation.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of ownership) Act 1971 as amended facilitates conferring ownership title to those poor agricultural labourers who occupies

kudiyiruppu *as per the provision of the Act*. This initiative also serves to achieve Goal 1 of Sustainable Development Goal.

Sustainable Development Target 1.3	: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve sustainable coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
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The scheme “Chief Ministers Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam” implemented by this department also provides social protection measure by insulating the farmers, agricultural labourers and their families by providing support in the form of monetary assistance, even when the main member is temporarily incapacitated due to incidence of severe diseases. The various assistance provided under this scheme help the State in achieving the above Target.

6.2 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.

On restructuring of the Department in 2015, and as per the existing Land Reforms Act and Rules, the powers of 'Authorised Officer' and 'Assigning Authority' have 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.

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

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

Table 6.1
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

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Sanctioned Numbers
11.	Junior Assistant	21
12.	Others	75
	Total	214

6.3 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:-

- The extent allowed as ceiling limit for Person, Firm, Society, Private Trust, Company is 15 standard acres.
- The extent allowed as ceiling limit for a family consisting of 5 members is 15 standard acres and additional 5 standard acres are allowed to each additional member of a family in the case of family consisting of more than 5 members and the overall ceiling limit of a family is 30 standard acres.

- 10 standard acres of extent allowed as stridhana to each female member held land in her own name as on 15.2.1970.
- Act does not apply to the Public Trust of Religious nature in existence as on 1.3.1972.
- 5 Standard acres of extent is allowed to Public Trust of Charitable nature in existence as on 1.3.1972.
- No lands are allowed to Public Trust created after 1.3.1972. However, as per amended Act 29/87, Government is granting permission to Public Trust to hold land for educational/ hospital purposes.

6.3.1 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings

- As per Section 37-A of the Act, the Government is granting permission to industrial or commercial undertakings to acquire or to hold the lands acquired in excess of the ceiling limit of 15 standard

acres, if they bonafide carries on any industrial or commercial operation.

- 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.
- As per the amended Act, 2018, the ceiling area in the case of every industrial or commercial undertaking which invests more than 20 crores of rupees shall be 30 standard acres, provided that such land shall be dry land.
- Government grants permission under Section 37-A of the Act to the industrial or commercial undertakings for the purpose of establishment of agro-based industry, Automobile Solar power, Wind mill, etc.

6.3.2 Permission to Public Trusts

- As per section 37-B of the Act , the Government grants permission to the Public Trust to acquire lands or to hold

land 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 29.02.2020, Government have granted permission under Section 37-B of the Act to 45 Public Trusts for educational or hospital purpose.

6.4 Revenue Courts

Presently in the State, 10 Revenue Courts in Cuddalore, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Nagapattinam, Madurai and Tirunelveli are functioning under the Special Deputy Collector as Presiding Officer with quasi-judicial powers to deal with the disputes between the land owner and tenants under various Tenancy Laws.

6.4.1 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 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 to be paid to the landowner by the cultivating tenants.

- (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 relation of Public

Trust and their cultivating tenants and also to settle their disputes through 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 as tenants.

- (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 and also to rural artisans who occupies any Kudiyiruppu on 1.04.1990, either as tenant or as licensee.

6.4.2 Details of Overall disposal and pendency in Revenue Courts From 1.6.2011 to 29.02.2020

1	Cases pending as on 31.5.2011	9,806
2	Receipt from 1.6.2011 to 29.02.2020	46,336
3	Disposal	53,833
4	Balance as on 29.02.2020	2,309

From 1.4.2019 to 29.02.2020

1	Cases pending as on 31.3.2019	1,988
2	Receipt from 1.4.2019 to 29.02.2020	2,816
3	Disposal	2,495
4	Balance as on 29.02.2020	2,309

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

6.4.3 Fixation of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers

In the State (except Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts) the Minimum Wages Act is

being implemented for fixation of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities. In respect of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is being implemented.

6.5 Bhoodan Board

Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the Bhoodan Movement, wherein agricultural lands have been received as donation. The Bhoodan lands to an extent of 28,050 acres received as donation are administered by the Bhoodan Board and being distributed as per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Act.

Further, to protect Bhoodan lands, steps have been taken by assigning '0' (zero) Guideline value to Bhoodan lands in order to curb the illegal transactions. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to have taken such preventive measures.

6.6 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, 2011

உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்மற் றெல்லாம்
தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல் பவர்

**(Uzhudhundu Vaazhaare Vaazhvaar Matrellam
Thozhudhundu Pinselbavar)**

They alone have right to live, who live by agriculture; all others lead a cringing, dependant life on them.

In context of the above couplet, in the year 2005 to provide social security and financial assistance for the unexpected incidents in the life of agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, Tamil Nadu "Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam" was implemented with effect from 15.8.2005.

To revise the above scheme, Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers – Formers (Social Security Schemes and Welfare) Act 2006 (Tamil Nadu Act, 29/ 2006) was enacted.

Then in 2006, the above Act was repealed by enacting Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers –

Formers (Social Security Schemes and Welfare) Repeal Act, 2011 (Tamil Nadu Act 13/ 2011).

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has made an Announcement in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 10.9.2011 that a new social security scheme will be implemented for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers engaged in agriculture so as to get benefit to the family in all stages of livelihood i.e., birth, education, marriage, old Age, accident and death. This scheme will be called as "Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam"

The important aspects of Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam is detailed below:-

- "Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam" is being implemented in the State with effect from 10.9.2011, in order to provide social security for agriculturists and persons of allied occupations and their families.

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

6.6.1 Eligibility and Members Registered

- 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.
- The non-earning dependant members of his/her family are registered as dependant members.
- The total members registered under the scheme as on 29.02.2020 are as below:-

Table - 6.2

Details of Main members and dependant members

1	Main members	1,46,97,851
2	Dependant members	1,35,75,906
Total		2,82,73,757

- 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.

6.6.2 Financial Assistance

The following assistances are given under the Scheme:-

Table 6.3

**Details of Assistance for Main members
and Dependant members**

For Main Members	Details of Assistance
1. Marriage Assistance	For male Rs.8000/- For female Rs.10.000/-
2. Old Age Pension	Rs.1,000-/per month.
3. Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period due to following deceases: i) TB, ii) Cancer, iii) HIV/AIDS, iv) Dialysis, v) Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures and dislocations, vi) Neurological problems, vii) Spinal Cord Injury, viii) Cardiac problems, ix) Loss of vision, x) Liver diseases, xi) Kidney diseases, xii) Acute Psychosis, xiii) Sickle Cell Anemia, xiv) Thalassemia, xv) Haemophilia	Rs.1,000-/per month.

For Main Members	Details of Assistance
4. Accident Relief	For death Rs.1,00,000/- For accident injuries Rs.20,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- based on the type of injury.
5. Natural Death Assistance	Rs.20,000/-
6. Funeral Expenses	Rs.2,500/-
For dependant Members	Details of Assistance
1. Educational Assistance	From Rs.1.250/- to Rs.6,750/- per year to the boys and girls pursuing education from ITI / Polytechnic to Post Graduate professional courses.
2. Marriage Assistance	For male Rs.8000/- For female Rs.10.000/-
3. Grant to Orphan children of the member who died due to HIV	Rs.1,000-/per month.
4. Funeral Expenses	Rs.2,500/-

6.6.3 Salient features of the Scheme

- Educational Assistance is given to the beneficiaries in addition, 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.1000/- till attaining the age of 18 years.
- Even after the demise of the main member, the dependants can avail Education and marriage assistance.
- The quantum of assistance for natural death has been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-, with effect from 24.4.2017.
- On death of any member or dependant member in a family, funeral assistance of Rs.2,500/- is given immediately, without insisting for death certificate.

6.6.4 Overall Performance

- From the commencement of the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam

scheme i.e., from 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.1,893.10 crores has been given to 27,45,103 beneficiaries.

6.6.5 Details of Expenditure

a) For Main Members

1) Marriage Assistance

- From the commencement of the scheme i.e., 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.41.73 crores has been given to 49,467 beneficiaries.

2) Monthly Payment for Temporary Incapacitation period

- From 2012-13 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.191.03 crores has been given to 40,591 beneficiaries.

3) Accident relief

- From 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.270.45 crores has been given to 27,502 beneficiaries for accident relief.

4) Natural death assistance

- From 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.625.02 crores, has been given to 4,30,878 beneficiaries.

b) For dependants

1) Educational assistance

- From 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.437.49 crores has been given to 18,33,288 students towards educational assistance.

2) Marriage assistance

- From 10.9.2011 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.315.41 crores has been given to 3,62,761 beneficiaries.

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

- From 2013-2014 to 29.02.2020, a sum of Rs.4.97 crores has been given to 616 beneficiaries.

Table 6.4**Details of assistance given under
Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu
Thittam in 2019-2020 (upto 29.2.2020)**

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rupees in crores	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Educational Assistance	25.98	1,03,828
2.	Marriage of members	3.28	3,906
3.	Marriage of children of members	15.94	18,726
4.	Natural Death and Funeral Expenses	82.95	38,067
5.	Accident Relief	16.90	1,677
6.	Monthly payment for Temporary Incapacitation period.	41.32	40,591
7.	Grant to Orphan Children of Farmer Members who died due to HIV	0.70	616
Total		187.07	2,07,411

7. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

The Department was established in the year 1963. Since then, the Department existed as one of the members of '**The Board of Revenue**'. The Board was abolished in the year 1980. The Directorate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax was formed from the erstwhile Board to carry out functions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Ceiling Act and the Urban Land Tax Act.

7.1 Purpose for enactment of 'The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978'

- Imposition of a Ceiling on vacant lands in urban agglomeration.
- Acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit.
- To prevent concentration of urban land in the hands of a few rich persons.
- Re-distribution of urban lands to sub serve common good.

7.2 Purpose for enactment of The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966

- To secure revenue to the Government subjecting urban lands, other than agricultural lands to assessment.

7.3 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1978/ The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999. Enactment, Implementation and Repeal of the Principal Act

The Urban Land Ceiling Act was a law in India, that was passed in 1976. This Act was enacted by the legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the year 1978 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. The Act was repealed on and with effect from 16.06.1999 by **The Tamil Nadu Act 20/1999**. The possession of the acquired lands vested with the Government was saved as per Saving Clause 3(1)(a) of the Repeal Act.

Table - 7.1
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	43,39,545
3	Extent of lands covered under Writ Petitions filed by Land Owners/ Innocent Buyers	34,66,650
4	Extent of lands regularised under Innocent Buyer Scheme	8,57,230
5	Extent of lands encroached upon by land owners & others	95,95,446
6	Extent of lands free from encroachment	7,20,575

It has been proposed to utilise the acquired lands fall less than 1 ground, for the purpose of plantation of '**Social Forestry**' through Forest Department.

Regarding the large extent of the acquired lands, the possibility of utilising them for the

purpose of construction of office buildings for various Government Departments/Boards/Corporations, are being explored.

7.4 Innocent Buyers Scheme

The scheme was introduced to provide relief to the persons who purchased the acquired lands,unaware of the Ceiling Act. In order to regularise the above purchases the scheme namely "REGULARISATION OF PURCHASES MADE BY INNOCENT BUYERS" was introduced in 1998.In G.O. (Ms) No.649, Revenue Department, dated 29.07.1998 guidelines were issued for regularisation of land measuring upto 1½ grounds purchased solely for residential purpose on collection of nominal land value.

Since the benefit of the G.O.No.649 was not extended to various category of Innocent Buyers, the G.O.No.649 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 only through sale deeds 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 innocent buyers.

To make the scheme the most productive one, certain clarifications were issued in the following orders:

- (i) In G.O. (Ms.) No. 34, Revenue and Disaster Management [ULC-I(2)] Department, dated 04.02.2019 clarifications were issued for the cases lacking proper links with respect to urban land owner and writ pending cases.
- (ii) In G.O. (Ms.) No.63, Revenue and Disaster Management [ULC-I(2)] Department, dated 27.01.2020 clarifications have been issued for regularisation of the lands acquired through deeds of settlement, partition, gift, release, exchange, etc.,

From 01.04.2019 to 31.01.2020 Government has issued orders for regularisation for 305 cases covering an extent of 71452 sq.mts. An amount of 4.12 crores has been remitted into the Government Account by Innocent Buyers.

7.5 Enactment of The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax - The Principal Act

Prior to the levy of urban land tax, quit rent or ground rent or any other land revenue assessment were levied on the lands in the City of Madras. The Madras Legislature for the first time enacted the Madras Urban Land Tax Act 1963 to be effective from 1.7.1963. This Act provided for levy of urban land tax at 0.4% of the average market value fixed for the urban lands comprised in a sub zones. This zonal valuation of the urban lands resulted in filing of series of writ petitions before the High Court, Madras. The High Court therefore struck down the entire act as void and unenforceable. The Government promulgated an ordinance in May

1966 to keep the provisions of the Act in force and it was replaced later by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 which came into force in the City of Madras retrospectively from 01.07.1963.

This Act was made co-terminous with Urban Land Ceiling Act and was being extended now and then to various urban agglomerations such as Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli.

7.6 Further amendments to the Act

The Act was first amended in 1971 and was extended to the Municipal Towns of Salem, Coimbatore & Tiruchirapalli and in the City of Madurai from 01.07.1971. The Act was again amended in 1973 and 1975 and was extended to the belt area of 16 km. from the outer limits of Madras City from 01.07.1975.

The Act was extended to Tirunelveli urban agglomeration and peripheral area of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli urban

agglomeration from 01.07.1981. Consequent on the abolition of Board of Revenue in 1980, the Act was formerly amended by Amendment Act 54/1986 for substituting designation of officers functioning under various sections of the Act. Latest amendment was made in 1992 by introducing Amendment Act 1991.

7.7 Determination of Market value

The actual amount of tax which the assessee has to pay is to be determined only on the market value fixed by the Assistant Commissioner or the Tribunal. Adoption of market value under the Principal Act / Amendment Acts as detailed below:-

Name of the Act	Crucial date for adopting market value	Area covered
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966	01.07.1963	Madras City upto Fasli 1384
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1975	01.07.1971	Madras, Madras City Belt Area Salem, Coimbatore Tiruchirapalli & Madurai

Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Amendment Act 1991	01.07.1981	Tirunelveli urban agglomeration and peripheral area of existing areas
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In all cases where the revised Urban Land Tax levied under Amendment Act 1991 exceeds 5 times that of the tax levied under 1975 Act, shall be limited to 5 times vide G.O.Ms.No.578, Revenue, dated 20.05.1992.

7.8 Structure of the Tax

In G.O. (Ms.) No.2625, Revenue Department, dated 27.12.1976 the distinction introduced by the 1975 amendment between the lands used for residential purpose and the lands used for non residential purposes was abolished. The rate structure was revised as follows:

Table - 7.2**Rate of Tax**

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

The urban lands which are automatically exempted from payment of urban land tax u/S 29(A) shall be taken into account for the purpose of fixing the slab rate to work out the amount of tax.

The urban lands which are statutorily exempted under various sub sections of Section 29 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of fixing the slab rate to work out the amount of tax.

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

The Principal Act was amended by Act No.1 of 1992 from 1.7.1991 (Published in Government Gazette dated 20.01.1992) The provisions of the Act were extended to 21 Special Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities namely Erode, Pollachi, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Uthagamandalam, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Myladuthurai, Udumalpet, Palani, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and to 2 Townships namely Kodaikanal and Mettur.

7.10 Demand raised in the current Fasli year 1429

Since implementation of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 / The Amendment Act 1991, around 1.9 lakh assesseees have 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 1429.

7.11 Statutory Exemption allowed cases

29(a)	Lands owned by the State or the Central Government.
29(b)	Lands owned by civic bodies
29(c)	Lands set apart for public worship.
29(d)	Lands on which Government hospitals situated/ private hospital situated in receipt of grant from State or the Central Government.
29(e)	Lands used for the purpose of disposal of death.
29(f)	Lands used for roads/ communal purposes.
29(g)	Lands used for public purposes provided no income is derived from the user of the land.

29(h)	Lands owned and used by educational institutions duly recognized by State/ Central Government.
29(i)	Lands used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Public Museums.
29(j)	Lands used for sheltering purposes.
29(k)	Lands used for religious, charitable or philanthropic purposes, as the Government may, by notification, specify.
29(l)	Lands used for preservation of ancient monuments.

7.12 Concessions Allowed 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.

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

- (i) This provision gives the executive delegated power to exempt or reduce the tax in respect of any class of persons or lands if the Government is satisfied that the provisions of the Act would cause **'undue hardship'**.
- (ii) Public Trusts, Charitable, Philanthropic institution etc., which have been recognized as charitable and exemption granted under Section 12 A (a) of the Income Tax Act suffer from **'undue hardship'** shall seek exemption under

section 27(1) of the Act from payment of Urban land Tax.

- (iii) In G.O. (Ms.) No. 461, Revenue Department, dated 17.03.1983, the Government constituted a Committee consisting of officers belong to Departments of Revenue, Religious Endowment, Education and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment.
- (iv) Exemption cases placed before the Committee are examined with reference to norms/ guidelines prescribed in G.O.Ms.No.1834, Revenue, dated 29.10.1983 and recommendations are made to the Government.
- (v) After examining such proposals, on exercising its powers delegated under Section 27(1) of the Act, the Government issues final orders.
- (vi) 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.

7.14 Appeal to the Tribunal under section 20 of the Act

The Act provides for an appeal to the Tribunal in respect of orders passed u/s 10 and 11, both for the assessee as well as for the revenue authorities. Prior to the Amendment Act 1991, the Subordinate Judge of the respective jurisdiction acted as the Judicial officer of the

Tribunal. Presently, the respective District Revenue Officer in each district is the Judicial Officer of the Tribunal.

7.15 Revision by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under Section 30 of the Act

In respect of proceedings other than those coming under the jurisdiction of the Tribunals, revision lies to the Commissioner of Land Reforms. The revising power can be exercised both for and against the revenue. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Land Reforms is the present Revisional Authority. After hearing the representation of the Revision Petitioner and perusing the records, the Revisional Authority shall pass orders on the Revision Petition.

8. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

8.1 History of Land Survey

The Survey and Settlement Directorate has been formed in the year 1858. This is one of the oldest departments under the Government of Tamil Nadu by crossing of 160 years from the formation and it finds precise solutions to the issues of land related matters.

The main functions of this Department are to conduct Cadastral Survey, create land records and maintain them by updating with reference to subsequent changes.

Initially, survey using Chains, Cross staffs and Theodolites was done under the British rule in 1850s.

The 'Great Trigonometrical Survey' had been commenced in British period. The city of Madras was chosen to start the survey of India which went on for almost a century for its plain surface with hillocks and temple tops as reference points. For this work which was started in 1802

AD. Theodolite machine and 100 feet metal chain were used. The State of Tamil Nadu gave to the country the first set of trained surveyors, many of them sacrificing their lives while navigating difficult terrains, marshes, jungles and hills, to create a map of the nation and pictorial notion of today's India. The Great Trigonometric Survey also conclusively proved the real shape of the earth and flawlessly measured the heights of the mountains and slopes, contours and latitudes of the Deccan and the plains.

Following this rich tradition, this department has now 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.

Details of Survey schemes carried out and currently in progress:

Table – 8.1

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

8.2 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 Administrative 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 of the land records with reference to the land transactions is one of the important duties of the Deputy Inspector of Survey.

The organizational chart of the directorate

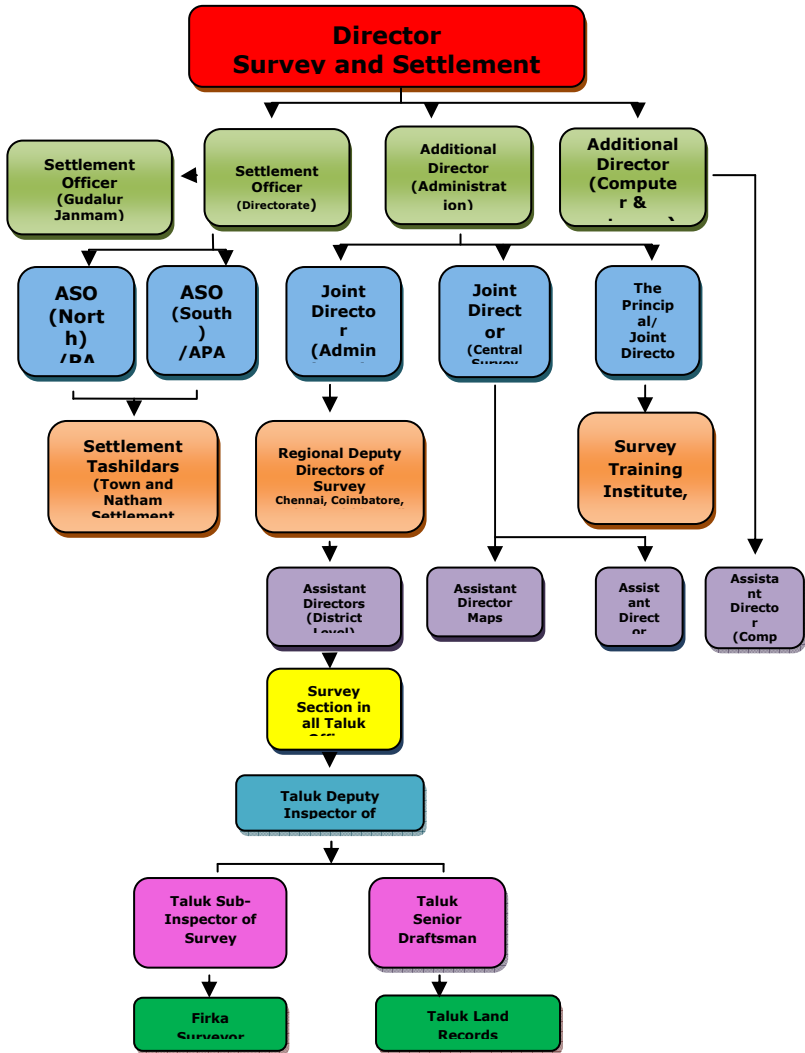


Table-8.2

The details of Posts Sanctioned to Survey Wing:-

S.No	Name of the Wing	No. of Posts
1	Field Wing	5,569
2	Technical Wing	2,101
3	Ministerial Wing	1,079
4	Others	19
Total		8,768

8.2.1 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.

8.3 Survey Schemes

(1) Updating Registry Scheme

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.

(2) Natham Survey and Settlement Scheme

Government lands that were being used for residential purposes by the public were classified as "Natham" and Pattas were issued by conducting survey in 1989.

(3) Hill Survey Schemes

As per the G.O. (Ms) No. 1177 CT & RE Department, dated:30.10.1987, the survey works were conducted in 81 Hill villages of the 12 Taluks of the 4 combined districts of the North Arcot, Salem, Trichirappalli and Coimbatore.

8.3.1 Town Survey

Cadastral Survey and Town Survey methods are being used in Rural areas, and in Urban areas respectively. 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.

Presently, in 2 Corporations and the extended areas of 3 Corporations, the Town Survey using modern equipments is in progress. The remaining 9 corporations will be taken up for town survey using modern equipments shortly.

In the municipalities in Tamil Nadu, Town survey has been completed by traditional methods in 93 municipalities. In 31 Towns and 3 Towns which are coming under the Corporation limit of Greater Chennai, the Town Survey work

using Modern Survey equipments will be commenced. In the remaining 2 Towns the Survey work will be taken up shortly after the finality of court cases.



Chennai District- Semmancheri- Town survey using DGPS-RTK Technology

8.3.2 Re-Survey work using Modern Equipments

Introduction of Modern equipments in Resurvey will ensure millimeter accuracy and also creation of digital database of Lands and their attributes. This will help the public not only to know about their land details but also help the land Administrating officials for proper

planning of land use. Also, fraudulent transactions will be curbed and Government lands can be protected through the digital database and web-based monitoring.

Modern Survey using Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS) is in progress in Vellore corporation of Vellore District, Semmanjeri of Sholinganallur Taluk of Chennai District, Hosur Taluk of Krishnagiri District, Kothagiri Taluk of The Nilgiris District and in Agastheeswaram and Thovalai Taluks of Kanniyakumari District.



The Nilgiris District-Modern Resurvey using DGPS and RTK Technology

For the speedy and accurate survey, the entire State has been divided into 74 Triangles and a network of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) have been established in 70 locations and survey works are conducted. Action has been taken to establish CORS in the remaining 4 locations.

With the establishment of CORS network, Differential Global Positioning System – Real Time Kinematic based survey will be faster and of millimeter of accuracy.

8.3.3 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" 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.

8.4 The land records maintained presently

8.4.1 Rural Areas

- 'A' Register
- Chitta
- Field Measurement Book (FMB)
- e-Adangal
- Village Maps

8.4.2 Urban Areas

- Town Survey Land Register (TSLR)
- Block Map

8.5 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)
- Tamil Nilam (Urban)
- Collabland

Out of 312 Taluks in the State, Web-based Tamil Nilam is operational in 296 Rural Taluks and 14 Urban Taluks. After completion of settlement process action will be taken to bring the remaining 2 Rural Taluks online.

8.5.1 Natham Land Records

All 1.42 Crores Natham Land Records have been computerized and validation work has been completed. Action is being taken to bring them online for public usage.

8.5.2 Urban Land Records

All 37.87 lakh of Urban Land Records have been computerized. The Land Records of all corporations except Nagercoil corporation, 92 surveyed municipalities and all Urban taluks have been brought online. Action is being taken to bring in the land records of Nagercoil.

8.5.3 Field Measurement Sketches

So far 54.90 Lakh Field Measurement Sketches out of 55.25 Lakh Sketches, have been digitized and brought online.

Computerization 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.

And digitization of Block maps is in progress. Out of 25840 Block maps 2343 Blocks maps have been digitized so far.

8.5.4 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) / Modern Record Room (MRR) 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. In this scheme necessary infrastructures are being created at an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh in every LRMC.



LRMCs – Chengalpattu Taluk – Kancheepuram District

8.6 Preparation of Maps in Tamil – Village, Taluk & District

The digitization of all the District and Taluk maps has been completed. The digitization of Village maps is in progress. Further, 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.

8.6.1 Infrastructure Development of the Department

In the movement towards modernization, laptops have been provided to 1601 officials for the usage of online patta transfer scheme.

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

For strengthening of the office of the Assistant Director, Regional Deputy Director, Central Survey Office and Settlement offices, Computers, UPS, Plotters and Scanners have been provided at a cost of Rs.2.31 crores during the Financial Year 2018-19.

8.7 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.

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/eservicesnew/home.html>
- Applicants are being informed of the action taken on their application through SMS to their registered mobile number.

- The public can download the Digitally signed Patta from the website without going to the Taluk offices.
- Action has been taken to create a website for this department to know the important features of village / Taluk / District maps, of this department and G.Os and circulars related to this department.

(A) 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 is ensured without any omission.

8.7.1 Integration of Data-Base 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. Computerized land records of Corporations and Towns have been integrated with Registration Department's software (STAR 2.0) with effect from 14.08.2019.

8.8 Facilities provided for better performance of the Directorate:

8.8.1 Automatic Mutation of Land Records

Since Registration of transactions of Landed properties as well as maintenance of Land Records are carried out online using Web based Software, the Government have issued orders in G.O.(Ms.) No.84, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Survey and Settlement Wing [SS-II(2)] Section, Dated: 04.02.2020 to implement 'Automatic Mutation of Land Records' for Title transfers that are not involving creation of sub-divisions. Initially, solely owned lands with single owners will be taken up for automatic mutation. And then, it will be extended to joint holdings also. Based on this it will be implemented as a pilot in Walajabath Taluk of Kancheepuram District.

Since the process of registration has already been computerized using STAR 2.0, software while registering transactions of landed properties the questions shall be posted to the

registration authorities as answerable, in Yes / No type.

Based on the such informations received if no patta is available in the same village for the buyer, then the particulars will be communicated online to the TamilNilam database and the title of the property will be transferred automatically (without human intervention) in the name of the buyer under new patta number. If the buyer already has a patta in the same village, the newly registered property will be added to the existing patta. In both the above instances, the patta transfer order will be sent through email to the buyer as well as the seller. It can also be downloaded from 'Any time Anywhere' e-Services.

8.8.2 Pre mutation of Sketches before the Registration

In order to prevent registration of landed properties using fake documents, it is proposed to introduce verification and approval for subdivisions prior to Registration. Under this

procedure the landowners who wish to sell their lands / properties will be required to apply of the Taluk office concerned for getting a certified copy of FMB of the landed property proposed to be sold. On receipt of such applications, the Survey staff of the Taluk office concerned will conduct field inspection of the landed property and prepare a temporary sub-division sketch of the property to be transacted. The authenticated sub division sketch containing pre-mutation details will be sent by online mode to the Sub-Registrar office concerned and also to the landowner (i.e. applicant). The landowner can then complete the transaction at the Sub-Registrar office. Mutation of the online land records will be carried out subsequently without the need for further field inspection.

8.8.3 VAOs to be engaged in processing OPT-ISD applications.

Registration Department's software (STAR 2.0 version) and web-based Tamil Nilam Software (i.e. the Software used for online

maintenance of land records) have been integrated with effect from 12.02.2018 and necessary arrangements have been made to facilitate online receipt of particulars related to registration of landed properties into Tamil Nilam Database from the Registration department in order to initiate patta transfer process. With respect to expeditious disposal of the applications received, it has been decided to engage the Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) also, as a new initiation to this work (along with Field Surveyors) by imparting refresher survey training to them for one week. It will be implemented in Thanjavur and Tiruppur Districts by selecting as pilot districts.

8.8.4 Licensed Surveyors

- Due to rapid urbanization, industrialization and economic development activities in the recent years, land transactions have been increased. Resulting the need for surveying of lands is increased. Hence,

the need for deploying surveyors has also increased in multifold. For reducing the excessive workload of regular surveyors, the government have issued orders to create a pool of 'Licensed Surveyors' by imparting survey training to 'Diploma holders in Civil Engineering'.

- Accordingly, the survey training to Diploma Holders has been commenced at the Survey Training Institute at Orathanadu. Depending on the requirements of work, 'Licensed Surveyors' will be engaged on contract basis to assist the regular surveyors in essential works likes online patta transfer system, creation of subdivision in approved layouts, and other Government department works including the survey of Forest boundary, and land acquisition works of Highways and Metro rail projects.

8.8.5 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 and inaugurated. In continuation of the above scheme, 60 more quarters are being constructed at a cost of Rs.9.30 crores. And among them the completed 11 quarters on 27.02.2019, 17 quarters on 14.08.2019 and 2 quarters on 26.11.2019 have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

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 Crores 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.

Out of them 23 more Firka Surveyors quarters will be brought to the usage shortly. And the construction is in progress by the PWD in 72 Firkas.



8.8.6 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.

8.8.7 Filling up of Vacancies

The vacancies of the post of Field Surveyor, Draftsman, Junior Assistant, Typist and Steno Typist of this Department are being filled up through the appointment of TNPSC and by the Compassionate Ground.

Based on this, the posts which have been filled up in the past 3 years as follows:-

Sl. No	Name of the post	No. of Post Filled so far	method of recruitment	
			TNPSC	Compassionate Ground
1	Field Surveyor	533	438	95
2	Draftsman	492	444	48
3	Junior Assistant	151	142	9
4	Typist	29	29	--
5.	Steno Typist	5	5	--
6.	Office Assistant	9	--	9
7.	Field Assistant	4	--	4
	Total	1223	1058	165

8.8.8 Historical Exhibition of Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Records Department

An exhibition which expresses the historical informations of the various schemes

implemented in the department of Survey and Settlement which has crossed 160 years, was inaugurated on 23.05.2018. In this exhibition the participation of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management and the Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department is a specially one. This was well appreciated by the General public.

In this exhibition, the following informations were visualized, Re Settlement work of 1901-1920. Town Survey works of 1930 to 1940, Survey work of Inam abolition Act in 1964, UDR Scheme in 1979-1985, Natham Survey and Town Survey schemes in 1988 and Present Modern Survey and Re-Survey works and the survey equipments used.



8.9 Settlement

One share of the produce of the land was levied as Assessment earlier and later it has been collected in its commuted money value. The procedure to determine the Assessment and the ownership is known as Land Revenue Settlement.

Initially, the Assessment was collected without considering the factors such as sort-soil and irrigation sources. This procedure was known as Permanent Settlement. Since, 1879-80, replacing this procedure, "Ryotwari Settlement" was introduced to determine the Assessment, based on the irrigation sources and sort soil, classification in the name of Original Settlement. By this, the Government surveyed for the first time, determined the irrigational classification, sort soil classification, taram and then the Assessment. Further, by conducting enquires in regard to the ownership, patta registries were created. This system shall last for 30 years. Therefore, Re-settlement was

introduced in these villages after 30 years where Original Settlement had been introduced. However, this procedure was not introduced in Zamin/Inam holdings where the existing Permanent Settlement was followed. At the time of Independence, except for Zamin, Inam, Minor Inam and other similar areas, Ryotwari settlement had been introduced in most of the areas in Tamil Nadu.

After Independence, in order to reduce the burden of levy of Assessment on cultivation in Zamin/ Inam and other similar areas, to eliminate such land holding system and to bring all the villages under the direct control of the Government, various Landholders' Abolition Acts were enacted. Though Ryotwari Settlement works had been completed under most of these Acts, the work is pending in certain villages taken over under the following Acts:-

- (1) The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/1948)**

During Mohal Rule, the Zamindars, Paligars etc., were appointed to collect Land Revenue. They had been given Melvaram rights to collect the taxes and the Kudivaram rights to the cultivators. Their jurisdiction to collect the tax is known as Zamin Estates. Through this Act, the Melvaram rights held by the Zamindars and some Inamdars were acquired and these villages were brought under the direct control of the Government. Ryotwari Settlement had been introduced in all the estates taken over by Government under this Act and patta were granted. However, certain court cases are pending in regard to the grant of patta and the classification determined.

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

During former Hindu Rule and Mohal rule, the Religions Institutions, Charitable Institutions, warriors, Government Officers, Servants, Monks, Legends etc., were granted some villages or part

of villages till 1802 without levying Land Revenue Assessment or at concessional rates of Assessment for rendering certain services. These villages were known as "Manyam/ Inam". Title deeds had been granted in proof of the Inams granted. In order to acquire the rights of the landholders in such Inam Estates, to bring these villages under the direct control of the Government and to introduce Ryotwari Settlement in such villages, this Act was enacted. The introduction of Settlement work and the grant of patta had been completed in all the villages taken over under this Act, except 6 (six) villages that were covered by Court cases.

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

This Act had been enacted to acquire the rights of the Inamdars in Inam villages where the Inams had been granted for a portion of the village, mentioning in terms of local measurements such as Kani, Acre, Cent etc in

Title Deeds or in full to the religious/ Charitable institutions and to introduce Ryotwari Settlement in such villages. The introduction of Settlement work and the grant of patta had been completed in all the taken over villages under this Act, except 7 (seven) villages that were covered by Court cases.

Aggrieved against the acquisition of Inam rights, certain Inamdars filed appeals before the court and because of such cases, the settlement work was not able to be performed in those villages. Since, the cases had been disposed now, the Settlement work had been commenced. For that, one unit office headed by Settlement Tahsildar had been formed to conduct settlement work in 6 (six) Inam villages in Hosur Taluk of Krishnagiri district, on completion of survey work. Initial Settlement records have been prepared for these villages. Further, Statutory enquiry process shall be commenced by issuing enquiry notices with respect to 3 villages, shortly.

(4) 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. The details of completion of work 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

In order to preserve the Environment and Forest Wealth, the Government have handed over for an area of 17,014.43 acres to the Forest department vide G.O. (Ms) No.363, Revenue Department dated 28.11.2011 and G.O. (Ms) No.263, Revenue and Disaster Management Department dated 18.08.2017.

In the meantime, the High Court directed the Settlement Officer/ District Revenue Officer to consider the petitions received under section 8, 9, 10 of the Act. Accordingly, most of the petitions were disposed of. Against the petitions disposed, several appeals have been filed before Janmam Abolition Tribunal/ District court, Udhagamandalam.

In order to resume the lease expire lands and to introduce settlement in the remaining unsettled area 34,986.28 acres in Janmam Lands, the Government have formed a 3-member Committee in G.O. (D) No.73 Environment & 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.

8.9.1 Schemes

(a) Natham Settlement

During the operation of original settlement and the Re-settlement, the residential area of the villages had been classified as Natham. The House sites were not sub-divided and no pattas were granted in Natham areas. Hence, Natham Settlement work had been performed in Natham areas and on the Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes and pattas were issued. This Natham Settlement work had been completed in all the villages of the State.

However, Natham Settlement work is being performed in Natham areas in Municipal Towns and Corporations.

(b) Settlement in hill Villages

The settlement work has been completed in hill villages, where Natham Settlement work or UDR Scheme was not performed, on completion of re-survey work and pattas were granted. This work is being performed in remaining 6 (six) 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 to District Revenue Administration for maintenance.

Accordingly, this work has to be performed in all the Corporations and Municipalities in the State. In them, the work had been completed in 24 Municipalities and pattas were granted. Now, the work is performed in 6 Corporations and 62 Municipalities. The work in the remaining towns/ Corporations will be commenced in stages by redeploying units from those Towns/ Corporations where work is completed.

In this Town Settlement work, so far 15,18,118 pattas have been issued from 2011 to December-2019, as given below:

Sl. No	Year	Number of pattas issued
1.	2011-2012	23,402
2.	2012-2013	23,291
3.	2013-2014	1,69,749
4.	2014-2015	2,26,903
5.	2015-2016	2,72,168
6.	2016-2017	1,85,955
7.	2017-2018	2,42,604
8.	2018-2019	2,81,246
9.	2019-2020 (from April 2019 to December 2019)	92,800
	Total	15,18,118

8.9.2 Survey Of Wakf Properties

The survey of wakf properties, as per sec.4 of the Wakf Act, 1995 has been commenced through out of the State by appointing the Director of Survey and Settlement as Wakf Survey Commissioner and the District Revenue Officers as Wakf Survey Additional Commissioners under his control. This work had been completed in 27 districts and it is being performed in remaining districts.

9 Conclusion

The Department of Revenue over a period of time has modernised itself. With the emergence of welfare state the department leveraging its service not only as a regulator but also as a facilitator. Efficiency, accountability, Transparency and People's welfare have become its ideology. Enormous efforts have been made in online patta transfer, e-Adangal and computerisation of land records to improve land management. Information technology is also being used for providing Revenue certificates, Land documents, processing of Social Security Schemes. A scientific and mankind approach to disaster management by creating awareness among the public about Disaster, timely alert, quick evacuation, relief management, Mitigation measures and building back better has put Tamil Nadu in forefront community participation. Training, Mock exercises, First responders and widely acclaimed TN SMART app are being rated as best practices.

The Revenue department has emerged strong and efficient in Revenue administration and Management of disaster, Land Administration, Land Reforms, Urban Land Ceiling and Survey and Settlement.

R.B. UDHAYAKUMAR
Minister for Revenue &
Disaster Management and
Information Technology