



**COMMERCIAL TAXES AND REGISTRATION
DEPARTMENT**

**DEMAND NO.11
STAMPS AND REGISTRATION**

**POLICY NOTE
2015-2016**

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AND REGISTRATION**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
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INTRODUCTION

கருவியும் காலமும் செய்கையும் செய்யும்
அருவினையும் மாண்டது அமைச்சு.

Translation:

A minister is he who grasps, with wisdom large, that is, time, work's mode, and exceptional functions he must discharge.

As described in the above Thirukkural the Registration Department has upgraded its functions, adapting itself through the usage of Information Technology and thus efficiently serving the public.

In ancient Tamilagam land grants given by the Kings were recorded in

copper plates. The ancient copper plate date back to the first Sangam age i.e., Velvikudi plates of Pandiyan Nedunchezian and copper plate of Chinnamanur. This practice was followed by the imperial States of Tamilagam.

Realising the importance of land transactions among the public, a full fledged department was established by the British Government, framing appropriate Acts and Rules in the year 1864.

Registration of land transactions establishes proof of ownership. There is no better way to safeguard ownership of a property than by registering the title. State backed registration gives greater security, providing better protection against claims of illegal possession. Registration Department holds a legacy of 150 years as it has played a major role in registering important events of an individual i.e. registration of transaction of properties, registration of Marriages, registration of Society and Chits with which he is associated. Registration department is one of the

chief revenue earning departments to the State next to Commercial Taxes and Prohibition and Excise Departments and during the fiscal 2014-2015 a sum of Rs.8279.64 Crores has been earned by the department by registering 25,73,931 documents. The Constitution of India envisages that no tax or duty shall be levied without the authority of law. As the Registration Department collects Stamp Duty and Registration Fee, necessary statutory backing to collect them is provided by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and the Registration Act, 1908 respectively. Also, there are several other Acts administered by the department, some of them fully and some partially. Apart from registering documents and collecting Stamp Duty and Registration Fee on them, the department also registers Marriages under various Acts. The department is the custodian of records relating to Births and Deaths in respect of Town and Village Panchayat areas.

2 ORGANISATIONAL SET UP

2.1 Headquarters

The Registration Act, 1908 provides that the Registration Department is to be headed by an Inspector General of Registration. Accordingly, the Inspector General of Registration, having his office at Chennai is the head of the department. He performs the statutory function of Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Registrar under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 and the Chit Funds Act, 1982. Thus the Inspector General of Registration, apart from being the administrative head of the department, discharges several statutory functions under the various Acts administered by the department. The Inspector General of Registration is assisted by the following officers in the headquarters, in discharging his responsibilities:

(1) Additional Inspector General of Registration (Stamps and Registration) for looking after issues relating to Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Registration Act, 1908 etc ;

(2) Additional Inspector General of Registration (Guideline) for looking after issues relating to fixing of Guideline values, appeals under section 47A(5) and section 56(2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, Court cases etc;

(3) Additional Inspector General of Registration (Intelligence) for looking after issues relating to the infrastructure of the department, audit etc;

(4) Additional Registrar of Chits (in the cadre of Additional Inspector General of Registration) for looking after issues relating to Chits and Societies, Information Technology enabled services etc.

Apart from the above second level officers, there are a Personal Assistant (General) (in the cadre of Deputy Inspector General of Registration) for handling the administration of the department, an Assistant Inspector General of Registration (Computerisation) for looking after the issues relating to modernization of the department through Information Technology, an Assistant Inspector General of Registration (Vigilance) to inquire into

the petitions received from the Public on the functioning of the department, a District Registrar (Guideline) for assisting in the preparation of guideline values, a Personal Assistant (Chits) for assisting in the matters relating to Chits and Societies, a District Registrar (Inspection) for looking after the matters relating to audit, a District Registrar (Computerisation) for assisting in computerization activities and a District Registrar(Revenue) for looking after matters relating to cases involved in Revenue Recovery Act. In order to look after the budget preparation and maintenance of accounts of the department, there is an Accounts Officer, who is deputed from the Treasuries and Accounts Department.

Registration department, by the very nature of the services provided by it, is a department with very high public contact and interaction. In order to facilitate the public and to ensure easy accessibility, the department has a large number of field offices which are organized under different Registration Zones.

2.2 Registration Zones

The State is divided into Registration districts and several such Registration districts are grouped together into a zone headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Registration. The Deputy Inspector Generals of Registration are in charge of the overall administration of the zone and they monitor the revenue collection in their zone. They also conduct surprise inspection of the offices under their control. There are 9 such Registration Zones. The details of the Registration Zones and the Registration Districts under their control are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Registration Zone	Registration Districts in the zone
1.	Chennai	Chennai (North), Chennai(South), Chennai (Central), Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram
2.	Vellore	Vellore, Cheyyar, Arakkonam and Thiruvannamalai

3.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Tindivanam and Virudhachalam
4.	Salem	Salem(East), Salem(West), Krishnagiri, Namakkal and Dharmapuri
5.	Tiruchirapalli	Trichy, Ariyalur, Karur and Pudukottai
6.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Pattukottai and Kumbakonam
7.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Udagamandalam, Erode and Gobichettipalayam
8.	Madurai	Madurai(North), Madurai(South), Dindigul, Palani, Periyakulam, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar and Karaikudi
9.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari, Cheranmahadevi and Marthandam

2.3 Regional Offices

In order to assist the Deputy Inspector General of Registration in his duties there are four regional offices manned by officers in the cadre of Assistant Inspector General of Registration in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli.

2.4 Registration Districts

The Registration Act, 1908 provides for creation of Registration Districts and accordingly 50 Registration Districts have been formed in the State. Out of these 50 registration Districts, 13 districts with more workload are headed by officers in the rank of Assistant Inspector General of Registration. The remaining 37 are headed by officers in the rank of District Registrars. The District Registrars exercise the statutory functions of Registrars of Societies, Deputy Registrars of Chits, Registrars of Marriages and Registrars of Partnership Firms in their respective jurisdictions. They also issue licenses to stamp vendors.

2.5 Audit Units

As the department collects Stamp Duty and Registration Fee from the Public, which is a major source of income of the department, it is imperative to ensure that they are collected properly. To achieve this objective, there are 45 audit units in the department, each headed by a District Registrar, to conduct cent per cent audit of the registered documents.

2.6 Sub Registrar Offices

The Registration Act, 1908 provides for creation of Sub-Registrar Offices as well and accordingly, 578 Sub-Registrar Offices have been formed in our State. For the benefit of the Public, the number of Sub-Registrar Offices established in the State is much higher when compared to other States of bigger size and higher population. Responsibilities of the Sub Registrar include registration of documents, registration of marriages under various Marriage Registration Acts, etc. and also acts as Assistant Registrar under the Chit Funds Act, 1982. They also give

extracts from the Birth and Death records relating to Town and Village Panchayat areas preserved by them.

2.7 District Revenue Officers (Stamps) / Special Deputy Collectors (Stamps)

As per the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamp duty has to be paid on the market value of the property which is the subject matter of conveyance, exchange, gift, settlement etc. If the Registering Officer has reason to believe that the market value of the property has not been truly set forth in the document, he should refer the same to the Collector for determination of market value and the proper duty payable thereon as per section 47-A(1) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Two District Revenue Officers (Stamps) and nine Special Deputy Collectors (Stamps) have been notified by the Government as 'Collectors' for the purpose of section 47-A. These two District Revenue Officers are having their offices at Chennai and Coimbatore, while the nine Special Deputy Collectors are based at Tiruchirappalli,

Madurai, Salem, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar.

2.8 Intelligence Cell

At times, parties executing a document tend to conceal information regarding existence of building in the immovable property. The building portion is also liable for levy of Stamp Duty and Registration fees and in order to prevent suppression of information on buildings, an Intelligence Cell is functioning in the department headed by the Additional Inspector General of Registration (Intelligence) and includes two Assistant Executive Engineers for ensuring proper valuation of the buildings.

2.9 Registration Training Institute

The Registration department is administering a large number of Acts and a thorough understanding of various provisions of these Acts and other related procedures is essential for the officers and staff of the department. At times, various amendments are carried out to these Acts. In addition, there is substantial

use of information technology in the day to day functioning of this department. Hence, there is a need to impart proper training to the officers and staff of this department. For this purpose, the Registration Training Institute is functioning in the department at Chennai, since 1996. This institute is headed by an officer in the rank of the Deputy Inspector General of Registration. As the trainees are participating from all the districts in the State, Hostel facility has been provided in the Institute and a recurring amount of Rs. 30 lakhs per year has been sanctioned for modernisation and upgradation of the Institute.

3 ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Registration Department is administering the following Acts:

a) Fully administered Acts:

- 1) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899
(Central Act 2/1899)
- 2) The Registration Act, 1908
(Central Act 16/1908)
- 3) The Tamil Nadu Societies

Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27/1975)

4) The Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act 40/1982)

b)Partially administered Acts:

1) Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872(Central Act, 15/1872)

2) The Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886(Central Act, 6/1886)

3) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1932 (Central Act 2/1932)

4) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act 9/1932)

5) The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Central Act 43/1954)

6) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Central Act 25/1955)

7) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (Central Act 28/1961)

8) Births and Deaths Act,1969 (Central Act 18/1969)

9) The Tamil Nadu Registration of Marriages Act,2009 (Tamil Nadu Act 21/2009)

4. REVENUE EARNED AND DOCUMENTS REGISTERED

The primary source of revenue for the department is collection of Stamp Duty and Registration fees while registering various types of documents. Apart from this, fees is levied for issue of encumbrance certificates and certified copy of registered documents etc., and for registration of Chits, Societies and Marriages.

Revenue earned and total number of documents registered during the past five years are as follows:-

Year	Revenue (Rs.in crores)	No. of documents
2010-11	5020.50	3280503
2011-12	6619.98	3518435
2012-13	7455.41	2690351
2013-14	8055.74	2653291
2014-15	8279.64	2573931

4.1 Performance of Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) / District Revenue Officer(Stamps) under Section 47A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899

Stamp Duty on Documents pertaining to sale, exchange or gift of immovable properties has to be paid based on the market value of the property involved in the transaction. If the Registering Officer has reason to believe that the market value has not been truly set forth in the document, he has to refer the same under section 47A(1) of Indian Stamp Act for determination of proper market value and the stamp duty payable thereon to the District Revenue Officer(Stamps) / Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) after registration of the document, as the case may be. These officers conduct spot enquiry and determine the market value of the property. Deficit stamp duty, if any, is collected by the District Revenue Officer (Stamps) / Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) accordingly and if the registrant fails to pay the deficit stamp duty within 2 months from the date of issue of orders, the document is

referred for recovery of deficit stamp duty under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Registrants aggrieved over the orders of the District Revenue Officer (Stamps) / Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) are entitled to prefer an appeal against the same to the Inspector General of Registration under section 47A(5) of the Indian Stamp Act and they can prefer appeal in the High court under section 47A(10) of the said Act, if they are aggrieved by the orders of the Inspector General of Registration. The Inspector General of Registration can also take up "suo-moto" revision of the orders passed by District Revenue Officer(Stamps) / Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) under section 47A(6) of Indian Stamp Act. Collection under section 47A of the Indian Stamp Act for the year 2014-15 is as follows:-

Documents referred to SDC (Stamps)	18516
No. of final orders passed by SDC (Stamps)	15477
No. of cases in which collection was made	13560
Collected amount	Rs.86.15 crores

4.2 Market Value Guidelines

To ensure that the registering officers have a clear idea of the market value of properties, market value guidelines are prepared and given to them and the present Market value guidelines came into effect from 1.4.2012.

The guideline values for 3.97 Crore survey numbers and 1.84 lakh streets are available in the department's website www.tnreginet.net

In the process of determining the market value guidelines, Government have formed a Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Inspector General of Registration and Valuation Sub-Committees in each District with District Collector as the chairman.

The anomalies in market value guidelines, i.e., market value prevailing in an area are rectified by the Valuation Committee and Valuation Sub-committees. Rectifying anomalies is given more attention for the benefit of the public and regular spot inspections with local body authorities

and revenue authorities are being conducted to rectify such anomalies.

The Inspector General of Registration as the Chairman of the Valuation Committee and the District Collector as Chairman of the Valuation Sub-Committee are taking necessary steps to rationalize the guideline values.

5 TRANSFER OF SURCHARGE ON STAMP DUTY TO LOCAL BODIES

Out of the revenue collected by the registration department, a substantial portion, collected as a surcharge on stamp duty, while registering instruments like Sale, Gift, Exchange, Mortgage with possession and Lease in perpetuity, is transferred to the local bodies as per the provisions of various local body Acts (District Municipalities Act, Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act and various City Municipal Corporation Acts). Of the amount collected as surcharge, 3% is retained by the Registration Department as collection charges and the remaining 97% is transferred to the concerned local bodies. During the

year 2014-15, Rs.1557.65 crore was collected as Transfer Duty, of which Rs.46.82 crore has been retained as collection charge and Rs.1510.83 crore has been transferred to the local bodies as their share.

6 ANCILLARY FUNCTIONS

6.1 Societies

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 provides for registration of Societies of literary, scientific, religious, charitable and other societies in the State. Registration of Societies under this Act has to be done with the District Registrar under whose jurisdiction the Society is functioning. The registered Societies have to file their annual accounts with the District Registrar and failing to do so will entail their removal from the registration. As on 31.03.2015, there are 1,58,557 registered societies functioning in the state.

6.2 Chits

Functioning of chits and chit groups in the State is governed by the

Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act 40 of 1982). As per the provisions of the Act, the Inspector General of Registration is Registrar of Chits. Three Chit Arbitrators at Chennai (North and South), Chennai (Central) and Coimbatore hear the disputes arising in the functioning of chits and chit groups. In other areas, District Registrar (Administration) discharge the duties of Chit Arbitrator. Appeal against the orders of the Chit Arbitrator lies with the State Government. There are 47 Sub-Registrars in the State to look after the work relating to Chits and Societies. As on 31.03.2015 there are 2,336 chit companies functioning in the State running 58,885 chit groups.

6.3 Partnership Firms

As per the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the District Registrar (Administration) of the Department is designated as Registrar. A Partnership firm should be compulsorily registered to claim legal rights and any change of constitution of a firm is to be filed under the Act. As on 31.03.2015, there are 5,80,509

registered partnership firms in the State.

6.4 Marriage Registration

After the enactment of Tamil Nadu Registration of Marriages Act, 2009, registration of all marriages in the State have become compulsory, regardless of the religion professed by the bride and the bridegroom. This has led to popularisation of registration of marriages. During 2014-2015, a total of 1,87,816 marriages have been registered under this Act. Similarly, 1,64,810 marriages have been registered under Hindu Marriage Act. During the same period, 19,475 marriages have been registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. The Department has collected an amount of Rs. 4,66,58,121/- on registration of these marriages. In the year 2014, 5713 applications for issuing certified copies has been received and an amount of Rs.2,28,520/- as fees has been collected under the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872.

7 CHANGES MADE TO THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 AND THE REGISTRATION ACT, 1908

7.1 Prevention of leakage of Revenue in levy of Registration fee for Instruments of Power of Attorney

Table of fees prepared under the Registration Act, 1908 provides for levy of Registration fee of Rs.1000/- in respect of Instruments of Power of Attorney to sell immovable property executed in favour of family members and Rs.10,000/- in respect of these instruments executed in favour of others. It was observed that there is a tendency to mention a very low consideration amount in the Power of Attorney document so that such instrument attract only meagre one percent registration fee on the low consideration, resulting in leakage of Revenue. To curb this, the Table of fees has been amended so as to levy separate registration fee for instruments of Power of Attorney executed by individual owners and also to levy Registration fee on instruments of Power of Attorney with consideration

@1% or the regular fee related to the Instrument of Power of Attorney without consideration, whichever is higher. This amendment has come into force with effect from 02.06.2014.

7.2 Rationalization of fee for scanning of documents

Article 3(3) of Table of fees prepared under the Registration Act, 1908 provided for levy of extra fee of Rs.100/- towards copying of document with the help of electronic devices. In order to defray the cost incurred in scanning and storing the documents, the fee structure has been rationalised so as to levy Rs.100/- fee upto 10 pages and a fee of Rs.15/- for every additional page. This amendment has come into force with effect from 02.06.2014.

7.3 Fixation of ceiling of Rs.4000/- for Registration fee in respect of Instruments of Release classifiable under Article 55 A of the Indian Stamp Act,1899

Article 55A of the Indian

Stamp Act, 1899 covers various gamuts of instruments such as Release of tenancy rights, Release of mortgage rights and other Releases which are not covered by other clauses of Article 55 of the said Act. An upper cap of Rs.25,000/- has been prescribed for stamp duty for such Release deeds. An upper cap of Rs.4000/- on Registration Fee was available only to Release deeds which were executed among family members and it was not available for other Release deeds falling under Article 55A. This led to a situation in which Registration fee leviable on Release deeds which evidence partial release of properties lying under a mortgage deed, becomes manifold when compared to stamp duty leviable. To weed out this inconsistency, Government have amended the Table of fees under Registration Act, 1908, to provide for the availability of the upper cap of Rs.4000/- on registration fee for all the Release deeds classifiable under Article 55 A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1908. The above amendment has come into force with effect from 16.10.2014.

7.4 Empowering District Registrars for making Refund of misused /spoilt /unused Non-Judicial Stamp Papers

Earlier the Deputy Inspectors General of Registration have been empowered to exercise powers of Collector under Section 49, 52, 53 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for making refund for misused/spoilt/unused Non-judicial Stamp Papers. In order to speed up this process and for the benefit of public, orders have been issued empowering the District Registrars to make refund in respect of misused / spoilt / unused Non-judicial Stamp Papers. This has come into force with effect from 16.10.14.

7.5 Empowering the Sub Registrars to Adjudicate Instruments of Power of Attorney

Previously, District Registrars have been empowered to adjudicate instruments under section 31 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. In respect of Instruments of Power of Attorney executed abroad, the public had to go

to the District Registrar Offices for getting Adjudication. In order to simplify the procedure and for the benefit of public, orders have been issued empowering the Sub Registrars to adjudicate the instruments of Power of Attorney. This measure has come into force with effect from 16.10.14.

7.6 Exemption from payment of fee for viewing Encumbrance details through online and revisions of fee for encumbrance certificate issued by registering officers

Considering the increase in the number of applications for encumbrance certificates, a facility to view and take copy of encumbrance details free of cost online has been introduced with effect from 11.6.2014 and necessary orders granting exemption from payment of search fee for online encumbrance viewing have been issued.

Further with effect from, 10.12.14, provision for making search of encumbrance details of entries or documents relating to one survey number has been introduced, in order

to prevent missing entries. For such search of entries, for the first year, search fee of Rs.30/- and for every other year search fee of Rs.10/- has been prescribed.

8 EVOLUTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT

8.1 Web based software

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based and web enabled end to end computerization of the department has been proposed in a central Architecture mode that imbibes features like seamless online interactions, online payment, online checking of revenue records, online issue of digitally signed Certified Copies, fine tuning and uniform upgradation of software throughout the state.

The Government has already approved the project for a value of Rs.176.44 crore for the development of comprehensive web based software with hardware supply, installation, commissioning, networking, outsourcing of few activities in the Sub

Registrar offices and maintenance of the hardware and software for a period of five years after the commencement of the Project. M/s. Tata Consultancy Services has been selected to implement the project through tender process. M/s. Tata Consultancy Services has to prepare software and supply hardware and maintain it for 5 years after the commencement of the project. At present, software preparation and hardware supply are being done by M/s. Tata Consultancy Services.

8.2 IP camera

IP Cameras have been installed in all the Sub-Registrar Offices (2 each) to monitor their functioning from the Office of the concerned Deputy Inspector General of Registration and the Inspector General of Registration.

8.3 Online / Offline payment of charges payable to the Registration Department through banks

Considering easy and secured mode of online/ offline payment through banks, Government, in pursuance of the announcement made in the Budget Session 2012-13, have approved 11 banks for the collection of departmental charges through online / offline method and an amount of Rs.28.20 lakhs was sanctioned for the development of software, to perform security audit and for purchase of servers and accessories for online / offline payment. This mode of payment has become functional from January, 2015 and upto 31-8-2015, through 1,96,614 online transactions an amount of Rs.94,02,79,260/- has been collected and through 1,05,539 offline transactions an amount of Rs.112,17,99,882/- has been collected.

8.4 Free EC Viewing Facility

Public approach in large to registration offices mostly for

encumbrance certificates, which is a first step prior to purchase of any property. The demand for encumbrance certificates has increased manifold for verification of title and for getting loan from banks etc., In order to reduce the crowd and work load in the Sub Registrar offices and also to facilitate the Public to check the status of a property from anywhere in the world, a facility to view the Encumbrance entries through online has been introduced with effect from 11.6.2014 and upto 31-8-2015, 84,85,751 encumbrance certificates have been downloaded, making the initiative a grand success.

8.5 e-visit

With a view to reduce the waiting time in registration offices and as a clear mode of public interface, 'e-visit' – a web based module for fixing appointment with the registering officer for registration of documents has been commenced from 6.11.2013

8.6 e-Stamping

As an alternative method for payment of stamp duty, 'e-Stamping' has been implemented in our State. This mode of payment of Stamp Duty is available in all the Sub-Registrar Offices in Chennai Zone at present. e-Stamping is a "stamp certificate" which can be used as stamp paper for execution of any type of documents like sale, mortgage etc., which will have a unique number generated by the system. Indian Bank, Corporation Bank, Central Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Allahabad Bank, Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank, Citi Bank, YES Bank, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank and State Bank of India are acting as Authorized Collection Centres for e-stamping. Revenue generated through e-Stamping is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>e-Stamp certificates generated</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in crores)</u>
2011-12	6478	113.74
2012-13	11924	180.90
2013-14	32121	253.90
2014-15	67062	236.94

8.7 Usage of Web camera for photo capturing and biometric device for taking fingerprint

In order to avoid malpractices, photographs of the registrants who register their documents are captured through Web Camera and their fingerprints are taken using bio-metric device. The image taken through web camera and bio-metric device form part of the registered document that is scanned and stored.

9 IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Construction of buildings

Construction of own government buildings for all the offices of the Registration Department within a period of five years is the goal of the Government and to implement this scheme, 52 Sub-Registrar Offices were constructed at a cost of Rs.26.00 crore in the year 2011-12 and 17 integrated Registration complexes, housing 29 Sub-Registrar Offices and 48 Stand alone Sub-Registrar Offices were built at a cost of Rs.48.90 crore in the year

2012-2013 . For the year 2013-2014, construction of 4 integrated registration complexes, housing 11 Sub-Registrar Offices and 35 Sub-Registrar Offices at a cost of Rs.30.00 crore has been sanctioned. Continuing this, during the year 2014-2015, construction of 4 integrated registration complexes, housing 10 Sub-Registrar Offices and 25 Sub-Registrar Offices at a cost of Rs.21.62 crore has been sanctioned.

9.2 Provision of Fire Safety Equipments

Offices of the Registration Department handle huge volume of records that are permanent in nature. In order to protect these records from fire accidents that may occur, orders have been issued to provide fire safety equipments to all the offices of the Registration Department at a cost of Rs.4.78 crore.

10 Right to Information Act, 2005

Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted to bring transparency in the working of Government

Organisations. It mandates to provide information available with the Government in a time-bound manner. Registration Department being one of the departments of the Government with large public interface, ensures that the activities of the department are conducted in a clear, simple and transparent manner. Towards this objective, the department gives special importance to all the petitions received under the Right to Information Act, 2005 and furnishes the requested information within the prescribed time. This not only makes the functioning of the Department more transparent, but also helps in improving the functioning of the department.

Registration Department with the aim to provide speedy and transparent service to the Public, is taking all necessary steps to achieve the objective more effectively by harnessing the developments in the Information Technology sector in its activities.

M.C. SAMPATH
Minister for Commercial Taxes and
Registration