



**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**POLICY NOTE**

**2009- 2010**

**DEMAND NO. 41 - REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**DEMAND NO. 51 - RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF  
NATURAL CALAMITIES**

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MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND HOUSING**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

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**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Revenue Department serves as the backbone of the entire administrative set up of the State. It has a well defined and well established administrative network throughout the state, from cities to the villages, reaching every family. Hence, most of the socio-economic programmes of the Government are implemented through this department.

2. Originally, the Revenue Department was the primary arm of the Government discharging wide functions, such as collection of revenue, administration of law and order, conducting election, etc. The Revenue Department, due to its strong administrative setup, today plays a crucial role during times of natural calamities like cyclone, floods, drought, earthquake, landslide, Tsunami etc., apart from its primary role of land administration.

3. At the state level, the functions which were performed by the erstwhile Board of Revenue are now looked after by various Heads of Departments, namely, Commissioner of Revenue

Administration, Commissioner of Land Administration, Commissioner of Land Reforms, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement and Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax. At the District level, under the leadership of the District Collector, revenue functions are discharged by various functionaries including District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Administrative Officers.

## CHAPTER – II

### Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation

#### 2.1 Taking Revenue Administration Closer to the People

In order to make the District Administration more effective and responsive to public needs, to develop backward areas, to provide the required logistic support in times of law and order disturbances and natural calamities and to implement the public welfare measures without any delay, the bigger districts are reorganized and new districts are formed.

Consequent on the formation of the new districts, the number of the districts in the State has increased from 16 to 32 since 1985 as detailed below:-

1.	Chennai	17.	Sivagangai (15.03.1985) (From Ramanathapuram)
2.	Kancheepuram (01.01.1997) (previously Chengalpattu)	18.	Virudhunagar (15.03.1985) (From Ramanathapuram)
3.	Vellore (30.09.1989) (previously North Arcot)	19.	Dindigul (15.09.1985) (From Madurai)
4.	Cuddalore (30.09.1993) (previously South Arcot)	20.	Thoothukudi (20.10.1986) (From Tirunelveli)
5.	Thanjavur	21.	Tiruvannamalai (30.09.1989) (From North Arcot)
6.	Tiruchirapalli	22.	Nagapattinam (18.10.1991) (from Thanjavur)
7.	Pudukottai	23.	Villupuram (30.09.1993) (from South Arcot)
8.	Madurai	24.	Karur (01.10.1995) (from Tiruchirappalli)
9.	Ramanathapuram	25.	Perambalur (01.10.1995) (from Tiruchirappalli)
10.	Tirunelveli	26.	Tiruvallur (01.01.1997) (from Chengalpattu)
11.	Salem	27.	Theni (01.01.1997) (from Madurai)
12.	Dharmapuri	28.	Namakkal (01.01.1997) (from Salem)
13.	Coimbatore	29.	Tiruvarur (01.01.1997) (from Thanjavur & Nagapattinam)
14.	Erode	30.	Krishnagiri (09.02.2004) (from Dharmapuri)
15.	The Nilgiris	31.	Ariyalur ( 23.11.2007) (from Perambalur)
16.	Kanniyakumari	32.	Tiruppur (22.02.2009) (from Coimbatore & Erode)

The above 32 districts are further divided into 74 Revenue Divisions, 211 Taluks, 1,121 Firkas and 16,564 Villages.

## 2.2 Filling up of vacant posts in Revenue Department

From the year 2001 to 2005, the vacant posts of Assistants, Junior Assistants, Typists, Steno-Typists coming under Ministerial service and other posts such as Drivers, Office Assistants, Watchmen and Telephone Operators could not be filled up in view of the ban orders on filling up of vacancies in Government Departments by direct recruitment. After the ban order was lifted, orders were issued to fill up 5008 posts under various categories covered by TNPSC and other methods of recruitment. Regarding the TNPSC posts, requisitions were sent for direct recruitment as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the category	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	Assistant	224	650	875	1749
2	Junior Assistant	486	320	296	1102
3	Typist,	561	213	60	834
4	Steno-Typist	62	18	14	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>3779</b>

## **2.3 Village Administration**

### **(i) Village Administrative Officers**

Village administration continues to be the mainstay and axle of the District Revenue Administration. In District Administration, the Village Administrative Officers are considered to be fundamental and grass root level functionaries. The system of part-time Village Officers that prevailed prior to 14.11.1980 was abolished with effect from 14.11.1980 and in the place of part-time Village Officers, full time Village Administrative Officers were appointed in all the Revenue Villages in the State.

In G.O. (D) No.23, Revenue Department, Dated 12.01.2006, orders were issued authorising the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission to notify 2500 vacancies in the cadre of Village Administrative Officers and to take action for recruiting suitable candidates for appointment as per rules governing the post. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission conducted the examination and the selected candidates were appointed in various Districts as Village Administrative Officers. There are 443

shortfall vacancies which arose on account of the fact that some of the selected candidates did not join the post or resigned the job or got transferred to other departments. Therefore 443 posts are yet to be filled up by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

The Government have also decided to recruit those persons who have passed the special test prior to 14.11.1980 and eligible for appointment as Village Officers, by conducting a Special Qualifying Test. Accordingly, 792 candidates who passed the test have been appointed as the Village Administrative Officers. Further, in G.O. (Ms) No.21, Revenue (Ser-7(1) Department, Dated 13.01.2009, the Government have passed orders for appointment of 39 Ex-Village Officers under Categories-I, II and III as Village Administrative Officers.

### **(ii) Village Assistants**

The Government have ordered for filling up of 3,674 vacancies of Village Assistants in the State, so as to provide each Revenue Village with one Village Assistant. So far (as on 31.05.2009) 2806

persons have been appointed as Village Assistants against the above sanctioned posts. The remaining posts will be filled up soon.

**(iii) Pension to Village Assistants**

The family pension of Village Assistants has been enhanced from 150/- p.m. to Rs.400/- p.m. with effect from 24.01.2008, benefiting 1,503 Village Assistant Family Pensioners.

**(iv) Pension to Ex-Village Officer**

The Government have enhanced the Special Pension sanctioned to Ex-Village Officers from Rs.250/- to Rs.350/- p.m. with 50 percent D.A. counted as Dearness pay with effect from 01.07.2007. As per this order, 5326 Ex-village Officers are getting the enhanced Special Pension of Rs.1,130/- pm. The family pension has also been enhanced from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.400/- p.m. benefiting 4169 family pensioners.

**(v) Minimum Pension to Ex-Village Administrative Officers**

The Government in Lr.No.27119/Ser 8(2)/07-9 Revenue Department dated 20.09.2008, have sanctioned minimum pension of Rs.1,275 per month, to 285 Ex-Village Administrative Officer who

were appointed as temporary (under Rule 10(a)(i)) and retired after 29.10.1998 without completing qualifying service of 10 years.

## **2.4 Social Security Schemes**

The Government is implementing the following Pension schemes, through Revenue Department to provide social security to the old aged / destitute persons in the State:-

- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme  
(previously Old Age Pension Scheme)
- ii) Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension Scheme
- iii) Destitute Widows Pension Scheme
- iv) Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension Scheme
- v) Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme
- vi) Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age  
50 years and above

A monthly pension of Rs.400/- is disbursed through Money Order to the beneficiaries of the above pension schemes by the Special Tahsildars (Social Security Scheme) of the Revenue Department.

The details of the number of persons benefited under the above schemes as on 30.04.2009 are given below:-

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	8,75,020
2	Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension	97,586
3	Destitute Widow Pension	5,75,021
4	Destitute Agricultural Labourer Pension	1,10,710
5	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension	99,870
6	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated women of age 50 years and above	9,158
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,67,365</b>

The pensioners of the above mentioned schemes, receive one Saree, if female pensioner and one Dhothi, if male pensioner, twice a year (i.e.), during Deepavali and Pongal festivals. During Pongal 2009, as many as 16,70,167 sarees and dhoties were distributed to the above pensioners.

The Government have permitted beneficiaries of the above Pension Schemes to draw rice, free of cost, at the following scales:

- (i) 4 Kgs. of fine variety rice per head per month for those who do not take meals at the Nutritious Meal Programme Centres.

- (ii) 2 Kgs. of fine variety rice per head per month for those who take meals at the Nutritious Meal Programme Centres.

## **2.5 Certificates**

The Revenue Department has been vested with the powers of issuing the following certificates, which are required by the public for various purposes.

1. Community Certificate
2. Nativity /Residential certificate
3. Income Certificate
4. Nationality Certificate
5. Legal Heirship Certificate
6. Solvency Certificate
7. Birth and Death Certificate
8. Certificate of Destitute Children
9. Destitute Widow Certificate
10. Inter-Caste Marriage Certificate
11. Certificate for the loss of School Certificate
12. Deserted Women Certificates

13. Consolidated Certificates issued for getting Government Assistance by unemployed persons
14. No Graduate in the family certificate
15. Family in indigent condition certificate

**(i) Community Certificate**

The Government have been implementing the system of issuing printed permanent community certificates since 1988. This system reduces the unnecessary hardships faced by the Public as well as the workload of the Revenue Department. This certificate helps the holders in securing admissions to the Educational Institutions / Technical Education Institutions and also in getting employment.

From the year 1999, the Government have been implementing a system under which Community Certificates are issued through the Schools, obviating the need for the students to visit the Taluk offices to obtain this certificate. Under this system, applications of those students who are studying X or XII Std. and have not obtained Community Certificates are sent from the Schools with the attestation of the Headmasters of the schools to the Tahsildars

concerned. After subjecting these applications to due enquiry by the Revenue officials, certificates are prepared and despatched to the schools concerned. On completion of schooling, the certificates are issued to the students along with their Transfer Certificates.

**Details of issue of Community Certificates  
during the past years**

Year	B.C.	M.B.C.	D.N.C	S.C.	S.T.
2006-2007	6,09,797	2,88,710	62,477	3,63,393	13,184
2007-2008	4,92,617	2,08,527	46,083	2,65,466	15,545
2008-2009 upto 31.03.2009	4,00,103	1,78,881	61,423	1,98,372	8,587

**(ii) Nativity / Residential Certificate**

This certificate is required for admission to Schools and for getting priority in employment opportunities. Those applicants who have resided in a particular place for more than 3 years continuously alone are eligible for obtaining this certificate. This certificate is issued free of cost to those who lives below poverty line and for others on payment of Rs.10/-.

**(iii) Income Certificate**

This certificate which may be required for getting scholarships and for securing admissions to hostels in Schools / Colleges is

issued free of cost to those who lives below poverty line and at a fee of Rs.10/- to others.

#### **(iv) Nationality Certificate**

This certificate is issued by the Tahsildar to certify the nationality of the citizens. After subjecting the applications received for the issue of this certificate to proper enquiry by the Revenue Inspector, this certificate is issued by the Tahsildar.

#### **(v) Legal Heirship Certificate**

Legal Heirship Certificate may be required for various purposes, including transfer of movable or immovable properties standing in the name of the deceased and for sanction of family pension. To obtain this certificate, the applicant has to apply with the original death certificate and a Court fee stamp of Rs.5/- Based on the report of the Revenue Inspectors, the Tahsildars issue this certificate.

#### **(vi) Solvency Certificate**

The application for this certificate should be affixed with a Court fee stamp for Rs.10/-. This certificate is issued at a fee of

Rs.100/- for property of Rs.50,000/- value and for every additional Rs.50,000/- value, a sum of Rs.200/- is charged as fee.

**(vii) Birth / Death Certificate**

The application for the certificate should be affixed with a Court fee stamp of Rs.5/- The certificate is issued by the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar based on the details recorded in the birth and death register being maintained in the Taluk office or with the Village Administrative Officer. In Town Panchayats, this certificate is issued by the Executive Officers of the Town Panchayat and in Municipalities, this certificate is issued by the Municipal Commissioner. In Corporation, these Certificates are issued by the Commissioner of the Corporation.

**(viii) Certificate for Destitute Children**

This certificate is required for admission in the orphanages. On application, enquiries are made on the details of the parents of the child, whether the child is really an orphan and whether the child is really under the custody of a guardian and the certificate is issued by the Tahsildar.

**(ix) Destitute Widow Certificate**

This certificate is issued to the widows for claiming priority in job opportunities. After conducting enquiries on the death of the applicant's husband, as to whether the applicant has remarried, whether she is supported by her relatives etc. the Tahsildar submits his report to the Revenue Divisional Officer, who issues the certificate to eligible applicants.

**(x) Inter-Caste Marriage Certificate**

In case of marriage between persons of two different communities (one belonging to SC or ST Community and the other belonging to other community), is called inter-caste marriage, this certificate is issued after proper verification and enquiry by the Tahsildar. This certificate is useful for securing admission to the couple's ward in Schools and for obtaining assistances sanctioned by the Government.

**(xi) Certificate Regarding Loss of School Certificate**

Where the original School / College certificate is lost, this certificate is issued by the Tahsildar so as to help the individual to apply to the authority concerned for a duplicate copy of the lost

certificate. The application for this certificate has to be made to the Tahsildar along with a copy of the First Information Report registered by the Police Station and the report on the non-traceability of the lost certificate issued by the Police Station. After enquiries with the applicant and neighbours, this certificate is issued by the Tahsildar.

**(xii) Deserted Women Certificate**

If a married woman is deserted by her husband and lives alone continuously for a period of 5 years or more without support of her husband, she is considered to have been deserted by her husband. After conducting proper enquiry, this certificate is issued by the Tahsildar. This certificate helps in getting assistance from the Government.

**(xiii) Consolidated Certificate issued for getting Assistance by unemployed persons.**

The Government have introduced assistance to unemployed educated persons in Tamil Nadu who have registered with the Employment Exchanges. For sanction of assistance under this scheme, a consolidated certificate is required about their studies in

Tamil Nadu only, based on the facts such as residence of parents, guardians or husband in Tamil Nadu. The required certificate is issued by the Revenue Department.

**(xiv) No Graduate in the family certificate**

This certificate is issued those who do not have any graduate member in the family. This certificate helps in securing admissions to Government Schools and Colleges.

**(xv) Family in indigent condition certificate**

This certificate is issued to help poor people who are living in poverty to obtain benefits under various welfare schemes of the Government.

**2.6 Revenue Buildings**

Revenue Department plays a pivotal role in the District Administration and hence provision of office buildings, infrastructure and vehicles required by the revenue machinery always receives priority from the Government. The buildings under the control of Revenue Department include office and residential buildings of the Collectors, District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Village

Administrative Officers, Cattle Pounds and Village Chavadis. Every year, requirements of the District Administration for construction of new/additional office/residential space and infrastructure and for maintenance/repair of revenue buildings are adequately provided by the Government.

### **(i) Collectorate Buildings**

Out of 32 districts in the State, 30 Districts have Collectorates, housed in Government buildings. The Government have accorded administrative approval and sanction Rs.25 crore for reconstruction of Collectorate and other Government offices at Salem. The works are in progress. Administrative approval has also been accorded for the construction of a multistoried building for the new Collectorate of Ariyalur District at a cost of Rs.12.88 crores. The Government have also accorded administrative approval and sanctioned Rs.12,01,50,650/- for construction of new Collectorate of Thiruchirappalli District.

The Collectorate and other district level Government offices, for the newly created Tiruppur District, have been established at the Tiruppur Cotton Market Buildings as a temporary arrangement.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.114.45 lakh in G.O.(Ms)65, dated 18.02.2009 to carry out renovation and repair works for the said buildings.

**(ii) Revenue Divisional Offices**

The State has 74 Revenue Divisional Offices, of which 73 Revenue Divisional Offices are accommodated in Government buildings. The Government have accorded administrative approval and sanctioned a sum of Rs.85.25 Lakh for the construction of office building for the newly formed Harur Revenue Division.

**(iii) Taluk Offices**

There are 211 Taluk Offices in the State of which, 196 Taluk Offices are housed in Government buildings. Of the balance 15 Taluk Offices, construction of 4 Taluk Offices has been sanctioned under Part II Schemes 2006-07 which are nearing completion. Construction of 6 Taluk Offices has been sanctioned under Part-II Schemes 2007-2008 and construction work is in progress. Construction of office buildings for the remaining newly formed 2 Taluk offices at Thandarampattu and Attur will be taken up soon. In Pudukottai District, Alangudi and Thirumayam taluks were

bifurcated and Karambakudi and Ponnamaravathi taluks were newly formed and started functioning from 19.02.2009. In Coimbatore District Palladam Taluk was bifurcated and Sulur Taluk was newly formed and it started functioning from 22.02.2009.

#### **(iv) Buildings for Village Administrative Officers**

Out of the 12,506 Village Administrative Officers, 226 Village Administrative Officers have been provided with office-cum-residence and 12,074 Village Administrative Officers have been provided office buildings.

#### **2.7 Distribution of Free Sarees and Dhoties**

Under this scheme, every year during Pongal, Sarees and Dhoties are distributed free of cost to those living below the poverty line. During Pongal 2009, and thereafter 159.24 Lakhs Sarees and 158.78 Lakhs Dhoties were distributed to the beneficiaries. Details of Sarees / Dhoties distributed during the past few year are given below:-

Year	Number Issued (In lakhs )	
	Sarees	Dhoties
2002	Nil	
2003	Nil	
2004	105.47	104.39
2005	109.75	109.08
2006	100.60	84.56
2007	155.41	155.27
2008	160.23	159.64
2009	159.24	158.78

## 2.8 Mass Contact Programme

This programme which was started in the year 1969, aims at redressing the grievances of the public in a speedy and effective manner. Under this programme, Collector, District Revenue Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer and accompanied by officials of various Government Departments, visit the Villages in their jurisdiction every month and redress the grievances put forth by the public on the spot. Villages are selected for conduct of this Programme in rotation and the programme is conducted on the second Wednesday of every month

## **2.9 Public Grievance Day**

This Programme is being conducted every Monday since 1986 throughout the state. During this programme, the District Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars receive petitions from the public, hear their grievances and initiate necessary action for the redressal of grievances of the public. The petitions received on the Grievance Day are immediately forwarded to the concerned officials with directions to initiate necessary action immediately. A white card is issued to the petitioners as a receipt for the petitions received from them. The petitions received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Special Cell are also acted upon immediately and replies sent to the petitioners within 15 days.

## **2.10 Petitions received by Hon'ble Ministers, MP's and MLAs.**

Petitions received by Hon'ble Ministers and Members of the Parliament as well as Member of Legislative Assembly during their visits to their constituencies are forwarded to the respective District Collectors for necessary action. The petitions received by the District Collectors are sorted, Legislative Assembly / Parliament

Constituency-wise and recorded in the registers maintained for each of the constituencies and further action is initiated by the Collector's Office. The petitioners are informed of the disposals given to their petitions.

### **2.11 Distribution of Free Colour Television Sets Scheme**

This scheme was introduced by the Government in the year 2006, wherein the families that do not own Colour Televisions are given a 14 inch Colour Television set free of cost, provided they have a family card.

#### **Status Report as on 07.06.2009**

	<b>Phase I</b>	<b>Phase II</b>	<b>Phase III</b>	<b>Phase IV</b>	<b>Total</b>
CTV sets ordered	30000	2500000	3750000	4162500	10442500
CTV sets distributed	30000	2500000	3526938	187407	6244345
Balance	--	--	223062	3975093	4198155

### **2.12 Land Revenue**

#### **Simplifying the levy of Land Revenue**

Under the existing system of Land Revenue Collection, which has been in vogue for a long period, Local Cess, Local Cess

Surcharge and Water Cess are being collected along with the land revenue. As this tax stands as a proof of possession of land holdings by the farmers, hereafter only a nominal sum shall be levied as "Land Revenue" By simplifying the present cumbersome system, land revenue of Rs.2 per acre of dry land as against an average levy of Rs.15 per acre at present and Rs.5 per acre of wet land as against an average levy of Rs.50 per acre at present, shall be levied from the coming Fasli year. Farmers will not be burdened with any other levy such as Local Cess and Local Cess Surcharge. About 50 lakh farmers will benefit from this measure.

### **Land Revenue Remission**

Due to the damage caused by the recent floods of North East Monsoon 2008 paddy and other crops cultivated in 14.25 lakh acres were affected. A sum of Rs.388 crores has been disbursed as compensation to 10.4.lakh affected farmers. The land revenue will be waived for this Fasli year 1418 in these 12 flood affected districts (Chennai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Ramnathapuram, Pudukkottai, Trichirappalli, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur District.)

## **2.13 Natural Calamities**

Revenue Department is responsible for the implementation of Precautionary measures and relief and rehabilitation measures formulated by the Government for management of natural calamities. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration has been designated as the 'State Relief Commissioner'.

### **(i) Monsoon**

Tamil Nadu gets rains from the Southwest as well as the Northeast Monsoons. Copious rains are received during the Northeast monsoon (October–December) in the Coastal districts. During the Southwest monsoon, the catchment areas of rivers taking off from the Western Ghats, including the Cauvery get heavy rains and the large hydel and irrigation reservoirs get filled up. The Southwest monsoon also brings wide spread rains to the interior parts of the State. However, only due to the Northeast monsoon rains the large rain fed irrigation tanks get filled up.

### **(ii) Pre – Monsoon Preparedness Measures**

The State Government have codified all the preventive measures that need to be undertaken well in advance before the

onset of Northeast monsoon. Contingency plans have been prepared for all the districts and regular protective and preventive steps are initiated well ahead of the monsoon season. An Anti Disaster Plan is prepared / updated in all the districts to mitigate the damages likely to be caused by the rain, flood and cyclone during the Northeast Monsoon.

Before the onset of Northeast Monsoon every year, a Pre-Monsoon Preparedness Meeting is conducted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with the officers of all line departments, IMD and Defence forces and necessary instructions are issued to the Collectors and to the officials of the line departments.

Following relief assistance are given to the people affected by Natural Calamities under the Calamity Relief Fund:-

- a) An immediate relief of Rs.1 lakh to the families to each of the deceased persons
- b) Relief at a rate of Rs.2000/- for damaged hut and Rs.1000/- for clothing per family, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged / severely inundated for more than a

week due to a natural calamity and Rs.1000/- for loss of utensils/ household goods per family for fully damaged huts., One sarees, one dhoti, 5 kg of rice and one litre of kerosene are also given free of cost to the affected families.

- c) Relief at the rate of Rs.10,000/- per animal for loss of cow, buffalo and bullock, Rs.5000/- per calf for loss of calf of cow and buffalo and Rs.1000 per animal for loss of sheep and goat.

Under Treasury Rule 27, powers have been delegated to the District Collectors in order to provide immediate cash relief to the affected people.

Following assistance is given to the small and marginal farmers in the form of subsidy for loss of crops due to flood and cyclone.

Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above	Rain fed areas Rs.2,000/- per Hectare
For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and Annual Plantation crops.	Rs.4,000/- per hectare in area with Assured irrigation
Perennial crops	Rs.6000/- per hectare.

**(iii) Training on Disaster Management**

Training is imparted to the officials of Revenue, Police, fire services, irrigation, highways and other professional bodies, local bodies and line departments at the State Level Training Institutions Viz., Anna Institute of Management and State Institute of Rural Development. The above officials are also deputed to the training workshops on various aspects of disaster management held in other States.

**(iv) Control Rooms**

A permanent Control Room is functioning in the office of the State Relief Commissioner with all infrastructure facilities including VHF/HF facilities to communicate with the coastal District Collectors. A toll free public utility services Telephone No.1070 has been installed for receiving information on disasters from the general public. Besides the above, a permanent Telephone No.28593990 has also been installed in the Control Room.

**(v) Two way Communication of VHF /HF**

All the 13 coastal districts, namely, Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Viluppuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur,

Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari and the office of the State Relief Commissioner have been provided with two way Communication system of VHF /HF.

#### **(vi) India Meteorological Department**

Based on the information relating to trough of low pressure / depressions / deep depressions and cyclonic storms received from the IMD, instructions are sent from the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration to the Collectors. Tamil Nadu has 378 rain gauge stations. The rains gauge stations are distributed throughout the State and most of the rain gauge stations are of FRP (Fibre Reinforced Polyester) type.

#### **(vii) Daily Situation Report**

Rainfall details are collected throughout the year from the Collectors and sent to State Relief Commissioner's Office before 9.30 a.m. through the web portal <http://intra.tn.nic.in/revenue>. Besides, loss of human lives/ cattle and damages to dwellings are received from the Collectors through this web portal. The State

Relief Commissioner monitors the relief and rehabilitation measures every day on the basis of the Daily Situation Report.

### **(viii) Cyclone Shelters**

There are 124 cyclone Shelters in the State of Tamil Nadu. As ordered by the Government, 114 of the Cyclone Shelters which were damaged due to Tsunami, have been repaired/ reconstructed at a cost of Rs.251.05 lakh through the Public Works Departments.

### **(ix) Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)**

The following table gives the contributions by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Calamity Relief Fund for Tamil Nadu State the Twelfth Finance Commission for the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

			(Rs. in Crore)
Year	Share of G.O.I. (75%)	Share of GoTN (25%)	Total
2005-2006	156.81	52.27	209.08
2006-2007	164.65	54.88	219.53
2007-2008	172.88	57.63	230.51
2008-2009	181.52	60.51	242.03
2009-2010	190.60	63.53	254.13

Of the total contribution to the Calamity Relief Fund for each financial year, the Government of India contributes 75 percent in

the form of a non-plan grant and the balance 25 percent amount is being contributed by the State Government.

**(x) National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)**

When damages of very severe nature are caused by natural disasters like cyclone, flood, earthquake, hailstorm, landslide, drought and fire accidents and the funds available under calamity Relief Fund for the year are insufficient to cover the cost of restoration / repairs of damaged infrastructure and gratuitous relief, the Government of India sanctions funds from the National Calamity Contingency Fund for taking up relief / rehabilitation and restoration measures. This fund is exclusively administered by Ministry of Finance and Expenditure, Government of India.

**(xi) State Level Committee on Calamity Relief Fund (SLC)**

The State Level Committee on Calamity Relief Fund to administer the Calamity Relief Fund, constituted in 1997, was re-constituted in the year 2000 with the Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department as Member–Secretary and the Secretaries of Finance, Public works, Agriculture, Highways, Municipal Administration and

Water Supply, Rural Development, Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Director of Anna Institute of Management as Members. The following are the functions of the State Level Committee:

- ❖ The Committee will decide on all matters connected with the financing of relief Expenditure.
- ❖ The Committee shall also be responsible to oversee whether the money drawn from the Calamity Relief Fund is utilized for the purposes meant for.
- ❖ The responsibility for the administration of the Calamity Relief Fund rests with the State Level Committee. The State Level Committee will have other functions as may be assigned from time to time based on the instructions of Government of India for the smooth functioning of the Calamity Relief Fund Scheme.
- ❖ The Scheme for Constitution and Administration of the Calamity Relief Fund and investment there from communicated by the Government of India is fully adopted and followed by the State Level Committee.

**(xii) Northeast Monsoon 2008 and Cyclone 'NISHA'**

During the year 2008, the Northeast Monsoon set over the State on 15.10.2008. The State received 610.5 mm of rainfall, which is 33 percent in excess of the normal rainfall of 459.22 mm for the monsoon period. Consequent to the formation of Cyclone "Nisha" in the Bay of Bengal, the State received heavy rains from 19.11.2008 to 28.11.2008. Extensive damages were reported from 12 districts namely, Ariyalur, Chennai, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur due to heavy rains.

A detailed Memorandum on the damages was prepared and submitted to Government of India, requesting sanction of funds to the tune of Rs.3789 Crore from the NCCF. The Central Team led by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi visited the affected areas in the districts between 09.12.2008 and 10.12.2008.

Considering the enormity of damages, the Government sanctioned following Relief assistance for the affected people.

SI. No.	Relief Measures	No. of families / persons benefitted	Total amount sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1	Cash grant of Rs.2000/- to families whose huts have been damaged fully or partly.	11,52,770	231.00
2	Compensation of Rs.2,000/- & Rs.1000/- to all houses in rural habitations / low income urban areas.	28,25,430	406.00
3	Relief of Rs.7500/- per hectare for the damage of paddy crop and eligible amount for other crops	619125.74 Hectare	404.42
4	Rs.2 lakh per deceased victim	205	4.10

The Government have ordered that a free dhoti / saree be given to every adult member who stayed in relief camps. This is in addition to the dhoti and saree that will be given during Pongal Festival.

The Government have also ordered that school going boys and girls who had lost their text books and uniforms on account of inundation of their houses be given free text books and uniforms.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1064.42 Crore for undertaking immediate relief and rehabilitation measures.

### **(xiii) Disaster Management**

State Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been formed to monitor the Disaster Management activities in the State. A State Executive Committee has also been appointed to assist the above authority. The State Relief Commissioner implements the relief measures and he is assisted by the Joint Commissioner (LR) and District Collectors.

### **(xiv) Disaster Risk Management Programme sponsored by Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

With a view to reducing the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters, in identified multi hazard prone areas, the Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are implementing the Disaster Risk

Management Programme in a number of States. In Tamil Nadu, this programme is being implemented in the districts of Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kanniyakumari and The Nilgiris Districts as Phase-I. The goal of the programme is sustainable reduction in natural disaster risks in these districts. The thematic focus will be on awareness generation and education, training and capacity building for mitigation and better preparedness in terms of disaster risk management and recovery at community, district and state levels. This programme is entirely funded by the UNDP and the total outlay is Rs.6.71 Crores (14,75,022 US \$). The programme will be completed by June 2009.

Under this programme, Government officials, members of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations have been sensitized. Their number is about 27,849. Additionally, another 51,000 village volunteers have also been given training. 4152 teachers and 37,200 NSS volunteers have also been trained. 6511 disaster management plans have been prepared at the Panchayat and village levels. Disaster Management Plans have also

been prepared in all the 6 districts at the district level and in 55 blocks at the block level.

Emergency Operation Centre has been constructed in Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanniyakumari and construction has reached advanced stage in Nilgiris District and has been completed at the State Level.

The Government of India and United Nations Development Programme have included the coastal Districts of Villupuram, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi as Phase II under the Disaster Risk Management Programme. This programme is entirely funded by the United Nations Development Programme and the total outlay is 5.20 Crores (11,74,000 US \$). This programme is to be completed by June 2009.

In Phase II programme, Government Officials, Members of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Non Government Organisations totalling 61,258 have been trained. Additionally, 1,04,444 village volunteers and 4,450 teachers have also been trained. 3,126

disaster management plans have been prepared at Panchayat and village level. Disaster Management Plans have also been prepared in all the 7 coastal districts at the district level and in 101 blocks at the block level.

Construction of Emergency Operation Centre is in progress in the seven districts of Villupuram, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

## **2.14 Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation**

The Tsunami tragedy that struck the Tamil Nadu Coast on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2004 created havoc on an unprecedented scale, leaving in its wake, death and destruction and crippled coastal economy shattering the livelihood of millions of people. With the active support and timely assistance from Government of India, Union Planning Commission, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and National and International Non-Governmental Organisations / Civil Society Organisations, Government of Tamil Nadu rolled out a plethora of schemes and packages to assist each and every affected family. The schemes are being implemented speedily through the

concerted efforts of several Government Departments co-ordinated by the Revenue Department.

## Housing

1.	Houses Damaged	53,282
2.	Houses Constructed till 31.05.2009	39,290
3.	Houses under construction	13,992
4.	Amount sanctioned so far	Rs.474.80 crore

6019 houses have been taken up for construction for poor families not affected by tsunami including Irulas (Schedule Tribes) (Cuddalore) and for families living close to sea (Kanniyakumari District) and out of this, 5954 houses were completed as on 31.05.2009.

### **(i) Land acquisition for construction of houses in tsunami affected areas:**

In Tsunami affected areas under phase I housing programme 630.659 hectares of land have been acquired by Government through private negotiations at a cost of Rs.40.029 crore.

### **(ii) Basic amenities**

A sum of Rs.265.08 crore has been sanctioned for provision of basic amenities in the habitations which include drinking water, streetlight, linking roads, inner roads, sanitary works and individual electricity connection to each house.

**(iii) Reconstruction of houses with Disaster Resistant Features in Vulnerable Coastal Areas – Phase -II**

To reduce the vulnerability of the coastal communities the Government have undertaken the following welfare measures

1.	Number of houses to be constructed within 0 to 200 meters and 201 to 1000 meters from High Tide Line	42,192
2.	Formation of evacuation routes	150 Km
3.	Evacuation shelters at cost of Rs.1.5 crore each	78
4.	Installation of early warning systems	997

**Fisheries**

In the 13 tsunami affected districts, fishing implements like FRP Boats, Mechanized boats, Catamaran, Vallam, Nets etc., have been given at a cost of Rs.151.95 crore covering 591 habitations.

In addition, additional relief materials like ice boxes, life jackets, heavy duty life bicycles and rechargeable lanterns have

been distributed at a cost of Rs.110.36 crore, to the fishermen who are already benefited.

Items	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)	No of Beneficiaries
Ice boxes	36.12	42,000
Nets	44.00	*
Life Jackets	16.80	1,68,000
Heavy duty bicycles	8.40	42,000
Rechargeable lanterns	5.04	42,000

\*Fishermen were given Rs.10000 Cash assistance for purchase of nets

A Pilot Project for implementing Seamless Communication Network in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs.7.73 crore has been sanctioned vide G.O.Ms.No.624, Revenue Department, dated 31.10.2008. The scheme will be implemented through ELCOT, Chennai.

#### Ongoing Infrastructure Development activities:

S.No.	Schemes	Works taken up	Works completed	Amount spent so far (Rs. in crore)
1.	Road	1019 (1542.30Km)	969 (1504.06Km)	365.99
2.	Bridges	62	23	10.00
3.	Water supply and	40	37	73.81

	sewerage			
4.	Desilting canals	9	9	20.01
5.	Solid waste management	36	24	4.66
6.	Renovation of Minor Ports	23	20	46.09
7.	Public Buildings	211	209	8.94
8.	Cyclone Shelters and Memorials	114	114	3.62
9.	Reclamation of Agricultural and Horticultural Lands	8844.35 Hectare	8844.35 Hectare	13.70
10.	Raising Shelter Belt and Mangrove Plantations	6940 Hectare	6940 Hectare	30.01
11.	Social Infrastructure Scheme (Trauma Care Centre)	63	63	11.30
12.	MPLAD Scheme (School Building, Orphanages, Oldage Homes etc.,)	179	177	23.13

### **Formation of Self Help Groups and Assistance from Asian Development Bank**

So far a total number of 61,995 Self Help Groups have been formed. The details of beneficiaries are as follows:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Nature of Assistance</b>	<b>Number of SHGS benefited</b>	<b>Amount disbursed (Rs. in crore)</b>
1.	Revolving fund given	38217	114.65
2.	Economic assistance	4320	39.77

	given		
3.	Grant for disabled	35732 (Persons)	35.73
4.	Number of persons given training	1,55,420	11.85

### **Educational Assistance for the benefit of Students in Tsunami affected areas**

The tuition fees and examination fee for the students of Tsunami affected families have been waived from 01.01.2005 to end of Academic Year 2005-2006 and it was extended for the academic year 2006-2007 also.

Number of students benefited	58,790
Amount sanctioned	Rs.27.93 crore

### **Schemes funded under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund**

A fixed deposit of Rs.51,000 has been made for each child who has lost one of the parents in tsunami and totally Rs.8.74 crore has been deposited for 1713 children. The monthly interest accruing out of the deposit is used for the educational expenses of the child.

### **Financial Assistance to Tsunami affected Orphaned Children**

Financial assistance for tsunami affected orphaned Children (both sexes upto 14 years) and for orphaned Adolescent girls (14-18 years) is Rs.5.00 lakhs. (The above amount of Rs.5.00 lakh includes Relief Assistant from Calamity Relief Fund, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and Chief Minister Public Relief Fund). The Financial Assistance for the tsunami affected orphaned unmarried girls (above 18 years) is Rs.3.00 lakhs. (The above amount of Rs.3.00 lakh includes relief assistance from Calamity Relief Fund and Prime Minister's National Relief Fund).

So far 279 children were given relief assistance of Rs.88.12 lakhs under Calamity Relief Fund.

The Children who study in Class I to Class X and whose families were affected by tsunami are assisted with scholarship for a sum of Rs.300 per month to defray their school going expenses.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Number of Students Benefited</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs. in crore)</b>
1.	2005-2006	81,264	14.63
2.	2006-2007	1,29,975	41.18
3.	2007-2008	1,27,125	45.76

4.	2008-2009	1,23,697	33.27
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### **Universal Health Insurance Scheme**

Under PMNRF a sum of Rs.7.77 crore for 1,55,414 families for the year 2006-2007 and Rs.7.79 crore for 1,55,907 families for the year 2007-2008 was released towards covering medical expenses for the families affected due to tsunami operated through United India Insurance Company which has got a network of 166 hospitals in coastal districts.

### **Financial Aid for Tsunami Rehabilitation and Construction**

#### **(i) Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package :**

A sum of Rs.2347.19 crore, [including Rs.566.47 crore loan amount given by banks directly to fishermen] was sanctioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for providing immediate relief, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, SGRY, Subsidy to fishermen, bank loans, fishing harbour grant and construction of houses to the families affected by tsunami.

#### **(ii) World Bank – Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) - (US\$ 423 million)**

The World Bank has agreed to sanction a sum of Rs.1852.74 crore (US\$ 423 million) for the following activities:-

Activities	Implementing Agencies	Original allocation (Rs. in crore)
<p>Housing Reconstruction:- Temporary accommodation, reconstruction of permanent houses and construction of new houses including VRCC</p>	<p>Rural Development, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board</p>	<p>1551.40</p>
<p>Restoration of Livelihood:- Revitalizing the livelihoods of tsunami affected families engaged in the fishing, agriculture, horticulture and livestock, restoration of damaged fisheries infrastructure and re-establishment of safety-at-sea systems and services</p>	<p>Agriculture, Public Works Department (Building), Rural Development, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Directorate of Town Panchayats and Directorate of Municipal Administration</p>	<p>122.20</p>
<p>Repair and Reconstruction:- Repair, reconstruction and upgradation of damaged hospitals, primary health centers / health sub-centers, educational institutions, cyclone shelters and other public buildings, monuments and public works in the tsunami affected areas and also restoration of damaged river and drain banks, and plantation / replantation of</p>	<p>Public Works Department (Building), Public Works Department (Water Resource Organisation) Forests</p>	<p>85.41</p>

mangrove and shelter belt		
Technical Assistance and Training:- Providing technical assistance and capacity building for housing reconstruction	Animal Husbandry, Environment, Fisheries, Project Management Unit	41.17
Implementation Support:- Provision of staff, office equipment, furniture and vehicles, and carrying out communication activities and general office administration	Animal Husbandry, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Environment, Fisheries, Project Management Unit and Rural Development, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Directorate Town Panchayats, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage	52.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>1852.74</b>

Out of Rs.622.74 crore sanctioned for various departments for implementation of the project, a sum of Rs.311.22 crore has been spent till 31.05.2009. A restructuring proposal titled "Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities" including construction of disaster resistant houses, evacuation routes, evacuation shelters

and early warning systems at a cost of about Rs.961.40 crore has been proposed to World Bank and is awaiting their approval.

**(iii) Asian Development Bank–Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) - (US\$ 143.75 million)**

The ADB funds are provided for the following activities:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Implementing Departments</b>	<b>Allocation (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>Category</b>
Restoration of Livelihood:– Restoration of livelihood of affected poor and low income households, Formation of Self Help Groups both male and female for affected households, for restoring livelihood through micro enterprise training and establishment support.	Directorate of Municipal Administration, Directorate Town Panchayats, Rural Development, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	218.96	Grant
Transportation:- i) Ports and Harbours - Providing infrastructure facilities to Nagapattinam and Cuddalore minor ports and other fishing harbours	Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Fisheries	77.53	Loan

ii) Roads and Bridges:- Rehabilitation and restoration of roads, drainage structures and bridge	Highways (NABARD)	39.86	Loan
Rural and Municipal infrastructure:- Restoration of sanitation and other infrastructure facilities in the tsunami affected rural and municipal areas	Directorate of Town Panchayats, Rural Development, Commissioner of Municipal Administration	178.49	Loan
Water Supply and Sanitation:- Restoration of damaged water supply and drainage systems and upgrading of affected water supply systems into multi-village systems with more reliable source development	TWAD	100.74	Grant
Capacity building and implementation Assistance:- i) Design and Construction Supervision and technical support	Highways (NABARD), Fisheries	4.38	Grant
ii) Incremental Administration	All Departments	9.68	
<b>Total</b>		<b>629.64</b>	

As on 31.05.2009, various departments have spent Rs.599.79 crore.

**(iv) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):**

A sum of Rs.67.50 crore has been granted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development for rehabilitation works in tsunami affected areas. The overall objectives (Goal) of the project would be to build self-reliant coastal communities, resilient to shocks, and able to manage their livelihood base in sustainable manner. This scheme is implemented in 6 coastal districts, namely, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thiruvallur and Kanniyakumari through the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The service charges for this scheme will be 0.75% per annum only. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 11.11.2005. The project will be implemented in 8 years. The amount will be repaid between 2015 and 2045.

**(v) Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction- By Asian Development Bank:**

A scheme with a financial assistance from Japan Government to an extent of Rs.16.70 crore through Asian Development Bank for restoration and diversification of livelihoods of tsunami affected poor and marginalized people in the State, is under implementation.

The project period for implementation is 4 years, ie., till October 2010.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **LAND ADMINISTRATION**

The Revenue Department is the custodian of all the Government lands including those vested with the various Departments of the State Government.

Land Administration Department deals with important aspects such as assignment (cultivable land/ house site), lease, transfer of land, alienation, acquisition, Estate/ Inam Abolition Acts, eviction of encroachments in Government lands, irrigation etc.,

The Government lands are allotted to private individuals, Government departments and Quasi Government Organisations by way of lease, transfer, alienation, land acquisition and assignment.

#### **3.1 Land Assignment**

Lands are assigned both for house site and agricultural purpose.

##### **(i) Assignment of House Sites**

The policy of the Government is to provide house sites to the houseless weaker sections of the society which is essential for fulfilling the basic need of providing shelter to the poor. House site pattas are assigned to houseless poor having annual family income below Rs.30,000/- in rural areas and Rs.50,000 /- in urban areas. The extent of area assigned is three cents in villages, one and a half cents in municipal areas and one cent in corporation areas as per Revenue Standing Order 21.

To ensure the welfare and empowerment of women, house site pattas are assigned in the name of the wife or women members of families. Pattas are issued with special conditions that the assignee should construct a house within a period of six months in case of thatched houses / one year in case of pukka houses from the date of assignment and they shall not sell or alienate the house site within 10 years from the date of assignment.

However, the assignees are permitted to mortgage the house site with the Nationalized Banks for availing loan under Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme of the Rural Housing Schemes, namely,

Indira Awaas Yojana and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana to construct houses in the assigned lands.

House sites are assigned in the following order of preference:-

- (i) Families of defence personnel, including Border Security Force, Territorial Army Personnel etc., killed or disabled in action.
- (ii) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
- (iii) Released Bonded Labourers.
- (iv) Ex-Servicemen.
- (v) Landless Poor.

To ensure that the benefits reaches the poor quickly, the monetary powers for assignment of house site have been delegated to various levels of Revenue Officers as detailed below:

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Monetary Limit</b>
1	Tahsildar	Rs.10,000/-
2	Revenue Divisional Officer	Rs.20,000/-
3	District Revenue Officer	Rs.50,000/-
4	District Collector	Rs.2,00,000/-
5	Commissioner of Land Administration	Rs.2,50,000/-
6	Government	Above Rs.2,50,000/-

**(ii) One Time Special Scheme to Regularise Encroachments in Government Poramboke Lands by Issuing House Site Pattas.**

In order to help the poor and downtrodden people who are living in Government poramboke lands for more than 10 years, Government issued orders to regularise their encroachments under the One Time Special Scheme introduced in G.O. Ms.No. 854, Revenue Department, dated 30.12.2006. Under this scheme, the Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector can regularise the encroachments by granting house site pattas to those who are living in Government Poramboke lands for more than 10 years and produce proper evidence for their occupation and if they are eligible. This period has been reduced to 5 years residential occupancy in Government Poramboke lands vide G.O.No.34, Revenue Department, dated 23.01.2008.

During the District Collectors conference held in 2007, the Hon'ble Chief Minister had fixed the target of 3 lakhs house site pattas to be given to the poor people before 31.03.2008. In order

to implement this scheme more effectively, in G.O (2D) No.711 Revenue dated 30.11.2007 the following orders were issued:-

- (i) The existing Annual Income Ceiling Limit of Rs.30,000/- in Rural areas and Rs.50,000/- in Urban areas for getting free house site assignment is withdrawn, and beneficiaries shall be eligible for issuance of house site patta under this scheme free of cost without any income limit;
- (ii) House site pattas upto 4 cents in Rural areas, 2 1/2 cents in Municipal areas and 2 cents in Corporation areas free of cost, without any income ceiling limit;
- (iii) The land cost already paid by the beneficiaries for obtaining house site pattas in this scheme from 30.12.2006 onwards, will be reimbursed to them after due verification. This special scheme has been extended upto **30.09.2009**.

On account of the special scheme and the special drive launched under regular scheme, about 6.70 lakh house site pattas have been given to the people since April 2006.

**Grant of House site pattas from 01.04.2006 to 31.05.2009.**

Regularisation under one time special scheme from 01.01.07.	2,10,520
Under Regular Scheme from 01.04.06	4,59,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,70,053</b>

**Break up details are as follows:-**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
Scheduled Caste	1,74,952
Scheduled Tribes	13,313
Most Backward classes	1,96,520
Backward classes	2,54,795
Others	30,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,70,053</b>

### **(iii) Assignment of Cultivable Lands**

To alleviate rural poverty and to improve the standard of living of the poor and down trodden people, the Government are assigning of cultivable land to the landless rural poor. Lands are assigned under the provisions contained in the Revenue Standing Order 15. Free assignment is given to those, whose annual family income is below Rs.16,000/- in rural areas, and Rs.24,000/- in urban areas. The order of preference and the monetary powers, for assignment of cultivable land is the same as in the case of house site assignment.

### **The Scheme for Distribution of Two Acres Waste Lands to the Families of Landless Poor Agriculturists**

Under this scheme, the Government poramboke waste lands are developed into cultivable lands and distributed to poor landless agricultural families at the rate of two acres per family. Also, on the request of private land owners their own waste lands are also developed into cultivable lands at Government cost and returned to them for cultivation. To execute the scheme effectively, orders were issued in G.O.Ms.No.555, Revenue, dated 26.8.2006, constituting three committee at Village/Districts/State levels.

The Scheme consists of the following three categories:-

- i) Assignment of Government Poramboke lands free from encroachment.
- ii) Assignment of Government Poramboke lands encroached upon by landless, marginal and small farmers.
- iii) Development/Reclamation of patta waste lands owned by small and marginal farmers.

Modalities and procedures for selection of beneficiaries in an open and transparent manner by the Village Committees and the Grama Sabhas were evolved. Apart from this, the land is distributed

to the landless only after necessary land development and reclamation wherever required, dovetailing with various schemes being executed by the Agriculture and Rural Development Departments.

Phase-I of the scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 17.09.2006 at Tiruvallur District and by the other Ministers in other districts. Further, the subsequent five phases were also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in various Districts. The details of land distributed and number of beneficiaries are as follows:-

<b>Distribution Stage</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Details of Land Distribution (in acres)</b>
1st Phase	24,358	25,282.11
2nd Phase	26,749	25,805.53
3rd Phase	20,648	26,029.61
4th Phase	19,821	24,505.86
5th Phase	24,932	32,065.61
6th Phase	21,486	26,982.62
Up to 31.05.2009	37,517	49,863.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,75,511</b>	<b>2,10,534.68</b>

### Category-wise Distribution of Lands

Category	Number of Beneficiaries	Details of Land Distribution in Acres
S.C.	41,064	44,522.03
S.T.	3,263	3,862.66
B.C.	65,675	81,478.85
M.B.C.	56,849	60,939.90
Others	8,660	19,731.24
Total	1,75,511	2,10,534.68

### 3.3 Transfer of Lands

Government poramboke lands are allotted to Central Government Departments by way of transfer under the Revenue Standing Order 23, usually on collection of market value. For non-commercial purposes like Government School buildings, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres etc., allotment of land is made under R.S.O 23 (A) free of cost. For Commercial purposes, land value is collected before allotment under R.S.O.24.

The Collectors are empowered to transfer small extent of unobjectionable poramboke lands free of cost to the Departments like Transport, Health, Education and Police. When the lands

allotted to the departments are not fully utilised for the purpose for which they were transferred, such lands are resumed and re-allotted to other needy departments.

Where lands like Meikkal and Mandaveli poramboke are transferred, equal extent of alternative lands are to be identified within the district and for development of such lands as Meikkal etc., reclamation charges of Rs.6,000/- per acre or Rs.15,000/- per hectare has to be borne by the requisitioning body to the Panchayats concerned.

### **3.4 Land Lease**

The Government lands are granted on lease basis for non-agricultural purposes in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies, societies, associations, trusts and local bodies for a minimum period of 3 years; and a maximum period of 30 years as per the conditions laid down under Revenue Standing Order 24-A.

The lease rent inclusive of LC and LCS is fixed at 7 percent of the market value of the land for non-commercial purposes and at 14 percent for commercial purposes.

The annual lease rent is revisable once in 3 years. However, lease of land may be granted on nominal annual lease rent basis by the Government, in special cases on merits.

The lease land may be resumed by the Government, in cases, where the lease lands are not utilised within the time limit for the purpose for which lease was granted and where lease conditions have been violated as provided under Revenue Standing Order 24A.

### **3.5 Alienation of Land**

Government poramboke lands are alienated to the Government undertakings, local bodies, Universities, TIDCO, SIDCO, SIPCOT, etc., subject to the terms and conditions stipulated under RSO 24. For the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, lands are alienated free of cost for construction of tenements. If Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board requires lands for other commercial purposes, land is allotted after collecting a nominal value of Rs.5,000/- per ground. Lands are alienated free of cost to The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. In respect of other requisitioning bodies, lands are alienated on collection of single

market value or more. For establishment of sub stations the lands are alienated to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board on collection of single market value. Lands are alienated to the Transport Corporations for establishment of Bus Terminals and passenger Bus Stands on collection of 50 percent of the market value. In cases, where violation of conditions are noticed, the alienated lands are resumed as per the rules in force.

### **3.6 Eviction of Encroachments**

Encroachment of Government lands is an offence as per law. In order to prevent the Government lands, which are meant for public purpose, being encroached by the anti-social elements and others, the officials have been vested with adequate powers under Land Encroachment Act 1905. It is the paramount duty of Revenue machinery to evict encroachments on government lands.

The encroachment of Government lands particularly in respect of Government tanks, rivers, lakes, ponds and water course porambokes cause widespread damages. Due to such encroachments the overall production of crops is diminished

adversely effecting the entire agrarian economy. A State Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister (Revenue & Housing) to review the work of eviction of encroachments. Besides Chief Secretary, Secretary (Revenue), Secretary (Home), Secretary (MA&WS), Secretary (PWD), Secretary (Highways), Commissioner of Land Administration are official members, two MLAs, two Members from Municipalities and six Members from Municipal Corporations are non-official members in the Committee. The High Level Committee reviews the eviction of encroachments periodically. In the Districts, District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors and Officers of Public Works Department, Police, Forest, etc., are taking action for evicting encroachments.

Upto 31.03.2009, 2,23,671 encroachments have been evicted from Government poramboke lands.

### **3.7 Tree Patta Scheme**

The Tree Patta Scheme, popularly known as 2C patta, is under implementation in the State for several decades. Under this

scheme, the right to use the leaves, fruits and other usufructs of the trees standing on the Government poramboke land are granted to the eligible persons who can take care of the trees. The rights over the trees as well as the land, however continue to vest with the Government. Women belonging to depressed classes are given preference under this Scheme.

Under the new Special Tree Development programme, the rural landless poor women below the poverty line are exclusively chosen as beneficiaries and tree planting permits are issued for growing trees on earmarked lands belonging to Government or Panchayats, with the condition to plant trees within a period of two years. Depending upon the survival of plants and two years after the grant of permit and after verification, tree pattas are granted to the permit holders.

### **3.8 Land Acquisition**

#### **Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Central Act 1/1894)**

The Government acquires private patta lands under Land Acquisition Act. 1894, Tamil Nadu Highways Act 34/2002, Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act 1978 and

Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 for implementing various Welfare Schemes and Projects.

Lands are acquired for various projects and schemes implemented by Central and State Governments under the Land Acquisition Act. 1894 (Central Act 1/1894). Under this Act, the time prescribed for completion of land acquisition proceedings for ordinary clause is three years. But, under provisions of the urgency clause Under Section 17(1) and 17(2) of the above Act, lands can be acquired quickly. A PERT CHART prescribing the time limit for every stage has been introduced in order to quicken the land acquisition process.

**The Monetary limit for passing award in Land Acquisition has been increased as follows:-**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Revised Monetary Limit (In Rs.)</b>
1	Tahsildars / Special Tahsildars	Up to 2,50,000/-
2	Revenue Divisional Officers / Officers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors	From 2,50,001/- to 7,50,000/-
3	Collector / Additional Collector / District Revenue Officer	From 7,50,001/- to 20,00,000/-

4	Commissioner of Land Administration	Above 20,00,000/-
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In order to accelerate the land acquisition work, Government also accord sanction for appointment of special staff as per the norms set forth in GO.Ms.No. 2556 Revenue, dated 10.12.1975, GO.Ms.No.205, Revenue, Dated 10.03.1993 and GO.Ms.No. 285 Revenue, dated 10.02.1996.

Instead of resorting to the Land Acquisition Acts, which are time consuming and are compulsory in nature, the Government have constituted District and State level committees, to expedite the acquisition of land through **private negotiation** as per GO.Ms.No.885, Revenue dated 21.09.1995 and GO.Ms.No.1246 Revenue, dated 22.11.1996.

As per the said G.O.'s, where the negotiated value of the land is below Rs.20 lakh and below 150% of GLR / Market value, the District level committee is empowered to purchase the land through private Negotiation. where the Negotiated value exceeds Rs.20,00,000/- and within 150 percent of GLR/ Market value, the State Level Committee is empowered to approve the purchase.

Where the negotiated value is above Rs. 20 lakhs and above 150 percent of GLR/Market value, the orders of the Government are obtained to purchase the land through private negotiation.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT**

Survey and Land Records Department (SLRD) is one of the oldest department functioning under the control of the Revenue Department. The organized and accurate system of land survey, which commenced during the reign of Chola dynasty, has undergone various stages of improvements and reached the stage of using modern equipments such as Global Positioning System and Electronic Total Stations to survey the land and to maintain the records.

The department is undertaking Natham Survey, Town Survey and Resurvey works. The routine maintenance work, such as updating of land records with reference to the transfer of registry, sale and partition and sub division, etc., is also done by the department. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Computerization

of Land Records Programme is being implemented in the State through this department. The details of progress of the ongoing schemes are furnished below.

#### 4.1 Cadastral Survey Schemes

##### (i) Town Survey:

Total area surveyed so far under Town Survey scheme is 1793 Sq.Km. The details are as follows:

SI.No.	Details	Municipalities	Corporations
1.	Total No. of Towns/ Corporations	150	8
2.	Taken up for survey	84	7
3.	Completed	81	5
4.	Progress	3**	2*
5.	To be taken up	66	1

\* Corporation - 1. Chennai 2. Tiruppur

\*\* Municipalities - 1. Kathivakkam of Thiruvallore district  
2. Gudalur of Theni district  
3. Vedaranyam in Nagappatinam district.

Vellore and Thoothukudi have been recently upgraded as Corporations. Town Survey is already in progress in Tiruppur.

##### (ii) Natham Survey:

The details of completion of Natham Survey are as follows:

Sl.No.	Details	
1.	Total Taluks	211
2.	Work completed	203
3.	Work in progress	2 *
4.	Remaining	6 **

\* Survey Measurement work has been completed in 29 villages out of 60 villages in Ambattur taluk of Thiruvallore district and 20 villages out of 47 villages in Tambaram taluk of Kancheepuram district. Work is in progress in the remaining villages in the above 2 taluks.

\*\* Of the remaining 6 taluks, 5 are in Chennai district and 1 (Sengottai taluk) is in Thirunelveli district. Ground Rent survey has been completed in Sengottai taluk.

### **(iii) National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)**

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) Programme funded 100% by Government of India and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records programme equally shared by the state and centre (50:50) were implemented in the state. These two schemes have since been merged and a comprehensive National Land Records Modernisation Programme has been conceived by Government of

India. However the progress of the erstwhile schemes are as follows:

### **(a) Computerization of Land Records Programme**

- Computerization of Land Records (**CLR**) programme- 'TAMIL NILAM' is being implemented in the State through this department.
- The data of 'A' Register and Chitta of all rural villages in 206 taluks in the State have been computerized and computerized land record extracts are being issued to public.
- A sum of Rs.**30.37 crore** has been collected through issue of computerized land records extracts till 31.03.2009
- Adangal data have been computerized and validation is in progress in the districts. Computerization of Urban Land Records data of Chennai district is in progress.
- Computers and other accessories have been supplied sufficiently to Taluks, Revenue Divisional Offices, District Collectorate and the Directorate.

- Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches has been taken up in the State through the department staff. Work is in progress in 24 districts. Creation of infrastructure facilities in the remaining districts is in progress.
- After the Field Measurement Sketches are digitized, the spatial data will be integrated with the existing TAMIL NILAM database.
- e-services of land records “Anytime Anywhere Land Records” was launched on 15.05.2008. The public can access the land information like ‘A’ Register, Chitta, Government Poramboke lands etc. in the web-site [www.eservices.tn.gov.in](http://www.eservices.tn.gov.in). Updation of Land Records data is carried out through TNSWAN by NIC.
- For online Land Records Administration, a proposal for Web based applications with automatic flow of data from Registrar offices to Taluk offices is under consideration.

**(b) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records:**

- **Re-survey** of the entire State using modern survey equipments such as Global Positioning System and Total

Station equipments has been notified in the State Gazette. In the first phase, 5 districts viz., Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Vellore and Krishnagiri have been chosen. Location work is in progress in 3 villages in Mettupalayam taluk of Coimbatore district.

- Village maps of 31 districts have been scanned and preserved. Scanning of all the Survey and Settlement records available at the State Archives is also proposed
- Computerized Cartographic Centre attached to the Central Survey Office has been strengthened with modern equipments. A few more equipments such as A 0 size Plotters, Mapping software, etc. will be added soon. Village, taluk and district maps are generated through computers. Different maps are generated through computers from the centre and supplied to public. An amount of Rs.51.75 lakh has been collected through sale of maps.

- Computerization of the office of the Survey and Settlement has also been taken up to facilitate effective and close monitoring of all the schemes.
- A 0 size plotters have been supplied to all the District Survey Units to decentralize the supply of village, taluk and district maps to the public at the districts itself.
- Xerox machines have also been supplied to all the District Survey Units. Supply of fax machines to the District Survey Unit is in progress.

**(c) Training & Capacity building:**

- GOI have sanctioned funds for imparting training to staff.
- Training on computers and Tamil Nilam applications has been given to 8872 officials of both Revenue and Survey departments.
- Training has also been given to 1450 officials of survey department, in the Centre for Survey Training and Research (C-STAR), to handle modern survey equipments.

- Regional Deputy Directors of Survey and Land Records have been given training in Geospatial Technologies and Surveying & Mapping in Uppal, Hyderabad.
- Advanced training to field staff will be provided for undertaking resurvey.

## 4.2 Settlement

After independence, the government enacted various settlement acts with a view to bringing large-scale agrarian reforms, abolished all intermediaries between the Government and the ryots and also introduced ryotwari settlement in such estates. The introduction of Ryotwari Settlement under all Settlement Acts have been completed except in certain villages which have been taken over under Tamil Nadu acts 26/1948, 26/1963, 27/1963, 30/1963, 30/1964, 24/1969 and 31/1973 as they were covered by court cases.

The settlement works in respect of 2 villages and survey works in respect of 3 villages are in progress out of 15 pending villages

which have been taken over under the Tamil Nadu Acts, 26/1963 and 30/1963.

The Government enacted Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estate (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 to provide for the acquisition of the rights of Janmis in Janmam Estates in the Gudalur Taluk of the Nilgiris and the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in such estates. The settlement was commenced from 1976.

Out of the total Gudalur Janmam Lands of 80,087.74 acres taken up for settlement, 28087.03 acres were settled and 35.265.59 acres were resumed to Government by the Settlement Officer (Gudalur Janmam Lands). The balance extent of 16,735.12 acres of lands are to be settled. In respect of the above resumed lands, orders have been challenged before Tribunal and four cases are pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

### **(i) Natham Settlement**

Natham settlement work has been taken up as per G.O.Ms.No.1971 (Revenue Department) dated 14.10.1988

throughout the state. The work has been completed in 194 Taluks out of 211 Taluks so far. At present, Natham Settlement work is in progress in 12 Taluks and the work will be taken up in the remaining 5 Taluks of Chennai District in due course.

**(ii) Revenue Follow Up Work in Hill Villages:**

The Revenue follow – up work in respect of 67 Hill villages has been commenced as per G.O. (Ms) No. 113 Revenue Department dated 02.02.1995 and Government letter No.67864/S.S.II (1)/98 – 21 & 22 dated 5.2.2004 and the work has been completed in 60 villages. The work is in progress in the following seven villages.

1. Yellagiri 2.Pachamalai 3.Anaimalai (Valparai) 4.Adukkam  
Pudhukombai 5.Chitthur Nadu 6.Villapadi Nadu and 7.Gundurnadu

**(iii) Revenue Follow Up Work in Municipal Towns and Corporations:**

The Government in G.O. (ID) No.103, Rev (S.S.II) Department dated 01.03.2007, have ordered revenue follow-up work in all Corporations and Municipal Towns.

The work have been commenced and is in progress as detailed below:

<b>Details</b>	<b>Total No. of Corporations/ Municipalities</b>	<b>Work in progress</b>	<b>Works to be undertaken</b>
Corporations	8	2	6
Municipalities	150	9	141

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **LAND REFORMS**

#### **5.1 Land Ceiling**

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/1961) was enacted to achieve the lofty principles of reducing the disparities in the ownership of agricultural lands. The objective of the Act is to fix ceiling on the agricultural holdings of the land owner, declare the excess of the ceiling area as surplus for distributing the same to the landless poor people and thus uplift their economic condition and social status in the society.

As per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, the land ceiling for a family consisting of five

members was initially fixed at 30 standard acres and five standard acres in addition was allowed for every additional member with an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, besides 10 standard acres of sridhana land for each female member. The ceiling on land and also certain exemptions provided in the Principal Act were rationalised over the years by bringing in certain amendments to the said Act.

As per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 [Tamil Nadu Act No.17/1970] the ceiling for the family was reduced to 15 standard acres from 30 standard acres. The overall ceiling limit of 60 standard acres, fixed under the Principal Act, 58/1961, was also reduced to 40 standard acres through the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Amendment Act No.20/1972. The overall ceiling area was further reduced to 30 standard acres through the Tamil Nadu Act No. 39/1972. The ceiling area as on date is as follows:

<b>SI.No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Extent allowed</b>
1.	For a family consisting of 5 members	15 standard acres
	(i) Each additional Member	5 standard acres
	(ii) Overall ceiling area	30 standard acres

2.	Charitable trusts which were in existence as on 01.03.1972	5 standard acres
3.	All public trusts are prohibited from acquiring agricultural lands after 01.03.1972.	

The lands held in excess of the ceiling limit are being declared as surplus under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 as amended, and assigned to eligible landless persons as per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

The details of lands declared as surplus and area assigned to poor people (beneficiaries) along with the details of lands locked in the Court cases from the inception of Act upto 31.03.2009 are shown below:

**(i) Statement showing the details of total extent of lands declared as surplus, assigned and number of beneficiaries.**

Year	Lands Declared as Surplus (In Acres)	Lands Assigned (In Acres)	No. of Beneficiaries
1961-1970	19,028	14,074	7,978
1970-1980	1,08,132	70,730	51,244

1980-1990	50,834	59,647	53,494
1990-1996	15,093	34,953	21,297
1996-2001	7,156	10,459	8,334
2001-2006	6,603	8,371	6,439
2006-2007	1,160	1,011	773
2007-2008	201	659	600
2008-2009 (from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009)	176	284	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,08,383</b>	<b>(*) 2,00,188</b>	<b>1,50,416</b>

(\*) includes land allotted to an extent of 10,185 acres for public purposes i.e. for the benefit of the public under Rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

**(ii) Statement showing the Category wise details of beneficiaries:-**

<b>Categories of persons benefited</b>	<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>Extent assigned (In Acres)</b>
Scheduled Castes	66,401	71,262
Scheduled Tribes	236	320
Others	83,779	1,18,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,416</b>	<b>1,90,003</b>

Lands reserved under public purpose		10,185
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,00,188</b>

**(iii) Statement showing the details of the balance extent to be assigned and also extent covered under court cases as on date**

<b>Sl.No</b>		<b>In Acres</b>
1.	Extent notified as surplus	2,08,383
2.	Land assigned to landless poor	1,90,003
3.	Extent allotted for public purposes under rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (DSL) Rules, 1965	10,185
4.	Balance	8,195
5.	Extent covered by stay granted by various courts (Supreme Court, High Court, Land Commissioner and Sub-Courts).	8,044
6.	Balance	151

During the year 2008-2009, as on 31.03.2009 an extent of 284 acres have been assigned to 257 persons, which includes 68 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries covering an extent of 71 acres.

## **5.2 TENANCY LAWS:**

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

This Act has been enacted to protect the interest of the cultivating tenants from eviction from the lands except for non-payment of lease rent or doing any act which is injurious to the land or crops thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agricultural or horticultural purpose or denial of the title of the land owner to the land. In the case of adverse seasonal conditions such as drought and natural calamity like floods, the cultivating tenants were given relief from time to time by postponing the collection of lease by Special enactments. The disputes between the land owners and tenants are settled by the Revenue Courts in the Districts.

**(ii) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1956)**

This Act provides for the fixation of fair rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the landowners and public trusts. At present, the fair rent is 25 percent of the normal gross produce. It may be either in cash or kind. The cultivating tenant bears the expenses of cultivation and the landowner pays the land revenue and other

dues on lands. The disputes between the land owners and tenants are settled by the Revenue Courts.

**(iii) The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57/1961)**

Public Trusts are permitted under this Act to cultivate 20 standard acres under their personal cultivation and the remaining extent has to be let on lease. This Act also regulates the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants. Their disputes are also settled by the Revenue Courts in the Districts.

**(iv) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Record of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1969)**

The rights of the cultivating tenants are protected under this Act by ensuring registration. The Tahsildar is the Record Officer for the purposes of this Act and he is assisted by Advisory Committee consisting of non-officials. As on 31.03.2009, 2,59,575 persons have been registered as tenants under this Act.

**(v) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamilnadu Act 40/1971) as amended**

This Act provides for conferring ownership rights to any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who was occupying any kudiyruppu as on 19.06.1971 either as tenant or as licensee. The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1976 (Act 38/1976) extends similar benefits to rural artisans also who were occupying the site for kudiyruppu as on 1.7.1975. The time limit was extended under both the Acts upto 01.04.1990 by Act 39/1990. The details of the total number of Kudiyrupputhars who were conferred ownership rights over Kudiyruppu as on 31.03.2009 are given below:-

**Statement showing details of the total number of Kudiyrupputhar who were conferred ownership rights over Kudiyruppu**

Category	Act 40/71	Act 38/76	Act 39/90	Total
Scheduled Castes	1,00,218	62	1,038	1,01,318
Scheduled Tribes	2,317	17	412	2,746
Others	80,022	363	288	80,673
Total	1,82,557	442	1,738	1,84,737

(vi) **The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 69)**

Payment of fair wages is ensured under this Act to agricultural labourers of Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts for various types of work in the agricultural sector ranging from Rs.54/- to 100/- per day for men labourers for six hours of work and Rs.45/- per day for women labourers for five hours of work.

### **5.3 Revenue Courts**

Six Revenue Courts are now functioning in the State at Cuddalore, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai. Officers in the rank of Deputy Collector have been posted to act as court. The Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) are appellate authorities who decide on appeals against the orders of the Tahsildars concerned in respect of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Records of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969. They also administer various tenancy laws mentioned in the above paragraphs.

### **5.4 Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Welfare Board**

Following the announcement made in the Governor's address in the thirteenth Legislative Assembly, the Government in G.O.(Ms) No.509, Revenue (L.R.I(2)) Department, dt.07.08.2006, ordered for

the implementation of a new Scheme called "The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme, 2006" in lieu of the "Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Farmers Security Scheme" 2005.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2006 has been published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette No.265, Extraordinary, dt.20.09.2006. The Scheme came into force with effect from 22.12.2006.

The Special Tahsildars (Social Security Scheme) under the supervision of District Collectors at the District level are the implementing authorities. The Director of Land Reforms as Member-Secretary, Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Welfare Board is monitoring the implementation of the Scheme at State level.

This scheme provides for relief or financial assistance to the members, as under;

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Relief or Assistance</b>	<b>Amount (In Rupees)</b>
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1.	<b>Accident Relief</b>					
	a)	Death due to accident	1,00,000			
	b)	Loss of both hands	1,00,000			
	c)	Loss of both legs	1,00,000			
	d)	Loss of one hand and one leg	1,00,000			
	e)	Total and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes	1,00,000			
	f)	Loss of one hand or one leg	50,000			
	g)	Loss of limbs from grievous injuries other than those specified above	20,000			
2.	<b>Natural Death:</b>		10,000			
3.	<b>Funeral Expenses:</b>		2,500			
4.	<b>Educational Assistance to son and daughter of the members</b>		<b>Day Scholar</b>		<b>Hosteller</b>	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	a)	10th Std pass	1250	1500		
	b)	12th Std pass	1750	2000		
	c)	I.T.I or Polytechnic (per year)	1250	1750	1450	1950
	d)	Bachelor Degree (per year)	1750	2250	2000	2500

	e)	Post Graduate (per year)	2250	2750	3250	3750
	f)	Professional Courses (Law, Engineering etc) (Per year)	2250	2750	4250	4750
	g)	Post Graduate Professional Courses (per year)	4250	4750	6250	6750
5.	<b>Marriage Assistance:</b>					
	a)	Marriage of Member				
		(i) Male	3000			
		(ii) Female	5000			
	b)	Marriage of son or daughter of the Member				
		(i) Male	3000			
		(ii) Female	5000			
6.	<b>Delivery or miscarriage of pregnancy or termination of pregnancy</b>					
	(i)	Delivery	6000 <b>(@ Rs.1000/- per month for six months)</b>			
	(ii)	Miscarriage	3000			
	(iii)	Termination	3000			
7.	Old Age pension (per month)		400			

The details of amount disbursed and the number of persons benefited under the scheme are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount distributed (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
2006-2007	7.63	25,618
2007-2008	136.34	2,33,913
2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009)	139.19	1,38,379

A total of 74,91,116 family identity cards have been distributed to the members of the scheme and 1,70,70,726 members have been registered.

#### **5.5. Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling And Regulation) Act 1978.**

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Based on Central Act 24 of 1976) was enacted with a view to impose ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations to prevent concentration of Urban Land in the hands of a few persons for

speculation and profiteering therein. The Act was in force from 03.08.1976 to 15.06.1999.

This Principal Act was repealed with effect from 16.06.1999 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act 1999 (Tamil Nadu Act 20/99). The repeal Act provides saving clause to the lands which were acquired and taken possession under the principal Act on behalf of Government upto 15.06.1999. The lands which were acquired and taken possession by Government are allotted to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Local Bodies, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Transport and other Government undertakings.

Under the provisions of the Act, an extent of 2472 hectares of surplus vacant land was acquired. An extent of 1164 hectares of lands is available for allotment including the lands to be regularised under the innocent buyers category.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the public who have purchased the excess acquired lands without knowing that they were acquired under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land

(Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978, Government have issued orders in G.O.(Ms) No.565, Revenue department dated 26.09.2008 for regularising all such purchases of lands by innocent buyers.

To regularise the said lands, the amount mentioned below will be collected.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Rs. per ground</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Chennai Urban Agglomeration	
1	T.Nagar	5,57,500
2	Ambathur	22,300
3	Kunrathur	55,750
4	Poonamallee	55,750
5	Tambaram	55,750
6	Alandur	55,750
7	Egmore	5,57,500
8	Madhavaram	55,750
9	Tondiarpet	5,57,500
	Other Urban Agglomerations	
1	Tiruchirapalli	47,388
2	Salem	1,42,162
3	Coimbatore	66,343
4	Madurai	30,105
5	Tirunelveli	12,544

(i) The innocent purchasers who are having below 1 1/2 grounds should pay the above mentioned amount.

(ii) Two times of the land value mentioned above will be collected from those who are having land from 1 1/2 grounds to 3 grounds.

(iii) Three times of the land value mentioned above will be collected from those who are having more than 3 grounds.

The power to regularise the lands below the extent of 1 1/2 grounds is delegated to the Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax. The power to regularise such lands exceeding 1 1/2 grounds vests with the Government. So far, a sum of Rs.52.69 lakhs was collected in 106 cases and were regularised.

### **5.6. Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966**

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act was introduced in Chennai city with effect from 01.07.1963 with a view to augment revenue to Government and to discourage accumulation of lands in the hands of few. Under this Act, all urban lands were assessed to urban land tax at a flat rate of 0.4 percent of its market value.

- (1) The Act was extended to Towns of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Salem with effect from 01.07.1971.

- (2) The Act was amended in 1975 which came into force with effect from 01.07.1975, extending the provisions of the Act to the area lying within 16Km. from the outer limits of Chennai City.
- (3) The Act was further extended to Tirunelveli Corporation with effect from 01.07.1981 and 23 other Municipalities with effect from 01.07.1991.

In all these areas tax was levied with effect from 01.07.1991 based on the market value as on 01.07.1981.

The slab rate for levy of Urban Land Tax are as follows:-

Sl. No.	All Urban lands in areas other than Chennai City Belt Area.		All lands in Chennai City Belt Area	
1.	First 2 grounds	Nil	First three grounds	Nil
2.	Where the aggregate extent does not exceed 5 grounds.	0.7% of the market value	Where the aggregate extent does not exceed 7 grounds.	0.7% of the market value
3.	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 5 but does not exceed 10 grounds.	1% of the market value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 7 but does not exceed 10 grounds.	1% of the market value
4.	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 but does not exceed 20 grounds.	1.5% of the market value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 but does not exceed 20 grounds.	1.5% of the market value

5.	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 grounds.	2% of the market value	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 grounds.	2% of the market value
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The following categories of lands are exempted from levy of Urban Land Tax under Section 29 of the Act.

- (1) Lands owned by Central, State Government and Local bodies
- (2) Lands set apart for public worship
- (3) Lands used for Hospitals aided by State Government
- (4) Lands used as burial Grounds
- (5) Lands used as roads
- (6) Lands owned and used by Schools, Colleges and Universities recognised by Government of Tamil Nadu
- (7) Lands used for Public Parks, Public Libraries and Museums
- (8) Lands used for Housing destitutes and orphanages
- (9) Lands notified as Slum

The Government have also granted tax concession to the following categories:-

- i) 50% tax concession is granted for ownership occupation in the residential building and in respect of Sabhas, clubs and Studios.
- ii) 25% tax concession is granted for certified Small Scale Industries in respect of lands owned and used by the owner of the land.
- iii) 10% concession is granted to Cinema Theatres and major industries.

Provisions has been made to grant exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax under section 27(1) of the Act in respect of lands owned by Charitable, Religious, Philanthropic and other Institutions, if the payment of Urban Land Tax causes undue hardship to the above institutions.

Under the Amended Act, 1991, a sum of Rs.40.13 crore was levied as Urban Land Tax in 1,83,012 cases all over the State as on 28.02.2009. After excluding the amount covered by exemption under various categories and the demand reduced on the basis of revised orders passed, the current annual demand is arrived at Rs.18.92 crore. A sum of Rs.11.77 crore (Arrear and Current) has

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been collected from April, 2008 to February, 2009. As on 01.03.2009, the balance collectable demand is Rs.82.12 crore.

**I. PERIASAMY  
MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND HOUSING**