REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE
2026-2027

- Revenue and Disaster Management carries two demands: No.41 for the department and No.51 for Relief on Account of Natural Calamities. Quote both.

Demand No. 41 - Revenue and Disaster Management Department

Demand No. 51 - Relief on Account of Natural Calamities

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MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Government of Tamil Nadu
2026

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POLICY NOTE - 2026-2027

1. INTRODUCTION

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is one of the oldest Departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu and occupies a unique position in the administrative framework of the State. Revenue Administration, including District Administration, forms the backbone of governance and serves as the primary interface between the Government and citizens in matters relating to land administration, maintenance of land records, delivery of revenue services, implementation of Government schemes, public grievance redressal, disaster management and law and order support functions.

- The department calls itself one of the oldest in the State and the primary interface between Government and citizen on land, records, schemes and disaster.

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The Department functions through an extensive administrative network extending from the State Headquarters to the village level and plays a vital role in ensuring effective governance, responsive administration and timely delivery of public services across the State.

The Government is committed to strengthen Revenue Administration through institutional reforms, technology-enabled governance, citizen-centric service delivery, sustainable infrastructure and capacity building of field administration. These initiatives contribute towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

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2. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Revenue Administration is entrusted with a wide range of statutory, regulatory and developmental responsibilities.

The major functions include:

- Maintenance and updating of land records
- Issue of Revenue Certificates and related services
- Collection of land revenue and recovery of Government dues
- Protection and management of Government lands
- Public grievance redressal
- Disaster preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation
- Implementation of Social Security Schemes
- Implementation of Government Welfare Programmes

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- Conduct of Elections and Electoral Roll-related activities
- Executive Magistracy and Law and Order support functions
- Land acquisition and rehabilitation
- Monitoring implementation of Government policies and flagship schemes
- Citizen service delivery through technology-enabled platforms

Through its extensive field presence, the Department ensures effective coordination among Government Departments and provides last-mile delivery of public services throughout the State.

2.1 Organizational Structure and Administrative Setup

2.1.1 State Level Administration

The Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, is responsible

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for policy formulation, planning and overall supervision of the Department.

The following wings function under the department

1. Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management
2. Commissionerate of Land Administration
3. Commissionerate of Land Reforms/ Commissionerate of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax
4. Directorate of Survey and Settlement

2.1.2 Revenue Administration

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the Head of Revenue Administration in the State and coordinates the activities of District Administration. The

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Commissioner supervises implementation of Government policies, monitors field administration and provides strategic direction for efficient delivery of public services.

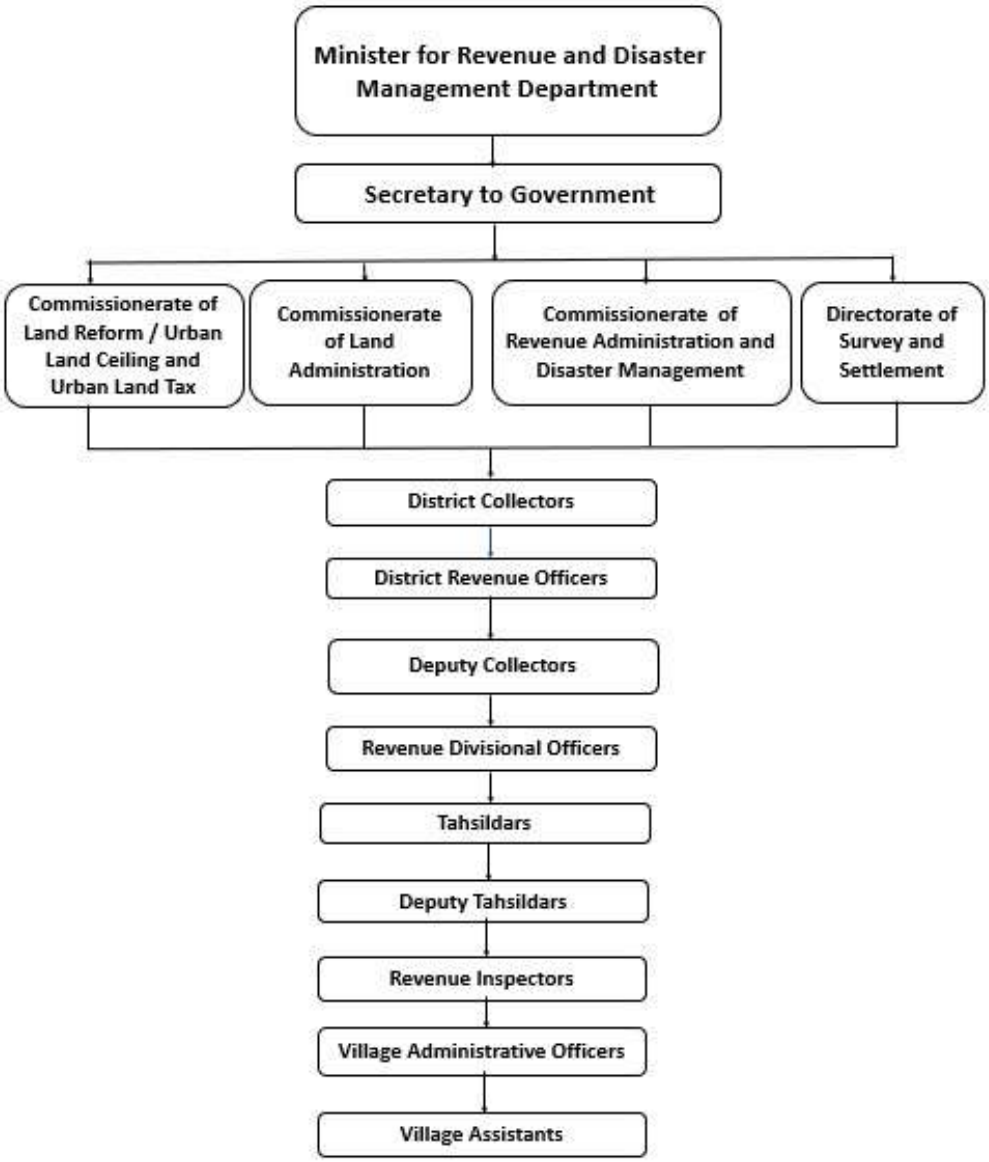
The Revenue Administration functions through a well-established administrative structure extending from the State Headquarters to the village level.

2.1.3 Administrative Units

Table-2.0

Level of Administration	Number
Revenue Districts	38
Revenue Divisions	94
Revenue Taluks	317
Firkas	1,247
Revenue Villages	16,770

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2.2 District Administration

District Level

At the district level, each of the 38 districts is headed by a District Collector, assisted by the District Revenue Officer and other district-level officers. The District Collector is responsible for coordinating Revenue Administration, maintaining law and order, overseeing disaster preparedness, response and relief, implementing welfare and development programmes, conducting elections, and ensuring effective grievance redressal. The District Collector also coordinates the activities of Government departments within the district and monitors the delivery of essential public services.

Divisional Level

At the divisional level, 94 Revenue Divisions are headed by Revenue Divisional Officers or Sub-Collectors. They supervise Taluk

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administration, exercise statutory and quasi-judicial powers, coordinate field-level activities and review the implementation of Government programmes within their jurisdictions.

Taluk Level

At the Taluk level, 317 Taluks are headed by Tahsildars. They maintain and update land records, collect land revenue and Government dues, issue revenue certificates, protect Government lands, implement social security and welfare schemes, undertake disaster-relief functions and redress public grievances.

- The revenue hierarchy by number: 38 districts, 317 taluks under Tahsildars, 1,247 firkas under Revenue Inspectors, 16,770 revenue villages under VAOs.

Firka Level

At the Firka level, 1,247 Firkas are under the charge of Revenue Inspectors. They supervise Village Administrative Officers, conduct field inspections and verification, assist in the

- The firka is the tier between taluk and village, headed by a Revenue Inspector - a level candidates routinely forget.

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protection of Government lands and prevention of encroachments and support the implementation of Government welfare programmes. They play an important role in recovery of Government dues under Revenue Recovery Act.

Village Level

At the village level, 16,770 Revenue Villages are served by Village Administrative Officers and Village Assistants. They constitute the Government's frontline field machinery for maintaining village accounts, collecting revenue, reporting local conditions and disasters, verifying beneficiaries, assisting citizens and supporting the delivery of Government services at the grassroots level.

16,770 revenue villages, each with a **VAO** and Village Assistants. This is the base of the entire revenue pyramid.

2.3 Staffing Pattern

There are 425 officials in Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster

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Management and 53,294 officials under District Administration from the cadre of Deputy Collector to Village Assistant.

- Staffing: 425 in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management, and 53,294 in district administration from Deputy Collector down to Village Assistant.

District Administration – Sanctioned Strength
Table-2.1

Sl.No	Post	No. of posts sanctioned
1	Deputy Collector	559
2	Tahsildar	2,048
3	Deputy Tahsildar	2,201
4	Second Accountant	27
5	Senior Revenue Inspector	7,537
6	Junior Revenue Inspector	3,256
7	Cashier	32
8	Typist	1,626
9	Steno Typist	137
10	Telephone/ Telex	53
11	Driver	1,088
12	Record Assistant	71
13	Copyist	5
14	Record Clerk/Roneo Operator	847
15	Office Assistant	3,826
16	Watchman/ Masalchi	697
17	Sweeper/ Scavenger	46
18	Village Administrative Officer	12,646
19	Village Assistant	16,592
Total		**53,294**

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2.4 Citizen Service Delivery

The Government accords the highest priority to ensuring timely, transparent and citizen-friendly delivery of public services.

Continuous efforts are being undertaken to simplify procedures, reduce processing timelines, minimize citizen interface and improve service quality through technology-enabled governance.

2.5 Digital Governance in Revenue Services

Technology continues to play a transformative role in improving efficiency, transparency and accountability in Revenue Administration. The Department has adopted digital platforms for processing applications, monitoring service delivery and strengthening administrative oversight.

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Key initiatives include

- Online delivery of Revenue Services through e-Sevai Centres
- Digital processing and workflow-based approvals
- Online application status tracking
- Electronic record management
- Integration of departmental databases
- Technology-enabled monitoring systems

2.6 Public Grievance Redressal

Public grievance redressal remains one of the core functions of Revenue Administration.

District Administration conducts regular grievance redressal meetings, special camps and field inspections to facilitate direct interaction with citizens and address grievances effectively.

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Special emphasis is being placed on reducing pendency, improving response quality, strengthening accountability and enhancing citizen satisfaction.

An effective grievance redressal system strengthens public trust in institutions and promotes transparent and responsive governance.

2.7 Infrastructure Development

The Government continues to strengthen infrastructure facilities for Revenue Administration.

2.7.1 Re-organization of Administrative Boundaries

In order to enhance public accessibility from the village level to the district headquarters and to improve the efficiency of service delivery, new

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Districts, Divisions, Taluks, Firkas and additional Villages are created in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

2.7.2 Revenue Buildings

The Government of Tamil Nadu gives priority to providing basic infrastructure with essential facilities to all the offices viz., District Collectorate, Revenue Divisional Office, Taluk Office, Revenue Inspector Office and Village Administrative Office to ensure smooth functioning of the district administration. The department is committed to providing seamless public service delivery to every citizen. The office buildings of this department are being provided with, waiting hall with seating arrangement,

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toilets, drinking water and sufficient ramp facilities for the differently abled.

At present, construction of new revenue office buildings is under progress for one Revenue Divisional Office, 16 Taluk Offices and 30 Revenue Inspector Office-cum-Quarters. Further, steps will be taken to construct new revenue buildings including Village Administrative Office-cum-Quarters.

On considering the need to improve the basic infrastructure facilities in Revenue Inspector Office-cum-Quarters and Village Administrative Offices, the type design of these office buildings will be revisited and redesigned for ensuring public friendly access to the office buildings with a view to fostering citizen centric administration.

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The Department promotes energy-efficient lighting systems, rainwater harvesting structures, water conservation measures and renewable energy solutions wherever feasible, thereby contributing to sustainable and climate-responsive governance.

2.7.3 Creation of Mini Taluks

As an initiative to strengthen citizen-centric service delivery in urban areas, creation of 12 Mini Taluks across 8 taluks in Chennai District is under consideration. These Mini Taluks, headed by Deputy Tahsildars, will serve as accessible administrative hubs, empowered to issue most essential certificates so as to minimize timelines and reduce procedural delays. The philosophy behind this initiative is to bring governance closer

- 12 mini taluks across 8 Chennai taluks are under consideration - the urban answer to taluks that have outgrown their populations.

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to the people, ensuring that services are delivered with speed, transparency and convenience. Building on this model, the concept will be progressively extended to other urban centers and hilly areas with an expanded range of services to meet the diverse needs of citizens.

2.7.4 Vehicles

Revenue and Disaster Management Officials constitute a vital part of the district administration, handling key responsibilities such as Revenue Administration, Disaster Management, law and order duties, public grievance redressal, land administration, implementation of Government welfare schemes, election-related tasks and emergency rescue and relief operations. The nature of these responsibilities requires

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officials to frequently undertake field visits across their respective jurisdictions. In view of this, measures will be taken expeditiously to provide new vehicles to replace those due for condemnation used by officials ranging from District Collectors to Tahsildars.

2.8 Reform Agenda and New Initiatives

The Government is committed to transforming Revenue Administration into a transparent, efficient, technology-driven and citizen-centric system.

Comprehensive training programmes will be conducted for Revenue Officials covering Revenue Administration, Disaster Management, Digital Governance, Public Service Delivery, Leadership Development and Good Governance Practices.

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2.9 Adangal

Adangal is the basic land register maintained by the Village Administrative Officer for each village. This register contains details of land classification, extent, assessment, crops cultivated and irrigation source. Adangal register entries are used to assess the food crop production and also to provide relief to crop damage caused by flood and drought.

2.10 Digital Crop Survey

Digital Crop Survey application has been developed by Agriculture department with the help of Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). This application is designed to capture information such as survey numbers, sub-division, cultivable area and cultivated crop details.

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The Government in G.O (Ms) No.15, Agriculture-Farmers Welfare Department, dated 20.01.2026 has issued operational guidelines for the effective implementation of Digital Crop Survey. In this order, the Government has released a comprehensive yet simple crop survey action plan by incorporating Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, Statistics Department officials along with farmers and volunteers in the crop survey work.

- Operational guidelines for the Digital Crop Survey, built by the Agriculture Department with TNeGA. Land records and crop data converging.

2.11 Social Security Schemes (SSS)

Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in implementing Social Security Schemes to safeguard and protect the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The monthly pension to the old aged persons, differently abled persons,

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widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, destitute/ deserted wives and unmarried poor and incapacitated women of age above 50 years are being distributed under these schemes.

The monthly pension of Rs.1,500 for differently abled persons and Rs.1,200 to all other pensioners are being provided under various social security schemes. The fund allocation of Rs.5,458.16 crore has been made in 2026-2027 for all pension schemes.

- Two rates to memorise: **Rs.1,500** a month for differently abled pensioners, **Rs.1,200** for every other category.
- **Rs.5,458.16 crore** for social security pensions in **2026-27** - the department's single largest welfare commitment.

2.11.1 State funded Schemes

In order to protect and support the marginalized and vulnerable sections in society, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the following pension schemes.

- Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)
- Destitute Widow Pension Schemes (DWPS)
- Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT)-OAP
- Destitute/Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)
- Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)
- Pension to Srilankan Tamils in Rehabilitation Camp (OAP,DAP, DWP,DDWP)

Eligibility Criteria

The Government of Tamil Nadu has specified the following eligibility criteria for availing Social Security Pension under the schemes fully funded by the State Government. The details are given below:-

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Table-2.2

Sl. No.	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme	Unemployed (or) If private/ self-employed, the annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs.3 Lakh. Age: 18 years and above. Disability level: 40% and above
2	Destitute Widow Pension Schemes	Destitute Widow. Age:18 years and above, Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam	Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000
4	Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	Destitute. Age: 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of	Destitute and Unmarried women. Age: 50 years and above. Fixed assets: Not exceeding

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	age 50 years and above	Rs.1,00,000
6	Pension to Srilankan Tamils in Rehabilitation Camp	Benefits are being provided based on the eligibility criteria under the schemes of OAP, DAP, DWP and DDWP

2.11.2 Schemes sponsored by Central Government

The following schemes are being implemented in Tamil Nadu with the contribution of the Central Government under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as detailed below:-

1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)
2) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)
3) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)
4) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

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Eligibility Criteria

The Central Government has specified the following eligibility criteria to avail pension under above schemes as detailed below.

Table-2.3

Sl. No	Scheme	Eligibility Criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Eligibility: Destitute, belonging to Below poverty line Age: 60 years and above
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Eligibility: Destitute Widow, belonging to Below poverty line Age: 40 years and above
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	Disability level: 80% and above, belonging to Below poverty line Age:18 years and above
4	National Family Benefit Scheme	Bread winner of the Below Poverty Line family, Age: 18 to 59 years

The value of fixed assets or property of the applicant or beneficiary may not be taken into

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account if a free house has been assigned to the beneficiary under any of the schemes of the Government.

Funding Pattern– Central and State share

Table-2.4

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme		Central Government Contribution	State Government Contribution	Total Pension
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	(60 to 79 years)	Rs.200	Rs.1000	Rs.1200
		(80 years & above)	Rs.500	Rs.700	Rs.1200
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme		Rs.300	Rs.1200	Rs.1500
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme		Rs.300	Rs.900	Rs.1200
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme		-	Rs.1500	Rs.1500
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme		-	Rs.1200	Rs.1200
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam		-	Rs.1200	Rs.1200
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme		-	Rs.1200	Rs.1200
8.	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above		-	Rs.1200	Rs.1200
9.	Pension to Srilankan Tamils in Rehabilitation Camp (OAP,DWP,DDWP)		-	Rs.1200	Rs.1200
10.	Pension to Srilankan Tamils in Rehabilitation Camp (DAPS)		-	Rs.1500	Rs.1500

- The pension table shows the split: the Centre pays **Rs.200** and the State **Rs.1,000** for ages 60-79; for 80 and above the Centre pays **Rs.500** and the State **Rs.700**. The State carries the larger share.

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2.11.3 Beneficiaries under Social Security Schemes

As per July 2026 pension payment data, 35,29,716 persons have been benefitted under the following pension schemes.

35,29,716 pension beneficiaries as per the July **2026** payment data - roughly one in twenty Tamil Nadu residents.

Table-2.5

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Beneficiaries
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	13,93,015
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	66,969
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	5,16,975
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme	5,51,736
5	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme	6,36,982
6	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (OAP)	2,20,549
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	1,14,721
8	Un-married Women Pension Scheme	24,967
9	Srilankan Tamils in Rehabilitation Camp Pension Schemes (OAP, DAP, DWP, DDWP)	3,802
Total		**35,29,716**

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2.11.4 Online web application for Social Security Schemes

To simplify the process of applying for the Social Security Schemes an Online portal **https://www.tnesevai.tn.gov.in** has been created. The applications received online through the portal are duly verified by the Revenue Department Officials. Applications received under Social Security Pension Schemes are to be verified and disposed within 30 days.

2.11.5 Disbursement of Pension through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

As per G.O.(Ms) No.333, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 31.08.2024, the pension payments under Social Security Schemes are centralized. Since September 2024, bills are prepared after due

- Pension payments were centralised by this order; from September **2024** bills are validated through the Global Beneficiary Master before disbursal.

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validation through Global Beneficiary Master (GBM) by the Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts and disbursed to the beneficiaries by the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration throughout the State through Banks and e-Money Orders.

2.11.6 Online Data purity exercise prior to sanction of pension

To streamline and expedite the process of Social Security Scheme (SSS) pension applications, an automated process of data purity exercise and real time sanctioning of approved and data verified beneficiaries to the existing vacancies in each district will be implemented during the financial year.

During processing of applications received online, the VAO and Revenue Inspector enquire

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and verify the eligibility and claim of the applicant and recommend to the Tahsildar (SSS) either for approval or rejection. Prior to approval of applications, each application is automatically subjected to data purity exercise by verifying the applications with the available databases such as Civil Registration System, Labour pension, Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System (IFHRMS) etc., to ascertain their claim. The applications after data purity exercise are sent along with remarks for final disposal by Tahsildar (SSS). The pension sanctioned beneficiaries are paid by Director, Social Security Schemes at Commissionerate of Revenue Administration, as per their seniority as against the beneficiary vacancy arising periodically.

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2.11.7 Annual verification of beneficiaries

Necessary action is being taken to conduct life verification of the beneficiaries through Banks and Postal Department using bio-metric process.

2.11.8 Other benefits to the pensioners

The beneficiaries under Social Security Schemes are provided with a saree(female)/ a dhoti (male) twice a year during Pongal and Deepavali festivals.

The beneficiaries are also permitted to draw fine variety rice at free of cost as per the following norms.

(i) 4 Kg of fine variety rice per month for those who do not take meals at the Anganwadi centres

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(ii) 2 Kg of the fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi centres

5 Kg of fine variety rice to all the beneficiaries of Social Security Schemes as per the National Food Security Act, 2013.

- Pensioners also receive 5 kg of fine rice under the National Food Security **Act, 2013** - the link between this department and the **PDS**.

2.12 Accident Relief Scheme

A sum of Rs.20,000 is being paid as relief to the Legal heirs of the deceased primary bread winner of the families below the poverty line in the age group of 18-59 years who were engaged in the 44 notified categories of employment. A sum of Rs.7,500 to Rs.15,000 is being paid to the primary bread winner of the family depending upon the nature of injury sustained and the degree of physical impairment. This scheme is

- Accident Relief Scheme: **Rs.20,000** to the heirs of a deceased breadwinner in 44 notified categories of employment, and **Rs.7,500** to **Rs.15,000** for injury by degree of impairment.

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implemented with 100% funds from the Central Government.

2.13 Distress Relief Scheme

A sum of Rs.20,000 is being paid as relief to the legal heirs of the deceased primary bread winner of the Below poverty line family (male or female) while he or she is in the age group of 18 to 59 years. This scheme is implemented with 100% funds from the Central Government.

Both the Accident Relief and Distress Relief schemes are fully Centrally funded - a useful contrast with the pensions, which the State largely bears.

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

The welfare schemes for the freedom fighters who participated and suffered untold miseries in the freedom movement of our country has been earnestly implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Various facilities such

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as pension, family pension, medical facilities, free transport facilities and priority in Government employment and allotment of houses etc., have been extended by the Government to the freedom fighters.

The state freedom fighters pension scheme has been implemented with effect from 01.10.1966 by the Government of Tamil Nadu in recognition of the patriotic spirit of the freedom fighters.

2.14.1 Freedom Fighter Pension from Central/State Governments

i. In this scheme, the freedom fighters who were sentenced to imprisonment, held under preventive detention, killed in action or who became permanently incapacitated during their participation in

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the National Freedom Movement are eligible to get freedom fighters pension / family pension.

ii. The following categories were also made eligible for pension with effect from 07.06.1982:-

a. The Ex-INA personnel
b. Persons who participated in Naval Mutiny, 1946
c. Those who suffered imprisonment in Madurai Conspiracy Case
d. The persons who were removed/ dismissed from service on account of their participation in the freedom movement
e. Freedom fighters who went underground to avoid arrest or whose property was confiscated/ attached

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The persons specified in (d) and (e) were also made eligible for freedom fighters pension, provided that such claims are supported by documentary evidence through Court records or other official records.

iii. The income ceiling was also removed with effect from 11.03.1983

2.14.2 Family Pension

In the event of death of any state freedom fighter pensioner, the pension is paid continuously to the wife/ husband/ minor children, son/ daughter of the freedom fighters who are differently abled, both physically and mentally, since he/ she is unable to earn a living even after attaining the age of 18 years in case of son and 21 years in case of daughter for their lifetime.

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2.14.3 Special Pension

The Government has been sanctioning special pension to the descendants of eminent persons in recognition of the significant role played by them in the freedom movement.

The details of number of freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu who are now drawing State Pension under various schemes are as follows.

Table-2.6

Sl. No.	Pension Categories	Number of Pensioners ***
1.	Freedom Fighters receiving State Pension (Rs.22,000 + Rs.500 Medical Allowance per month)	**58**
2.	Dependants of Freedom Fighters receiving Family Pension (Rs.12,000 + Rs.500 Medical Allowance per month)	**517**
3.	Special pension for descendants of Sivagangai Marudhu Pandiar brothers (Rs.11,000 per month)	**85**
4.	Special pension for descendant of Veerapandia Kattabomman (Rs.11,000 per month)	**1**

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5.	Special pension for descendants of Mannar Muthuramalinga Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram. (Rs.11,000 per month)	**46**
6.	Special pension for descendant of Freedom Fighter Sekkizhutha Chemmal V.O.Chidambaranar (Rs.11,000 per month)	**1**
7.	State Freedom Fighters receiving Pension under the Central Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana Scheme) (Pension Rs.500 + Medical Allowance Rs.500 per month)	**74**
8.	State Freedom Fighters family pensioners receiving Pension under Central Freedom Fighters Family Pension Scheme (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana Scheme) (Pension Rs.500 + Medical Allowance Rs.500 per month)	**214**
	Total	**996**

***Numbers as received from Director of Treasuries and Accounts as on 01.06.2026.

2.15 Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties for Pongal Festival Scheme 2027

In Tamil Nadu, this scheme has been implemented to provide Dhoties and Sarees for

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the Pongal festival, benefiting all poor and underprivileged people who are entitled to receive rice in public distribution system (G.O.(Ms) No.23, Revenue Department, Dated 20.01.2004).

As per this scheme, for the Pongal festival, 2027 the target is fixed as 177.64 lakh Sarees and 177.22 lakh Dhoties for distribution to the beneficiaries. To facilitate the implementation of this scheme, an advance fund allocation of Rs.300 crore has been sanctioned through G.O. (Ms) No.106, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles, and Khadi (D2) Department, Dated 01.07.2026, for the production of Dhoties and Sarees.

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2.16 Mass Contact Programme

Mass Contact Programmes are conducted every month on the second Wednesday in all districts through the District Administration. A total of Rs.2.28 crore has been allocated for this purpose.

2.17 Online Services

The e-sevai services have been implemented by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department in all districts in collaboration with TNeGA for prompt delivery of services to the public through online web-based applications.

The following e-certificates and licences are issued through online mode: -

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1. Community Certificate
2. Income Certificate
3. Nativity Certificate
4. First Graduate Certificate
5. Deserted Women Certificate
6. Agriculture Income Certificate
7. Inter-Caste Marriage Certificate
8. Widow Certificate
9. Unemployment Certificate
10. Family Migration Certificate
11. Small/ Marginal farmers Certificate
12. Certificate for Loss of Educational Records due to disasters
13. Unmarried Certificate
14. No Male Child Certificate
15. Legal Heir Certificate
16. Residency Certificate
17. License under Pawn Broker Act
18. Money Lender License
19. OBC Certificate
20. Economically Weaker Sections (Income & Assets)

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21. Destitute Widow Certificate
22. Jain Religious Minority Certificate
23. Public Building License
24. Temporary Cracker License
25. BC Muslim (for converts to Islam from BC/MBC/DC/SC Communities)
26. First Generation First Graduate Certificate for Employment

During last three months from May to July 2026, a total of 39,24,816 certificates have been issued online to the applicants.

Orders have been issued simplifying the procedure for issuance of unmarried certificate and unemployment certificate through online application system supported by self-declaration, Aadhaar-based verification and submission of the prescribed documents with the provision for

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auto-generation of certificates in the name of the concerned Tahsildar.

Further, orders have been issued prescribing the procedure for online issuance of Religious minority certificates to eligible applicants belonging to the Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Parsi and Buddhist communities.

Also, instructions have been issued to the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency(TNeGA) to develop and implement the required technical and procedural facilities in the e-Sevai platform for providing unmarried certificate, Unemployment certificate and Minority Religious certificate services to the public.

To ensure timely issuance of certificates to the public as per citizen charter, various reforms

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are proposed to further streamline the online Revenue certificate system. For this, downward delegation of powers to issue certificates from Revenue Divisional Officer to Tahsildar level and from Tahsildar to Deputy Tahsildar level (15 certificates) is under consideration.

This measure is intended to reduce workload, minimize delays, improve transparency, improve administrative efficiency and ensure timely and effective delivery of services to the public.

In addition, it is under consideration to simplify the process of issuing certificates by introducing a Three-Tier system of approval whereby every certificate is issued after maximum of only 3 levels of official scrutiny. It is also under

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consideration to make Tahsildar (Social Security Schemes) as the certificate issuing authority for all certificates coming under the authority of Tahsildar. The above arrangement is intended to ensure timely delivery of services, uniformity in procedures, administrative efficiency and adequate checks and accountability. The certificate approval system is further to be simplified by integration of various Government databases.

2.18 Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam (CMUPT)

During the year 1998, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Welfare Board was constituted and based on the recommendations of the Board, the 'Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers

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Social Security and Welfare Scheme' was launched in the year 2001.

Subsequently, the Government enacted exclusive legislation viz; the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers- Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2006, (Tamil Nadu Act 29/2006) for the welfare of agricultural labourers and farmers. Based on the statutory provisions, the Government notified the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers–Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme, 2006, which was later rechristened as "Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam" in 2011 and Welfare schemes are being implemented to improve the education, social security and economic status of Tamil Nadu agricultural workers and their dependents.

- The Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Act, **2006** - Tamil Nadu Act 29/**2006** - gave statutory backing to a scheme launched in **2001**, renamed Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam in **2011**.

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2.18.1 Eligibility and Members Registered

- All agricultural labourers who are engaged in agriculture and agricultural allied activities
- Agriculture-related works include Inland Fisheries, Dairy farming, Horticulture, Sericulture, Cattle rearing, Poultry and Plantation
- Small/ Marginal farmers who own 2.50 acres of wetland or 5 acres of dry land and do agricultural occupation directly. Cultivating tenants are also eligible
- Age group of 18 to 65 years are registered as main members under the scheme
- The non-earning members of the family of the main member will be registered as dependent members

The total members registered under the scheme as on 31.03.2026 are as below:-

Eligibility for Uzhavar Pathukappu: small and marginal farmers holding up to **2.50 acres** of wetland or 5 acres of dry land, plus cultivating tenants; main members aged 18 to 65.

Occupying Government land without an order is an encroachment - the definition the whole eviction machinery rests on.

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Details of Registered Members

Table-2.7

1.	Main Members	1,47,55,598
2.	Dependents	1,36,14,953
	Total	2,83,70,551

- Uzhavar Pathukappu as on **31.03.2026**: 1,47,55,598 main members and 1,36,14,953 dependants - 2,83,70,551 in all.

2.18.2 Details of Assistance

The following assistances are given under the Scheme.

Table-2.8

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	
For Main Members		
1.	Marriage Assistance	• For male Rs.8,000 • For female Rs.10,000
2.	Old Age Pension	Rs.1,200 per month
3.	Monthly payment for temporary incapacitation period due to following diseases:	
	i. TB	
	ii. Cancer	
	iii. HIV/AIDS	
	iv. Dialysis	
	v. Upper Limb and Lower Limb related fractures	Rs.1,000 per month

- Marriage assistance is deliberately higher for women - **Rs.10,000** against **Rs.8,000**; old age pension is **Rs.1,200** a month.

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	and dislocations	
	vi. Neurological problems	
	vii. Spinal Cord Injury	
	viii. Cardiac problems	
	ix. Loss of vision	
	x. Liver diseases	
	xi. Kidney diseases	
	xii. Acute Psychosis	
	xiii. Sickle Cell Anemia	
	xiv. Thalassemia	
	xv. Haemophilia	
4.	Accident Relief	• For death Rs.1,00,000 • For accident injuries Rs.20,000 to Rs.1,00,000 based on the type of injury
	For landless agricultural labourers	• For death Rs.2,00,000 • For accident injuries upto Rs.1,00,000 based on the type of injury
5.	Natural Death Assistance	Rs.20,000
	For landless agricultural labourers	Rs.30,000
6.	Funeral Expenses	Rs.2,500
	For landless agricultural labourers	Rs.10,000
For dependant Members		
1.	Educational Assistance	From Rs.1,250 to Rs.6,750 per year to the boys and girls pursuing education from ITI/

- Landless agricultural labourers get more at every point: **Rs.2,00,000** for accidental death against **Rs.1,00,000, Rs.30,000** natural death against **Rs.20,000,** and **Rs.10,000** funeral expenses against **Rs.2,500**.

		Polytechnic to Post Graduate professional courses
2.	Marriage Assistance	• For male Rs.8,000 • For female Rs.10,000
3.	Grant to Orphan children of the member who died due to HIV	Rs.1,000 per month till the individual reaches 18 years

2.18.3 Novel Features

- Educational assistance is given additionally even if availed already under any other scheme of the Government
- A sum of Rs.50,000 is paid as relief to the main members who are affected by paralysis
- Monthly assistance of Rs.1,000 is given during the period of temporary incapacitation to the main members affected by TB, Cancer, HIV/AIDS and other terminal illness
- Educational and marriage assistance are continuously given to the dependents even after the death of main member

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2.18.4 Streamlining CMUPT scheme

The Commissionerate has started the process of streamlining the CMUPT scheme through digitization of existing registers and development of online web application for seeking welfare assistance. A mobile app has been developed with support of TNeGA to digitize and update the existing manual registers maintained by VAOs under CMUPT and it is to be rolled out during the financial year 2026-2027. The digitized data of the CMUPT scheme will be integrated into the online web application.

2.18.5 Achievements

Since 2011, under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam, from 10.09.2011 to 31.03.2026, a sum of Rs.2,947.44 crore has been

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given to 37,82,867 beneficiaries. The details of assistance given in the last three months is given below:-

Details of Assistance given under CMUPT (from May – July 2026)
Table-2.9

Sl. No.	Details of Assistance	Rs. (in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Educational Assistance	0.12	461
2.	Marriage of Members	0.28	311
3.	Marriage of Dependents	2.17	2,356
4.	Natural Death & Funeral Expenses for landless agricultural labourers	15.48	4,047
5.	Natural Death & Funeral Expenses	5.40	2,457
6.	Accident Relief & Funeral Expenses for landless agricultural labourers	0.43	42
7.	Accident Relief & Funeral Expenses	1.27	61
8.	Monthly Payment for Temporary Incapacitation period	16.69	42,092
9.	Grant to Orphan Children of main members who died due to HIV	0.05	133
	Total	**41.89**	**51,960**

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3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Preparedness and resilience form the two main components of disaster management. Disaster preparedness saves lives. Resilience must be built through sustained investments in infrastructure and human capacity. Minimizing losses through preparedness measures and scientific investments, is central to Tamil Nadu's Disaster Management mission. Over the past two decades, the State has progressively shifted from a relief-centric approach to focused on preparedness, disaster risk reduction and resilience building. Recurring disasters; emerging climate risks; topographical vulnerabilities arising from the State's long coastline, relatively flat terrain interspersed by river basins and bordered on the West by the Ghats; rapid industrialisation

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and urbanisation; all have chiselled the evolution of this approach. Disaster management in the State is prompted by risk-oriented planning, institutional strengthening, technological innovation and resilient development activities.

Tamil Nadu's geographical diversity, climatic variability and industrial development expose the State to a wide range of natural and anthropogenic hazards. The State's multi-hazard risk profile is as follows:-

Table 3.0

Category of Disaster	Vulnerable Areas
Coastal Hazards (Cyclone & Tsunami)	14 coastal districts along the 1,076 km coastline are exposed to cyclones, storm surges, heavy rainfall and tsunami risk
Flood Hazards and Inundation	14 coastal districts, 17 river basins and 3,366 identified locations are vulnerable

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Lightning	While the entire state is vulnerable; 10 districts (Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Virudhunagar) bear the brunt of life losses
Landslides and Forest Fire	Districts adjoining the Western and Eastern Ghats are vulnerable to landslides and forest fires.
Heat Waves and Drought	Heat waves, hydrological droughts and agricultural droughts impact the entire state
Seismic Hazards	12 districts in the state are classified under Seismic Zone III and the rest of the districts are under Seismic Zone II
Chemical and Industrial Hazards	180 Major Accident Hazard (MAH) industries are distributed across 26 districts. Major concentrations are as follows: Tiruvallur (36), Kanchipuram (31), Cuddalore (13), Krishnagiri (9), Thoothukudi (9), Coimbatore (8), Madurai (8). Many firework factories are centred around Sivakasi in Virudhunagar district.

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3.1 Guiding Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction

Tamil Nadu's disaster risk reduction roadmap is guided by the Disaster Management Act at the national level and other global, national and state-level frameworks as given below:-

Table 3.1

Level	Frameworks
Global	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)
	Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)
	Sustainable Development Goals (2015–2030) (especially Goal 13: actions to combat climate change and its impact)
National	Disaster Management Act, 2005 (as amended in 2025)
	Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction
	National Disaster Management Plan, 2019
State	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy 2013 & 2023
	State Disaster Management Perspective Plan (2018-2030)
	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan, 2025

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The Government of Tamil Nadu has periodically revised, the State Disaster Management Policy and the State Disaster Management Plan incorporating the learnings from successive disasters. The 2004 Tsunami prompted the formulation of the State's first Disaster Management Policy, while the floods of 2005 accelerated institutional strengthening. Thus, the State embarked on a formalized disaster management journey even before the National Act was in place.

- The **2004** tsunami produced Tamil Nadu's first Disaster Management Policy and the **2005** floods accelerated institution-building. The origin story of the whole wing.

3.2 State Disaster Management Policy and Plan

Formulated in 2004 and subsequently revised in 2013 and 2023, the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy serves as the State's overall policy framework for disaster risk management. The 2023 revision expanded its

- Three dates for the State Disaster Management Policy: framed **2004**, revised **2013** and again in **2023**, when it widened to institutional and legal frameworks and disaster financing.

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scope beyond conventional disaster management measures to incorporate institutional and legal frameworks, financing arrangements and knowledge management for disaster risk reduction.

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan translates the Policy into a comprehensive framework for action. The State Disaster Management Plan, 2025 adopts a risk-informed development perspective by embedding disaster risk reduction considerations within planning, budgeting and governance processes. Guided by the principle of Build Back Better, the Plan recognizes river basins, watersheds and coastal systems as planning units and moots disaster risk assessment and planning at the Revenue Village level. It adopts an all-hazards, all-phases and all-stakeholders

- The **2025** Plan embeds disaster risk reduction inside planning, budgeting and governance rather than treating it as a separate exercise.

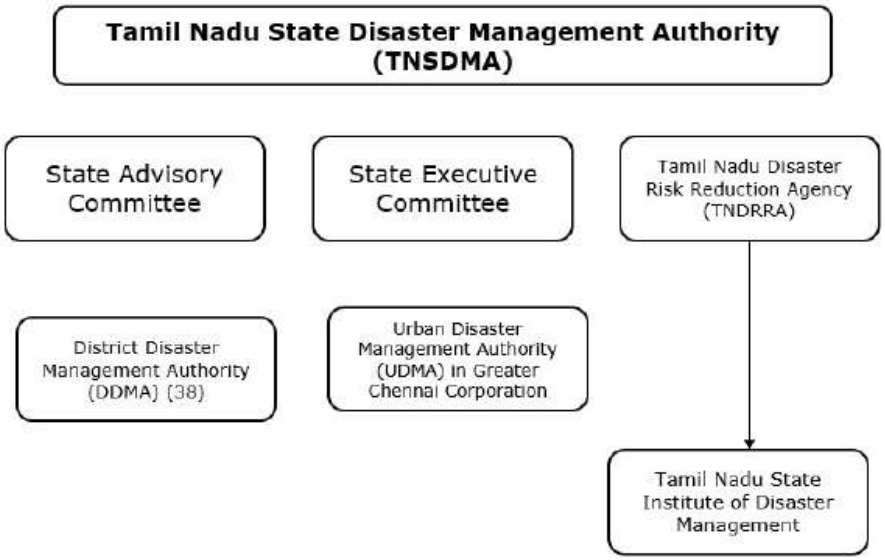
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approach, addressing both natural and human-induced hazards across the disaster management cycle. Envisaged as a living document, the Plan is proposed to be periodically reviewed and operationalised through departmental and district disaster management plans. In accordance with the Disaster Management Act, all districts have prepared their District Disaster Management Plans.

3.3 Disaster Risk Governance and Execution Framework

Tamil Nadu's disaster management framework operates through a structured governance architecture — from state-level policy and oversight, through operational coordination and scientific, technical support from TNDRRA, to district and field-level administrative response machineries. The decision-making authority levels are as depicted below:-

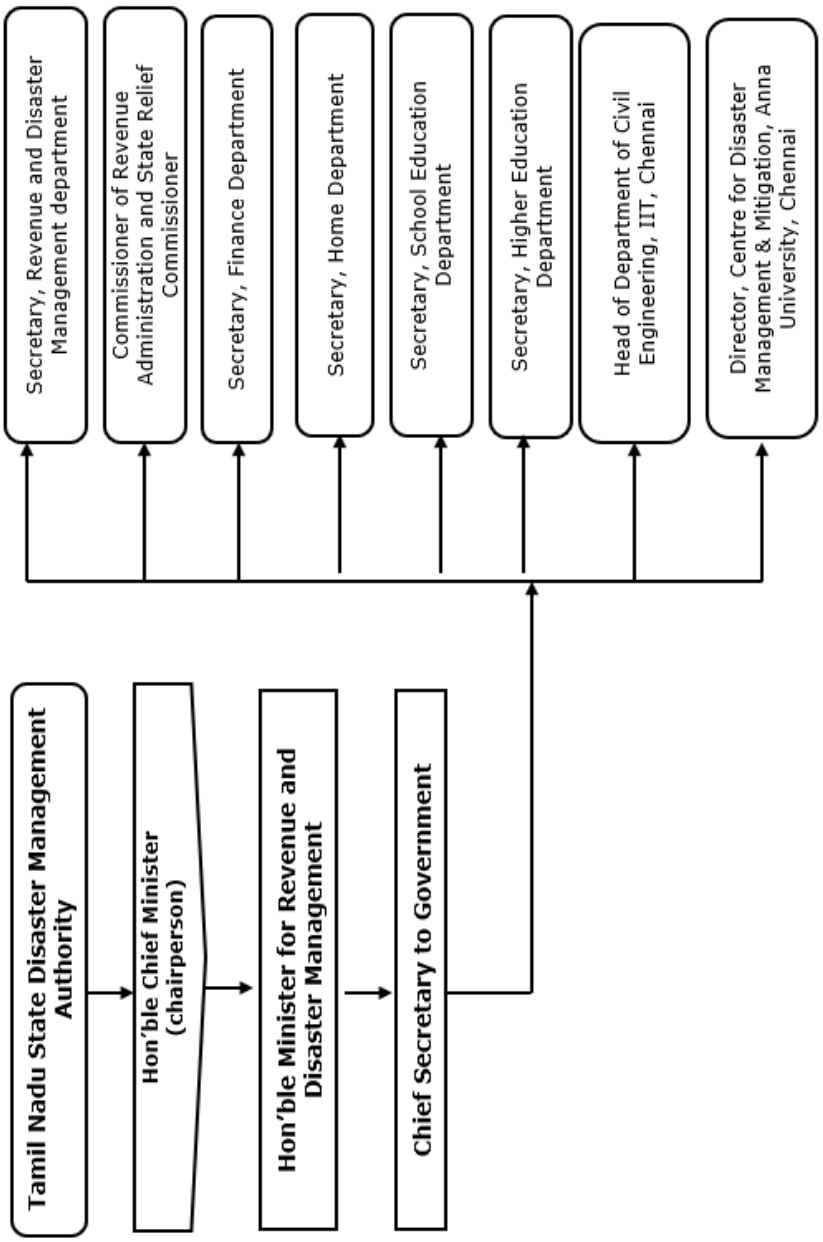
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3.3.1 Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA)

At the apex of the governance structure, the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA), constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, provides overarching policy direction and oversight.

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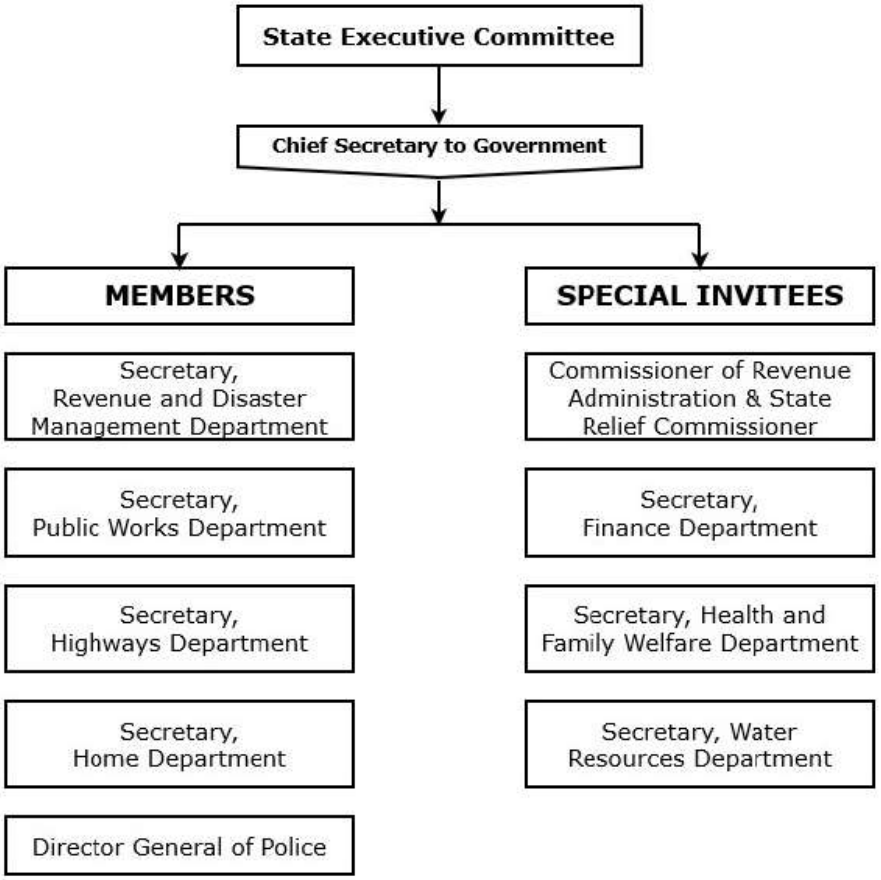


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3.3.2 State Executive Committee (SEC)

The State Executive Committee (SEC), headed by the Chief Secretary, is responsible for implementing disaster management plans, approving proposals under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF), monitoring compliance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the State Authority and evaluating preparedness at governmental and non-governmental levels.

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3.3.3 State Advisory Committee (SAC)

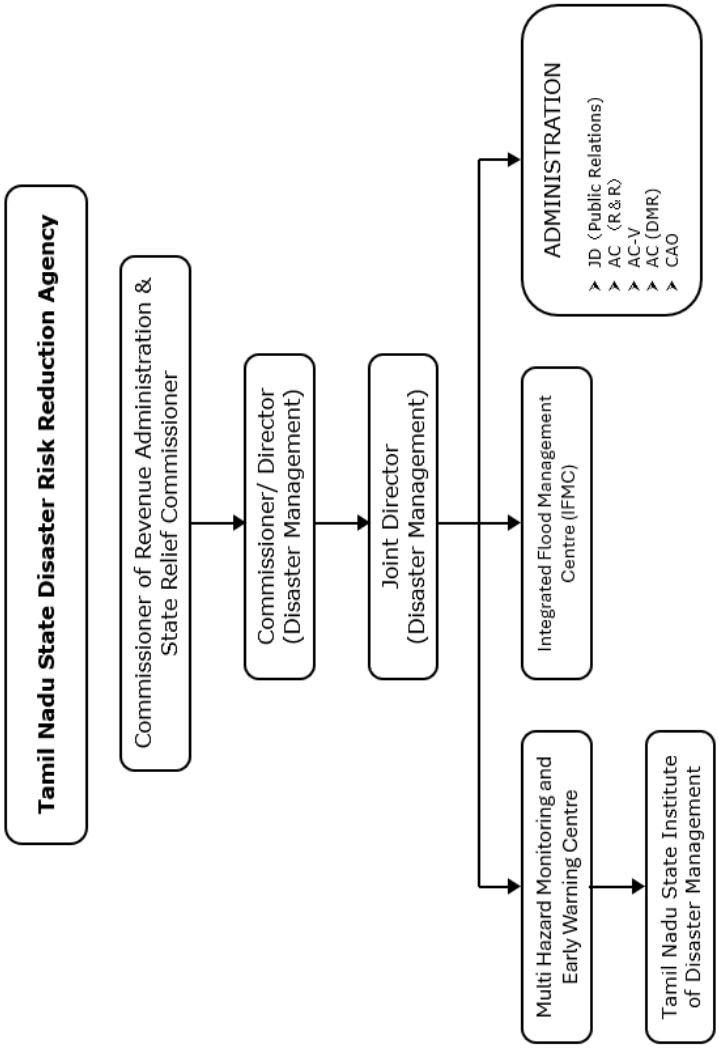
The State Advisory Committee (SAC) brings together domain experts to advise the State on risk reduction strategies, preparedness and global best practices.

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3.3.4 Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA)

The Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA), established in November 2013 under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975, functions as the secretariat of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) and serves as the operational backbone of the State's disaster management system. The Agency is governed by a Governing Council chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management and co-chaired by the Chief Secretary. Its Executive Council is chaired by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, with the Commissioner/ Director of Disaster Management serving as Member Secretary.

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3.3.5 State Institute of Disaster Management

The establishment of Tamil Nadu State Institute of Disaster Management (TNSIDM) as the State's dedicated institution for disaster management for training, capacity building and knowledge management is in the process. This institute is functioning under the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) and the administrative control of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, under a dedicated Joint Director (Training and Coordination).

TNSIDM will develop trained human resources in disaster management through

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continuous capacity-building programmes for government officials, first responders, elected representatives, community functionaries and non-governmental organizations. The Institute is also mandated to undertake action research, documentation, knowledge networking and development of information management systems, while managing and advancing the scientific and technical initiatives established by TNSDMA, thereby bridging the gap between research, policy and field-level practice.

3.3.6 Integrated Flood Management Centre (IFMC)

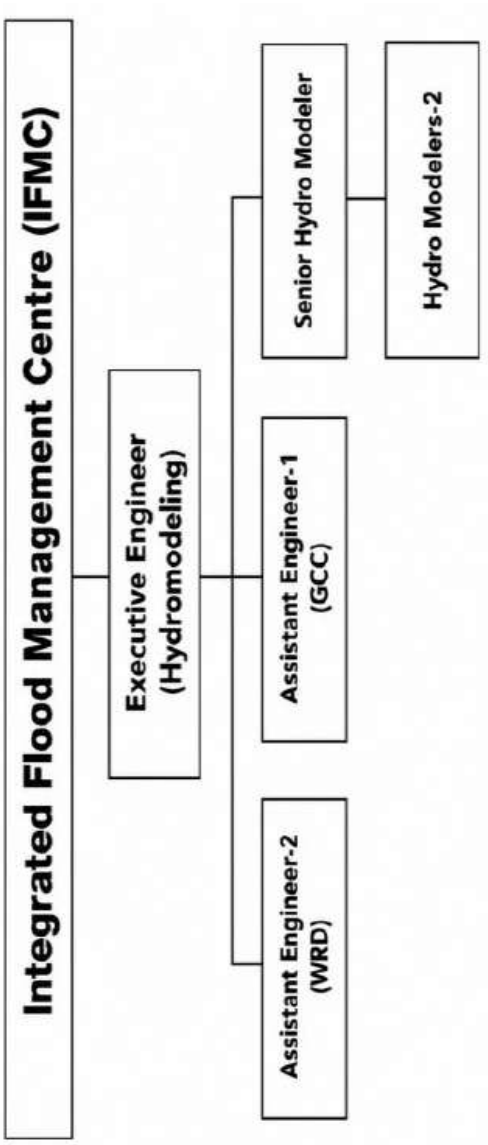
The Integrated Flood Management Centre (IFMC) was constituted under the Tamil Nadu

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Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) vide G.O. (Ms) No. 749, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 23.10.2025, to operationalize and further strengthen the flood forecasting and Hydro-modelling capabilities developed under the Chennai Real-Time Flood Forecasting and Spatial Decision Support System (CRTFF and SDSS), including the functions envisaged under the Hydro-Modelling Control Room (HMCR). The Centre will generate lake inflow and inundation forecasts to support decision-making.

- The World Bank-assisted Chennai Real-Time Flood Forecasting and Spatial Decision Support System costs **Rs.122.76 crore** and covers the Adyar, Coovum, Kosasthalaiyar and Kovalam sub-basins across five districts.

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3.3.7 Incident Response System

The Incident Response System (IRS) provides the institutional framework through which disaster response operations are planned, coordinated and executed in Tamil Nadu. By establishing a unified command structure, the system enables departments and agencies to work in a coordinated manner during emergencies, ensuring timely mobilization of resources and effective decision-making.

3.3.8 State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), functioning round the clock under the supervision of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner,

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serves as the central hub for disaster monitoring, coordination and decision-making in Tamil Nadu. The Centre receives forecasts and hazard-related information from national agencies such as the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Geological Survey of India (GSI) and National Centre for Seismology (NCS), which are analysed and authorised through in-house technical expertise and decision support systems before public dissemination.

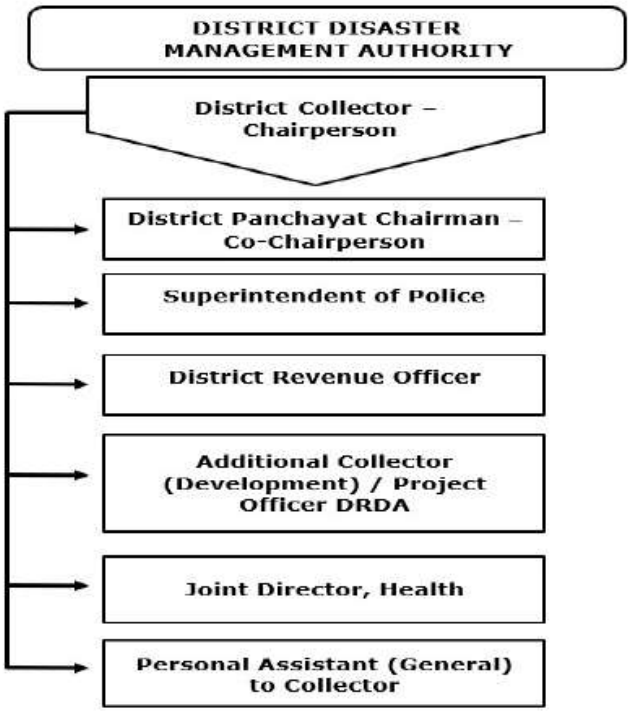
3.3.9 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

At the district level, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is constituted in all the 38 districts under the chairmanship of the

- A **DDMA** in every one of the 38 districts, chaired by the District Collector, responsible for district planning, preparedness, response and reporting.

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District Collector who is responsible for district-level planning, preparedness, response and reporting.



3.3.10 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) function as the focal point for disaster management activities at the district level,

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facilitating dissemination of warnings, coordination of response operations and monitoring of disaster impacts. Alerts received from the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) are further disseminated to officials, first responders and the public at the taluk, village and habitation levels, ensuring timely action and last-mile connectivity. The Incident Response System reaches through DEOC till the Block, Village and vulnerable area levels.

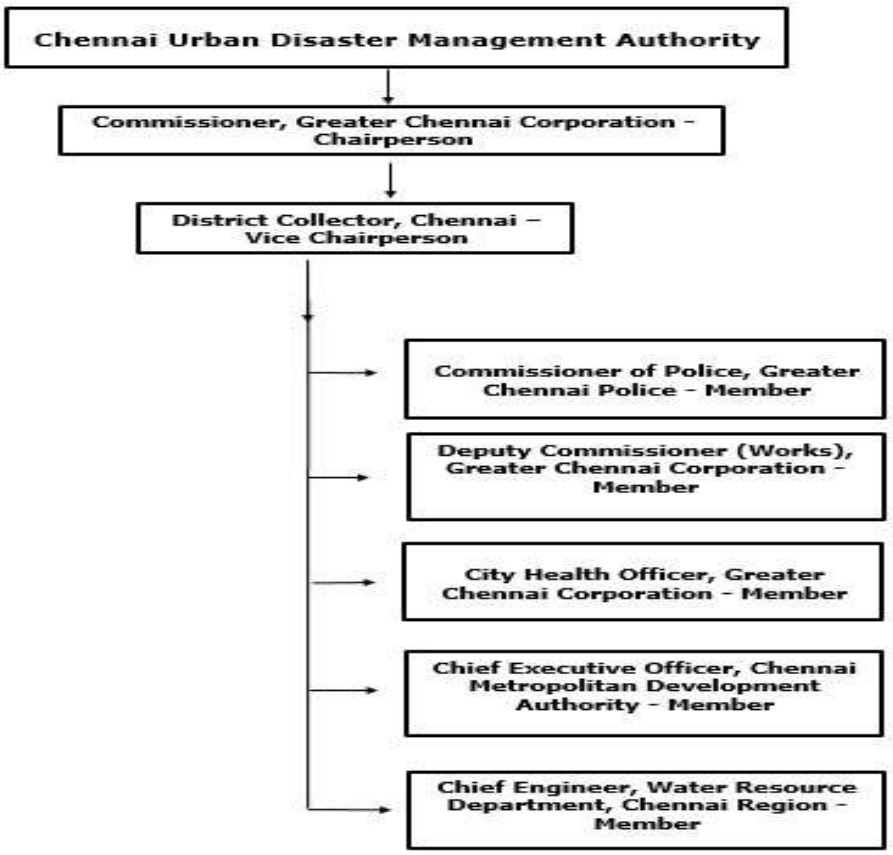
3.3.11 Urban Disaster Management Authority (UDMA) in GCC

The Government of Tamil Nadu constituted the first Urban Disaster Management Authority (UDMA) in the State in Greater Chennai Corporation vide G.O. (Ms). No 236, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dated 13.5.2025 with the following persons as its

- Tamil Nadu's first Urban Disaster Management Authority was constituted for Greater Chennai Corporation by **G.O.No.236** dated 13.5.**2025** - a State first worth quoting.

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constituent members. The UDMA shall be responsible for the preparation and coordination of the implementation of the City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) within its jurisdiction.



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3.4 Disaster Management Cycle and Funding Mechanism

The disaster risk financing architecture in India was significantly strengthened following the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, which led to the restructuring of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) into the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). The SDRMF is financed through contributions from the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 and serves as the principal funding mechanism for disaster risk management activities in the State.

The allocations under the 15th Finance Commission and the allocations under the 16th Finance Commission period to Tamil Nadu are given in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 respectively.

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The SDRMF allocations of the 15th Finance Commission (2021-26)
Table - 3.2

Year	Allocation in Rs. (crore)								
	SDRF			SDMF			SDRMF		
	GoI Share	State Share	Total	GoI Share	State Share	Total	GoI Share	State Share	Total
2021-22	816.00	272.00	1088.00	204.00	68.00	272.00	1020.00	340.00	1360.00
2022-23	856.80	285.60	1142.40	214.20	71.40	285.60	1071.00	357.00	1428.00
2023-24	900.00	300.00	1200.00	225.00	75.00	300.00	1125.00	375.00	1500.00
2024-25	944.80	315.20	1260.00	236.20	78.80	315.00	1181.00	394.00	1575.00
2025-26	992.00	330.40	1322.40	248.00	82.60	330.60	1240.00	413.00	1653.00
Total	4509.6	1503.2	6012.8	1127.40	375.80	1503.20	5637.00	1879.00	7516.00

The SDRMF allocation of the 16th Finance Commission (2026-2031)

Table 3.3

Year	Allocation in Rs. (crore)								
	SDRF			SDMF			SDRMF		
	GoI Share	State Share	Total	GoI Share	State Share	Total	GoI Share	State Share	Total
2026-27	1228.50	409.50	1638.00	307.50	102.50	410.00	1536.00	512.00	2048.00
2027-28	1290.00	430.00	1720.00	323.25	107.75	431.00	1613.25	537.75	2151.00
2028-29	1354.50	451.50	1806.00	339.75	113.25	453.00	1694.25	564.75	2259.00
2029-30	1422.00	474.00	1896.00	357.00	119.00	476.00	1779.00	593.00	2372.00
2030-31	1493.25	497.75	1991.00	369.75	123.25	493.00	1863.00	621.00	2484.00

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In addition to activities financed through the SDRMF, several major disaster risk reduction initiatives are being implemented through State funds. These include TNSMART, Early Warning System, Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters, satellite phones for fishermen, hazard-resilient housing, resilient power infrastructure and the Chennai Real-Time Flood Forecasting Project. Some of these were also assisted by World Bank Funds.

3.4.1 Preparedness and Capacity Building

Tamil Nadu's preparedness framework operates across three interconnected functions- detecting a disaster before it occurs, warning every person in its path and ensuring that trained personnel and communities are ready to act when the disaster occurs.

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3.4.1.1 Alert Generation

The State Emergency Operation Centre collects weather and disaster-related forecasts from designated nodal agencies - Indian Meteorological Department (weather forecasts), Central Water Commission (flood forecasts), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (tsunami and storm surge forecasts), Geological Survey of India (landslides), National Centre for Seismology (earthquake), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (avalanches and landslides), Forest Survey of India (forest fire), Space Application Centre-Weather Research and Forecasting (weather modeling results) and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (lightning alerts) - which

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provide forecasts, warnings and reports at regular intervals, with frequency increasing during disaster events. In addition, the State receives forecast services from multiple international sources including the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) based in Europe and The National Centre for Environmental Prediction- Global Forecast System (NCEP-GFS) based in the United States, enabling more accurate and area-specific weather prediction. TNDRRA examines all the above to decide on the alerts that require action.

3.4.1.1.1 Seismic Monitoring Network

Timely detection and analysis of seismic activity form an important component of earthquake early warning and preparedness.

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To strengthen seismic monitoring across the State, four additional seismic observatories have been established at Thanjavur, Villupuram, Thoothukudi and Coimbatore in collaboration with the National Centre for Seismology (NCS), supplementing the existing observatories at Chennai, Salem and Kodaikanal.

- Seismic observatories: four new ones at Thanjavur, Villupuram, Thoothukudi and Coimbatore with the National Centre for Seismology, adding to Chennai, Salem and Kodaikanal.

3.4.1.1.2 Lightning Detection and Forecasting Network

Lightning is one among the leading causes of weather-related fatalities in the State, necessitating accurate forecasting and timely warning dissemination. To improve lightning prediction capabilities, the State has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune.

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As part of this initiative, three additional lightning sensors are being installed at Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi and Ramanathapuram, augmenting the existing network of sensors placed at Vellore, Tiruvarur, Coimbatore and Madurai.

3.4.1.1.3 Landslide Forecasting and Early Warning

To strengthen landslide forecasting and early warning in vulnerable hill regions, Tamil Nadu is integrated with the Geological Survey of India's National Landslide Forecasting Centre (NLFC), which issues operational landslide forecast bulletins for selected districts across the country. Recognising the importance of real-time weather observations in improving forecast accuracy and spatial resolution, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has proposed installation of

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an Automatic Weather Station (AWS) in The Nilgiris district as part of its landslide forecasting network. The station will provide real-time meteorological data for integration with landslide forecasting models and support timely dissemination of warnings to disaster management authorities.

3.4.1.1.4 Installation of Weather Radars

The existing radar network relevant to Tamil Nadu comprises the IMD radars at Chennai and Karaikal and the ISRO radars at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and Shriharikotta (Andhra Pradesh). IMD is planning to add three more radars over the next 2 years in Kanyakumari, Tiruchirapalli and The Nilgiris districts.

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The State's weather surveillance network is proposed to be further strengthened through the installation of two more Radars at Ramanathapuram and Yercaud in collaboration with IMD at a cost of Rs.56.03 crore from the State Disaster Response Fund. These additional five radars, when installed, will ensure coverage of the erstwhile radar shadow areas in Tamil Nadu.

- Two new weather radars at Ramanathapuram and Yercaud with **IMD**, at **Rs.56.03** crore from the State Disaster Response Fund.

3.4.1.1.5 High-Performance Computing and Mesoscale Forecasting

To enhance localized weather forecasting capabilities, the Government is pursuing collaborations with national institutions, including the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad. These partnerships focus on strengthening high-performance computing

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capabilities and advancing mesoscale forecasting systems to support more accurate and location-specific weather predictions.

3.4.1.2 Alert Decision Support and Alert Authorization

TNDRRA has developed a suite of specialised in-house decision support systems, to translate the above incoming data into actionable decisions as detailed below:-

3.4.1.2.1 Tamil Nadu System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment Alert Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TNSMART)

The Government of Tamil Nadu partnered with the international organisation by name Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), Bangkok,

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to develop TNSMART, a web-based Decision Support System (Web DSS) to establish an integrated decision-support capability for disaster risk management.

Developed by RIMES, TNSMART is currently undergoing final testing and migration to the Tamil Nadu State Data Centre. The roles and functions of RIMES and MHMEWC will gradually transition to the State Institute of Disaster Management, which is presently being established.

3.4.1.2.2 Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM)

To support rapid resource mobilisation during emergencies, the Government of Tamil Nadu established the Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM),

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a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based repository of critical infrastructure and emergency response resources across the State. The platform maintains 76 layers of district-level resource inventories, which are updated dynamically through a dedicated mobile application to ensure the availability of current and reliable information.

- **TNSDEM** holds a **GIS** repository of 76 layers of district-level resource inventories, updated through a mobile application.

3.4.1.2.3 Expansion of Weather Monitoring Systems; Real Time Data Acquisition System (RTDAS) Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Automatic Weather Station (AWSs), Automatic Water Level Recorders (AWLRs)

Recognizing the importance of real-time weather observations in disaster preparedness, the Government established a Real Time Data Acquisition System (RTDAS) comprising 1,400

- The Real Time Data Acquisition System has 1,400 Automatic Rain Gauges and 100 Automatic Weather Stations, sanctioned at **Rs.32.48 crore**.

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Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), 100 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) at a sanctioned cost of Rs.32.48 crore. Upon the go-live of the Chennai Real-Time Flood Forecasting Project, the number of IoT (Internet of Things) devices in the network is expected to increase further with the addition of 78 ARGs, 14 AWSs and 145 Automatic Water Level Recorders (AWLRs). To further strengthen the State's weather observation network, a joint site survey was conducted by IITM, Pune and TNSDMA between April and June 2026 for expansion of the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) network in Chennai. Based on the survey, 18 Tamil Nadu sites have been identified and recommended for installation of additional AWSs, which will enhance the availability of localised

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weather observations and improve forecasting and early warning capabilities.

3.4.1.2.4 Chennai Real Time Flood Forecasting Project (CRTFF)

To improve flood forecasting and preparedness in the Chennai Metropolitan Region, the Government of Tamil Nadu, with World Bank assistance, is implementing the Chennai Real-Time Flood Forecasting and Spatial Decision Support System (CRTFF & SDSS) at an outlay of Rs.122.76 crore.

The project covers the Adyar, Coovum, Kosasthalaiyar and Kovalam sub-basins of the Chennai Basin across Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Ranipet districts. Through advanced Hydro-modelling that incorporates data regarding rainfall, surface

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runoff, reservoir/ lake storage and water release, the system is expected to provide web-based real-time flood forecasts, including street-level inundation forecasts once it goes live. To institutionalize these capabilities, a Hydro- Modeling Control Room (HMCR) is being established at the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) under the name Integrated Flood Management Centre (IFMC).

- **CRTFF** is designed to give web-based real-time flood forecasts down to street-level inundation, run from an Integrated Flood Management Centre at the State Emergency Operations Centre.

3.4.1.3 Alert Dissemination

Once an alert is authorized, the State activates multiple dissemination channels simultaneously across three tracks - Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Government (G2G) and Citizen to Government (C2G) - with

- Alerts move on three tracks - Government to Citizen, Government to Government and Citizen to Government - activated simultaneously.

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the aim of reaching the public in the path of the disaster.

3.4.1.3.1 Government to Citizen (G2C)– TN-Alert

- **TN-Alert** is a bilingual mobile application available on both Android and iOS platforms that serves as a citizen interface for the dissemination of disaster forecasts, warnings and advisories. The application provides location-specific information to support preparedness and informed decision-making before, during and after disaster events.

- **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)** refers to a warning system consisting of location-based SMS alerts. CAP supports geo-targeted browser notifications, integrated group SMS for disaster managers, cell broadcast messages to

- **TN**-Alert is the bilingual citizen app for forecasts and warnings; the Common Alerting Protocol adds geo-targeted **SMS**, cell broadcast and **DTH** television alerts.

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mobile phones and television broadcasts through DTH and local television operators. It enables TNSDMA to disseminate location-specific disaster warnings and advisories to populations within identified risk areas. Operating through a Web-GIS platform, forecasts received from alert-generating agencies are reviewed and translated into targeted alerts over areas marked electronically on a map, which are disseminated through mobile networks operated by Airtel, BSNL, MTNL, Reliance Jio and Vodafone-Idea.

Over the past six years, the platform has facilitated the dissemination of Rs.40.97 crore alerts during various disaster events. In 2025 alone, approximately Rs.13.88 crore mobile numbers were reached through CAP.

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➢ **Early Warning System (EWS)** facilitates last-mile dissemination of disaster warnings to vulnerable coastal communities across 437 locations in the 14 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. Alerts are disseminated through sirens and live or pre-recorded voice messages in regional languages, supplementing other communication channels during cyclones, storm surges and tsunami events. Warning messages can be transmitted through TANFINET, GPRS and GSM networks to Remote Terminal Units installed in coastal habitations, enabling timely delivery of alerts at the community level. In addition, the GSM/GPRS and VHF-enabled system allows the public to transmit distress calls to pre-designated contact numbers linked to the District Disaster

- The Early Warning System reaches 437 coastal locations across the 14 coastal districts - last-mile warning for fishing communities.

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Management Authorities (DDMAs) and District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs).

- **Social media** platforms serve as an important channel for dissemination of forecasts, warnings, alerts and weather updates during disaster events. Information is disseminated through platforms such as X, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp, enabling timely outreach to the public.

3.4.1.3.2 Government to Government (G2G) -TNSMART

- **TNSMART** is a web-based G2G communication facility.
- This coordination is further strengthened through the deployment of nodal officers from line departments at State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) during disasters. Working under

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the Incident Response System (IRS), these officers facilitate real-time information exchange, inter-departmental coordination and timely decision-making.

- **77 Satellite phones** positioned with District Collectors and District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) provide an alternate communication channel during disaster situations, enabling connectivity with the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, other senior officials, police authorities and the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC).

- **VHF radio systems**-both mobile and stationary- deployed across the districts further support emergency communications, particularly during disruptions to conventional communication

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networks. To strengthen this capability, Rs.5.06 crore was spent for replacing the existing analogue repeaters with analogue-cum-digital repeaters.

3.4.1.3.3 Citizen to Government (C2G) – Toll Free Numbers

- **Toll Free Emergency Numbers** provide the public with direct access to authorities for reporting incidents, seeking assistance and communicating emergency information during disaster situations.

Table 3.4

Helpline Number	Agency
1070	State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)
94458 69848	SEOC WhatsApp Number for Public Complaints and Distress Messages
1077	District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs)
1913/ 044-25619206	Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC)
112	Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

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Complaints and distress messages received through the SEOC helplines and WhatsApp platform are recorded and tracked through the TNSMART web portal, enabling real-time monitoring and follow-up by the authorities concerned.

- **Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)** provides a single emergency number (112) for accessing police, ambulance, fire and disaster response services. Integrated with the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs), the system supports voice recording, GIS-based call tracking and real-time monitoring of incidents. The platform ensures that calls and grievances are tracked until they are fully

112 is the single emergency number for police, ambulance, fire and disaster response. A straightforward objective question.

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addressed by the authorities concerned. ERSS is implemented under the aegis of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). NDMA is expected to hand over the system to the State during the current year.

- **Crowd-source reporting** through the TN-Alert mobile application enables the public to share real-time information on flood levels and disaster-related damages. These inputs support ground-truth verification and situational awareness during disaster events.

3.4.1.4 Building Human Capacity

Training and capacity building of all stakeholders is central to reducing the impact of disasters on people and property.

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At the village level, across Tamil Nadu's 122 Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters (MPES) in 14 coastal districts, 100 volunteers per shelter have been identified - 39 trained in first aid, 40 in disaster rescue and 21 in MPES management - bringing the total to 12,200 volunteers. Of the 2,06,194 first responders identified across the State, 65,000 first responders in the coastal districts have been trained in rescue and relief operations. From among them, the following number of volunteers received specialised training: 2,626 as snake catchers, 16,105 as swimmers and 13,482 as tree-cutting experts. An additional 3,798 fishermen and 1,162 Fisheries Department officials have been trained by TNDRF and TNFRS in disaster risk reduction and

- 122 multi-purpose evacuation shelters with 100 trained volunteers each - 39 in first aid, 40 in rescue, 21 in shelter management - totalling 12,200.
- 2,06,194 first responders in all, of whom 65,000 in coastal districts are trained in rescue and relief.

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recovery. 5,500 Aapda Mitra volunteers have been mobilised across the State to strengthen community-level response capacity. Under the Yuva Aapda Mitra programme, 11,106 volunteers from NCC, NSS, Bharat Scouts and Guides and My Bharat across 17 districts are expected to undergo a seven-day residential training in disaster basics, search and rescue and first aid in 2026-27.

At the district level, 11,000 volunteers from approximately 500 Residents Welfare Associations in Greater Chennai Corporation, Tambaram and Avadi Corporations will be trained at a sanctioned cost of Rs.2.00 crore, with training to commence before the onset of the Northeast Monsoon 2026. During last year,

- Aapda Mitra 5,500 volunteers; the Yuva Aapda Mitra programme will train 11,106 more from **NCC**, **NSS**, Scouts and Guides and My Bharat across 17 districts in **2026-27**.

27,112 awareness campaigns were conducted by TNDRF and TNFRS across all 38 districts, reaching 7,02,880 persons through mock drills and disaster management awareness programmes.

At the State level, the TNSDMA in collaboration with INCOIS and NDMA conducted a Tsunami Mock Exercise on 04.09.2025 in Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts. The NDMA Annual Mock Exercise covered cyclone, chemical disasters and flooding scenarios. FEMAX Familiarization Exercises were conducted by NDRF, Fire Safety exercises were held for the public and educational institutions by TNFRS and annual offsite emergency drills were held at the two nuclear facilities in Tamil Nadu.

- 27,112 awareness campaigns reached 7,02,880 people through mock drills across every district.
- A tsunami mock exercise with **INCOIS** and **NDMA** on **04.09.2025** in Nagapattinam and Cuddalore.

Based on the instructions from **National level,** in connection with Operation Sindoor, civil defence mock drills were held throughout Tamil Nadu.

3.4.2 Disaster Response and Relief

3.4.2.1 Standard Operating Procedure for Response

Tamil Nadu's disaster response capability rests on dedicated response forces trained and equipped for rapid deployment, supported by prepositioned supplies and GIS-based resource chains.

3.4.2.2 Response Forces

The State's response machinery comprises of three dedicated forces - the National Disaster Response Force, the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force and the Tamil Nadu Fire and

- Three response forces work under the Incident Response System: **NDRF**, **TNDRF** and the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

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Rescue Services - working in coordination under the Incident Response System. These are supported by Tamil Nadu Police and Tamil Nadu Commando Force. The details of the number of personnel available are;

Table 3.5

S. No	Response Forces	Number
1	National Disaster Response Force	330
2	Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force	920
3	Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services	6,482
4	Tamil Nadu Police	1,24,213
5	Tamil Nadu Commando Force	258
Total		**1,32,203**

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Community Volunteers

Additionally, a database of all response volunteers is maintained and periodically updated in the TNSMART portal.

Volunteers Trained

Table 3.6

S.No	Volunteers	Number
1	Aapda Mitra	5,500
2	First Responders	65,000
3	MPES Volunteers	12,200
4	National Cadet Corps	99,543
5	Yuva Aapda Mitra	9,229
6	Home Guards	14,722
Total		**2,06,194**

The volunteer table totals 2,06,194: Aapda Mitra 5,500, first responders 65,000, MPES 12,200, NCC 99,543, Yuva Aapda Mitra 9,229 and Home Guards 14,722.

The State's Expenditure on Preparedness and Capacity Building (P&CB) in the 15th Finance Commission period covers all the above items/ forces/ volunteers and is given in Table 3.7.

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Amount Sanctioned for Preparedness & Capacity Building (2021-2026)

Table 3.7

Sl. No	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2021-2022	46.13
2	2022-2023	21.58
3	2023-2024	137.54
4	2024-2025	146.87
5	2025-2026	171.25
Total		**523.37**

3.4.2.3 Infrastructure for Response and Rescue Operations

Alongside human capacity, the State has invested in physical infrastructure, operational preparedness measures and pre-positioned resources to ensure that communities and response agencies can act swiftly when a disaster

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strikes. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for evacuation before Cyclones has been prepared and published to facilitate coordinated and efficient disaster management during cyclone events. In addition, 14,347 Multi-Hazard Resilient Permanent Houses have been constructed in 488 coastal habitations, providing hazard-resistant housing to vulnerable coastal communities. Further, 143 evacuation routes with signage boards have been established connecting coastal habitations to the nearest evacuation shelters to support safe and timely evacuation during emergencies. Operational Guidelines for the management and maintenance of Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters (MPES) have also been issued to all District Collectors.

- 14,347 multi-hazard resilient houses in 488 coastal habitations, plus 143 signposted evacuation routes to the nearest shelters.

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Apart from the 211 buildings constructed as MPES and cyclone shelters specifically for disaster evacuation and many other buildings assume the role of temporary relief shelters, as per need during disasters. The details are given below in Table 3.8.

211 buildings serve as evacuation and cyclone shelters, with other buildings pressed into service as temporary relief shelters when needed.

Table 3.8

Relief Shelters	
Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters	122
Schools/ Colleges	4,077
Community/ Marriage Halls	1,601
Other Buildings	341
Cyclone Shelters	89
Total	**6,230**

6,230 relief shelters in all - 122 Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters, 89 cyclone shelters, and the rest schools, colleges and community halls pressed into service.

In addition to the above, six MPES are being constructed in Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam and Thoothukudi Districts

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(2 in each of the three districts) at a cost of Rs.50.5 crore and three Regional Rescue Centres for resource pre-positioning are under construction in Chennai and suburban areas at a cost of Rs.36 crore.

- Three Regional Rescue Centres for pre-positioning resources are being built in Chennai and its suburbs at **Rs.36 crore**, plus six new evacuation shelters at **Rs.50.5** crore.

The State maintains a GIS-based location map of relief infrastructure and rescue equipment in TNSDEM. 60,814 GIS-tagged rescue equipment details are uploaded in TNSDEM. The database is getting verified annually.

- 60,814 pieces of rescue equipment are **GIS**-tagged in **TNSDEM** and verified annually.

3.4.2.4 Relief

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides relief to people affected by natural calamities as per the norms of assistance under the State Disaster Response Fund, broadly based on Norms

of relief of Government of India. Based on the severity of a disaster, the Government of Tamil Nadu provides enhanced relief assistance beyond the norms of Government of India. The relief framework details for human loss, injury, cattle loss, crop loss, house and hut damage and damage to fishing equipment and others are being provided as per G.O.(Ms) No.579, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 09.12.2023.

The State Government incurred expenditure more than the Government of India (GoI) relief norms, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Response and Relief expenditure incurred in the past five years (2021 - 2026) is as follows:-

- Relief norms for human loss, injury, cattle, crops, houses and fishing equipment are set by **G.O.(Ms) No.579** dated **09.12.2023** - the State pays above Union norms where severity warrants.

The relief norms for human loss, injury, cattle, crop, house and hut damage and fishing equipment all flow from this order, broadly following the Centre's norms.

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Table 3.9

Sl. No	Year	Relief Response Expenditure (From SDRF) (Rs. in Cr.)	Expenditure over and above the GoI Norms (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2021-2022	9,441.02	114.56
2	2022-2023	258.87	144.63
3	2023-2024	2,732.79	2,100.51
4	2024-2025	788.94	0.39
5	2025-2026	548.93	26.86
	Total	**13,770.55**	**2,386.95**
Note:- An expenditure of Rs. 9,187.36 crore over and above the GoI Norms had been sanctioned to address the COVID-19 pandemic from State Fund.			

- Response and relief expenditure **2021-26** totalled **Rs.13,770.55 crore**, the **2021-22** spike reflecting **COVID**-19 - **Rs.9,187.36 crore** above the Centre's norms came from State funds.

- **Rs.9,187.36 crore** over and above Union norms was sanctioned from State funds for **COVID**-19 - which is why **2021-22** relief expenditure dwarfs every other year.

3.4.3 Recovery and Reconstruction

3.4.3.1 Temporary Restoration

Beyond immediate relief measures, the Government of Tamil Nadu undertakes temporary restoration of infrastructure damaged by disasters to ensure early restoration of essential services and connectivity in affected areas. During the five years of the 15th Finance Commission, a total sum

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of Rs.792.37 crore has been sanctioned towards temporary restoration works across the State.

Amount Sanctioned for Recovery & Reconstruction (2021- 2026)
Table 3.10

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2021 - 2022	300.08
2	2022 - 2023	10.47
3	2023 - 2024	135.46
4	2024 - 2025	308.14
5	2025 - 2026	38.22
	Total	**792.37**

3.4.4 Mitigation

Tamil Nadu's mitigation strategy recognizes that investment made before a disaster is far more effective than relief spent after it. The State mobilized resources through both the State Disaster Mitigation Fund and targeted schemes under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund to address its most pressing

- **Rs.792.37 crore** was sanctioned for temporary restoration of damaged infrastructure over the five years of the 15th Finance Commission.

Rs.792.37 crore for temporary restoration across the five years of the 15th Finance Commission.

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hazard risks — urban flooding, coastal erosion, drought, landslides and forest fire - through a combination of structural works, nature-based solutions and long-term planning.

Amount Sanctioned for Mitigation Works (2021-2026)

Table 3.11

Sl. No	Year	Amount (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2021 – 2022	-
2	2022 – 2023	373.50
3	2023 - 2024	515.13
4	2024 – 2025	15.10
5	2025 - 2026	294.03
Total		**1,197.76**

3.4.5 State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF)

The year-wise allocation and amount sanctioned under the State Disaster Risk

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Management Fund for the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows:-

Table 3.12

Amount Allocated and Expenditure from State Disaster Risk Management Fund for the 15th Finance Commission Period (Rs. in Cr.)							
SDRMF Allocation							Expenditure (Including Covid)
Year	SDMF (20%)	SDRF (80%)				SDRMF Allocation (SDMF + SDRF)	
		PCB (10%)	Response & Relief (40%)	Recovery & Reconstruction (30%)	Total (SDRF)		
2021-22	272.00	136.00	544.00	408.00	1088.00	1360.00	**9,776.63**
2022-23	285.60	142.80	571.20	428.40	1142.40	1428.00	**790.60**
2023-24	300.00	150.00	600.00	450.00	1200.00	1500.00	**3,267.88**
2024-25	315.00	157.50	630.00	472.50	1260.00	1575.00	**1,435.56**
2025-26	330.60	165.30	661.20	495.90	1322.40	1653.00	**1,052.44**
Total	1503.20	751.60	3006.40	2254.80	6012.80	**7516.00**	**16,323.11**

The SDRMF allocation sets a floor, not a ceiling. When the scale of a disaster demands it, the State Government mobilizes additional resources from its own funds without delay. Over the past five years, financial sanction of Rs.16,323.11 crore against a total SDRMF

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allocation of Rs.7,516.00 crore represents expenditure over and above the allocation. This is a measure of how consistently Tamil Nadu has chosen to prioritize disaster response over fiscal constraint.

3.4.6 Support from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

3.4.6.1 Michaung Cyclone

Following the extensive damages caused by Cyclone Michaung and the unprecedented rainfall and floods in the Southern Districts during December 2023, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted two memoranda to the Government of India seeking financial assistance amounting to Rs.37,907.21 crore. Subsequently, the Government of India released Rs.276.10 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

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on 26.04.2024 towards relief and restoration measures.

3.4.6.2 Fengal Cyclone

Heavy rainfall across several districts between 26th November and 2nd December 2024, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a memorandum to the Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs.6,786.03 crore towards relief, temporary restoration and permanent restoration measures. The Government of India released Rs.522.34 crore.

3.4.6.3 Post Disaster Need Assessment of Fengal Cyclone (PDNA)

Pursuant to the Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) undertaken following Cyclone Fengal, the Government of India approved an

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allocation of Rs.633.56 crore for recovery and reconstruction activities on 19.03.2026.

3.4.7 Projects Supported by National Disaster Mitigation Fund(NDMF)

3.4.7.1 Modernisation of Fire Stations

To strengthen emergency response capabilities across the State, a project with an approved outlay of Rs.373.27 crore is being implemented for enhancement of fire service infrastructure, establishment of a control centre and procurement of water tenders, water bowsers, troop carriers, communication devices, electronic equipment and other search and rescue resources for Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services. Two instalments have been received for this programme amounting to Rs.261.29 crore.

3.4.7.2 Chennai Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Project

Recurring urban flooding in Greater Chennai, driven by the convergence of river systems, coastal influences and rapid urbanisation, is being partially addressed through a flood mitigation programme approved by the Government of India. The ongoing project has an approved outlay of Rs.526.18 crore, of which Rs.128.81 crore has been released as the first instalment and Rs.239.52 crore as the second instalment.

3.4.7.3 Catalytic Assistance to Drought-prone Districts

Persistent water stress and recurring drought conditions in the districts of Sivagangai,

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Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar have necessitated targeted drought mitigation interventions. Accordingly, a drought mitigation programme covering 75 highly vulnerable villages across 28 blocks in these districts was proposed by the State and approved by Government of India. The programme has an approved outlay of Rs.110 crore, of which Rs.55 crore has been released as the first instalment. The implementation of the programme will commence shortly.

3.4.7.4 Mitigation Scheme for Forest Fire Risk Management

Forest fires during the pre-monsoon period from February to April pose a recurring threat to forest ecosystems and biodiversity in Tamil Nadu's hill districts. To address this risk,

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a targeted forest fire mitigation programme is being implemented in the Nilgiris, Theni and Tirupathur districts, where vulnerability to forest fires is particularly high. The programme has an approved outlay of Rs.10 crore which has been released and implementation is currently in progress.

3.4.7.5 National Landslide Risk Mitigation Programme

The Nilgiris district is highly susceptible to landslides owing to its steep terrain, altered land use patterns, disrupted hydrology and intense rainfall. Twelve landslide hotspots identified through scientific studies and field validation were grouped into four clusters based on common slope, terrain, geomorphological and land cover characteristics. The proposal, with an estimated

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outlay of Rs.50 crores, is currently under consideration of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

3.4.7.6 Scheme for the Mitigation of Coastal Erosion

Coastal Erosion poses a significant challenge along several stretches of Tamil Nadu coastline. A 32-year shoreline change analysis undertaken by the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) for the period 1990–2022 found that 39 percent of the State's coastline is experiencing varying degrees of erosion, with the highest levels observed in Mayiladuthurai, Chengalpattu and Kanyakumari districts. Based on these findings, 15 socio-economically significant and highly vulnerable hotspots along the coasts of Tiruvallur, Chennai, Chengalpattu, Mayiladuthurai

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and Kanyakumari have been identified for intervention. The proposed project envisages preparation and implementation of a Shoreline Management Plan combining conventional engineering measures with nature-based solutions tailored to local conditions. The proposal, with an estimated outlay of Rs.225.15 crore, under consideration of Government.

3.5 Special Initiatives

3.5.1 Landslide: Landslide Risk Mitigation Study

Heavy rainfall in Tamil Nadu's hill districts creates recurring landslide risks in the terrain vulnerable to slope failure. To address this, the Government engaged the Council for Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), New Delhi, to

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undertake a scientific landslide risk assessment in The Nilgiris, Valparai, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Yelagiri (G.O. (Ms) No. 72, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 13.02.2025). The study will be extended to Tiruvannamalai (Annamalayar Hills) with site-specific mitigation measures to be developed based on its findings.

3.5.2 Disaster Management in the Undergraduate Curriculum

To mainstream disaster risk awareness among youth, a comprehensive Disaster Management curriculum has been developed by a Syllabus Committee constituted by TNDRRA. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education has advised all Universities to

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introduce Disaster Management as a credit course in undergraduate programmes across colleges in the State.

3.5.3 Heat wave and Heat Action Plan

Recognizing the growing impacts of extreme heat, Tamil Nadu declared Heat Wave a State-Specific Disaster (G.O. (Ms) No. 419, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 15.10.2024), enabling relief, including ex-gratia payment for heat-related fatalities. To ensure consistent certification, Heat Death Certification Committees have been constituted at GCC and district levels (G.O. (Ms) No. 211, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M.III-(1)] Department, dated 30.04.2025). Heat Action Plans were prepared in August 2025 for

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11 Municipal Corporations, comprising the Chennai Metropolitan City region (Greater Chennai Corporation, Tambaram and Avadi Corporations) and the Municipal Corporations of Madurai, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore and Salem and for the entire State of Tamil Nadu on 09.06.2026. In addition, dedicated heatwave disaster management facilities in DEOCs are proposed in all districts to co-ordinate activities ranging from local heatwave forecasting to immediate medical response.

3.5.4 Building Long-Term Institutional Capacity

The Government has sanctioned approximately Rs.65 crore towards establishing

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the Tamil Nadu State Institute of Disaster Management as a centre for excellence for disaster management education and research: Rs.10.78 crore to commence training activities and Rs.55 crore for the construction of the new SIDM building.

Tamil Nadu's disaster management framework is built on the conviction that Tamil Nadu while facing disasters, will always be supported by a prepared and responsive State. The Government of Tamil Nadu remains firmly committed to strengthening this framework-deepening preparedness, advancing mitigation and building institutional capacity-so that Tamil Nadu continues to face every hazard with greater readiness than before.

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4. LAND ADMINISTRATION

The Commissionerate of Land Administration was created and established in the year 1980 abolishing the erstwhile Board of Revenue so as to perform the following functions of Land Administration.

Administration of Government Lands

(a) Transfer of Government Lands to State Government/ Central Government Departments.

(b) Land Alienation to State/ Central Government Public Sector Undertakings/ Boards.

(c) Lease of Government Lands

(d) Eviction of Encroachments in Government Lands and protection of Government Lands from Encroachment.

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(e) Assignment of Unobjectionable Poramboke Lands for House site/ Agriculture Purpose for the landless poor.

- Unobjectionable poramboke land is assigned to the landless poor for house sites and agriculture - the core of land assignment policy.

Administration of Private Lands

(a) Monitoring of Patta Transfer.

(b) Acquisition of private lands for public purpose.

(c) Appellate powers in Assignment/ Natham Settlement Schemes.

Organizational setup

The Commissionerate of Land Administration is headed by the Commissioner of Land Administration and assisted by the following State Level Officials.

- One Additional/ Joint Commissioner in the cadre of IAS

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- Four Joint Commissioners in the cadre of District Revenue Officers
- Joint Commissioner (Legal)
- Three Chief Accounts Officers
- Nine Assistant Commissioners in the cadre of Deputy Collectors

4.1 Land Transfer

Government lands are transferred to Central and State Government Departments for implementation of various public infrastructure and welfare projects under the provisions of Revenue Standing Orders (RSO) 23 and 23A. The Government lands are transferred to Central Government Departments on collection of land value under RSO 23, whereas the Government lands are transferred to State Government Departments on free of cost under RSO 23A.

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To facilitate timely execution of Government projects, powers have been delegated to District Collectors for granting Enter-Upon Permission for unobjectionable Government lands required by Government Departments, irrespective of land value ceiling limit, subject to obtaining No Objection Certificates from the concerned land-owning Departments and adherence to prescribed procedures.

Recognizing the importance of the State's agriculture and food economy, the Government has ordered the transfer of land on free of cost to the Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department for the establishment of warehouses

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and Direct Paddy Procurement Centres for the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

After the formation of the present Government, 90.90 Ha., of Government lands are transferred to various State Government Departments and Railways Department and the land transfer proposals involving an extent of 272.69 Ha., to various State Government Departments and Railways Department is under process.

4.2 Land Alienation

The Government lands are alienated on free of cost to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies for installation of public utilities and infrastructure

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like Drinking Water Scheme, Underground Drainage Schemes and Solid Waste Management Scheme, etc., and also alienated on free of cost in favour of Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board for construction of tenements to houseless poor people.

The Government have issued orders, authorizing the District Collectors to change the classification uniformly to "Ryotwari Manai" and issue Patta in the name of TNHB and TNUHDB in respect of Government lands alienated in favour of them and eventually issue Patta to the allotted beneficiaries based on the sale deed and also to change the classification of the lands uniformly to 'Ryotwari Punjai' in respect of all alienation/ assignment done by the appropriate authority as

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per the rules in force at that time, with the appropriate land revenue assessed by the District Collectors.

For government projects and schemes, the Government lands are alienated as per provisions in the RSO 24 to State Government Undertakings/ Boards etc., such as Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO), State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT), Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), Tamil Nadu Power Generation Corporation Limited (TNPGCL), Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited (TNPDCL),Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO), Central Government Undertakings, such as,

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Airport Authority of India, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) etc., on the request made by them for public purpose as well as for the implementation of Government projects and schemes.

After the formation of the present Government, the alienation of Government lands measuring an extent of 458.48.79 Ha., in favour of various State/Central Government Undertakings/Boards have been recommended to Government for issue of alienation orders and for an extent of 1231.64 Ha., land alienation is under process.

4.3 Land Lease

The Government lands/ buildings/ lands with buildings at the disposal of the Government

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are granted on lease basis temporarily for non-agricultural purpose in favour of individuals, private bodies, companies, trusts and local bodies under the provision of R.S.O.24A, subject to certain conditions for a minimum period of 3 years and maximum period of 30 years. In exceptional cases, the Government may grant long term lease considering the necessity, social development and public cause involved in the activities of the institution.

As per the prevailing orders in force, the lease rent is fixed at 7% of market value of the land for non - commercial purposes and at 14% for commercial purposes. At present necessary action is being taken to rationalize this lease rent rate.

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In respect of long-term lease cases, the annual lease rent is revised once in three years by the District Collectors concerned based on the prevailing market value of the land at the time irrespective of the land value. In certain cases, for non remunerative public purpose, nominal lease rent is fixed by the Government.

Under the provisions of R.S.O.24-A, Government lands (Salt Pan) can be leased out for temporary occupation for a specified period for the purpose of production of salt. At present, the lease rent and royalty payable for salt lands Rs.250/- per acre.

- Salt land lease rent is **Rs.250** an acre, and long-term lease rent is revised every three years by the District Collector on prevailing market value.

The monetary limits for fresh lease and renewal cases are prescribed as shown in the table below:-

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Table – 4.0

Sl. No	Officer	Monetary Limit (Land Cost)	
		Fresh Lease (Rupees)	Renewal (Rupees)
1.	Tahsildar	Nil	Nil
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer	Up to 50,000/-	Nil
3.	District Revenue Officer	Up to 1,00,000/-	Nil
4.	District Collector	Up to 4,00,000/-	Up to 10,00,000/-
5.	Commissioner of Land Administration	Up to 5,00,000/-	Up to 25,00,000/-
6.	Government	Above 5,00,000/-	Above 25,00,000/-

The Government have constituted a Three Member Committee for sanction of lease headed by Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Additional Chief Secretary to Government,

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Finance Department and the Commissioner of Land Administration (Member/Convenor).

The Master Register of lease cases is being maintained at the Taluk and the District Level to make entry of each lease case. This register has to be updated every fasli after the Jamabandhi accounts are settled.

After the formation of the present Government, lease proposal for an extent of 47.64.00 Ha., were recommended to Government for the expansion of existing Airports.

4.4 Eviction of Encroachments

Protection and maintenance of Government lands, devoid of encroachment is one among the prime duties of Revenue Department. Occupation

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of Government lands without any order of the Government is considered as an encroachment. While pursuing the eviction process, the Revenue Department undertakes the eviction process by invoking the provisions of Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905 and for the lands vested with the departments such as Water Resources Department, Highways, Rural Development Department, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department specific Acts concerning the Departments can be invoked to remove encroachment in the departmental vested lands.

Based on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Government constituted three

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monitoring committees viz., Divisional Monitoring Committee (headed by Revenue Divisional Officer), District Monitoring Committee (headed by District Collector) and the State Steering Committee (headed by the Chief Secretary to Government) as single point system for effective identification and eviction of encroachments in water bodies and other Government lands.

4.5 Assignment of free House Site Patta

The policy of the Government is to provide decent housing facility, by granting free house-sites or houses to all the houseless poor. Accordingly, free house-site assignment is given to eligible houseless poor persons from the available Government land classified as "Natham Vacant", under the provisions of RSO 21.

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The Revenue Divisional Officers/ District Collectors are empowered under RSO 21(6) to change the classification of various types of unobjectionable Government poramboke lands, where the sufficient lands classified as Natham is not available for the grant of free house site assignment to houseless poor persons. To ensure the women empowerment, the free House sites are assigned in favour of the woman member of the family.

As per the existing rules, free house site patta is issued to each eligible family, one cent in Corporation areas (Except Chennai and its belt area), one and half cents in Municipal areas and three cents in rural areas are assigned subject to other conditions.

- Revenue Standing Order 21(6) lets RDOs and Collectors reclassify unobjectionable poramboke where no Natham land is available for free house-site assignment.

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4.6 Special Regularisation Scheme

After the formation of this Government, 3,299 free House Site pattas/ e-pattas have been issued to eligible families by regularizing the residential encroachments of people who have been residing for long period on unobjectionable Government poramboke lands.

- 3,299 free house-site pattas issued under the Special Regularisation Scheme, regularising long-standing residential encroachments on unobjectionable poramboke.

4.7 Land Administration -Simplification and Digitisation

In order to ensure better follow-up and timely action on every application relating to land transfer, land alienation and land exchange, an integrated online system will be developed covering the entire process from receipt of application to issue of final orders.

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All Tahsildars, District Revenue Officers and District Collectors will be brought into the portal. Reports and recommendations required at different stages will also be obtained through the portal. This will enable the Commissionarate to closely monitor the movement of each application, identify the level at which it is pending and ensure timely action.

The system will provide for timelines at important stages, along with reminders for pending cases. This will help to reduce delays and ensure that applications are not held up for want of reports or follow-up.

4.8 Land Acquisition

In 2013, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation

- The **RFCTLARR Act, 2013** is the governing land acquisition law; its Section 105(A) brings three Tamil Nadu Acts into the Fifth Schedule.

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and Resettlement Act, was enacted. As per section 105(A) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the following 3 State Acts included in the Fifth Schedule of the Act.

i. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978)
ii. Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10/1999),
iii. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34/ 2002)

- The three State Acts in the Fifth Schedule: Harijan Welfare Schemes **Act 1978**, Acquisition for Industrial Purposes **Act 1997**, and the Tamil Nadu Highways Act **2001**.

Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 2019) in order to proceed the Land Acquisition works under the above said three Acts.

- Act 38 of **2019** revived the three State acquisition Acts so proceedings could continue under them.

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For determination of Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Infrastructure Amenities, irrespective of all Land Acquisition Acts, provisions in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 shall apply to the land acquisition proceedings.

Private Lands are being acquired under various Central and State Land Acquisition Acts as per the request of the requisition bodies such as SIPCOT, TIDCO, Highways, Railways, etc., for Development of basic Infrastructural Schemes/ New Industrial Schemes for improving the Economic Growth and generation of Employment opportunities in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- Whichever Act is used to acquire, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement are always determined under the **2013** central Act.

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The Commissionerate of Land Administration is performing various important roles under the 3 Land Acquisition Acts in Statutory, Executive, Supervisory and Advisory aspects such as:

- **Statutory:** Approval and Publication of Notification in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette under Section 15(1) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and under Section 3(1) of Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997.
- **Executive:** Approval of Draft Awards exceeding Rs.10 crore, recommending Administrative Sanction Proposals to the Government for the new schemes and recommending staff retention proposals to the Government.

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- **Supervisory:** Review of the performance of District Collectors/ District Revenue Officers/ Special District Revenue Officers to expedite the Land Acquisition process.
- **Advisory:** Sending remarks/ proposals to the Government relating to the cases on enhanced compensation, certain Land Acquisition cases and policy matters.

4.9 Special Land Acquisition Units

To facilitate the acquisition of private lands required for the implementation of various infrastructure projects and schemes across Tamil Nadu, 349 Special Tahsildar (Land Acquisition) Units, functioning under the supervision of 55 Special District Revenue Officers (DROs), are in

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operation with an effective workforce of 4,251 staff members.

4.10 Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Agency (LAATAN)

a) Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Agency (LAATAN) has been formed in the Commissionerate of Land Administration, in order to speed up the land acquisition process and to ensure fair compensation to the land owners in time.

b) Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary consisting of various Departmental Secretaries has been formed for the expeditious sanction of funds towards enhanced compensation as ordered by the Courts in LAOP cases and also to decide the

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settlement of pending LAOP cases through Lok Adalat.

c) Single Nodal Account (SNA) has been established under LAATAN (Land Acquisition Agency of Tamil Nadu) for monitoring the land acquisition cost/ establishment cost received from the Central Government/ State PSUs/ Central PSUs and disbursement of compensation amount to the land owners by all the Land Acquisition Officers.

d) The Government delegated the powers to the Commissioner of Land Administration to publish the notification under Section 3(1)/15(1) of the Acts in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

e) "Land Acquisition Management System" (LAMS) has been created and 3(1)/15(1)

- **LAMS** routes acquisition notifications to the Commissioner of Land Administration for approval and Gazette publication.

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notifications are being received through LAMS for approval by the Commissioner of Land Administration and publication in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

Land Acquisition of private lands for State Highways to an extent of 751.99 Ha., Land acquisition for National Highway to an extent of 22.70 Ha., and for State wing of National Highway 162.99 Ha., and 7143.36 Ha., for SIPCOT, 1042.61 Ha., for TIDCO, 710.47 Ha., for Water Resources Department and 697.17.01 Ha., for TNPGCL/ TNPDCL Projects are under process.

f) After the formation of the present Government, under sub section (2) of Sec. 15 of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, the

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Preliminary notice for an extent of 11.28 Ha., has been published. Final Gazette Notification for an extent of 60.95 Ha., has been published under section 15(1). The award passed for an extent of 47.57 Ha., and the compensation amount of Rs.290.82 crore has been disbursed.

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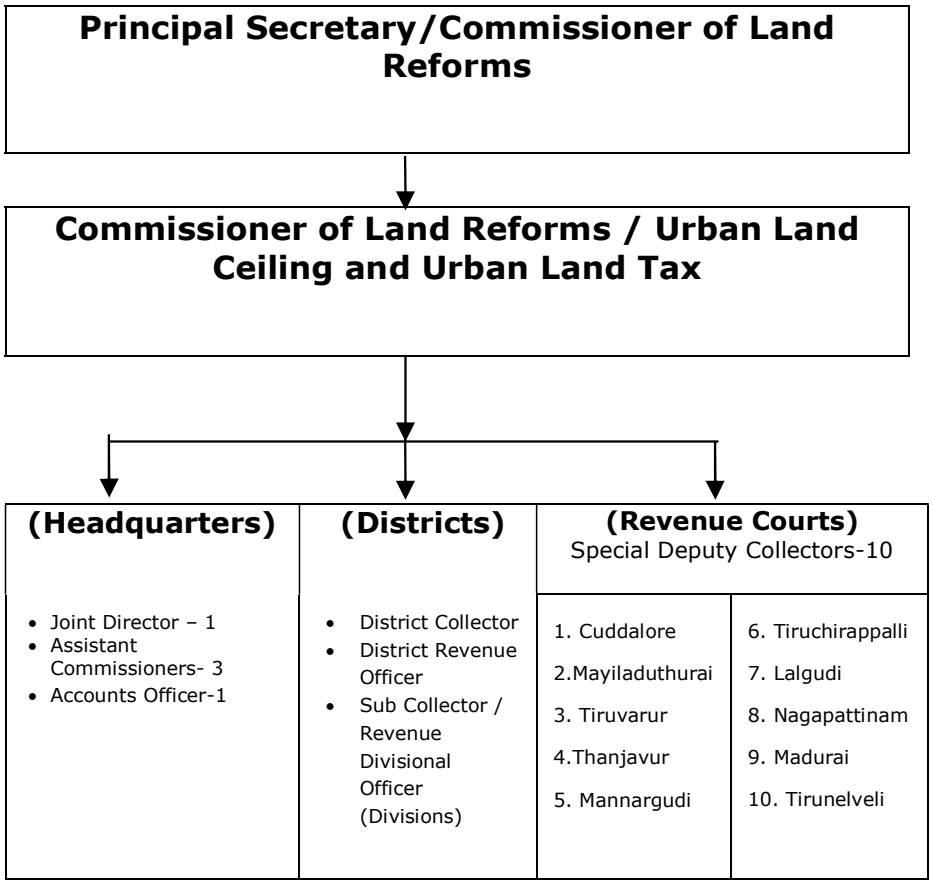
5. LAND REFORMS

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act was enacted in 1961 to reduce disparities in the ownership of Agricultural Land. To realize the above vision, the following Acts, viz., the Land Ceiling Act, the Tenancy Laws, the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers, and the Bhoodan Yagna Act, are being implemented by the Commissionerate of Land Reforms.

- The Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) **Act, 1961** - Act 58 of **1961** - is the foundation of land ceiling law in Tamil Nadu.

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Departmental Structure



5.1 Ceiling Limits under the Land Reforms Act

- A family consisting of 5 members is allowed to hold an extent of 30 standard acres as per the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation

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of Ceiling on Land) Act, 58/1961. An additional 5 standard acres are allowed for each additional family member, with an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres for the family. Later, the overall ceiling limit was reduced to 40 standard acres.

- The original ceiling: 30 standard acres for a family of five, 5 more per extra member, capped at 60, later reduced to 40.

- As stridhana, an extent of 10 standard acres is allowed to each female member who held land in her own name as on the date of the commencement of the Act.
- Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 58/1961, was amended in 1970, wherein the ceiling limit for a family of 5 members was reduced from 30 to 15 standard acres. The overall ceiling area of the family was further reduced from 40 to 30 standard acres.

- The **1970** amendment halved the family ceiling from 30 to 15 standard acres and cut the overall cap from 40 to 30. Learn the before and after.

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- To promote gender equality and to provide equal rights to unmarried women on par with unmarried men, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act, 58/1961) has been amended as Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act 2024, wherein the expressions "minor sons" and "unmarried daughters", the expression "minor children", has been substituted and for the expression "minor grandsons" and "unmarried grand-daughters", the expression "minor grand-children" has been substituted in the definition of the term "family" so as to enable the unmarried women who attained majority, allowed to hold lands individually

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upto the ceiling area specified in the said Act.

5.1.1 Standard acre

A standard acre is a legally defined unit of agricultural land used to enforce equitable land ceilings, and it is determined based on the assessment of the dry/wet lands as per section 3(40) of the Land Reforms Act.

5.1.2 Ceiling Limit in force

- Person, firm, society, private trust, company - 15 standard acres
- For a family consisting of 5 members - 15 standard acres
- Additional 5 standard acres are allowed to each additional member of a family in the case of a family consisting of more than 5 members
- Overall ceiling area of a family - 30 standard acres

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- Extent allowed as Stridhana to each female member holding land in her own name as on 15.2.1970. - 10 standard acres
- Public trust of a religious nature in existence as on 1.3.1972 - Act does not apply
- Public trust of a charitable nature in existence as on 1.3.1972 - 5 standard acres
- Public trust created after 1.3.1972 - Nil
- Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 58/1961 as Amended Act 29/87, the Government is granting permission to public trust to hold lands for educational or hospital purposes

5.1.3 Permission to Industrial/ Commercial undertakings - Section 37-A

- The Government grants permission to industrial or commercial undertakings for any industrial or commercial operation to acquire or to hold the lands acquired in

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excess of the ceiling limit of 15 standard acres, as per Section 37-A of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, as amended and Rules.

- The ceiling area in the case of every industrial or commercial undertakings holding all dry lands with an investment of more than Rs.20 crore shall be 30 standard acres as per the amended Act, 24/2018.
- Permission under Section 37-A of the Act to the industrial or commercial undertakings granted by the Government to acquire and hold for the establishment of agro-based industry, automobile, solar power, wind mill, etc.
- For the above mentioned permission, as per the amended rules the industrial or

Act 24 of **2018** set a 30 standard acre ceiling for industrial or commercial undertakings holding dry land with investment above **Rs.20** crore.

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commercial undertakings should apply to the Government within 180 days from the date in which these rules came into force (25.11.2010) or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.

- The process of making an application under section 37-A of the Act has been simplified presently, and now the companies can apply online.

5.1.4 Permission to Public Trusts - Section 37-B

- As per Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 under section 37-B, the Government grants permission to the Public Trust to acquire lands or to hold lands acquired for educational or hospital purposes.

Section 37-B permits public trusts to hold land for educational or hospital purposes, on application within 180 days.

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- For the above mentioned permission, as per the amended rules, the Public Trust should apply to the Government within 180 days from the date in which these rules came into force (25.11.2010) or within 180 days from the date of purchase of such land.
- The process of making applications under section 37-B of the Act is also implemented online.

5.2 Revenue Courts

To deal with the land disputes between the land owner and tenants under various tenancy laws in the State, 10 Revenue Courts are functioning at present in Cuddalore, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Nagapattinam, Madurai, and Tirunelveli. These Revenue Courts are

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presided over by a Special Deputy Collector vested with quasi-judicial powers.

- Revenue Courts under a Special Deputy Collector exercise quasi-judicial powers over tenancy disputes.

5.2.1 Tenancy Laws

The Revenue Courts deal with the following Acts:-

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

ii. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 [Tamil Nadu Act 24/56]

iii. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation and Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961 [Tamil Nadu Act 57/61]

iv. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Record of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969 [Tamil Nadu Act 10/69]

- Tenancy protection rests on the Cultivating Tenants Protection **Act 1955** and the Payment of Fair Rent Act **1956**.

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v. The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 and Amended Act, 39/90

5.3 Fixation of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers

For the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers for various agricultural activities, the Minimum Wages Act is implemented in the State (except Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, and Tiruvarur Districts). The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969, is being implemented in respect of Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai and Tiruvarur Districts.

5.4 Bhoodan

Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated the Bhoodan Yagna Movement in the year 1951 and an extent of 28,050 acres of land has been received as a donation from this Movement.

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These lands are being regularized and distributed as per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958, and Rules, 1959.

The Bhoodan Board was established to administer the Bhoodan lands. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management Department who has been allocated the Bhoodan and Gramdan portfolio is the Chairman of the Board. Both officials including, the Member Secretary and non-officials are the members of this Board.

Bhoodan lands are granted to a landless poor person for agricultural purposes or to a houseless poor person as a house site or to the Government for community purposes as per Section 19(1) of the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958.

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The Government may also, on the recommendation of the State Board, grant any land vested with the Board to any person or institution, for any public purpose, subject to such conditions as deem fit after collecting double the market value of such land as per Section 19(3) of the above-mentioned Act.

The Guideline value of these lands has been fixed as "0" (zero), in order to curb the unauthorised sale, transfer, and registration of Bhoodan lands in Tamil Nadu.

5.5 Gramdan

The 'Gramdan' is a development of the Bhoodan Movement and its special feature is to wholeheartedly gift the ownership of land by the landowners for common possession of a village.

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Gramdan village means any revenue village or villages or parts thereof in which-

(i) not less than two-thirds of the number of persons residing and owning lands donated all their lands for Gramdan; or

(ii) not less than one-half of the total extent of the lands owned by persons residing in such village or villages or parts thereof donating all their lands for Gramdan, and which the Government may, by notification, declare to be a Gramdan village.

In such a Gramdan village, all the land owners, tenants, and the landless poor will be registered as members of the Sarvodaya Panchayat or Grama Sabha.

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- In the Sarvodaya Panchayat, 1/20th portion of the land owned by the landowners is given to the landless poor.

- All members of the Sarvodaya Panchayat put together their land in the Village community and form the Village society and thereby cultivate it and get more produce and take their share.

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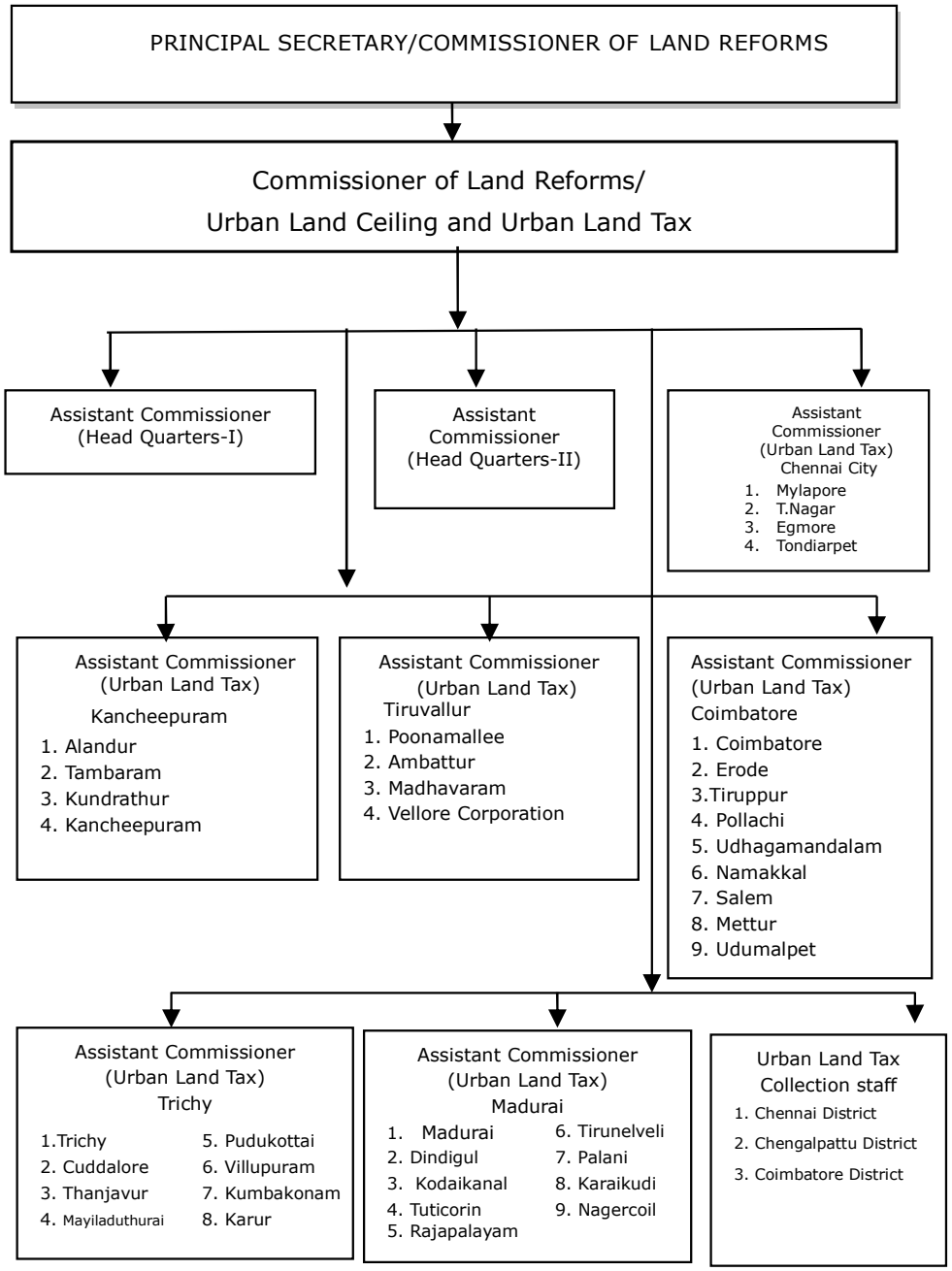
6. URBAN LAND CEILING AND URBAN LAND TAX

The Commissionerate administers the provisions of The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, Amendment Act, 1991 as well as the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978. This is one of the departments which generate income to the Government.

- The Urban Land Ceiling Act **1978** capped vacant land holdings by individuals, families, firms and companies.

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Departmental Structure



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6.1 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, Amendment Act, 1991

- Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 was enacted with a view to augment revenue to the State, to prevent conversion of agricultural lands into non-agricultural uses and to rationalize the scheme of taxation of land in urban areas. The Principal Act was first implemented in Chennai city with retrospective effect from 1.7.1963.

- The Act was extended to the Municipal Towns of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli and Madurai city with effect from 01.07.1971. The Act was amended in 1975, and extended to the areas lying within 16 Kms., from the outer limits of Chennai City with effect from 01.07.1975. The Act was further extended to

- Urban Land Tax began in Chennai from **01.07.1963**, extended to Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai from **01.07.1971**.

- The **1975** amendment pushed Urban Land Tax **16 km** beyond Chennai's limits from **01.07.1975**; later extensions reached Tirunelveli and 21 municipalities.

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Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and other peripheral areas of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai from 01.07.1981 and later to 21 Municipalities and 2 Townships from 01.07.1991. In all these areas tax is levied based on the market value that prevailed as on 01.07.1981. Under this act automatic tax exemption was granted for first 3 Grounds of Urban lands in Chennai belt area and first 2 Grounds of Urban lands covered other than the Chennai belt area.

- Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, Amendment Act 1991, around 1.50 lakh assesses have so far been assessed to Urban Land Tax in the notified areas covered under 25 districts of the State.

- About **1.50 lakh** assessees across 25 districts under the Urban Land Tax **Act, 1966** as amended in **1991**; tax is levied on **01.07.1981** market value.

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- Demand arrived for the Fasli year 1435 is Rs.16.36 Crore; Rs.11.53 Crore [Arrear– Rs.3.43 Crore; Current– Rs.8.10 Crore] has been collected. [Financial year 2025 – 2026 Urban Land Tax collected amount is Rs.37.42 crore]

- Under Section 29 of the Act, provisions have been made for statutory exemption for the lands used for various public purposes.

- The Government is delegated with powers for grant of exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax under Section 27(1) of the Act on merits, for the institutions that undergo 'undue hardship'.

- **Rs.37.42 crore** of Urban Land Tax collected in **2025-26** against a Fasli 1435 demand of **Rs.16.36 crore**.

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- The Commissioner of Land Reforms is delegated with the provision of hearing and disposing the Revision Petitions filed by assessee under Section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966.

6.2 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978

- The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act was enacted in the year 1978 with retrospective effect from 03.08.1976, with an objective to fix ceiling limit for Urban excess vacant land, to prevent monopoly of holding land in urban areas, curbing the land crisis in urban markets and reduce the soaring prices.
- The Act specified the ceiling on the holdings of vacant land by an individual,

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a family, a firm, a company or an association or a body of individuals.

- The Act was implemented in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli Urban Agglomerations.

- Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Principal Act, an extent of 1.89 crore Sq.mts., of excess vacant land was acquired upto 15.06.1999, an extent of 44.24 Lakh Sq.mts., has so far been allotted to various Government Departments and Government Undertakings.

- **1.89 crore** sq m of excess vacant land was acquired before repeal; **44.24 lakh** sq m has been allotted to Government departments and undertakings.

6.3 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999

- The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was repealed with effect

- The **1978** Urban Land Ceiling Act was repealed from **16.06.1999** by Tamil Nadu Act 20 of **1999**, with a saving clause for land already possessed and vested.

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from 16.06.1999 by enacting the Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1999. The Repeal Act, 1999 was provided with a saving clause under Section 3 (1) for the acquired lands, possession of which was taken over before 16.06.1999 and vested with the Government.

6.4 Innocent Buyers Scheme

- The purchases made without knowing the fact that the lands had been acquired by the Government are being regularized under 'Innocent Buyers Scheme' vide G.O.(Ms) No.565, Revenue Department, dated 26.09.2008. As on date, 7,156 Cases involving 17.24 lakh Sq.mts, extent of land have been regularized and land value amount of Rs.63.02 crore has been remitted in the Government Account.

- The Innocent Buyers Scheme regularises purchases made in ignorance that the land stood acquired - 7,156 cases and **17.24 lakh** sq m so far, **Rs.63.02 crore** remitted.

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- Subsequently, Government orders are being issued to expedite a speedy resolution of applications regarding 'Innocent Buyers Scheme'. Orders have been issued for regularizing 576 applications through 47 Government orders from 10.05.2026 to 03.08.2026.

The improvements of the public welfare have been ensured by the allocation of acquired urban excess vacant lands prior to the Repeal of the Act, to the Government for public welfare purposes.

Public Rights have been protected through the regularization of the Innocent purchasers by paying a nominal value under the 'Innocent Buyers Scheme' which is also giving augment revenue to the Government.

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7. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the field of land administration and cadastral surveying for more than one and a half centuries. Tamil Nadu possesses one of the richest traditions of land administration in India. Accurate land records constitute the foundation for secure property rights, transparent governance, effective urban planning, sustainable agricultural development and efficient implementation of welfare programmes.

The Department of Survey and Settlement has continuously modernized its functioning by adopting advanced technologies such as Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS),

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Electronic Total Stations (ETS), Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS), drone-based surveys and Geographic Information Systems (GIS-enabled mapping).

The Department has achieved significant milestones in digitization of land records, online delivery of citizen services, implementation of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), establishment of GIS infrastructure and commencement of pilot implementation of the NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HAbitations (NAKSHA).

This Policy Note presents the achievements of the Department, the programmes proposed for

2026–2027 and the long-term vision for establishing a fully digital, accurate and citizen-centric land administration system in Tamil Nadu.

7.1 Evolution and organization of the Department

7.1.1 Evolution

The Department of Survey and Settlement, established in 1858, is one of the oldest technical departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Department is entrusted with conducting land surveys, maintaining cadastral records, implementing settlement operations, preserving land records and supporting numerous Government departments in land acquisition and infrastructure development.

Survey and Settlement, 1858, is among the oldest technical departments of the Tamil Nadu Government. A date worth carrying.

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The evolution of survey operations may broadly be classified into the following phases

Table – 7.0

Period	Major Activity
1858–1877	Initial Cadastral Survey
1905–1926	Statewide Resurvey
1976–1995	Hill Survey, Town & Natham Survey
1979–1987	Updating Registry (UDR)
2001 onwards	Electronic Survey using ETS & GPS
2017 onwards	DGPS Survey over CORS
2025 onwards	Drone Survey & NAKSHA

This gradual evolution reflects the Department's transition from conventional chain surveys to highly accurate geospatial technologies.

7.1.2 Mission

The Department strives to:

- Maintain accurate land records throughout the State.
- Conduct scientific land surveys using modern technologies.

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- Digitize and preserve legacy land records.
- Deliver efficient citizen-centric online services.
- Support infrastructure development through accurate survey data.
- Promote geospatial governance for sustainable development.
- Strengthen transparency and accountability in land administration.

7.1.3 Core Functions

The Department performs a wide spectrum of technical and administrative functions which include:

A. Survey Functions

- Initial Survey
- Resurvey
- Town Survey
- Natham Survey
- Hill Survey
- Digital Survey

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- Water Body Survey
- Special Survey
- F-Line Measurement

B. Land Records Management

- Field Measurement Books (FMB)
- Village Maps
- A-Register
- Chitta
- Town Survey Land Register
- Natham Records
- Geo-referenced cadastral maps

C. Settlement Functions

- Town Settlement
- Natham Settlement
- Gudalur Janmam Settlement
- Revenue Follow-up
- Settlement under various Acts

D. Citizen Services

- Online Patta Transfer
- Online F-Line Applications
- Land Records Verification
- Integrated Land Record

- Public access to cadastral maps
- Mobile GIS services

7.1.4 Importance of Survey and Land Records

Accurate land records constitute the backbone of governance.

They facilitate:

- Secure ownership rights
- Prevention of land disputes
- Efficient land acquisition
- Urban planning
- Agricultural development
- Industrial investments
- Infrastructure projects
- Disaster management
- Environmental conservation
- Property taxation
- Welfare scheme implementation

7.1.5 Organization

The Department of Survey and Settlement functions through the following two specialized wings:

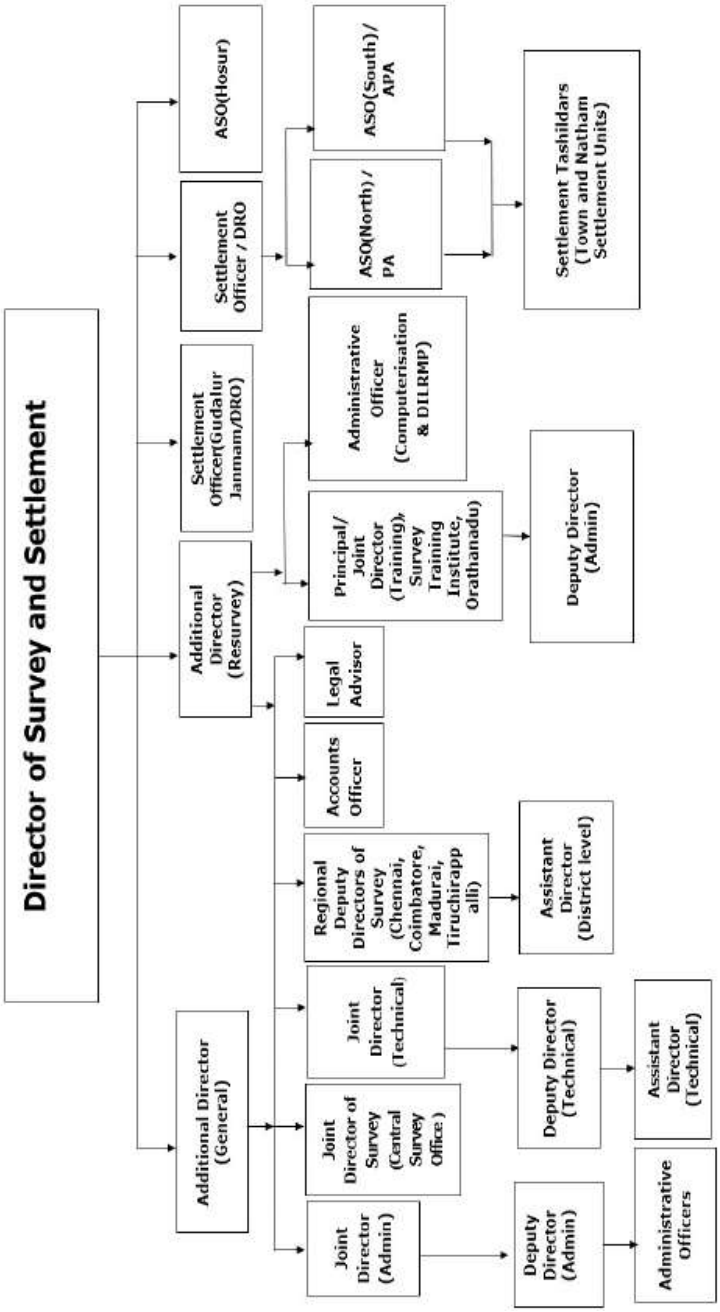
- Survey Wing
- Settlement Wing

The Survey Wing undertakes cadastral surveys, resurvey operations, maintenance of land records and implementation of modern survey technologies.

The Settlement Wing administers settlement operations, revenue follow-up work and statutory functions defined under settlement laws.

The organizational structure is designed to ensure effective supervision from the State level down to the field survey units operating at the Taluk level. Organization Chart showing the hierarchy of posts sanctioned to this department is given below:-

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7.2 Human Resources

7.2.1 Cadre Strength

The Department possesses one of the largest technical field establishments under the Government of Tamil Nadu. The sanctioned strength of 8,233 posts, has been distributed across technical, field, ministerial and basic services.

The extensive field network enables the Department to undertake survey, resurvey, mutation, maintenance of land records and citizen services across the State.

7.2.2 Recruitment and Capacity Augmentation

To address vacancies and strengthen field operations, recruitment proposals have been

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initiated through the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission

- 412 Field Surveyors
- 175 Draftsman
- 6 Junior Assistants
- 3 Typists

In addition, 707 outsourced Field Assistants have been engaged to support survey operations. This initiative has significantly enhanced field productivity.

7.3 Survey System and Land Records Management

Survey forms the foundation of land administration in Tamil Nadu. Every land parcel is identified, measured, mapped and assigned a unique survey number, which serves as the basis for maintaining ownership records, assessing land revenue, planning developmental

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activities and protecting Government lands. The Department continues to update these records using modern survey techniques to ensure that land information remains accurate, reliable and legally valid.

7.3.1 Rural Survey

Rural surveys cover agricultural lands and village settlements. Area of rural lands are recorded in hectares and ares.

The rural survey records include:

- A Register
- Chitta
- Field Measurement Book (FMB).
- Village Maps

These records are updated whenever ownerships change, subdivisions occur or land boundaries are modified.

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7.3.2 Urban Survey

Urban surveys (Town Survey) are conducted in municipal areas and corporations using higher precision standards. Area of urban lands are recorded in hectares, ares and square metres to meet the requirements of urban planning, infrastructure and property taxation.

Urban records comprise:

- Town Survey Land Register (TSLR)
- Town Survey Sketches
- Block Maps
- Integrated Property Records (UrProCards) are now being created under NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HAbitations (NAKSHA) Scheme

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7.3.3 Natham Survey

Tamil Nadu is among the first States to have systematically surveyed and documented Natham lands. Natham surveys provide land records for residential village sites, thereby improving tenure security and facilitating public services.

For Natham areas, the following records are maintained:

- Natham Chitta
- Natham Adangal
- Natham FMB

All these records have been progressively digitized and brought online.

7.3.4 Transition from Manual to Digital Records

Land records are the most important public records maintained by the Revenue

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Administration. They establish ownership, define boundaries and support planning, taxation and dispute resolution. Tamil Nadu has developed a robust land records management system that integrates textual and spatial information. Historically, land records were maintained manually in bound registers and paper maps, making retrieval and updating time-consuming.

7.3.5 Digital Transformation in Surveying

The Department has transitioned from conventional chain and theodolite surveys to advanced geospatial technologies capable of delivering centimetre -level accuracy.

(a) Electronic Total Station (ETS)

Electronic Total Stations were introduced in Chennai District in 2001 and subsequently

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extended to Town Survey operations across the State. ETS instruments enable precise electronic measurement of distances and angles, reducing errors.

(b) Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)

To strengthen digital survey capability, 552 DGPS Rovers have been procured in different phases and deployed across districts.

In order to be useful to the public, for being used in Survey of field boundaries, it is proposed to procure additional number of DGPS Rovers and to provide them to all field staff of this department.

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(c) Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS)

Tamil Nadu became the first State in India to establish a statewide network of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS), creating the geodetic backbone for modern surveying. 74 CORS stations have been established across the State.

(d) Drone-Based Survey

Recognizing the need for unmanned aerial systems, the Department has introduced drone-based surveys using hybrid technology.

Under the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII), five drones have been procured and officials have undergone certified pilot training. Drone surveys generate high-resolution

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Ortho-Rectified Images (ORIs), enabling rapid, accurate and cost-effective mapping, particularly in urban and inaccessible areas.

7.4 Digitization of Land Records

The digitization of land records represents one of the most transformative initiatives undertaken by the Department of Survey and Settlement. Over the last decade, legacy textual and spatial records have been systematically converted into secure digital databases, thereby improving accessibility, transparency and service delivery.

The Department has implemented an integrated digital system that enables online access to land records, seamless mutation of

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ownership, geo-referenced cadastral mapping and interoperability with other Government departments.

7.4.1 Computerization of Textual Land Records

The Department has completed the computerization of all categories of land records:

- Rural Land Records
- Urban Land Records
- Natham Land Records

(a) Rural Land Records

Computerized Rural land records were brought online during the year 2014 to 2016 through the Tamil Nilam (Rural) web application.

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(b) Urban Land Records

Computerized Urban land records were brought online during the year 2016 to 2018 through the Tamil Nilam (Urban) web application.

(c) Natham Land Records

Computerized Natham land records were brought online during the year 2024 to 2026 through the Tamil Nilam (Natham) web application.

7.4.2 e-Service

At present, land records of 315 out of 317 Taluks, all 25 Municipal Corporations, and 84 Towns can be accessed and downloaded free of cost through "Anytime / Anywhere" e-Services portal: http://eservices.tn.gov.in

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7.4.3 Digitization of Cadastral Maps

In addition to textual records, the Department has digitized spatial records to create an integrated cadastral database.

(a) Field Measurement Sketches (FMS)

- 55.28 lakh Field Measurement Sketches have been digitized using the Collabland software.
- These digitized sketches have been integrated with the corresponding textual land records.
- Citizens can now download the updated FMS along with the Patta through the online portal.

(b) Village Maps

The Department has also digitised all village maps and made them available online. This has

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significantly enhanced public access to cadastral maps.

7.5 Online Patta Transfer

7.5.1 Citizen-Centric Mutation Services

The online Patta Transfer system has revolutionized the process of mutation of land records in Tamil Nadu. Citizens can submit applications through the Government's e-services portal or Common Service Centres (CSCs), and the entire workflow-from application to approval is processed online by authorized Survey and Revenue officials.

During the period 10.05.2026 to 31.07.2026, 13,43,946 applications were disposed off. The percentage of rejection of applications, which was

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31% earlier has been reduced to 18% in a phased manner.

7.5.2 Special Initiatives For Patta Transfer

(a) Automatic Mutation

The Department has introduced Automatic Mutation of land records for transactions directly done by pattadhars which do not involve subdivision. With effect from 10.05.2026 1,17,155 land records have been automatically mutated. In order to increase the count of Auto mutation, the following two more scenarios have been included in the process through orders issued by the government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 526, Revenue and Disaster Management [SS-II(2)] Department, dated 25.06.2026.

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i. Pattadhar may be one of the Sellers in the document with no changes in Survey number, sub division number and extent.

ii. In cases of power of Attorney given by the landowner with no changes in survey number, sub division number and extent, then the automatic patta transfer may be allowed.

(b) Online Application Facility

Citizens can now apply directly through the Tamil Nilam Citizen Portal without visiting Common Service Centres.

(c) Bulk Subdivision

In order to eliminate delays in creation of subdivisions, the Department has introduced a facility for creation of bulk subdivisions in approved layouts. The new workflow enables

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rapid assignment of ownership in the name of registered landholders and upon sale of individual plots automatic mutation occurs in the name of the buyers.

(d) Integration with Planning Authorities

The Department has integrated Tamil Nilam with the Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) Single Window System. Integration with the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is in progress. This unified workflow facilitates faster mutation of layouts reducing multiple field visits for the same layout.

(e) Tamil Nilam – Collabland Integration

Textual land records and Field Measurement Sketches have been integrated. The unified workflow enables surveyors to update both

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textual records and FMS simultaneously. This integration is a landmark reform that significantly enhances the integrity and reliability of digital land records.

(f) Online Services

The Department now provides a comprehensive suite of online services, including:

- Integrated Land Record
- Patta Transfer Statement
- Apply for Online Patta Transfer
- Apply for Field Measurement
- Patta / Chitta
- A-Register Extract
- FMB Sketch
- TSLR Extract
- TSLR Sketch
- Government or Private Land Verification
- Patta Order Copy
- Application Status Tracking

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(g) F-Line Services

The online service for submission of F-Line measurement allows citizens to request demarcation of land boundaries. 81,564 applications have been processed with effect from 10.05.2026

7.6 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) is one of the flagship Central Sector Schemes of the Government of India aimed at modernizing land administration through digitization, survey and resurvey, integration of textual and spatial records, computerization of registration processes, and development of GIS-enabled land information systems. In Tamil Nadu, the Director of Survey

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and Settlement functions as the State Nodal Officer for implementation of DILRMP. The Department has emerged as one of the leading implementing agencies in the country by successfully integrating technology, institutional reforms and citizen-centric service delivery.

7.6.1 Modern Record Rooms

Preservation of legacy records is fundamental to maintaining the integrity of land administration. To ensure this, Modern Record Rooms have been established in 232 Taluk Offices to facilitate preservation of manuscript records while enabling efficient retrieval and public access.

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7.6.2 Scanning and Preservation of Legacy Records

Tamil Nadu possesses one of the largest collections of historical cadastral records in India. The Department has undertaken a comprehensive programme for scanning and digital archiving of these valuable documents.

7.6.3 Digital Archiving

The Department has developed a dedicated archival platform, Tamil Nila Kalanjiyam, for secure storage and retrieval of scanned legacy records. This initiative will safeguard valuable historical records while enabling faster access by officials.

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7.6.4 Integration of Registration and Land Records database

The Registration Department's software STAR 2.0, has been integrated with Tamil Nilam, enabling automatic electronic transmission of registration details for initiation of Patta Transfer.

7.6.5 Modern Survey/Resurvey

Accurate cadastral information is essential for secure land ownership and effective planning. Under DILRMP, modern resurvey using DGPS and ETS technology is being carried out in Krishnagiri, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris.

7.7 Digital Survey of Water Bodies

Protection of water bodies is a key priority of the Government. Using DGPS technology, 26,506 Water Bodies have been surveyed so far

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and maps have been published online for use by Government departments and the public.

7.8 e-Revenue Court Case Management System (e-RCCMS)

Appeals relating to Patta Transfer are being processed through the e-Revenue Court Case Management System. Desktop computers have been supplied to 447 Revenue Officers to facilitate implementation.

7.9 Aadhaar Seeding of Land Records

To strengthen authentication and reduce fraudulent transactions, consent-based Aadhaar linkage with Record of Rights is being implemented under DILRMP. The software required for this purpose is developed by NIC and it will be rolled out across the State.

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7.10 NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HAbitations (NAKSHA).

Urbanization demands accurate and integrated property records. To address this need, the Government of India has launched the NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HAbitations (NAKSHA) under DILRMP. Tamil Nadu is one of the State to implement this ambitious programme. This scheme is being implemented in 10 Urban Local Bodies.

7.11 GIS Initiatives

7.11.1 Geo-referenced Village Maps

Maps of all villages and Urban areas have been digitized and geo-referenced using Artificial Intelligence technologies.

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7.11.2 Tamil Nilam Geo Info Mobile Application

The Tamil Nilam Geo Info Android application enables citizens and officials to:

- View geo-referenced cadastral maps.
- Access land ownership details.
- Retrieve Field Measurement Sketches.
- Identify land parcels using location-based services.

7.12 Survey Training and Capacity Building

The adoption of DGPS, CORS, drone survey, GIS and Artificial Intelligence has fundamentally changed the nature of land surveying. Continuous capacity building is therefore essential to ensure that officials possess the technical competencies required for modern land administration. Survey Training institutes are available in this

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departments in Orathanadu, Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai.

7.13 Licensed Surveyors

The increasing demand for survey services necessitated augmentation of technical manpower. Accordingly, the Department introduced the Licentiate Course in Land Surveying, enabling qualified Civil Engineering Diploma/Degree, National Trade Certificate holders in Surveying and eligible Ex-Army personnel to obtain a license for conducting land surveys, after completing survey training for 3 months. So far, 2,197 persons have completed the course and have obtained the license for surveying.

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With a view of providing patta to Natham dwellers, it is proposed to commence Natham Survey in unsurveyed Natham areas. For this purpose, it is proposed to deploy Licensed Surveyors in survey work. In order to augment the number of Licensed Surveyors additional survey training, centres will be temporarily established in various districts.

7.14 SETTLEMENT

The procedure to determine the assessment and the ownership was known as Land Revenue Settlement.

In 1802, the British Government introduced the Permanent Settlement and in the year 1879-80, the Ryotwari Settlement system was

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introduced to assess taxes based on productivity, considering factors like soil type, irrigation and classification. Under this system, farmers (ryots) paid taxes directly to the Government. The Government conducted surveys for the first time, determined classifications, and created patta registries to record ownership. This system lasted for 30 years, after which Re-settlement was implemented.

By the time India gained Independence, the Ryotwari Settlement had been implemented in most areas of the former Madras Presidency, except for Estates/Inam Estates/Minor Inam and similar areas.

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7.15 Abolition of Estates/Inam Estates/ Minor Inams in Tamil Nadu and Introduction of Ryotwari Settlement

The main goal was to establish its land rights directly with the ryots and also to reduce the burden of land tax on Ryots (cultivators). To achieve this, the Government enacted various Abolition Acts and introduced Ryotwari settlement.

7.15.1 Ryotwari Settlement in Estates

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, allowed the Government to take over Estates and introduce Ryotwari Settlement. The Act was later repealed on 04.05.2023 as per Government Gazette Notification No.165.

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7.15.2 Ryotwari Settlement in Inam Estates

Inam Estates which were granted to religious, charitable institutions, warriors, Government officers and others without levying land revenue assessment or at concessional rates, were taken over by the Government under the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26/1963) and Ryotwari settlement was introduced. Settlement work was over in all villages taken over under this Act, except in the four villages namely, ArayapuramThattimalPadugai in Papanasam Taluk of Thanjavur District and Chennasandiram, Uliyalam and Thimmasandiram villages in Hosur Taluk of Krishnagiri District.

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7.15.3 Ryotwari Settlement in Minor Inams

Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in all Minor Inams were granted to religious and charitable institutions. This was done under the Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30/1963). Settlement work is completed in all villages except the 7 villages namely, Sooriyanarayanapuram in Pattukottai Taluk of Thanjavur District, Marasandiram, Elayasandiram, Bairasandiram in Hosur Taluk of Krishnagiri District and Kazhanivaipatti, Nilayapatti and Karanapatti Villages in Pudukottai District.

7.15.4 Ryotwari Settlement in Gudalur Janmam Estates

Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari)

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Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24/1969), introduced Ryotwari settlement in Janmam Estates of Gudalur and Pandalur Taluks in the Nilgiris District. The goal was to acquire the rights of Janmies. However, various court cases by way of civil appeals and writ petitions filed in the Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court by Janmies and leaseholders questioning the inclusion of the entire Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ultimately upheld the inclusion in 2010.

So far, 45,101.46 acres of land have been settled. The break up details are tabulated as follows:-

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Table – 7.1

Sl. No	Particulars	Area (in acres)
1	Total area of Janmam Lands	80,087.74
2	Areas Settled in Phase-I (1976-1979)	28,087.03
3	Areas declared as Forest in Phase-II (2010-2013)	17,014.43
4	Total Settled area [(2+3)]	45,101.46
5	Total unsettled area [(1-4)]	34,986.28

An Interlocutory Application (IA) has been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking permission to complete the settlement process for the remaining 34,986.28 acres of unsettled areas and to provide the necessary basic amenities to the people residing in those areas.

7.16 Survey of Wakf Properties

The survey of WAKF properties as per sec.4 of the Wakf Act, 1995 has been

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commenced. This work had been completed in 35 districts and records of 4,566 WAKF Institutions were handed over to WAKF Board. The work is in progress in the remaining 3 districts (Tiruvallur, Vellore and Ranipet).

7.17 Natham Settlement

7.17.1 Rural Areas

As per G.O.(Ms.) No. 1971, Revenue Department, dated 14.10.1988 Natham settlement operations began to levy ground rent and issue ground rent pattas to the land owners. Natham settlement work has been completed in all villages in the state except 4 villages namely, North Melur, Veludaiyanpattu and Vadakuthu Villages of Cuddalore District and Vengalapuram Village of Thirupattur Distrct.

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7.17.2 Urban Areas

In respect of residential lands classified as Natham in 18 Districts where Town Survey work has been completed and Town Survey Land Registers (TSLR) are in force to undertake Settlement work in accordance. At present, 39,031 sub-divisions have been identified and 1,169 pattas have been issued so far.

Natham Settlement works are being taken up in 28 villages of Chennai District where lands are classified as Grama Natham. Accordingly, 328 pattas have been issued so far. And also in Alandur Town in Chennai District, Natham Settlement operations have been carried out in respect of Government Poramboke Grama Natham lands, which were recorded in old

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revenue records as various categories of poramboke lands such as Jallimedu and Meikkal Poramboke and were subsequently converted into Grama Natham lands as per the proceedings of the District Collector, and which are presently recorded as Government Poramboke Grama Natham lands in the Town Survey Land Registers.

7.18 Settlement in Hill Villages

Re-settlement works were introduced in three Hill villages (Kolli Hills, Elagiri and Anaimalai).

In Namakkal District, out of 16 villages in Kolli Hills Taluk, settlement work have been completed in five villages, namely Alathur Nadu, Gunduni Nadu, Adukkam Pudukombai, Belappadi

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Nadu, and Sithur Nadu. The remaining 11 villages, area Comparison works are being carried out. Comparison work has been completed in Perakkarai Nadu Village and Comparison work is going on in balance 10 Villages.

Settlement work is currently in progress in Elagiri Hills comprising of six villages in Thiruppattur District namely, Athanavur, Punganur, Kottaiyur, Nilavur, Kaniyur, and Mangalam.

The Survey and Settlement work in Anaimalai Hills in Valparai Taluk of Coimbatore District, has been stayed by the Hon'ble Madras High Court.

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7.19 Revenue Follow-up Work in Corporations and Municipal Towns

The Government have ordered for the commencement of Revenue follow up Work in all the Municipalities and the Corporations of the State (except Chennai old city) in order to update the registries in Revenue Records, to issue pattas to land holders and to prepare and hand over the land records to District Revenue Administration for maintenance as per G.O.(1D) No. 103, Revenue Department, dated 01.03.2007. Now, the work is in progress in 9 Corporations and 1 Municipality (Tenkasi). 26,41,975 pattas have been issued so far since the year 2008 – 2009.

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7.20 Revenue Follow-up Work in areas mentioned in Ground Rent Register

In 37 villages across Tamil Nadu, where settlement operations were carried out under various abolition acts including the Estate Inam Abolition Acts and Ground Rent registers were prepared, revenue follow-up works are being taken up for the grant of house-site pattas to 13,021 sub-divisions and 4,846 pattas have been issued so far.

7.21 Re-Settlement Work

Re-survey work has been carried out in 6 villages of Parakkai, North Thamaraikulam, Puthalam, Thengamputhoor, Madhusoothanapuram South and Dharmapuram East in Agastheeswaram Taluk, Kanniyakumari

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District. Following the publication of the final notification under Section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, Re-settlement works have been commenced. The work is Progressing expeditiously.

K.A. SENGOTTAIYAN
MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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The Hon'ble Chief Minister chaired the meeting to review the schemes and activities of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department on 02.07.2026.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the renovated e-Service Centre at Vyasarpadi, for providing certificate on 13.07.2026.



The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management chaired the meeting to review the progress of works in the Revenue and Disaster Management Department on 09.06.2026.



The Hon’ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management chaired the meeting with members of special committee formed in connection with El-Nino on 04.08.2026.



The Hon’ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management released the State Heat Action Plan -2026 on 09.06.2026.

Modern Survey Equipment





(i) Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS)

(ii) Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)

Modern Survey Equipment





(i) Electronic Total Station (ETS)
(ii) Drone Based Survey