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Centre for Rural Studies

EVALUATION OF COMPUTERISATION OF LAND RECORDS IN TAMIL NADU

Centre for Rural Studies
Lal Bahadur Shastri
National Academy of Administration
Mussoorie(Uttarakhand)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoLR	:	Computerization of Land Records
CM	:	Chief Minister
C-STAR	:	Centre for Survey Training and Research
DA	:	Dearness Allowance
DRO	:	District Revenue Officer
DAP Scheme	:	Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension
DWH	:	Data warehouse
DWP	:	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme
ELCOT	:	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu
FMB	:	Field Measurement Book
FMS	:	Field Measurement Sketches
GDP	:	Grievance Day Petition
GIS	:	Geographical Information System
HBA	:	House Building Advance
HRA	:	House Rent Allowance
IT	:	Information Technology
KRP	:	Key Resource Person
LRC	:	Land Record Computerization
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	:	Member of Parliament
NIC	:	National Informatics Centre
OAP	:	Old Age Pension Scheme
PC	:	Personal Computer
PKI	:	Public Key Infrastructure
SC&DOSS	:	Special Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement
RoR	:	Record of Rights
RSR	:	Resurvey and Settlement Record
RTCs	:	Record of Rights and Tenancy and Cultivation
RTR	:	Record of Tenancy Rights
SR	:	Sub Registrar
SSR	:	Survey and Settlement Record
TSCK	:	Touch Screen Computer Kiosk
VAO	:	Village Administrative Officer
ZDP	:	Zonal Deputy Tahsildar

GLOSSARY

Patta: ROR

Pattadar: Landowner

Tahsildar: Chief Revenue Officer for the Administration of a Tehsil

Village Administrative Officer (VAO): Village level revenue functionary in Tamil Nadu who collects revenue, makes crop entry and carries out functions as directed by the Tahsildar and District Collector.

Chitta: Chitta is an important land record, which provides information on name of the landowners based on patta number. Collection of individual pattas for the entire village is known Chitta book.

F-Line: Boundary Line

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Preface

Management of land records in our country goes back to Mogul period. Considering the nature of work, collection and retrieval of Land Record data has been a difficult exercise for Revenue Establishment. With advent of technology and computerisation of the records, there has been significant improvement in Land Record Management.

The Tamil Nadu Info System on Land Administration and Management (TAMIL NILAM) project was introduced with the objective of computerizing land records data and to do away with manual operation of land records management for providing benefit to the public. This initiative could be possible with the technical and financial assistance from GOI. The objectives of using ICT has been online and continuous updation of land data, secure, error free, and up-to-date data for reducing land related litigations, easy access, retrieval and utility of land records information, prompt issuance of land records to the public, etc. It is also one of the objectives of the programme to lead progressive capacity building of the personnel to bring in attitudinal changes.

Broadly, the entire programme has been developed with vision to provide utmost service support to the farmers and the revenue officials concerned. The Centre for Rural Studies has taken the task of evaluating the computerized land record programme. It has also tried to bring forward the achievements and limitations of the programme in the state of Tamil Nadu. The report shows that the state has done a commendable job in issuance of record of rights to the farmers. As far as the awareness of the computerized programme in the state is concerned, the revenue administration has done quite substantive work to create awareness among the people in village and Taluk levels. The programme has helped the Revenue Officials not only in timely issuance of Record of Rights (RoRs), and updation/ mutation of land records but also in reducing the land related disputes. The integration of other information like old age pension certificates, birth and death certificates, details about the welfare programmes, etc and use of Touch Screen Computer Kiosk (TSCK), is an additional advantage to the people at large.

The programme will not be effective until there is complete online mutation, and computerization of Adangal, the register for crop details. Again, the problem with the delivery mechanism of the program is that the two associated departments such as Taluk office and Sub Registrar office are working separately, which cause difficulties to the officials and landholders and delaying of the process of land record management. Therefore, close linking between the two important departments such as Taluk and Sub Registrar Office is essential in order to further minimize the difficulties faced by the officials and landholders as well. At present, the Government of Tamil Nadu is under the process of close linking these two important departments towards further downsizing the difficulties in management of land related information. The concern in many states with regard to Computerisation of Land Records (CoLR) is the digitization of cadastral maps. So far, the maps do not reflect the real picture. The CoLR software is having various standalone modules and there is no adequate steps taken to provide online mutation and automatic updation of ROR. Thus, it is essential to introduce these services in the district and Taluk offices for an effective management of computerized programme.

Overall, CoLR is to a large extent, providing remedy for the multiple problems of land records. The current trend of the programme in Tamil Nadu shows that very soon the Government will be able to take up necessary steps towards removing the existing gaps. I thank Prof. M. Thangaraj of Dr Ambedkar Centre for Economic Studies, University of Madras for his efforts to complete this report.

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Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India initiated Computerization of Land Records (CoLR) in 1988-89 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent financial assistance to States. CoLR is an Information Technology (IT) based system evolved to remove the flaws in the maintenance and updating of land records. The major objective of IT based technology is to bring about transparency and easy accessibility of land records. National Informatics Centre (NIC) provides infrastructure and network facilities. NIC also provides training to the Revenue Officials on the application of the software. For effective land administration, planning and empowering the people with the right to information about the details of various types of land, a computerized system of land records is very crucial. Detailed and updated information in an efficient retrieval mode is required for this purpose.

CoLR is a process of modernizing of data collection, storage, retrieval and processing facilities in respect of land related data, which was traditionally collected by land revenue administration. CoLR has been designed to provide accurate information readily available to users at the nominal cost and enable better use of collected data for meaningful analysis and decision-making. This scheme of Computerization of Land Records is the first successful implementation of e-governance at grass root level where people will be directly benefited and this digital data will be very useful for planning and execution of Government programmes.

Maintenance and updating of land records in rural India assume importance, as majority of the population in India is depending on land for their survival either as the owner or tenant. History of maintaining systematic records on land for revenue purpose goes back to a century and a quarter. Maintenance of land records by the revenue department had posed a serious problem about the title of the landowners and the size of the land owned, which led to several legal problems in rural areas. The demand for computerization of land records has emerged from the conference of Revenue Minister's of State in the year 1985. The other advantage of computerization of land records is to eliminate the human error that may creep into manually operated certificate of land ownership. CoLR has been prime activity of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India since1989. Now, Tamil Nadu has completed computerization of land records in 201 Taluks from out of 206 Taluks. In this context it becomes important to undertake a scientific study to understand the impact of computerization of land records and the extent the computerization of land records benefit the rural population.

Background of Land Records in Tamil Nadu

'The earliest record of a cadastral survey in India was instituted about thousand years ago by Raja Raja Chola I of Thanjavur dated 985-1011 A.D. The necessity for the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records was conceived in the year 1864 and it took three decades to evolve certain practical steps. All the Karnams (Village Accountants) had been put through a course of instruction in survey in 1895'. A systematic record on land was created and published during the last quarter of 19th Century. Survey and Settlement Record (SSR) was the first record at the village level published by the British Government under the Madras Presidency. This record was reprinted once in thirty years after conducting the resurvey. Reprinted land record was known as Re-survey and Settlement Record (RSR). This was not further updated even by the British Government in India and even during the post Independence period up to the early1980s. It should be noted that the British Government in India was not genuinely interested in bringing out the land records, but they were interested in generating revenue for the government. The area/villages, which were under the Zaminadari/Inamdari tenure, was first surveyed and the land record was published only after the abolition of Zamindari/Inamdari Tenure in 1960. It should be noted that Zamindars/Inamdars were also not genuinely interested in maintaining land records, as they were interested in generating revenue from the land.

Types of Land Records

1. SSR/RSR: The SSR/RSR is an important land record, which provides information based on survey number. The SSR/RSR is known as A-Register. The SSR/RSR provides the following information 1. Survey number, 2. Sub-division number, 3. Government/private land, 4. Type of tenure, 5. Irrigated/unirrigated land, 6. Name of the land owner, 7. Land revenue, etc.

2. Adangal: Adangal (Crop Account) is another important land record, which provides information based on survey number. Data relating to 1. Crops 2. Encroachments of common lands 3. Name of the landowner and tenant, etc are available in this records. After computerization of land records, data on any information i.e. name of the pattadar (landowner) and land owned by him is available with the computer. Adangal record is being prepared every year by the VAO. The latest Adangal is available with VAO. Whenever a new Adangal is created, the previous

Adangal is being deposited with the Tahsildar's Office. It was stated that data entry for Adangal record under computerization of land records has been completed and the validation data is being done now.

3. Chitta: Chitta is another important record, which provides information on name of the landowners based on patta number. Collection of individual pattas for the entire village is known Chitta book. The VAO is used to compile another set when he does not have space in the Chitta book to mark the mutation before the introduction of CoLR. Number of parcel per holding and the area of land owned are available in this record. Any change in the land ownership whether sale, purchase, partition or settlement was being carried in this record.

4. Record of Tenancy Rights (RTR): RTR is another important land record which was created under The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1969. The record provides information on 1. Survey number, 2. Classification – wet or dry, 3. Name and address of the landowner, 4. Name and address of the tenant cultivating the land, 5. Name and address of the intermediary, if any, 6. Area under tenancy, etc.

5. Field Measurement Book (FMB): FMB is a collection of individual survey number maps. All sub-divisions in the survey number are shown in the FMB. It also gives dimensions of each field boundaries.

6. Village Map: Village map provides all special information relating the village. Information such as, street layout, temple, public utilities like thrashing floors, grazing land, porambokku lands, canals, tanks, etc are all could be seen with the help of village map.

7. Patta Pass Book: The Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983, ensures issue of Patta Pass Book to all agricultural landholders in Tamil Nadu. Issue of patta pass book to holders of agricultural land scheme was introduced in Vellore, Thanjavur, Karur, Perambalur, Thiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Theni, Madurai and Thoothukudi districts and patta pass books issued to all pattadars. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18.93 crores for the remaining districts to issue computerized patta pass books and released a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for printing of patta pass books. However, under the Computerisation of Land Records (Tamil NILAM) programme the 'A' Register and 10 (i) chitta were computerized. The computerized land records have facilitated issue of authenticated patta extracts instantly. Thus the Computerisation of Land Records Programme has contained all the advantages of the patta passbook scheme. In the patta pass book scheme the data is static, whereas the Computerisation of Land Records programme provides dynamic data, which is constantly updated. Hence, the patta passbook scheme is being reviewed. When we visited the Taluk office during the data collection, we observed that a few farmers were carrying patta passbook to indicate their patta number to the KRP at the time of getting the computerized patta.

Government of Tamil Nadu GO on Land Records

The government of Tamil Nadu enacted a G.O. (MS) NO.382 REVENUE DT. 03-09-2003 On-line service under centrally sponsored scheme of computerization of land records programme (CoLR) christened as Tamil NILAM project envisages on-line issue of computerized extract (ROR) of land records. Besides

issue of computerized extracts of land records, the Public can access information on details of old age pension/destitute pension, details of guideline value and obtain birth and death certificates, etc. The implementation of the scheme envisages of on-line mutation. It means that various types of mutations have to be carried out through Tamil NILAM software. Any mutation carried out by-passing Tamil NILAM will not be recognized by Tamil NIILAM and computerized land records in printouts/hard copy issued without carrying out mutation on-line will show only the old and obsolete details. It will also provide room for tampering of records. The Government decided to ban issue of manual extract of land records and the use of hand written records in all Taluks in the State as and when the Taluks are brought on-line. The Government directed that any computerized land records, which have been modified, corrected manually would not be a valid document. Similarly photocopy of computerized land records also shall not be valid. The public is permitted to obtain fresh computerized extract of the record by payment of Rs. 20/- as user charge in replacement of the manual extract. The Tamil Nadu Government G.O. (MS) NO. 382 is given in Appendix 1.

Land Reforms in Tamil Nadu

The British Government in India and the Government of Tamil Nadu enacted several Acts on land reforms and the important Acts are given below.

The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1860.

The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record Tenancy Rights, 1969.

The Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983.

Profile of the Study Area

An attempt is being made in this section to discuss the land-based information, such as distribution of operational holdings, area operated, land utilization, cropping pattern and area irrigated.

Landholdings and Area Operated in Tamil Nadu

Distribution of operational holdings and area operated as given in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 clearly explicates that the number of holdings and area operated was high among the marginal holdings i.e. up to one hectare as compared to all other size class of operational holdings. It is an accepted fact that in India majority of the holdings would have many parcels scattered in different places. It is a customary practice that each and every parcel of the land i.e., ancestral property was sub divided among all family members due to partition and sub division of land. Maintaining land record

manually for 78.59 lakh holdings with 69.72 lakh ha. of land and it is estimated that these 78.59 of lakh holding would have at least two crores of parcels if the average number of parcels per holding was 3 which is definitely a Herculean task.

Table - 1.1
Number of Operational Holdings in 2001

Size class	Number of operational Holdings				
	SC	ST	Others	Institutional	Total
1. Below 0.5	540376	23468	3610100	8283	4182227
2. 0.5 – 1.0	180589	16582	1463840	2724	1663735
Marginal (1+2)	720965	40050	5073940	11007	5845962
3. 1.0 – 2.0	100064	17060	1106377	2692	1226193
Small (3)	100064	17060	1106377	2692	1226193
4. 2.0 – 3.0	22158	5664	371236	1305	400363
5. 3.0 – 4.0	7022	2297	160188	846	170353
Semi Medium (4+5)	29180	7961	531424	2151	570716
6. 4.0 – 5.0	2988	1072	80004	510	84574
7. 5.0 – 7.5	2436	859	76050	783	80128
8. 7.5 - 10.0	678	282	26484	488	27932
Medium (6+7+8)	6102	2213	182538	1781	192634
9. 10.0 - 20.0	407	181	18077	824	19489
10. Above 20.0	56	20	2918	899	3893
Large (9+10)	463	201	20995	1723	23382
All Size Classes	856774	67485	6915274	19354	7858887

Source: Statistical Hand Book 2005, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai-6.

Table - 1.2
Area of Operational Holdings 2000-01

	Size Class	Area Operated (Ha.)				
		SC	ST	Others	Institut-ional	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Below 0.5	122941	6213	846128	1860	977142
2	0.5 - 1.0	127104	12138	1040415	1956	1181613
	Marginal (1+2)	250045	18351	1886543	3816	2158755
3	1.0 - 2.0	136939	23788	1547260	3887	1711874
	SMALL (3)	136939	23788	1547260	3887	1711874
4	2.0 - 3.0	53006	13592	895769	3189	965556
5	3.0 - 4.0	24074	7857	550725	2923	585579
	Semi Medium (4+5)	77080	21449	1446494	6112	1551135
6	4.0 - 5.0	13278	4771	356029	2283	376361
7	5.0 - 7.5	14471	5150	455879	4773	480273
8	7.5 - 10.0	5693	2416	225344	4216	237669
	Medium (6+7+8)	33442	12337	1037252	11272	1094303
9	10.0 - 20.0	5039	2322	235050	11639	254050
10	Above 20.0	1777	531	91415	107676	201399
	Large (9+10)	6816	2853	326465	119315	455449
	All Size Classes	504322	78778	6244014	144402	6971516

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Chennai-6

Land Use Pattern in Tamil Nadu

Utilization of land is an index of the agricultural development. The data as shown in Table 1.3 clearly expounds that the net sown area was less than half of the total geographical area, which indicates that there is a vast scope for the extension of area under cultivation. The area under other follow lands was about 15.7 per cent, leaving the land uncultivated is not a healthy trend as these lands are cultivable lands.

Table - 1.3
Land Utilisation in Tamil Nadu

(area in ha.)

	Classification	**2004-05**
A	By Professional Survey	13026645
B	By Village Papers	13026645
	1. Forests	2122069
	2. Barren and Unculturable land	509275
	3. Land put to Non-agricultural uses	2124564
	4. Culturable Waste	374026
	5. Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	113563
	6. Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	290072
	7. Current fallow lands	691926
	8. Other fallow lands	1704139
	9. Net area sown	5097011
	Area sown more than once	792058
	Gross Area Sown	5889069

Source: Statistical Hand Book 2005, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu Chennai-6.

Cropping Pattern

Cropping pattern refers to the area under different crops during a Fasli year. The gross cropped area i.e. total food and non-food crops under all crops have slightly increased to 6032718 ha. in 05-06 from 5889069 ha. in 04-05. Of the gross cropped area, the area under food crops accounted for 72.9 per cent and that of non-food crops formed 27.1 per cent only (Table 1.4).

Paddy, Cholam (Jowar), Cumbu (Bajra), Ragi, Millets, Pulses, Sugarcane and Other food crops constitute the total food crops. The area under food crops has increased by 171987 ha. i.e. 4.1 per cent in 05-06 over the previous year.

Cotton, Oilseeds, Tobacco, Fodder crops, Coffee and Other Miscellaneous crops constitutes non-food crops. The area under non-food crops has decreased by 28338 ha. i.e. 1.7 per cent in 05-06 over the previous year.

Table - 1.4
Area under Principal Crops (in ha.)

No	**Crops**	**2005-06**		**2004-05**	
		Area	**%**	**Area**	**%**
	I. Food Crops				
1.	Paddy	2050455	34.0	1872822	31.8
2.	Jowar (Cholam)	316274	5.2	376739	6.4
3.	Bajra (Cumbu)	81925	1.3	97608	1.7
4.	Ragi	99549	1.7	108845	1.8
5.	Other Millets	243197	4.0	240541	4.1
6.	Pulses	525237	8.7	590250	10.0
7.	Sugarcane	335397	5.6	222188	3.8
8.	Other food crops	746433	12.4	717487	12.2
	Total food crops	4398467	72.9	4226480	71.8
	Non-Food Crops				
9.	Cotton	109742	1.8	129364	2.2
10.	Groundnut	618835	10.3	615877	10.5
11.	Genjily	65118	1.1	72725	1.2
12.	Coconut	370515	6.2	357056	6.1
13.	Other Oil seeds	32944	0.5	33393	0.6
14.	Tobacco	5102	0.1	6049	0.1
15.	Fodder crops	207169	3.4	221294	3.8
16.	Coffee	31501	0.5	30683	0.5
17.	Other Non-food crops	193325	3.2	196148	3.3
Total non-food crops		1634251	27.1	1662589	28.2
Total Food & Non-Food Crops		6032718	100.0	5889069	100.0

Season and Crop Report 2005-06, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Area Irrigated

Distribution of net area irrigated by different sources as given in Table 1.5 clearly elucidates that the net area irrigated by different sources during 05-06 was 2919545 ha. as against 2637198 ha. in 04-05 showing an increase of 282347 ha. or 10.71 per cent over the previous year. Area under wells and tube wells has gone up in 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05. The net area irrigated during 05-06 constitutes 55.7 per cent of the net area sown in the state.

Table - 1.5
Net area irrigated by various sources

No	Sources	Net Area Irrigated			
		2005-06		2004-05	
		Area	%	Area	%
1	Canals (including System tanks)	800161	27.4	753819	28.6
2	Tanks	575352	19.7	465355	17.6
3	Wells	1536808	52.6	1400394	53.1
	a. Tube wells	381441	13.1	315629	12.0
	b. Open wells	1155367	39.5	1084765	41.1
4	Others	7224	0.3	17630	0.7
	Total	2919545	100	2637198	100

Season and Crop Report, 2005-06, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Consequences of Poor Land Records

Manual system of maintenance and updating of land records system in a distorted social structure has many flaws. These problems have been listed in various documents and other writings, which include the following:

1. Non -recognition of Rights

Land records specify, delineate, record and maintain the rights of individuals, families, groups and communities as well as of the state in respect of particular land. These rights are important as our legal system gives preference to documentary evidence in any process of adjudication. Where the land rights are not recorded they are difficult to enforce. In order to protect the rights, it is necessary that they be recorded first. Some states for instance recognize tenancy as a practice while others do not. However, the rights of the tenants can only be respected when they are recorded in the Record of Tenancy Rights (RTR). Therefore, non-recognition of rights is the first of the consequences that flows out of a poorly maintained records system.

2. Difficult of Retrieval

Land records contain useful data for planning and other administrative purposes. They form the basis of planning exercises, policy formulation, subsidy distribution and relief at the time of natural calamities, drought and floods and creation of sources of irrigation etc. Therefore, one of the foremost facilitating qualities of data is that it should be readily retrievable and convertible into intelligible sets of information. To retrieve data from our manual system of revenue records is quite difficult. It is also almost impossible to collate, analyze and otherwise use this potentially useful data.

3. Failure of Land Reforms

It has been almost axiomatically accepted that poor land records have led to the failure of Land Reforms. P.S. Appu, an expert on

the subject of land reforms classifies the record keeping deficiencies into two groups, where records system exist but no recording is done; and where there is no records system. Both have been equally instrumental in poor implementation Land Reform of Legislation**,** particularly in the context of tenancy reforms. Similarly, the ceiling on landholdings Act functions within a four-fold paradigm of land records, revenue functionaries, quasi-judicial action and distribution to the beneficiaries. The circuit of this paradigm would remain incomplete till land records do not provide a support base to the ceiling operations. It is therefore not unjustified to hold that an imperfect record system has been a factor in the failure of the Government to implement Land Reforms in the country.

4. Rent Seeking

Rent seeking has emerged a major behavioural phenomenon in the post independence India. The management of land records is an exclusive revenue function. It, therefore, constitutes a monopoly function for which it charges an exorbitant rent. The farmers found difficulty in obtaining a copy of the land records because the Village Administrative Officer demanded a sizable amount of money as bribe. It is noted that the delay in obtaining patta (Record of Rights) from Village Administrative Officer, made the crop loan process prone to delay and resulted in the harassment of farmers. It is also found that the difficulty in obtaining records from VAO, which led to long delays in disposing land and land related civil litigation.

5. Violence in the Rural Society

The post independence Indian society has witnessed a spurt in both organized and individual violence. There has also been a growth in the land based or other forms of social movements in which violence has been institutionalized. There are a host of factors for the rise of such movements. However, the skewed distribution of land ownership has also been one of the principal reasons for the increase in violence and violent movements. States where land reform legislations have not been implemented, it has been invariably found that land issues provide the core of contention. Computerization of land records may create the environment by facilitating both information flow and promoting more equitable land relations.

6. Erosion of Government Land

Poor or partial maintenance of land records has led to the erosion of the corpus of government land. The corpus of government land was, substantial at one point of time, has been used up contrary to the state recognized principle of distribution. Computerized records system alone can arrest this erosion. However, it has been projected as an important link in the upkeep of government lands and their utilization in favour of the weaker sections or for other purposes.

7. Uncertain Conveyance

Easy conveyance is one of the features of a near perfect land market. Uncertainties in conveyance add to the search cost and, therefore, lead to market distortions. It is not possible to have easy conveyance under conditions of an imperfectly maintained records system. This denotes a higher search cost upon all transactions. The markets can only deliver under conditions of perfect information flow and not under the existing situation of an incorrect set of record-of-rights. Computerization of land

records would help in enhancing information flow and thus bring about efficiency in land market transactions.

8. Unreal Planning

Any planning exercise begins with the question "planning for whom". The focus of all planning exercise is to empower the poor including the small and the marginal farmers. Now that grassroots planning and 'planning from below' have become accepted as an authentic planning methodologies. Any planning without taking the micro data or the projections of the same at the national level will be unrealistic. Under the manual system of land records, the record of rights is not capable of projecting analyzed data as planning aids.

9. Availability of Loans.

Land is a resource capable of conversion into liquid assets; it enables an owner to get loans for productivity purposes. For want of proper records, it becomes difficult to raise loans both from institutional or private sources. Even where loans are availed of, the rate of interest from the private sources or the terms of lending are extremely high. To borrow from institutional sources, the borrower has to spend greater time in running around.

Chapter - II

TAMIL NADU INFOSYSTEM ON LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (TAMIL NILAM[1])

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Computerization of Land Records was started in 1988-89 with 100 per cent financial assistance as a pilot project in eight districts in the country. During Eighth Five Year Plan, the scheme was approved as a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Computerization of Land Records programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu with 100 per cent financial assistance from Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 'A' Register and 'Chitta' have been computerized in 201 Taluks.

Tamil NILAM (Tamil Nadu Info system on Land Administration and Management) software is created by NIC, Tamil Nadu to operationalize the computerization of land records in Tamil Nadu. Tamil NILAM software is being used in all Taluks not only to issue computerized patta (RoR) and A – Register, but also several welfare programmes like Old Age Pension, Birth Certificate, community Certificate, etc are being shown.

Ban on issue of manual extract of land records has been notified in the State Gazette and computerized land records are only valid in the State. Out of 206 Taluks in the State, 201 Taluks have come on line. Rest of the five Taluks could not come under on

[1] Information for this section was collected from Survey Department and web sites of the NIC and Government of Tamil Nadu

line, as these five Taluks are in Chennai city i.e. urban. As on 13th June 2007, total number of Touch Screen Computer Kiosk (TSCK) viewers was 11,06,116 persons and 90,28,392 persons have availed of the computerized extracts of land records.

For effective land administration, planning and empowering the people with the right to information about their land details, a computerized system of land records is very crucial. Detailed and updated information in an efficient retrieval mode is required for this purpose.

A pilot project was taken up in 1991-1992 in Salem district of Tamil Nadu. With the experience gained, the programme was extended to the remaining districts in a phased manner during the years 1994-1998. An extensive programme of training to the revenue personnel who would be involved in operation of the computer system was taken up. In the transition period, before going to fully on line, it was decided to have both the manual system and computer system to run parallel. After gaining full confidence, the system was switched over to completely on line and the manual system of issuing patta was given up.

It was not enough just to have the system on line, i.e. all changes in the land records being carried out through the computer only. It was also necessary to change the procedures to take care of the change of environment. Training was imparted to the operative persons in making them familiar with the new system. It was also felt necessary to give a legal and administrative sanctity to the records now being maintained only in the computer. Accordingly, a notification was issued by the Government making computerized extracts of land ownership document is the only valid document and manual extracts were banned.

Features of Tamil NILAM

Tamil NILAM has the following innovative characteristics:

1. (i) For the first time in the country, the citizen interface for the land records was introduced. This was done by providing Touch Screen Computer Kiosks (TSCK) in the Taluk offices spread through out the State.

(ii) Land ownership records for all the villages in the Taluks have been made available for display to the public in the TSCK. Apart from providing an easy way of checking up of land ownership details, the CoLR has also introduced transparency in the Government records as any person can view ownership data of any land situated with in the Taluk. The chances of fraudulent land transaction have been substantially reduced by the introduction of the CoLR.

(iii) An element of self-sustainability for maintenance and cost of consumables has been built into the system. A viewer ship charge of Rs.2.00 for five minutes and a charge of Rs.20/- for getting an extract are being levied.

2. (i) All lands sales are now being recorded in the computers available in the Sub Registrars' Office. This has made the task of getting Encumbrance Certificate much easier for the citizens.

(ii) There are two aspects to the land transactions, namely, getting the document registered while the purchase is made, and secondly, getting the changes done in the land records data base in the Taluk Offices. The first activity is carried out in the Sub-Registrars' Office and the second in the Taluk Offices.

3. (i) Apart from the landholding data, some times village maps are required by the public for their use. These maps have been traditionally stored in paper rolls in a haphazard fashion. Retrieval and sale of maps on demand used to take several days, which led to substantial harassment to the citizens. A project to scan the village maps is under progress.

Touch Screen Computer Kiosks (TSCK)

The new initiative of the TSCK has introduced transparency, user friendliness and eliminated the red-tapism, saved the public from unscrupulous middle-man and corrupt elements. Marked by the success of this project and ever increasing use of it by the public, Government now have initiated action to install TSCK in all Taluks in the State.

Services Offered Through Touch Screen Computer Kiosks

The public will be able to avail the following the services:

- Information on land matters with survey and sub-division numbers and obtain extracts. Birth and death certificates can be seen and copies may be obtained.
- Information on old age pension/destitute pension, approval status of new requests and validity status of old pensions
- Guide line value of land
- Details on welfare schemes of Revenue Department for availing of the services & benefits of the schemes
- Distress Relief Scheme (DRS) Approval / Seniority Status
- Land Transaction Status
- Electoral Roll data for the constituency

The software for Tamil NILAM and TSCK interface has been developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) of Tamil Nadu, as per the requirements of Revenue Department and Survey & Settlements Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. The hardware procurement and installation has been done by ELCOT, an undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu

Features

1. Total interface is in Tamil (Local Language)
2. Voice messages for guiding the new users
3. User friendly buttons and number pads for entry
4. TSCK has a coin acceptance unit; the usage is possible only on putting coins
5. Display of current data from Taluk Server accessible through the LAN

CollabLand

CollabLand is a Java based Field Measurement Book (FMB) Map Drawing Software developed by National Informatics Centre. CollabLand uses open standards to achieve inter application operability. CollabLand has been developed using Open Domain Development Tool Sets, Libraries and Software Packages: It uses PostgreSQL Database. Collabland is implemented in Perambalur and Pudukkottai Taluks on pilot basis. The software has been approved for implementation in the entire State.

Features of the CollabLand

- Create FMB Maps using Ladder Data
- Viewing/Printing FMB extracts as a Citizen Service

- Perform transactions like sub-division, merging
- Mosaicing of FMB maps to create village boundaries
- Provide integrated solution with non-spatial data

Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS)

Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches (FMS) programme envisages:

(a) Digitization of field measurement sketches and creation of GIS.
(b) Introduction of GPS and Total station to modernize Land survey.

With the financial assistance from Government of India, FMS and Village Maps have been digitized on a pilot basis in four Taluks viz, Chingleput, Kodavasal, Gobichettipalayam and Erode at a cost of Rs.124.36 lakhs. Around 1.22 lakh FMBs have been digitized in these Taluks. A committee was formed to evaluate the software specifications adopted in these two pilot projects, and the committee recommended a common software specification that could be adopted for the entire state. When fully implemented, it will ensure accuracy, clarity, easy access, retrieval and utilization. This will virtually render land related litigation a think of the past.

C-STAR

Government of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with Anna University has established a modern Survey Training Institute called Center for Survey Training and Research (C-STAR). The objectives of the Training Institute are:

- To carry out training, research and developmental activities in the areas of cadastral survey and related fields.
- To impart training to personnel of Survey and Land Records Department (SLRD)
- Guiding SLRD in the process of modernization.

The Government have accorded sanction for establishment of the institute in the premises of the Anna University. The high-tech institute is to be managed by an "Executive Council" in which the Vice Chancellor of Anna University will be the Chairman besides 7 members, 4 from the Government and three from Anna University. The Executive Committee have ordered for appointment of a Director for C-STAR from Anna University and a Professor has already been appointed from Anna University as Director. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded sanction for RS.250.00 lakhs on 50:50 basis.

Data warehousing

The Land Records data for the entire State loaded on SAN Server at NIC. The database has 3.4 crores records of A- Register details and 2.5 crores records of Chitta details. A Web based query facility on this data has been developed and demonstrated to SC&DEOSS. NIC has developed a Data transfer utility to transfer the daily transaction data from Taluks to Central server at Chennai through Internet

Computerisation of Adangal (cultivation data): This data is more dynamic than the other land data now available.

Computerization of cultivation data is now in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

Security aspects: Considering the nature of land data, it is necessary to have the best possible security. While at present security is provided by using password for access into the database, it is proposed to further strengthen this aspect. For this purpose, it is proposed to take up implementation of digital signatures under a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).

Taluk Office-Sub Registrar Office Connectivity

1. Government has decided to interconnect Taluk Offices with Sub Registrar Offices
2. The main objective is to reduce the time delays involved in transferring the changes from one office to other
3. In the first phase, Taluk and SR Offices which are in the same campus have been interconnected
4. Sub Registrar Office can view the land details for any Survey Number and Sub Division number before registration
5. Taluk Office can view the details of Registration and initiate patta transfer process

1. Systems available at Taluk

1. One Server Computer
2. Two Client Computers
3. One Dot Matrix Printer
4. UPS
5. Touch Screen Kiosks (at 127 Taluks)
6. Laser Printer (at 127 Taluks)
7. Finger Print Reader (at Model Taluks)

2. Applications Systems at Taluks Land Records

- ✓ Petitions Monitoring System
- ✓ Old Age Pension Management System
- ✓ Certificate Management System
- ✓ Payroll
- ✓ Personnel Information System
- ✓ License Monitoring System

3. Objectives of Land Records Software

- Proper Maintenance of Land Records
- Speedy Retrieval of Information
- Quick Issue of patta Extract to Public
- Easy generation of Reports
- Transparent Administration
- The Entire Taluk's Land Records Data can be compactly stored in a CD

4. Details available in A-Register

1. Taluk
2. Village
3. Survey Number
4. Subdivision Number
5. Old Survey Number
6. Part Indicator
7. Government/Private
8. Land Type
9. Irrigation Source
10. Tax Rate
11. Soil Type
12. Soil Class

13. Tax per - Hectare
14. Extent - Hectare
15. Extent - Ares
16. Total Tax
17. Patta Number
18. Remarks
19. Poromboke

5. Details Available in Chitta

1. Taluk
2. Village
3. Patta Number
4. Owner Number
5. Owner Name
6. Relative Number
7. Relative Name
8. Relationship
9. Address
10. Ration Card ID

6. Land Records Transactions that can be carried out

- Transfer of Registry
- Joint Patta owners
- Sub Division
- Clubbing
- Classification Changes
- Relinquishment
- Assignment
- Alienation
- Acquisition
- Encroachment
- Land Lease
- Adangal
- Land Revenue Collection

7. Other Features

- Separate login screens for KRP, ZDT, Tahsildar
- Patta Transfer Order / Sub Division can be directly generated from the System
- Tahsildar should sign the patta Transfer Order
- A Register and Chitta Register History tables maintained
- Chitta Extract can also be generated for Office copy and public.
- Log of Chitta extract printed for a particular period can be viewed

8. Changes in Business Process in computerized Environment

1. Provision for Adangal entry and related reports
2. Handles dispute, Conditional patta cases
3. Other Transactions viz., Assignment, Alienation, Acquisition, Encroachment and Lease can be handled
4. Important Reports required by the Taluk Office are generated by the Software
5. Adhoc Query facility available

9. Other Activities

1. Adangal data entry is going on in all Taluks
2. Data entry for Urban Land Records as per Town Survey Field register developed
3. Data entry software for Natham land (residential) has been developed

4. A web based software to submit applications over the web for services like patta extract / FMB extract/Adangal extract / Birth certificate has been developed

10. Citizen services at taluk office

Petition (Work Flow based) software has been developed. This is proposed to be implemented in all Taluks. Citizens can give petitions for patta transfer, Sub Division, F-Line, Birth Certificate, Death certificate at counters in Taluk office. Acknowledgement would be given to citizen. The concerned officer has to update the action taken. It is proposed to have a separate PC with printer at each Taluk.

Implementation Aspects

Steps taken by Tamil Nadu Government

- Training of all concerned Revenue Staff has been undertaken
- Key Resource Persons have been identified - 4 per Taluk
- Touch screen kiosks installed in 127 Taluks for citizen oriented services
- All rural Taluks are on line
- Two Facility Management Staff appointed for each district to provide support for Tamil NILAM implementation

Training

- ❖ A basic training program has been organized for all staff of Revenue Department of each Taluk through ELCOT
- ❖ Totally about 8000 officers have been trained (40 per Taluk)
- ❖ Intensive training was given to about 800 KRP Staff (4 per Taluk)
- ❖ NIC TNSC has conducted training programmes for DROs and for Tahsildars
- ❖ NIC District Centres are training Taluk Staff whenever required

Review of Land Record Computerization (LRC)

- ❖ Monthly review meetings held by Commissioner of Survey and Settlement
- ❖ Regular meetings are held with Officer on Special Duty
- ❖ Collectors are also reviewing the progress of LRC in the periodic meetings in the Districts.

Intranet based Monitoring system

- ➢ Intranet based Monitoring system for Land Records
- ➢ Intranet based TSCK Collection system

Important Instructions

- ✓ Each Tahsildar / Zonal Deputy Tahsildar is given an user ID in Tamil NILAM.
- ✓ Tahsildar / ZDT has to keep password secret.
- ✓ Tahsildar / ZDT should change the password at periodic intervals.
- ✓ Tahsildar / ZDT should operate the action taken for respective transactions by themselves and not operate through KRP.

- ✓ Sufficient quantity of consumables like toner, stationary should be kept.

Features of Land Records/Taluk Software Monitoring Software

Web based Software system for monitoring purpose
Facility for SCOSS, Collectors, DROs to view the status reports for monitoring

Details on following are entered:

Hardware Status
Usage of Land Records
Usage of other Software
Back up status
Training

Features of Intranet Based system for TSCK Collection

Various Reports can be viewed for a specified period:

- ❖ District wise Collection reports
- ❖ Taluk wise collection Reports
- ❖ Graphical Reports

Taluk Information System

Features of the OAP Software

Schedule for Treasury is generated by the Software
Greatly reduces time for preparing Money Orders every month
Generates the necessary Registers
Maintains details of all types of Pensioners like OAP, DWP, DAP, etc.
Pin code wise printing of Money Orders
Storing of monthly Acknowledgements

Certificate Management System

Birth Certificate
Death Certificate
Income Certificate
Nativity Certificate
Community Certificate
Legal heir ship Certificate

Petitions Monitoring System Features

Easy Monitoring of Petitions
Enables quick disposal of Cases
Details of petitions from various sources like CM Cell, MP/MLA, GDP, Mass Contact, etc., are maintained
Generates Acknowledgement to the Petitioner
Generates Pendency List - Officer Wise or Subject Wise
Generates Petitions Register
Maintains Disposal Status

Pay Roll System Benefits

DA, HRA, etc., are calculated by the system
Generation of necessary Schedules
Pay bill generation (time for pay bill preparation is greatly reduced)
Pay slip
Head of Accounts Schedules

Handles various types of Loans like HBA, Vehicle, Festival, etc.
Salary statement for Income Tax

Future Plan

1. Establishment of Touch Screen Kiosk in remaining 76 Taluks
2. Entry of Adangal data (Crops data)
3. FMB Computerization completion in Pilot Taluks
4. Connectivity of remaining Taluk offices with concerned SR offices
5. Implementation of Petition Counters in Taluk offices for patta transfer, F Line, Certificates
6. PKI enabling Land Records software
7. Establishment of a Data Centre at Chennai
8. Development of Urban Land Records Software
9. Connectivity between Taluks and District Collectorates and District Collectorates and Revenue Department/ SCOSS Office
10. Development of Software for Jamabandhi
11. Enhancements in Land Records software
12. Data Warehousing Implementation
13. Lateral Linkage with Other Departments like Agriculture etc.

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records

a. Scanning of Village maps

Scanning of village maps of all the districts has been completed. Scanning of Survey and Settlement Records is to be taken up shortly by outsourcing through ELCOT.

b. Survey Using Modern Equipments

The survey equipment and methods are more than a century old. The need for modernization of survey technology was keenly felt. Hence, survey using GPS and Total Station was undertaken on a pilot basis in Konthi village in Chengalpattu Taluk, Kancheepuram District. In the light of the experience gained in pilot project, Chennai Metropolitan City is being surveyed using Global Positioning System (GPS) and Total Station.

The Government of India has also emphasized the need for taking up re-survey throughout the state and approved the proposal for the resurvey work of the entire state. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as first installment at the ratio of 50:50 for executing the resurvey work. The re-survey work will be commenced in a phased manner. Centre for Survey Training and Research (C-STAR) has been established with the objective of imparting extensive training to the survey staff on modern survey equipments for the resurvey work.

Computerization of Land Records

Total number of persons viewed and total number of print outs (number of computerized extracts) issued as shown in Table 2.1 clearly indicate that there exists a variation in the total number of viewers and the total number of print outs by districts. The data further show that the difference between the highest amount of money collected from Villuppuram District and the lowest amount of money collected from Karur District was about 20 times.

Table - 2.1
Details of collection on issue of computerized land records extract
(15-04-2002 to 13-08-2007)

	Districts	Total number of users (viewers)	Total viewing amount	Total number of print requests	Total printing amount	Total Amount
1	Villupuram	119726	239902	1119348	22386960	22626862
2	Erode	62464	125914	812154	16243080	16368994
3	Cuddalore	64130	130745	696266	13925320	14056065
4	Coimbatore	48325	96890	592137	11842740	11939630
5	Ramanathapuram	12954	26018	533413	10668260	10694278
6.	Tirunelveli	32633	73556	501322	10026440	10099996
7	Thiruvannamalai	24971	99183	487757	9755140	9854323
8	Sivaganga	8867	18055	428488	8569760	8587815
9	Namakkal	67722	135537	380376	7607520	7743057
10	Thoothukudi	24813	50506	364011	7280220	7330726
11	Salem	31741	63560	332652	6653040	6716600
12	Dharmapuri	226642	454500	308903	6178060	6632560
13	Vellore	14901	49540	258695	5173900	5223440
14	Virudhunagar	26230	60952	238307	4766140	4827092
15	Kancheepuram	14100	28496	236847	4736940	4765436
16	Madurai	32443	65127	228673	4573460	4638587
17	Thiruchirappalli	23202	46412	209446	4188920	4235332
18	Thiruvallur	24240	52509	172879	3457580	3510089
19	Thanjavur	8930	17872	163867	3277340	3295212
20	Pudukkottai	6962	14568	145458	2909160	2923728
21	Thiruvarur	4982	7690	133867	2677340	2685030
22	Dindigul	12909	36152	128943	2578860	2615012
23	Perambalur	61420	123101	123548	2470960	2594061
24	Krishnagiri	67210	134434	113831	2276620	2411054
25	Kanyakumari	47515	95243	70361	1407220	1502463
26	Nagapattinam	2307	6364	73242	1464840	1471204
27	Nilgiris	5755	11515	62544	1250880	1262395
28	Theni	19776	74403	54726	1094520	1168923
29	Karur	8246	16493	56331	1126620	1143113
	Total	1106116	2355237	9028392	180567840	182923077

Source: Survey Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

An effort has been made in this chapter to discuss objective of the study, sample and sampling techniques and aspects of data collection from various types of structured schedules.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To examine the impact of Computerization of Land Records on revenue administration and cultivators.

2. To analyze the ease and speed with which the cultivators are able to obtain the land records and the procedure for the same.

3. To examine the human resource development, capacity building and awareness generation for the implementation of the programme, and the adequacy of the same.

4. To study broadly:
   The hardware and software utilized for the computerization of land records.
   The methods of maintenance of the same.
   The measures for security and preservation of the data stored in the computer.

5. To explicate the extent to which the data generated through the computerized Land Records system is helpful in planning and decision-making.

6. To find out the extent:

   i) CoLR has reduced workload of the revenue functionaries.
   ii) It has minimized the possibilities of interpolation of data on landholdings in the land records and rent seeking behaviour.
   iii) A comprehensive database on various facets of land is available for helping in land reforms.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Fieldwork was conducted in four Districts of Tamil Nadu during the period of one month from 27th July 2005 based on agro-climatic zones. The study covers four Districts from four major agro-climatic zones i.e. one District from each major agro-climatic zone). The study was conducted in Vellore District from Northeastern zone, Coimbatore from Western zone, Thanjavur from and Cauvery delta zone and Tirunelveli from Southern zone. The selection of the District from each climatic zone has been made on the basis of simple random sampling. From these selected Districts two Taluks were selected where CoLR has been operationalized. The selection of the Taluks was also done on the basis of simple random sampling. From these 8 Taluks 32 villages, i.e. four revenue villages in each Taluk have been selected. While selecting the revenue villages, we have considered the following two aspects in order to minimize spatial bias viz. (i) distance to the Taluk Office, and (ii) population size; and at the spatial level, village located remotely, located in mid way and near the Taluk Offices. At the demographic level, villages with low, average and large population sizes have been selected (although villages with extremely small or extremely large population were avoided).

Table - 3.1
Distribution of Respondents by Villages

Districts	Taluks	Villages	Respondents
Vellore	Arakkonam	1. Minnal	35
		2. Sembedu.	35
		3. Sirunamalli	35
		4. Negavedu	35
	Thiruppathur	1. Sevathur	35
		2. A.K Mottur	35
		3. Kudappattu	35
		4. Pomme Kuppam	36
Coimbatore	Avinasi	1. Cheyur	35
		2. Nambiyampalayam	35
		3. Passur	35
		4. Annur	35
	Pollachi	1. Marchenayakkan Palayam	35
		2. Kottur	35
		3. Kapalangarai	35
		4. Achippatty	35
Thirunelveli	Tenkasi	1. Nainar agaram	35
		2. Chokkampatti	35
		3. Kallurani	35
		4. Kuthukal Valasi	35
	Nanguneri	1. Thalapathi Samuthiram	35
		2. Malayadi Pudur	35
		3. Elangulam	35
		4. Vadamalai Samuthiram	35
Thanjavur	Pattukottai	1. Palanjur	35
		2. Palavarikadu	36
		3. Thamarangkottai	35
		4. Mootakurici	35
	Thiruvidaimaruthur	1. Thiruneelakkudi	35
		2. Thiruvisanallur	35
		3. Thirukkodikaval	35
		4. Puthur	35
	Total		1122

Table - 3.2
Distribution of Revenue villages in Tamil Nadu by Districts

No.	District	No. of Villages
1	Coimbatore	444
2	Cuddalore	844
3	Dindigul	355
4	Dharmapuri	445
5	Erode	522
6	Karur	194
7	Krishnagiri	600
8	Kanyakumari	82
9	Kancheepuram	1160
10	Madurai	633
11	Nagappattinam	475
12	Nilgiris	52
13	Namakkal	454
14	Pudukkottai	736
15	Preambalur	317
16	Ramanathapuram	414
17	Salem	636
18	Sivaganga	476
19	Theni	103
20	Thiruvallur	802
21	Thanjavur	859
22	Tirunelveli	580
23	Tiruchirappalli	449
24	Thoothukudi	446
25	Thiruvannamalai	1007
26	Thiruvarur	571
27	Vellore	811
28	Virudhunagar	596
29	Villupuram	1326
	Total	16389

The project work was started on 25.07.2005 with the orientation classes about the field work/data collection with the structured schedules designed for 1) Respondents (Household Schedules), 2) Thasildar, 3) Key Resource Persons, 4) Village Administrative Officer and 5) Village (Schedule). In order to select 140 respondents from each district, we have selected 35 former from each village. Data were also collected from 32 VAO's about the CoLR, 32 Village schedules were filled up by VAOs as the schedules dealt with the villages, 8 Thasildar and 8 KRPs with the help of the structured schedules. These schedules have been designed exclusively for each category.

For the study, information was also collected from the Revenue Officials at the village level, Taluk level and State level who were involved in the process of computerization of land records in order to understand the issues and problems involved during and after the introduction of the computerization of land records.

Data were collected from the Survey Department, Chennai from time to time. Data were also collected from Tahsildars' Office of the selected Taluks relating to number of persons viewed TSCK and issue of patta to the landowners for the year 2006 (month wise) and for the month of July 2007 (day wise).

It is to be noted that the operationalzation of computerization of land records was more than two years at the time of primary data collection. Therefore, implementation of CoLR in these Taluks may not be termed as quite recent. This study is a modest attempt to critically assess the work done by Tamil Nadu for computerization of Land Records.

Table - 3.3
Information about the data collection

No	Type	No.
1	Farmers	1122*
2	Village Administrative Officers	32
3	Village Schedules	32
4	Tahsildars	8
5	Key Resource Persons	8
6.	NIC Officials	4

*Data were collected from 140 respondents in Arakkonam, Thenkasi, Nanguneri, Pollachi, Avinasi, and Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluks; 141 respondents in Thiruppathur and Pattukkottai Taluks.

Data Collection

Structured Schedules were used for data collection for this study. The schedules were framed by taking into the consideration of the objectives of the study. The schedules were structured but left open ended partially. The schedules were pre-tested and modified the schedules based on field experience. Five types of schedules were used for this study. The schedules had space for both the quantitative and the qualitative data collection as well as for the investigators personal observations.

Household Schedule

The household schedule has the following important items: Details of household, landholdings, general awareness about the computerization of land records, Benefits of computerization of land records, rent seeking behaviour, behaviour of conflicts / disputes after computerization of land records, facilitation in availing of institutional finance, facilitation in sale / purchase of land, and mutation.

Schedule for Tahsildar

The schedule for Tahsildar has the following important aspects: Information about the computerization, benefits of the computerization, procedure for mutation, maintenance of land records, revenue collection, computer maintenance, security provisions, problems related to computerization and suggestion for the improvement.

Schedule for KRP

Gliches in the software, administrative problem, problems in maintenance of computers, work load, training, nature of appointment, salary, security and computer infrastructure are the important aspects in the schedule for the KRP.

Schedule for VAO

Extent of computerization, patta transfers, benefits of computerization, training, problems of computerization, opinion about the CoLR and suggestions for improvement are the important aspects covered in the schedule for the VAOs.

Village Schedule

Land related information, land distribution, types of land, cropping pattern, gram panchayat and extent of computerization are the important aspects covered in the schedule for the village.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS: ANALYSIS OF DATA

An attempt is being made in this chapter to analyze the progress in the computerization of land records and perceptions of the respondents and Revenue Officials about the CoLR. Official data relating to progress in computerization of Adangal, digitization of FMS, number of persons used TSCK and number persons obtained patta extract were collected from the selected Taluk Offices and primary data were collected from the respondents. Information relating to the views of CoLR was also collected from Tahsildars, Key Resource Persons and Village Administrative Officers.

I. Progress in the Computerization of Land Records

Information relating to the data entry of Adangal record, digitization FMS, TSCK, issue of computerized patta and viewing of TSCK have been collected from the selected Taluks during the month of August 2007.

1. Adangal Data Entry

Coimbatore District

Computerization of Adangal record is going on in Coimbatore. Adangal data entry has been completed in all rural villages in Coimbatore.

Table - 4.1
Adangal Data Entry: Coimbatore District

No	Taluk Name	Total No. of villages	Total No of villages data entry completed	Balance
1	Coimbatore North	34	28	6
2	Coimbatore South	47	41	6
3	Mettupalayam	19	19	0
4	Avanashi	55	55	0
5	Pollachi	131	129	2
6	Tiruppur	39	38	1
7	Udumalpet	93	93	0
8	Palladam	62	62	0
9	Valparai	1	1	0
	Total	481	466	15*

* Urban villages.
Source: District Survey Office, Coimbatore.

Vellore District

Out of 86 revenue villages, data entry of Adangal record has been completed for 36 revenue villages in Thirupathur Taluk. Adangal data entry has been completed for all 145 revenue villages in Arakkonam Taluk

Thanjavur istrict

Data entry of Adangal record for all revenue villages in Pattukkottai Taluk has been completed. Data entry of Adangal record for all 89 revenue villages in Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluk was completed.

Thirunelveli District

Data entry of Adangal record for all 81 revenue villages in Nanguneri Taluk was completed. Data entry of Adangal record was completed in 30 revenue villages out of 34 revenue villages in Thenkasi Taluk.

It clear from the data discussed above that the data entry of Adangal record is going on in Tamil Nadu and will be completed soon.

2. Digitization of FMS/FMB

Coimbatore District comprises of 9 Taluks with 481 Revenue villages. 2,15,376 FMBs (Except Valparai Taluk) under updating of Registry scheme and 2,51,348 FMBs under Natham settlement work. These FMBs have to be digitized. Preliminary verification of the above FMBs has been completed in 2 Taluks. The work is under progress, in the remaining 6 Taluks. The Special Commissioner of Survey and Settlement has taken initiative to digitize the FMBs with a Software "CollabLand" developed by NIC, for this work 1000sq. feet building has been selected and the work will commence soon.

Digitization of Field Measurement Sketches has not been taken up in 6 Taluks viz. Thiruppathur and Arakkonam Taluks in Vellore District; Pattukottai and Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluks in Thanjavur District; Nanguneri and Tenkasi Taluks in Thirunelveli District.

3. Touch Screen Computer Kiosk (TSCK)

Touch Screen Computer Kiosk (TSCK) is one of the users' friendly devises to provide information about the name and the extent of land owned by the individuals. TSCK has to be installed in all Taluk head quarters to view status of land cultivated by the cultivators. Out of 206 Taluks in Tamil Nadu, only 127 Taluks have been provided with TSCK. List of TSCK available in Taluks with the date of installation is given in Appendix 2. Of the 8 Taluks surveyed in connection with this study, the TSCK was available only in 5 Taluks. In 3 Taluks the TSCK was allowed to use by the public viz. Pollachi, Tenkasi and Pattukootai. There was no TSCK in Avinasi Taluk, Nanguneri Taluk and Thiruviadaimaruthur Taluk.

Table - 4.2
Availability of TSCK in the study area

Sl.No.	Name of the Districts	Name of the Taluk	TSCK
1.	Vellore	1. Arakkonam	Yes*
		2. Thirupathur	Yes@
2.	Coimbatore	1. Pollachi	Yes
		2. Avinasi	No
3.	Thirunelveli	1. Nanguneri	No
		2. Tenkasi	Yes*
4.	Thanjavur	1. Thruvidaimarudur	No
		2. Pattukkottai	Yes*

Note: * TSCK was not allowed to use by the public.
@TSCK was not working.

4. Issue of Computerized Land Record and Viewing of TSCK

An attempt has been made in this section to examine if there is any variation in issuing of patta and viewing of TSCK across the selected Taluks. Information relating to the issue of patta and viewing of TSCK for the year 2006 by months (monthly status) from January to December and daily (daily status) for the issue of patta and viewing of TSCK for the month of July 2007 were collected from the selected 8 Taluks in Tamil Nadu.

Daily Status

Information relating to number of persons used TSCK and number of persons availed of patta copy from Taluk Office for the month of July 2007 (monthly total) is given in Tables 4.3. The amount collected for viewing of TSCK and issue of patta extract was the lowest in Tenkasi Taluk with Rs. 6054.00 and the highest was in Arakkonam Taluk with Rs. 77800.00. The break up of daily collection is given in Appendices 3.1 to 3.8. Thus data clearly explicate that the data on number of persons used TSCK and the number of persons availed of patta copy vary across the month and across Taluks.

Table - 4.3
Physical and Financial Achievements from using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta: Daily Status (July 2007)

Taluks	No. of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK (Rs)	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for Chitta extract (Rs)	Total Number of persons used TSCK and obtained Chitta	Total amount collected (Rs)
Thirupathur	-	-	773	15460	773	15460
Arakkonam	250	500	3865	77300	4115	77800
Nanguneri	-	-	2525	50500	2525	50500
Thiruvidaimaruthur	-	-	1100	22000	1100	22000
Tenkasi	177	354	285	5700	462	6054
Avinashi	-	-	2838	56760	2838	56760
Pollachi	-	-	2929	58580	2929	58580
Pattukkottai	-	-	458	9160	458	9160

Month wise

Information relating to number of persons used TSCK and number of persons availed of patta copy from Taluk Office for the year 2006 (yearly total) is given in Table 4.4. The amount collected for viewing of TSCK and issue of patta extract was the lowest in Tenkasi Taluk with Rs. 50347.00, while the amount collected was the highest in Pollachi Taluk with Rs. 712448.00. The break up of monthly collection is given in Appendices 4.1 to 4.8. Thus data clearly explicate that the data on number of persons used TSCK and the number of persons availed of patta copy vary across the year and across Taluks.

Table - 4.4
Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of ThiruvidaimaruthurTaluk: Monthly Status (2006)

Taluks	No. of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK (Rs)	Number of persons obtained patta	Amount collected for patta extract (Rs)	Total Number of persons used TSCK and obtained patta	Total amount collected (Rs)
Thiruppathur	-	-	20003	400060	20003	400060
Arakkonam	530	1060	26179	523580	26709	524640
Nanguneri	-	-	13185	263700	13185	263700
Thiruvidaimaruthu	-	-	7323	146460	7323	146460
Tenkasi	493.5	987	2468	49360	2961.5	50347
Avinashi	-	-	28528	570560	28528	570560
Pollachi	4554	9108	35167	703340	39721	712448
Pattukkottai	138	276	4076	81520	4214	81796

Note: Fraction in the number of users of TSCK in Tenkasi Taluk was due to improper use i.e. sometimes farmers use one one-Rupee coin only instead of two one-Rupee coins.

II. Analysis of the Primary Data

1. Distribution of Landholdings

Land is the major source of livelihood for about two-thirds of the population in India. Possessing the land is considered as status symbol. Distribution of respondents by social groups and ownership of land as given in Table 4.5 clearly demonstrates that average size of holdings was 1.15 ha for the Scheduled Castes. Out of 1122 respondents, Scheduled Caste respondents constitute 7 per cent but they control only about 4 per cent of the land. This

was the lowest among all social groups. Information relating to size of the land owned by villages and by social groups as given in Appendix 5 clearly show that 35 per cent of the respondents belonging to the marginal holdings control only 8.94 per cent of the land; 27.63 per cent of the respondents belonging to the small farmers category own 17.34 per cent of the land; 35.2 per cent of the respondents belonging to semi-medium and medium category control 57.71 per cent of the land; and 2.14 per cent of the respondents belonging to the category of large farmers account for 16.02 per cent of the land. Thus the data clearly show that there exists inequality in the distribution of landholdings.

Table - 4.5
Distribution of Landholdings by Social groups

Category	Number of Respondents	Area owned (in ha.)	Average size of the holdings (in ha.)
SC	79	90.80 (224.27)	1.15
ST	1	10.93 (27.00)	10.93
BC	725	1764.25 (4357.64)	2.43
MBC	277	466.30 (1151.76)	1.68
Others	40	99.42 (245.57)	2.49
Total	1122	2431.68 (6006.24)	2.17

Note: Figures in brackets denote area in acres.

2. Educational status of the respondents

Education is one of the important indicators for human development. But in India, all people do not have equal access to education. Educational level of respondents as shown in Table 4.6 clearly explicates that about 75 per cent of the respondents had their education from primary level to high school level. About 10 per cent of the respondents had no formal education i.e. illiterates. A little over 10 per cent of the respondents were graduates and post-graduates. Thus the data clearly shows that a little over 90 per cent of the respondents were literates.

Table - 4.6
Educational Status of the Respondents

Taluk		Education				
		Illite-rate	Literate	Primary	Middle	High School
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Arakkonam	Number	20	7	25	26	43
	%	14.3%	5.0%	17.9%	18.6%	30.7%
Thirupapathur	Number	18	1	25	41	34
	%	12.8%	.7%	17.7%	29.1%	24.1%
Thenaksi	Number	15	2	30	28	39
	%	10.7%	1.4%	21.4%	20.0%	27.9%
Nanguneri	Number	11	10	37	35	28
	%	7.9%	7.1%	26.4%	25.0%	20.0%
Pollachi	Number	16	4	20	31	33
	%	11.4%	2.9%	14.3%	22.1%	23.6%
Avinasi	Number	9	3	22	33	34
	%	6.4%	2.1%	15.7%	23.6%	24.3%
Pattukottai	Number	4		10	21	50
	%	2.8%		7.1%	14.9%	35.5%
Thiruvidaimar-udur	Number	12	9	32	27	32
	%	8.6%	6.5%	23.0%	19.4%	23.0%
Total	Number	105	36	201	242	293
	%	9.4%	3.2%	17.9%	21.6%	26.1%

Note: One farmer from Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluk has not responded.

Contd……

Taluk	Education					Total
	HSC	Grad-uate	Post Graduate	Profess-ional	Others	
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arakkonam	4	7	5	2	1	140
	2.9%	5.0%	3.6%	1.4%	.7%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	15	3	1		3	141
	10.6%	2.1%	.7%		2.1%	100.0%
Thenaksi	13	5	2	3	3	140
	9.3%	3.6%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Nanguneri	10	4	3	2		140
	7.1%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%		100.0%
Pollachi	8	20	2	6		140
	5.7%	14.3%	1.4%	4.3%		100.0%
Avinasi	15	15	3	5	1	140
	10.7%	10.7%	2.1%	3.6%	.7%	100.0%
Pattukottai	23	18	4	6	5	141
	16.3%	12.8%	2.8%	4.3%	3.5%	100.0%
Thiruvidaimarudur	15	8	3	1		139
	10.8%	5.8%	2.2%	.7%		100.0%
Total	103	80	23	25	13	1121
	9.2%	7.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.2%	100.0%

3. Occupational Characteristics

Occupational characteristics of the respondents as given in Table 4.7 show that 77 per cent of the respondents solely depend up on agriculture for their livelihood. About 3.2 per cent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture as farmers-cum-agricultural workers. It is significant to note that 23 per cent of the respondents were engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

Table - 4.7
Occupational Status of the Respondents

Taluks		Occupation					
		Agricul ture	Agri-Labour	Non-Agri Labour	Skilled Worker	Unskilled worker	Gover-nment service
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arakkonam	Number	101	6	1	3	1	6
	%	72.1%	4.3%	.7%	2.1%	.7%	4.3%
Thiruppathur	Number	127	1				4
	%	90.1%	0.7%				2.8%
Thenaksi	Number	112	1	1	1	2	2
	%	80.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Nanguneri	Number	102	16	1	4	1	5
	%	72.9%	11.4%	.7%	2.9%	0.7%	3.6%
Pollachi	Number	122	2			1	5
	%	87.1%	1.4%			0.7%	3.6%
Avinasi	Number	83	1	5	1	4	3
	%	59.3%	0.7%	3.6%	0.7%	2.9%	2.1%
Pattukottai	Number	124		1		3	1
	%	87.9%		0.7%		2.1%	0.7%
Thiruvidaima-rudur	Number	93	9	1	3		4
	%	66.4%	6.4%	0.7%	2.1%		2.9%
Total	Number	864	36	10	12	12	30
	%	77.1%	3.2%	.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.7%

Note: One farmer from Thenkasi has not responded.

Contd…….

Taluks	Occupation						Total
	Private Service	Indepen-dent Occupation	Small Business	Big Business	House wife	Others	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arakkonam	2	1	4	1	6	8	140
	1.4%	.7%	2.9%	.7%	4.3%	5.7%	100%
Thiruppathur		1	1		1	6	141
		0.7%	0.7%		0.7%	4.3%	100%
Thenaksi		1	5			14	139
		0.7%	3.6%			10.1 %	100%
Nanguneri	3	1	2		1	4	140
	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%		0.7%	2.9%	100%
Pollachi	2		1		3	4	140
	1.4%		0.7%		2.1%	2.9%	100%
Avinasi	5	3	24		1	10	140
	3.6%	2.1%	17.1%		0.7%	7.1%	100%
Pattukottai	2	3				7	141
	1.4%	2.1%				5.0%	100%
Thiruvidaima -rudur	2	3	5		15	5	140
	1.4%	2.1%	3.6%		10.7%	3.6%	100%
Total	16	13	42	1	27	58	1121
	1.4%	1.2%	3.7%	.1%	2.4%	5.2%	100%

4. Size of the households

Distribution of size of the household members as given in the Table 4.8 clearly indicates that 45.4% respondents had household size from1 to 4 members, 49.6% respondents had household size 5-8 members, 4.5% respondents had household size from 9-12 members and only a negligible percentage (0.4%) had household size from 12 to 16 members.

Table - 4.8
Size of the households by Respondents

Taluk		Family Size in Number				Total
		1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	
Arakkonam	Number	41	87	12	0	140
	Row %	29.3%	62.1%	8.6%	.0%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	Number	46	80	13	2	141
	Row %	32.6%	56.7%	9.2%	1.4%	100.0%
Thenaksi	Number	72	63	4	1	140
	Row %	51.4%	45.0%	2.9%	.7%	100.0%
Nanguneri	Number	51	83	5	1	140
	Row %	36.4%	59.3%	3.6%	.7%	100.0%
Pollachi	Number	91	44	5	0	140
	Row %	65.0%	31.4%	3.6%	.0%	100.0%
Avinasi	Number	89	49	2	0	140
	Row %	63.6%	35.0%	1.4%	.0%	100.0%
Pattukottai	Number	61	73	6	1	141
	Row %	43.3%	51.8%	4.3%	.7%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur	Number	58	78	4	0	140
	Row %	41.4%	55.7%	2.9%	.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	509	557	51	5	1122
	Row %	45.4%	49.6%	4.5%	.4%	100.0%

5. General Awareness about Computerization of Chitta

Awareness is an important indicator for utilization of any development programmes. In India, the benefits of government programmes are not reaching the needy people due to lack of awareness on the part of rural masses. Implementation of the CoLR programme in Taluks chosen for the study is more than two years. We found that 95 per cent of the respondents were

aware of the programme. It is to be noted that the awareness of the computerization of land records in Avinashi and Pattukottai Taluks is hundred per cent (Table 4.9).

Table - 4.9
Awareness of the computerization of land records

Taluk	Yes	No	Total
Arakkonam	126	14	140
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	139	2	141
	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Thenkasi	137	3	140
	97.9%	2.1%	100.0%
Nanguneri	126	14	140
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Pollachi	130	10	140
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
Avinasi	140		140
	100.0%		100.0%
Pattukottai	141		141
	100.0%		100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur	125	15	140
	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
Total	1064	58	1122
	94.8%	5.2%	100.0%

6. Sources of Information

It may be noted that 73 per cent of the respondents got the information about the computerization of land records through VAO or other revenue personnel (Table 4.10). It is true that since the government of Tamil Nadu has banned the issue of manual patta from the date of operationalization of issue of patta with the help of computer. Therefore it is necessary by the revenue personnel to provide proper information to the landholders. Only 9 per cent of the respondents were aware of the computerization of land records through their friends or neighbours and the remaining respondents came to know about it through the initiative of the Revenue Department viz. advertisement in the news papers, posters, wall writing, notice board in Taluk/Revenue Offices and scrolling strip on the local Tele Vision. During our field study we found that the Revenue Department in Tamil Nadu adopted various measures in efficient manner for the enhancement of the awareness about the CoLR among the landholders in the State. These measures enhanced the awareness amongst landholders.

Table - 4.10
Sources of awareness

District/Taluk		Friend	VAO	Government Publication	News paper
	1	2	3	4	5
Vellore District					
Arakkonam		26	91	2	7
	%	19.7%	68.9%	1.5%	5.3%
Thirupapathur		16	118		3
	%	11.3%	83.7%		2.1%
Thirunelveli District					
Thenaksi		9	93	1	10
	%	6.4%	66.4%	.7%	7.1%
Nanguneri		3	94	1	2
	%	2.2%	67.6%	.7%	1.4%
Coimbatore district					
Pollachi		17	113		4
	%	12.3%	81.9%		2.9%
Avinasi		7	99	2	19
	%	5.0%	70.7%	1.4%	13.6%
Thanjavur District					
Pattukottai		6	95		27
	%	4.3%	67.4%		19.1%
Thiruvidaaimaru-dur		17	107		
	%	12.1%	76.4%		
All districts					
		101	810	6	72
	%	9.1%	72.9%	0.5%	6.5%

Note: Eight respondents from Arakkonam, one from Nanguneri and two respondents from Pollachi have not responded.

Contd…..

District/Taluk	Posters	TV	Visit to Taluk office	Any other	Total
	6	7	8	9	10
Vellore District					
Arakkonam			3	3	132
			2.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		2		2	141
		1.4%		1.4%	100.0%
Thirunelveli District					
Thenaksi	5	2	3	17	140
	3.6%	1.4%	2.1%	12.1%	100.0%
Nanguneri			2	37	139
			1.4%	26.6%	100.0%
Coimbatore district					
Pollachi		1	3		138
		.7%	2.2%		100.0%
Avinasi		2	3	8	140
		1.4%	2.1%	5.7%	100.0%
Thanjavur District					
Pattukottai		3	5	5	141
		2.1%	3.5%	3.5%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimaru-dur				16	140
				11.4%	100.0%
All districts					
	5	10	19	88	1111
	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	7.9%	100.0%

7. Computerized Patta Obtained by the Respondents

A little over 93 percent of the respondents obtained the patta either by themselves or with the help of others, viz. VAOs, middlemen and other persons like relatives (Table 4.11). In Thirunelveli District computerized pattas were distributed by the Revenue department by conducting the special camps. Whenever such camps are conducted, computer with printer is being taken to villages and distributed the patta to the farmers. Revenue Officials used to give wide publicity about the camps to the village people to enable them to obtain patta in the camps. In the selected villages both in Pattukkottai and Nanguneri Taluks, computerized patta were being distributed by conducting the camps.

Table - 4.11
Computerized Patta obtained by the respondents and their family members

Taluk	Yes	No	Total
Arakkonam	134	6	140
	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	127	14	141
	90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
Thenaksi	112	28	140
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Nanguneri	138	2	140
	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Pollachi	133	7	140
	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Avinasi	131	9	140
	93.6%	5.7%	100.0%
Pattukottai	140	1	141
	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur	130	10	140
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
Total	1045	76	1122
	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%

8. Information Flow

The government of India started this programme for the benefit of the farmers to escape from the harassment of revenue personnel especially the VAO. Before introduction of the computerized patta, farmers had to go to the VAO to get the manual patta several times/days. In addition to visiting the VAO Office several times, farmers had to pay money as bribe. In the manual system, it was very difficult to obtain patta without providing/bribing money to VAO. Therefore we asked a question to the farmers about the benefits of the computerization of land records. It was found that 83 per cent of the farmers were able to get access to the computerized patta easily and without any delay. But this position is quite dissimilar in some of the Taluks. Opinion about the easiness in the service delivery at the Taluk Office is illustrated in the following Table 4.12.

Table - 4.12
Opinions about Easiness in Service Delivery at the Taluk Office (in per cent)

Taluk/District	Quickness in Service Delivery	
	Yes	No
Arakkonam	79.9	20.1
Thiruppthur	39.4	60.6
Vellore	**60.2**	**39.8**
Thenaksi	99.1	0.9
Nanguneri	90.60	9.40
Thiruelveli	**94.4**	**5.6**
Pollachi	96.2	3.8
Avinasi	90.1	9.9
Coimbatore	**93.2**	**6.8**
Pattukottai	98.6	1.4
Thiruvidaaimarudur	68.5	31.5
Thanjavur	**84.1**	**15.9**
Total	82.9	18.1

Data as presented in Table 4.12 indicate that in Vellore district, the service distribution of computerized pattas was abysmally low when compared to other districts. Taluk-wise position indicates that the service delivery in Thirupathur Taluk is very much low. According to the respondents of this Taluk, revenue personnel were not issuing computerized patta. Many respondents reported that the revenue personnel demanded money against the issue of computerized patta, and they had to bribe them to get the patta. The service of issuing the computerized patta by the revenue department in other Taluks was very appreciable. It may be desirable that the authorities of the revenue department pay sufficient attention to redress the problem of the farmers while issuing the computerized patta. The time required to obtain computerized patta after computerization is presented in the following Table 4.13.

Table - 4.13
Time Required to Obtain Computerized Patta by the farmers
(in per cent)

Taluk/District	Time taken by the farmers					
	Imme-diately	Within a day	2 days	3 days	3-7 days	More than 7 days
Arakkonam	12.90	41.40	27.90	5.7	10.80	1.4
Thiruppathur	2.8	17.9	19.3	21.40	19.20	19.3
Vellore	**7.80**	**29.60**	**23.60**	**13.60**	**15.00**	**10.40**
Thenaksi	56.50	35	3.6	2.10	0.70	2.1
Nanguneri	67.60	32.40	-	-	-	-
Thiruelveli	**62.10**	**33.60**	**1.7**	**1.10**	**0.40**	**1.1**
Pollachi	65	32.90	0.70		0.70	0.70
Avinasi	12.80	44.30	26.40	10.70	2.10	0.70
Coimbatore	**38.90**	**38.60**	**13.60**	**5.40**	**1.80**	**1.7**
Pattukottai	31.20	42.60	12.10	2.10	9.90	2.10
Thiruvidaaimarudur	12.10	25.00	17.90	17.90	25	2.1
Thanjavur	**21.80**	**33.80**	**14.90**	**10**	**17.40**	**2.1**
Total	32.70	33.90	13.50	7.50	8.60	3.80

The data as presented in Table 4.13 clearly indicate that overall situation about the time taken in obtaining the computerized patta was quite satisfactory. About two-thirds (66.60 per cent) of the respondents were able to get the patta in one day and it is significant to note that about half of them were able to get the patta immediately. Here, the question arises, why this figure is not cent per cent? The reasons cited were power failure at the Taluk Office and the absence of Key Resource Persons (TSCK Operator). The persons designated as Key Resource Person (KRP) for distributing the computerized patta sometimes might go away for any other work for the Revenue Department is also causing delay in getting the patta to landholders. The Taluk offices in the selected districts are equipped with UPS for two hours only and the power failure for long duration is also causing problems to landholders frequently. District wise data clearly explicate that the time taken to issue the patta was less in Thiruelveli district. Revenue Administration in Vellore District has to improve the time taken up in issuing the computerized patta right now. Many respondents felt happy about the service of delivery of computerized land records. Only 13.5 per cent of the respondents have received the patta in 2 days; 7.5 per cent of the respondents received in 3 days; 8.6 per cent of the respondents received in 3-7 days and only 3.8 per cent of the respondents received the patta after one week.

Information relating to the time taken to obtain the patta prior to the computerization of land records is represented in Table 4.14. The service mechanism was not up to date for issuing patta prior to computerization. The time of issuing patta depends up on the money provided by the farmers to the VAO. The data as given in Table 4.14 clearly demonstrate that 56.3 per cent of the farmers obtained patta in the same day. And 16.6 per cent of the farmers received the patta in 2-3 days; 5.7 per cent of the respondents received in 4-5 days; 10.4 per cent of the respondents received in

6-7 days and only 5.2 per cent of the farmers received the patta after one week. A comparison of data relating to the time taken to receive the patta prior to computerization and after the computerization clearly shows that the time taken to receive the patta after computerization has reduced considerably.

Table - 4.14
Time required to obtain the patta by the farmers prior to computerization (in per cent)

Tehsil/District	Time taken by the farmers					
	Same Day	1-3 Days	3-5 Days	5-7 Days	One week one month	More than one month
Arakkonam	50.4	5.4	8.5	17.10	12.40	6.2
Thiruppthur	93.5	3.6	1.40	-	1.4	-
Vellore	**72.80**	**4.50**	**4.90**	**8.20**	**6.80**	**3.00**
Thenaksi	28.7	38.90	7.40	13.0	6.5	5.6
Nanguneri	49.6	14.50	6.90	13.0	3.1	11.40
Thiruelveli	**40.20**	**25.50**	**7.10**	**13.0**	**4.60**	**9.50**
Pollachi	31.8	10.90	9.50	21.20	4.4	2.20
Avinasi	80.50	16.50	0.8	1.50	0.8	
Coimbatore	**66.0**	**13.70**	**5.20**	**11.50**	**2.60**	**1.10**
Pattukottai	55.90	22.50	3.1	8.50	6.2	3.1
Thiruvidaaimarudur	30.90	26.0	8.90	9.80	8.2	16.30
Thanjavur	**43.60**	**24.20**	**6.0**	**9.10**	**7.40**	**9.90**
Total	56.30	16.60	5.70	10.40	5.20	5.50

9. Accuracy of the Computerized Land Records

Data relating to the accuracy of the computerized land records as shown in Table 4.15 clearly expounds that 88.0 per cent of the farmers have expressed that there was 100 per cent accuracy in the computerized data on landholdings; 9.4 per cent of the farmers have expressed that the accuracy of the size of land owned by was not 100 per accuracy which means the revenue records maintained were not correct and there bound to be some err in landholdings; and only 2.6 per cent of the farmer have expressed that they do not know about the accuracy of data relating to the landholdings after computerization of land records.

Table - 4.15
Accuracy of computerized records

Taluk	Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
Arakkonam	115	10	15	140
	82.1%	7.1%	10.7%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	105	35	1	141
	74.5%	24.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Thenaksi	114	22	4	140
	81.4%	15.7%	2.9%	100.0%
Nanguneri	131	8	1	140
	93.6%	5.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Pollachi	133	5	2	140
	95.0%	3.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Avinasi	127	11	2	140
	90.7%	7.9%	1.4%	100.0%
Pattukottai	125	12	4	141
	88.7%	8.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur	137	3		140
	97.9%	2.1%		100.0%
Total	987	106	29	1122
	88.0%	9.4%	2.6%	100.0%

10. Harassment

Information relating to the harassment faced by the farmers while obtaining the computerized patta from the Taluk Office as illustrated in Table 4.16 clearly indicates that the majority of the

farmers have not faced any harassment while obtaining the patta. Over four-fifths (82.7 per cent) of the respondents have reported that there was no harassment while getting the patta; but on the contrary only 15.4 per cent of the respondents have stated that they have faced some problem from the Taluk Office while getting the patta and a small fraction of the respondents have reported that they were harassed by others. The Taluk-wise situation clearly depicts that in Thiruppathur Taluk, a significant proportion of farmers i.e. over 50 per cent of the respondents faced harassment from the Revenue Officials while obtaining the patta.

Table - 4.16
Harassment faced while obtaining the computerized patta

Taluk		Government Officials	Others	No Harassment	Total
Arakkonam		17	5	118	140
	%	12.1%	3.5%	84.3%	100.0%
Thiruppathur		75	5	61	141
	%	53.2%	3.5%	43.3%	100.0%
Thenaksi		7	3	130	140
	%	5.0%	2.1%	92.8%	100.0%
Nanguneri			1	139	140
	%		.7%	99.3%	100.0%
Pollachi		3	4	133	140
	%	2.1%	2.8%	95.0%	100.0%
Avinasi		26		114	140
	%	18.6%		81.4%	100.0%
Pattukottai		14		1127	141
	%	9.9%		90.10 %	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur		31	3	105	139
	%	22.3%	2.1%	75.5%	100.0%
Total		173	21	927	1121
	%	15.4%	1.9%	82.7%	100.0%

Note: One respondent from Thiruvidaimaruthur has not responded.

11. Manipulation of Computerized Records

The right of possessing the land records was vest with the VAOs in Tamil Nadu. It was easy for them to manipulate the land records. Very often they favoured the large farmers and influenced persons. The data as given in Table 4.17 clearly show that 50.2 per cent of the farmers have expressed that computerized records cannot be manipulated; 26.4 per cent of the farmers have reported that computerized records can be manipulated; and 23.4 per cent of the farmers have expressed that they do not know about the manipulation of the computerized records.

Majority of the farmers from Thiruppathur (77.3 %); Tenkasi (83.6 %); Avinasi (85.7 %); and Pattukkottai (90.8 %) have expressed that computerized records cannot be manipulated. About half (50.7 per cent) of the farmers from Nanguneri and 57.9 per cent of the farmers from Thiruvidaimaruthur have stated that computerized land records can be manipulated.

Table - 4.17
Computerized records cannot be manipulated

Taluk		Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
Arakkonam		20	26	94	140
	%	14.3%	18.6%	67.1%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		109	20	12	141
	%	77.3%	14.2%	8.5%	100.0%
Thenaksi		117	14	9	140
	%	83.6%	10.0%	6.4%	100.0%
Nanguneri		29	71	40	140
	%	20.7%	50.7%	28.6%	100.0%
Pollachi		19	61	60	140
	%	13.6%	43.6%	42.9%	100.0%
Avinasi		120	13	7	140
	%	85.7%	9.3%	5.0%	100.0%
Pattukottai		128	10	3	141
	%	90.8%	7.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur		21	81	38	140
	%	15.0%	57.9%	27.1%	100.0%
Total		563	296	263	1122
	%	50.2%	26.4%	23.4%	100.0%

Table - 4.18
Updating of land records faster after computerization

Taluk		Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
Arakkonam		77	16	47	140
	%	55.0%	11.4%	33.6%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		38	77	26	141
	%	27.0%	54.6%	18.4%	100.0%
Thenaksi		105	12	23	140
	%	75.0%	8.6%	16.4%	100.0%
Nanguneri		112	5	23	140
	%	80.0%	3.6%	16.4%	100.0%
Pollachi		95	7	38	140
	%	67.9%	5.0%	27.1%	100.0%
Avinasi		109	19	12	140
	%	77.9%	13.6%	8.6%	100.0%
Pattukottai		116	9	16	141
	%	82.3%	6.4%	11.3%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur		81	24	35	140
	%	57.9%	17.1%	25.0%	100.0%
Total		733	169	220	1122
	%	65.3%	15.1%	19.6%	100.0%

12. Updating of land records

Information relating to the updating of land records after computerization as presented in Table 4.18 unambiguously shows that 65.3 per cent of the farmers have reported that updating of land records will become faster; 15.1 per cent of the farmers have reported that updating of land records can not be faster after computerization of land records and 19.6 per cent of the farmers have reported that they do not know anything about the updating of land records after computerization.

13. Sale and purchase of land

Information relating to the computerization of land records facilitates sale and purchase of land as presented in Table 4.19 clearly shows that 77.8 per cent of respondents have expressed that computerization of land records has facilitated the sale and purchase of land; 3.5 per cent of the respondents have stated that computerization of land records has not facilitated the sale and purchase of land; 18.7 per cent of the respondents have stated that they do not know about the facilitation of computerization of land records has led to sale and purchase of land smoothly. Analysis pertaining to Taluk level clearly shows that there is not much

variation in computerization land records, which facilitated the sale and purchase of land.

Table - 4.19
Computerization facilitate in Sale & Purchase of land

Taluk		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Arakkonam		99	6	35	140
	%	70.7%	4.3%	25.0%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		93	7	41	141
	%	66.0%	5.0%	29.1%	100.0%
Thenaksi		110	4	26	140
	%	78.6%	2.9%	18.6%	100.0%
Nanguneri		115	2	23	140
	%	82.1%	1.4%	16.4%	100.0%
Pollachi		116	1	23	140
	%	82.9%	.7%	16.4%	100.0%
Avinasi		126		14	140
	%	90.0%		10.0%	100.0%
Pattukottai		118	4	19	141
	%	83.7%	2.8%	13.5%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur		96	15	29	140
	%	68.6%	10.7%	20.7%	100.0%
Total		873	39	210	1122
	%	77.8%	3.5%	18.7%	100.0%

14. Information about the Government Land

Access to various types lands was very much low particularly to the poor and the weak before the computerization of land records. Computerization of land records has led to transparency not only in the distribution of land ownership but also the availability of different types of common/government lands in the villages. Data on the information about the availability of government land as given in Table 4.20 clearly indicate that only 13.4 per cent of the farmers have reported that they come to know about the common land or government land in the village; 21.3 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they do not have information on common land in the village; and about two-thirds (65.3 %) of the respondents have reported that they do not know about the availability of common land in the village through the computerization of land records.

Table - 4.20
Information about the government land

Taluk		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Arakkonam		23	22	95	140
	%	16.4%	15.7%	67.9%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		27	48	66	141
	%	19.1%	34.0%	46.8%	100.0%
Thenaksi		23	25	92	140
	%	16.4%	17.9%	65.7%	100.0%
Nanguneri		9	25	106	140
	%	6.4%	17.9%	75.7%	100.0%
Pollachi		10	24	106	140
	%	7.1%	17.1%	75.7%	100.0%
Avinasi		15	40	85	140
	%	10.7%	28.6%	60.7%	100.0%
Pattukottai		37	25	79	141
	%	26.2%	17.7%	56.0%	100.0%
Thiruvidaimarudur		6	30	103	139
	%	4.3%	21.6%	74.1%	100.0%
Total		150	239	732	1121
	%	13.4%	21.3%	65.3%	100.0%

Note: One respondent from Thiruvidaimaruthur has not responded.

15. Computerized patta obtained by Sources

After computerization of land records, farmers have to obtain patta only in the Taluk Office. Sometimes it may be difficult for the farmers to go Taluk Office for want of time. Information

relating to whether the respondents themselves obtained patta or obtained the patta with the help of others as shown in Table 4.21 clearly explicates that about 75 per cent of the respondents reported that they obtained the computerized patta by themselves; 14.5 per cent of the respondents obtained the patta with the help of VAOs; 4.5 per cent of the respondents obtained patta with the help of other persons. The data further show that 6.1 per cent of the respondents obtained patta by themselves in camps organized by the District Collector Office.

Table - 4.21
Computerized patta obtained through

Taluk		Respon-dents	Through VAO	Through Other Persons	Through Camps	Total
Arakkonam		88	36	16		140
	Row %	62.9%	25.7%	11.4%		100.0%
Thirupapathur		130	5	6		141
	Row %	92.2%	3.5%	4.2%		100.0%
Thenaksi		85	14		41	140
	Row %	60.7%	10.0%		29.3%	100.0%
Nanguneri		84	28	1	27	140
	Row %	60.0%	20.0%	0.7%	19.3%	100.0%
Pollachi		107	14	19		140
	Row %	76.4%	10.0%	13.5%		100.0%
Avinasi		135	5			140
	Row %	96.4%	3.6%			100.0%
Pattukottai		137	1			138
	Row %	99.3%	0.7%			100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur		71	59	9		139
	Row %	51.1%	42.4%	6.5%		100.0%
Total		837	162	51	68	1118
	Row %	74.9%	14.5%	4.5%	6.1%	100.0%

Note: Three respondents from Pattukottai Taluk and one respondent from Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluk have not responded.

16. Purpose of Getting the Computerized Patta

Data on purpose of getting the computerized patta as shown in Table 4.22 clearly explicate that 46.8 per cent of the farmers have obtained patta to know about the status of the land owned i.e. for own use; a significant number of persons i.e. 41.1 per cent of the farmers have obtained patta for the purpose getting loan. Only about 3 per cent of the respondents have obtained the patta for the purpose of sale/purchase of land.

Table - 4.22
Purpose of getting the computerized patta

Taluk		Purchase	Sale	Self	Loans	Legal	Others	Total
Arakkonam		1	5	49	76	2	6	139
	%	0.7%	3.6%	35.3%	54.7%	1.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Thirupapathur		1		4	114		22	141
	%	0.7%		2.8%	80.9%		15.6%	100.0%
Thenaksi			1	120	14		4	139
	%		.7%	86.3%	10.1%		2.9%	100.0%
Nanguneri		1		102	29	8		140
	%	0.7%		72.9%	20.7%	5.7%		100.0%
Pollachi			4	49	70	4	13	140
	%		2.9%	35.0%	50.0%	2.9%	9.3%	100.0%
Avinasi		1	9	44	60	5	21	140
	%	0.7%	6.4%	31.4%	42.9%	3.6%	15.0%	100.0%
Pattukottai		3	1	86	33		18	141
	%	2.1%	0.7%	61.0%	23.4%		12.8%	100.0%
Thiruvidaimarudur		3		70	64	2	1	140
	%	2.1%		50.0%	45.7%	1.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Total		10	20	524	460	21	85	1120
	%	0.9%	1.8%	46.8%	41.1%	1.9%	7.6%	100.0%

Note: One respondent from Arakkonam Taluk and one respondent from Thenkasi Taluk have not responded.

17. Fee Paid to Get Patta after Computerization

Data relating to the fee paid by the respondents to get the patta after computerization as given in Table 4.23 clearly shows that 69 per cent of the respondents paid only Rs. 20.00 which was the fee prescribed by the government for obtaining the computerized patta. The remaining 31 per cent of the respondents paid over and above the fee fixed by the government i.e. more than Rs. 20.00 to get the computerized patta.

Table - 4.23
Fee paid to get patta after Computerization

(in Rupees)

Taluk		**<20.00**	**20.00**	**>20.00**	**Total**
Arakkonam	Number	0	121	19	140
	Row %	.0%	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
Thirupapathur	Number	0	68	73	141
	Row %	.0%	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
Thenaksi	Number	0	59	81	140
	Row %	.0%	42.1%	57.9%	100.0%
Nanguneri	Number	0	135	5	140
	Row %	.0%	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
Pollachi	Number	0	134	6	140
	Row %	.0%	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
Avinasi	Number	1	67	72	140
	Row %	.7%	47.9%	51.4%	100.0%
Pattukottai	Number	0	114	27	141
	Row %	.0%	80.9%	19.1%	100.0%
Thiruvidaaimarudur	Number	0	76	64	140
	Row %	.0%	54.3%	45.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	1	774	347	1122
	Row %	.1%	69.0%	30.9%	100.0%

18. Fee Paid to Get Patta before Computerization

Information on fee paid to obtain the patta prior to computerization is shown in Table 4.24. It is clear from the data that only one per cent of the respondents obtained patta without paying any money; 9.4 per cent of the respondents paid between Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 15.00 which was less than the fee prescribed by the government to get the computerized patta; 14.3 per cent of the respondents paid Rs. 20.00 which was the fee prescribed by the government to get the computerized patta. It is to be noted cautiously that about 75 per cent of the respondents paid more than Rs. 20.00 to obtain the patta from VAO.

A comparison of fee paid by the respondents before and after the computerization of land records shows that about 75 per cent of the respondents paid over and above the fee fixed by the government to obtain the patta before computerization and 31 per cent of the respondents paid over and above the fixed by the government i.e. more than Rs. 20.00 to get the patta after computerization.

Table - 4.24
Fee paid to get patta prior to Computerization
(in Rupees)

Taluk		<20.00	20.00	>20.00	Nil	Total
Arakkonam	Number	3	10	53	0	66
	Row %	4.5%	15.2 %	80.3%	.0%	100.0 %
Thirupapathur	Number	8	17	44	0	69
	Row %	11.6%	24.6 %	63.8%	.0%	100.0 %
Thenaksi	Number	0	1	45	1	47
	Row %	.0%	2.1%	95.7%	2.1 %	100.0 %
Nanguneri	Number	2	6	31	1	40
	Row %	5.0%	15.0 %	77.5%	2.5 %	100.0 %
Pollachi	Number	3	0	63	1	67
	Row %	4.5%	.0%	94.0%	1.5 %	100.0 %
Avinasi	Number	8	15	29	1	53
	Row %	15.1%	28.3 %	54.7%	1.9 %	100.0 %
Pattukottai	Number	5	5	21	0	31
	Row %	16.1%	16.1 %	67.7%	.0%	100.0 %
Thiruvidaaimarudur	Number	13	10	51	1	75
	Row %	17.3%	13.3 %	68.0%	1.3 %	100.0 %
Total	Number	42	64	337	5	448
	Row %	9.4%	14.3 %	75.2%	1.1 %	100.0 %

III. Views of the Revenue Officials

1. Tahsildars

When the Research Team visited the Taluks for data collection, all Tahsildars were asked to fill in the schedule. Out of 8 Tahsildars, only 7 returned the filled in schedules and Tahsildar from Thiruppathur Taluk has not responded.

It is an undisputable fact that computerization of land records benefited the farmers. While referring to the benefit of the computerization, all Tahsildars have unanimously expressed that efficiency in the disposal of mutation has increased; computerization of land records has resulted in providing accurate data on land holdings. All Tahsildars have agreed that land records are being updated regularly; computerized land records reduced the land related conflicts among the landowners and decreased the corruption. Computerization of land records also resulted in checking the interpolation in land records

Out of 7 Tahsildars, 4 Tahsildars have stated that that computerization of land records have reduced the work load of the Taluk Office, two Tahsildars have expressed that computerization of land records have not changed work load of the Taluk Office and one Tahsildar has reported that the work load of the Taluk Office has not reduced but remained the same. All Tahsildars have stated that computerization of land records has increased revenue collection of the Taluk Office.

Problems

While refereeing to the problems faced by the Tahsildars after computerization of land records, all of them have demanded that the facility of annual maintenance of computers have to be provided. They also demanded that adequate stationery items including of toner as the dot metric printer is no longer working. They are in need of a permanent Key Resource Person (KRP) to issue patta to the farmers, as the Taluk Office utilizes the services of other staff member as KRP. For example, in Arakkonam Taluk Office, a trained Surveyor is working as KRP.

2. Village Administrative Officers

All 32 VAOs have filled in schedules and returned to us. The question relating to the computerized land records are more accurate than the manual records, out of 32 VAOs, 22 VAOs have stated 'yes' 9 VAOs have reported 'no' and one VAO has not responded. Information on computerized land records are 100 per cent accurate, 21 VAOs have stated 'yes' 10 VAOs have stated 'no' and one respondent has not answered. Another question whether the computerized records has reduced the work load of VAOs, 19 VAOs have reported 'yes', 4 VAOs have stated 'no' and 8 VAOs have expressed that the work load was 'not reduced but remained the same' and one respondent has not answered. Views expressed by VAOs clearly indicate that a considerable number of VAOs are not happy about the computerization of land records, as they played a major role in issuing the land related documents before the computerization and it reduced the corruption and rent seeking behaviour of the VAOs after the computerization of land records.

3. Key Resource Persons

Data relating to the computerization of land record was collected from 7 Key resource Persons and the filled in schedule was not received from the KRP, Thirupathur Taluk.

Question relating to Glitches/Problem of software was asked to all the KRPs, out of seven, only four KRPs have answered. Their views are: 1. Anti virus software is not installed properly. 2. UPS is not functioning, 3. Pattadar's name can't be deleted form a joint Patta even if one wishes to sell his share of land to the other holder. This option should be provided. Out of 7 KRPs, 4 KRP have stated that power cut is a problem while administering the issue of patta. It occurs even full day.

Problems in maintenance of computer system

1. Exists when a coin is inserted by an ignorant person in the TSCK.
2. Insufficient supply of stationery items.
3. The annual maintenance contract (AMC) with has lapsed. The AMC should be renewed with any professional concern.

Work other than land records on computer system

1. Pay bill, election work, land revenue collection, agricultural statistics and issues relating to Sri Lankan refugees.
2. OAP, pay, certificate and monitoring system are also undertaken.
3. KRP is also used for office work.

4. Patta Transfer Application (PTA), Patta Transfer Registry (PTR), 8A (sub-division of land) and related orders to be entered into computer.

KRP's appointment and salary

All KRPs are not newly or exclusively recruited and they are already working as Sub Inspectors of Survey and Senior Draught men, Office Clerk, etc.

4. Field Report

Field report was prepared based on information collected from group of people (group discussion) at the time of data collection in all the villages. For the sake convenience, these reports have been presented at the Taluk level.

a. Pollachi Taluk

Pollachi stands first in CoLR programme relating to awareness and usage of TSCK by the public and issue of patta extract. Majority of the landowners want alternative TSCK to be kept at the Firka headquarters, or at the VAO Office. Most of the farmers obtained a copy of the patta for the purpose of getting agricultural loans and subsidies. A few of them have reported that the Village Administrative Officer was demanding money for issuing the Adangal record and FMB, as these records are not yet computerized.

b. Avinashi Taluk

It was reported that the Taluk Officials conducted special camps at the Firka head quarters every month and the computerized pattas were issued by the District Collector or Tahsildars to the landholders at the camps. It was observed from the group discussion that:

- The CoLR system has reduced unnecessary time consuming and other expenditure.
- Majority of pattaholders have obtained patta for the purpose of getting loans, subsidies, sales, and purchase of land and electricity connections.
- Timely action was taken for mutation, patta transfer and subdivisions.
- A few farmers have reported the CoLR is the real and revolutionary measure.
- Copy of the computer patta was not legible as the printouts were not good.
- The VAO was demanding money for issuing Adangal and FMB.

c. Tenkasi Taluk

The issue of computerization of patta was inaugurated on 26-01-03. The TSCK was instituted on 16-04-05. A large number of persons obtained computerized patta at the special camps. The advertisement regarding the CoLR was going on in daily newspaper, VAO and Taluk Office notice boards and Scrolling on local cable TV Channels. It was pointed out from the group discussion that:

- Most of the landowners have appreciated the special camps conducted by the Taluk Office.
- Some farmers suggested the CoLR patta to be issued at free of cost.

- Land records were not properly updated and respondents have complained that their names have not been properly incorporated in the computerized patta.

d. Nanguneri Taluk

Issue of computer patta extract was made available from 16.4.2003 on wards. Several special camps were conducted in the Taluk. Majority of the pattas were issued at the special camps. To create awareness to the public, the Revenue Officials made the following advertisement, i.e. campaign, wall posters, paper news, scrolling in local cable TV networks, showing slide in local cinema halls, banners, and tom tom in villages. It was pointed out from the group discussion that:

1. The VAO's is demanding some money for patta transfer and sub division
2. A few farmers obtained patta for getting loans, subsidy and to get electricity connection.
3. Many farmers have stated that they were compelled by the VAO to the get the computerized patta at the camp.

e. Pattukkottai Taluk

TSCK was installed on 29-04-05. A large number of landholders obtained patta at the special camp. The advertisement regarding the computerization was going on daily newspaper and a copy of the advertisement was kept at the notice boards of the VAO Offices. Advertisement was also going on in local cable TV on various channels in the form of scrolling. It was pointed out from the group discussion that:

- Rs. 20/- per copy of the computerized patta is very high.
- Landowners were asking how long the computerized patta valid.
- Computer creates new patta every time at the time of the patta transfers. It does not incorporate with the already existing patta number.
- Photo identity with computerized patta copy for Rs.20.
- Most of the farmers want patta to be issued without requisition letter

f. Thiruvidaimarudur Taluk

Computerized patta extract is being issued from 1.10.2003. It was reported that to obtain computer patta farmers should give requisition letter with five-rupee court stamp affixed. Farmers were also paying Rs.10 for document writer, which is an extra burden for the farmers. It was pointed out from the group discussion that:

- Awareness was created through pamphlets, newspaper and tom tom with the public about CoLR programme.
- Most of the farmers obtained the patta for getting loan, subsidy and electricity connection to the bore well.
- Respondents felt that Adangal and FMB to be computerized.
- Some of the respondents want the computer patta should be legible and clear, as the print out was not good.
- Few respondents felt that the new system will be free from corruption and provides transparency in the land holdings.

g. Arkkonam Taluk

In Arakkonam Taluk, the TSCK system was not allowed to be used by the public. The Key Resource Person has stated that from the date of installation till now they have not collected any money from the TSCK. Farmers have to give requisition letter with two rupees court stamp affixed in order to get the patta; most of the farmers irrespective of their level of literacy prefer to get requisition form from the document writer who was sitting outside the Taluk Office. Farmers were paying Rs.10 to 15 for writing the requisition to the document writer. It was pointed out from the group discussion that:

- ✓ Most of the farmers have received the patta by spending more than a day.
- ✓ Most of the farmers felt happy to get patta from Taluk Office without depending on the Village Administrative Officer.
- ✓ Most of them obtained patta to get loans and subsidy.
- ✓ A few farmers reported that the computer patta print out is not legible.
- ✓ Most of the landowners want patta to be obtained without submitting the requisition letter.

h. Thiruppathur Taluk

TSCK was established on 19.08.2005 and it functioned from 19.5.2005 to 25.5.2005 only. The TSCK was not working due to the technical problems. The amount collected from the TSCK was Rs. 112/- only for above-mentioned period. The Taluk Officials receive request applications from farmer with Rs. 2 court stamp affixed on it. In addition to this farmers were paying Rs. 10 for getting written application from a document writer who sits in front of Taluk office. It was pointed out from the discussion that:

- o There is no permanent computer operators (KRPs)
- o Most of the landowners received CoLR patta to get loans; subsidies and electricity connection for bore well.
- o A few farmers have reported that they have to spend a considerable amount of money for getting the patta transfer under CoLR system.
- o Most of the landowners want patta to be obtained without requisition letter.
- o Some farmers have suggested that the computer patta should be legible and error free.
- o Most of the landowners have obtained the patta by spending more than a day.

To sum up, the analysis of computerization land records discussed above clearly indicate that the computerization has brought about the transparency about land records and improved the efficiency of the delivery systems of the Revenue Department. Easy access to information about welfare programme of the Revenue Department was an added advantage of the computerization of land records in Tamil Nadu.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Touch Screen Computer Kiosk provides useful information to the public. People could view about their land, land guideline value, survey and sub-division numbers, view and get the birth and death certificates, particulars about the old age pension and the welfare schemes of the Revenue Department.

There is a considerable variation in the awareness about the computerization of land records. The variation is partly due to the fact that a little over one-third of the Taluks are not provided with the TSCK.

The time required to obtain the patta has considerably reduced after the computerization of land records. The situation before computerization land records, farmers had to wait long time; sometimes waiting time was more than a day or two and in some cases it will be more than two days to get the manual certificate about their land.

The amount of money spent to obtain the patta has come down after the computerization of land records. Now farmers are able to get the computerized pattta by paying Rs. 20.00 per patta. The period before the computerization farmers had to pay sometimes over one hundred Rupees to the VAO, as there was no fixed rate for obtaining the manual patta.

Land related disputes are common in those days i.e. prior to computerization of land records. There used to be some factual errors. Error could have happened inadvertently or manipulation of land records by the VAO. Introduction of the computerized patta has reduced the manipulation land records and as a result land related disputes have come down drastically.

The level of harassment by the VAO was high under the manual system. Updating of land records was left to VAO and it took many months in some cases. Updating land records due to sale and other transaction such as mutation, sub-division was faster after the computerization of land records. After computerization of land records, once application for mutation or sub-division is entered in the computer, it tracked until it is disposed of.

It was unrealistic for the common man to get access to land records before computerization of land records. After computerization of land records, it is possible for any one to view about the details of different types of land by inserting two rupees in the Touch Screen Computer Kiosk (TSCK). Information about the common property resources and other government land is easily available to the public. In fact it provides chance for the public to scrutinize the land records.

Computerization of Land Records has reduced the workload of the Officers of Revenue Department viz. the VAO, RI and Tahsildar. Now they need not maintain records and need not consult the old records. A computer operator can maintain land records and handle the issuing of land records easily.

Human resource development and capacity building have gone up after computerization of land records. The CoLR will result in easy and timely availability of data and will facilitate to review, collate and analyze the data for various administrative and planning purposes.

CoLR is to a large extent, providing remedy for the multiple problems of land records. Instituting the TSCK at the Taluk office will provide a wealth of information not only to the farmers but also all section of the people. The integration of other information like old age pension certificates, birth and death certificates, details about the welfare programmes, etc at the same TSCK is another added advantage of the programme in Tamil Nadu. Due to the introduction TSCK, the awareness level of farmers has increased considerably as compared to the period before computerization of land records. Therefore it may be concluded that CoLR has improved land record management system in Tamil Nadu. It has succeeded in making a 'closed and exclusive' system into an 'open and transparent' system. The CoLR programme in Tamil Nadu has also succeeded in bringing about administrative accountability, transparency, checked corruption and harassment and has provided equitable access to all people including the landless. Thus, Computerization of land records has minimized the possibilities of interpolation of land records and rent seeking behaviour of the Revenue Officials.

Chapter 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Training: Revenue Inspectors, VAOs and Survey department functionaries may be trained on the software used as they are very crucial for the implementation of the computerization of land records.

Generator: The Taluk centre is often afflicted with regular power cut. If computer does not have a generator back up for uninterrupted power supply, the processes of issuing patta often involved long delays. UPS generally cannot work for more than two hours. Hence, it is necessary that a 5 KVA generator to be provided in every Taluk.

Technical Person: If there is any problem in the software or hardware in the computer system, no expert is available at the Taluk. Under the present set up, computer expert has to come from District or State Head Quarters to tackle the problem. This causes inconvenience to farmers. Hence, it may be necessary to have a trained person at the Taluk level. In order to provide uninterrupted service to the farming community, it may be necessary to have tie-up with reputed computer company at the Taluk level.

2. Online Mutation: Online mutation has to be initiated soon so that the data are always synchronizing with the time.

TSCK: TSCK was not installed in all Taluks in Tamil Nadu and wherever installed, in many Taluks the TSCK was not working. Necessary steps may be initiated to get the TSCK repaired

immediately. In order to empower the farmers, TSCK may be installed in all Taluk Head Quarters. The Taluk administration may seek help from MPs and MLAs to finance for installation of TSCK from MP/MLA LAD. This will enhance the access to the farmers.

Hardware Up gradation: There may be a mechanism to upgrade the hardware in view of technological advancements and also to take care of fresh requirements viz. higher capacity hard disk, new operating system, etc.

Printer and Stationery: Additional printer may be provided to overcome the problem of any fault in the existing printer. Adequate supply of stationery items may be provided to enable the KRP to work faster.

Computerization of Adangal and FMS: The exclusive right of possessing land records by the Village Administrative Officer provides chance for corruption for issuing a copy of the Adangal and FMB as these records are not yet computerized and there is going to be a growing demand for Adangal and FMB in the near future, hence these records may be computerized soon. It is heartening to note that computerization of Adangal is going on in Tamil Nadu and digitization of FMS (non-spatial data) and digital signature based on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) are to be taken up and completed soon.

Permanent Key Resource Person: It is a really a pathetic situation in the computer centre of the Taluk Office. One may find a temporary employee or any employee of the Taluk office is working as KRP. A person with diploma in computer may be appointed exclusively to take care of computerization aspect at the Taluk Office. The government of Tamil Nadu may consider positively to appoint permanent KRPs.

Integration of Departments: There is a need to integrate departments dealing with lands, such as, Registration Department with Taluk Office to speedy implementation computerization of land records.

Web site: Land record data may be put into web/internet for easy access and dissemination. Tamil Nadu government have already issued orders for setting up of Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN). This project is being jointly implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India and it aimed at providing connectivity utilizing the 2 Mbps free bandwidth linking State Headquarters at Chennai with all the 30 District Headquarters as well as linking Districts Headquarters to the Divisional Headquarters, Taluk Headquarters and Block Headquarters. It will become reality to view and browse the details of land from any where with the help of computer.

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Appendix – 1

Tamil Nadu Government G.O. (MS.) No.382

TAMIL NILAM - Computerisation of Land Records and other services - Delivery of on-line service - Validity of Computerised Land Records Extract issued in printout/hardcopy - Ban on issue of Manual extract of land records and use of hand written land records in rural areas - Orders - Issued.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. (MS.) No.382
DT: 3.9.2003
Read:
1) G.O. (Ms) No.396, Revenue (SS.II (2)) Department, dated 19.10.2001.
2) G.O. (Ms) No.142, Revenue (SS.II (2)) Department, dated 27.3.2002.
3) From the Special Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement Lr.Rc.S2/40970/2001 (Sy), dated 3.6.2003.

ORDER:

On-line service under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records Programme (CLR) Christened as TAMIL NILAM is in a very advanced stage in Tamil Nadu. TAMIL NILAM project envisages on-line issue of Computerised extract (ROR) of land records. Initially 29 Model Taluks in the State were brought on-line. Besides issue of computerised extracts of land records, the Public can access information on details of Old Age Pension/Destitute Pension, details of guideline values and obtain birth and death certificates, etc. All the remaining Taluks are expected to be brought on-line with effect from 1.10.2003 onwards.

2) The implementation of the scheme envisages concept of on-line mutation in rural areas initially. It means that various types of mutations have to be carried out through the 'TAMIL NILAM' software. The mutations are to be initiated on Tamil NILAM by generating notices and then serving the same on interested parties. The only way to carry out changes on any details in computerised Land Records is to do the same through appropriate mutation. Any mutation carried out by-passing Tamil Nilam will not be recognised by Tamil NILAM and computerised land records in printouts/hard copy issued without carrying out mutation on-line will show only old and obsolete details which is not contemplated under the TAMIL NILAM project for issue of computerised extract of land records to the public. If the Revenue officials at Village and Taluk levels keep on issuing hand written land records and do mutation in the age old conventional way by-passing Tamil NILAM, then the Computerised land Records data will become redundant and no purpose will be served. It will also provide room for tampering of records. Issue of Record of Rights to the land owners in a fool proof manner through updation process shall be ensured by the Revenue officials at all levels so that updated Land Records can be issued to the land owners on-line in printout/hard copy.

3) The Government have, therefore, decided to ban issue of manual extract of land records and the use of hand written land records in all the Taluks in the State as and when the Taluks are brought on-line. Accordingly the Government direct that the issue of manual extract of land records and the use of hand written land records be banned in the taluks from the day on

which the taluks are brought on-line. The District Collectors are hereby instructed to issue directions to Tahsildars, sub-Registrars, Banks, Other Government institutions including the Public Sector undertakings, Boards and Corporations of both Government of India and State Government and all educational institutions, both Public and Private and also all other private establishments in the respective districts not to recognise handwritten land records hereafter in all their dealings with the Revenue Department, as the public are expected to obtain computerised extracts of land records for land transaction in respect of their lands and to carry out mutations on-line by issue of on-line patta transfer order, etc., in the context of the various connectivity aspects contemplated under the TAMIL NILAM project. A copy of such directions should be invariably sent by all the District Collectors to the Government for reference.

4. The Government also direct that any computerised land records, which have been modified, corrected manually shall not be valid. Similarly photocopy of computerised land records also shall not be valid and therefore, none of the Revenue officials shall issue photo copies of Land Records. The public should also be informed through Notice Board, Mass Media and during periodical Press meets by the District Collectors regarding the availability of on-line service in the Taluks of the District concerned and of the mandatory nature of the computerised extracts of land records.

5. The Government, however, consider that the manual extracts of the land records issued prior to the commencement of the issue of computerised extracts in the Taluks under TAMIL NILAM shall not be valid after the commencement of the issue of computerised extracts of land records. The public should obtain fresh computerised extracts of the land records by payment of Rs.20/- as user charge in replacement of the manual extracts for their use in matters of land transactions etc., intended after the commencement of the issue of computerised extracts of land records in the respective Taluks. The District Collectors are instructed to issue necessary directions in this regard to all Tahsildars for displaying the same in the Notice Boards prominently in the Taluk office premises immediately on the commencement of the on-line services in the Taluks of the respective Districts. . The District Collectors/Tahsildars should ensure that extract of updated land records are issued to the public to avoid any ambiguity in the land transactions. Clear instructions should be issued by the Collector regarding authorised signatories for immediate authentication of the computersied extracts.

6. The Government also direct that the computerised extract issued under TAMIL NILAM Project for the use of public in matters other than land records shall also be valid for the purpose for which they are obtained by the Public/issued by the Revenue Department.

7. All the Heads of Departments are requested to instruct all the Subordinate Offices under their control suitably.

8. Necessary Notification shall be issued separately.

9. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.59/ADS (S.A.)/2003-1 dt.30.6.2003.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

N.SUNDARADEVAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai-5.
The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai-5.
The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Reforms, Chennai-5.
The Special Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement, Chennai-5.
The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Chennai-5.
The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax, Chennai-5.
The Inspector General of Registration, Santhome, Chennai
The Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Chennai-5 (In charge)
All District Collectors.
All District Revenue Officers.
All Additional Director of Survey and Land Records through the Special Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement, Chennai-5.
All the Heads of Departments and All State Public Sector undertakings, Boards and Corporations under the control of various Administrative Departments.

Copy to:
All the Departments of Secretariat.
All the Sections in the Revenue Department, Chennai-9
The Accountant General, I, Chennai-18 & (By name)
The Accountant General (Audit) I, Chennai-35 & (By name)
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Nandanam, Chennai-35.
All the Treasury Officers.
The Finance (Revenue) Department, Chennai-9.
SF/SCs.

/FORWARDED BY ORDER / SECTION OFFICER

Appendix – 2

List of TSCK available by taluks

No	District	Taluk	Date of Installation
1	Coimbatore	Pollachi	15.01.2003
2	Coimbatore	Udumalpet	21.06.2004
3	Coimbatore	Palladam	11.06.2004
4	Coimbatore	Tiruppur	14.06.2004
5	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	14.04.2002
6	Cuddalore	Chidambaram	29.04.2004
7	Cuddalore	Vridachalam	24.05.2004
8	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	09.02.2004
9	Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti	24.04.2004
10	Dharmapuri	Palakcode	23.04.2004
11	Dharmapuri	Harur	24.04.2004
12	Dharmapuri	Pennagaram	23.04.2004
13	Dindigul	Dindigul	10.04.2002
14	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	27.05.2004
15	Dindigul	Palani	24.05.2004
16	Erode	Perundurai	29.03.2002
17	Erode	Dharapuram	11.06.2004
18	Erode	Kangayam	11.06.2004
19	Erode	Gobichetipalayam	10.06.2004
20	Erode	Erode	10.06.2004
21	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	07.04.2002
22	Kancheepuram	Uthiramerur	08.04.2004
23	Kancheepuram	Cheyyur	07.04.2004
24	Kancheepuram	Madhuranthangam	07.04.2004
25	Kancheepuram	Tirukalukundram	06.04.2004
26	Kancheepuram	Thambaram	06.04.2004
27	Kancheepuram	Sriperumbudur	05.04.2004

28	Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu	06.04.2004
29	Kanyakumari	Agasteeswaram	10.04.2002
30	Kanyakumari	Kalkulam	19.05.2004
31	Kanyakumari	Thovalai	19.05.2004
32	Karur	Aravakurichi	22.05.2004
33	Karur	Karur	12.04.2002
34	Karur	Krishnarayapuram	21.05.2004
35	Karur	Kulithalai	21.05.2004
36	Krishnangiri	Krishnagiri	26.04.2004
37	Krishnangiri	Pochampalli	26.04.2004
38	Krishnangiri	Uthangarai	05.04.2004
39	Krishnangiri	Denkanikottai	25.04.2004
40	Krishnangiri	Hosur	25.04.2004
41	Madurai	Madurai-South	09.04.2002
42	Madurai	Usilampatti	06.05.2004
43	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	13.04.2002
44	Nagapattinam	Mayiladuthurai	30.04.2004
45	Namakkal	Namakkal	04.04.2002
46	Namakkal	Rasipuram	15.06.2004
47	Namakkal	Paramathi-Velur	15.06.2004
48	Namakkal	Thiruchengode	10.06.2004
49	Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	10.04.2002
50	Nilgiris	Gudalur	22.06.2004
51	Nilgiris	Coonoor	17.06.2004
52	Perambalur	Perambalur	29.03.2002
53	Perambalur	Ariyalur	13.04.2002
54	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	20.05.2004
55	Perambalur	Sendurai	21.05.2004
56	Perambalur	Kunnam	21.05.2004
57	Perambalur	Udayarpalayam	21.05.2004
58	Pudukottai	Pudukkottai	05.04.2002
59	Pudukottai	Aranthangi	30.04.2004
60	Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai	16.06.2004
61	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi	08.04.2002
62	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	29.04.2004
63	Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi	30.04.2004
64	Ramanathapuram	Kadaladi	29.04.2004
65	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	29.04.2004
66	Salem	Omalur	05.04.2002
67	Salem	Sangagiri	09.06.2004
68	Salem	Salem	07.06.2004
69	Salem	Mettur	08.06.2004
70	Salem	Attur	08.06.2004
71	Sivaganga	Sivaganga	09.04.2002
72	Sivaganga	Devakottai	30.04.2004
73	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	13.04.2002
74	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam	29.04.2004
75	Thanjavur	Pattukkottai	29.04.2004
76	Theni	Andipatti	10.04.2002
77	Theni	Bodinayakanur	07.05.2004
78	Theni	Periyakulam	09.05.2004
79	Theni	Theni	07.05.2004
80	Theni	Uthamapalayam	08.05.2004
81	Thoothukudi	Srivaikundam	08.04.2002
82	Thoothukudi	Sathankulam	08.05.2004
83	Thoothukudi	Thoothukkudi	09.05.2004
84	Thoothukudi	Tiruchendur	08.05.2004
85	Thoothukudi	Ettayapuram	07.05.2004
86	Thoothukudi	Ottapidaram	07.05.2004
87	Thoothukudi	Vilathikulam	09.05.2004
88	Thoothukudi	Kovilpattai	06.05.2004
89	Tirunelveli	Palayamkottai	08.04.2002
90	Tirunelveli	Thenkasi	18.05.2004
91	Tirunelveli	Ambasamuthiram	18.05.2004

92	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	17.05.2004
93	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	10.04.2002
94	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	02.04.2004
95	Tiruvallur	Gummidipoondi	07.04.2004
96	Tiruvallur	Uthukkotai	06.04.2004
97	Tiruvallur	Ponneri	07.04.2004
98	Tiruvallur	Pallipattu	05.04.2004
99	Tiruvallur	Tiruttani	05.04.2004
100	Tiruvallur	Ambathur	01.04.2004
101	Tiruvannamalai	Arani	11.04.2002
102	Tiruvannamalai	Cheyyar	23.04.2004
103	Tiruvannamalai	Chengam	22.04.2004
104	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	21.04.2004
105	Tiruvarur	Valangaiman	04.05.2004
106	Tiruvarur	Kudavasal	11.06.2004
107	Tiruvarur	Nannilam	04.05.2004
108	Tiruvarur	Thiruvarur	13.04.2002
109	Tiruvarur	Needamanglam	04.05.2004
110	Tiruvarur	Mannargudi	03.05.2004
111	Tiruvarur	Thiruthuraipoondi	03.05.2004
112	Trichirapalli	Thiruchirapalli	13.04.2002
113	Trichirapalli	Musiri	25.05.2004
114	Trichirapalli	Lalgudi	25.05.2004
115	Vellore	Vellore	12.04.2002
116	Vellore	Tirupattur	22.04.2004
117	Vellore	Arakonam	21.04.2004
118	Villupuram	Villupuram	11.04.2002
119	Villupuram	Vanur	23.04.2004
120	Villupuram	Gingee	22.04.2004
121	Villupuram	Thindivanam	08.04.2004
122	Villupuram	Kallakurichi	20.05.2004
123	Villupuram	Thirukoilur	21.05.2004
124	Villupuram	Sankarapuram	20.05.2004
125	Villupuram	Ulundurpet	21.05.2004
126	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi	07.04.2002
127	Virudhunagar	Arupukottai	17.05.2004

Source: Survey Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

Appendix - 3.1

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Thirppathur Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK (Rs)	Number of persons obtained Chitta	Amount collected for Chitta extract (Rs)	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained Chitta	Total amount collected (Rs)
2/7/07	-	-	23	460	23	460
3/7/07	-	-	22	440	22	440
4/7/07	-	-	30	600	30	600
5/7/07	-	-	24	480	24	480
6/7/07	-	-	23	460	23	460
9/7/07	-	-	30	600	30	600
10/7/07	-	-	30	600	30	600
11/7/07	-	-	14	280	14	280
12/7/07	-	-	9	180	9	180
13/7/2007	-	-	19	380	19	380
16/7/2007	-	-	27	540	27	540
17/7/2007	-	-	43	860	43	860
18/7/2007	-	-	59	1180	59	1180
19/7/2007	-	-	34	680	34	680
20/7/2007	-	-	41	820	41	820
23/7/2007	-	-	62	1240	62	1240
24/7/2007	-	-	49	980	49	980
25/7/2007	-	-	31	620	31	620
26/7/2007	-	-	59	1180	59	1180
27/7/2007	-	-	40	800	40	800
30/7/2007	-	-	64	1280	64	1280
31/7/2007	-	-	40	800	40	800
Total	-	-	773	15460	773	15460

Note: TSCK was not working

Appendix - 3.2

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Arakkonam Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
2/7/07	15	30	187	3740	202	3770
3/7/07	20	40	202	4040	222	4080
4/7/07	5	10	155	3100	160	3110
5/7/07	10	20	179	3580	189	3600
6/7/07	20	40	215	4300	235	4340
9/7/07	15	30	186	3720	201	3750
10/7/07	20	40	124	2480	144	2520
11/7/07	20	40	163	3260	183	3300
12/7/07	15	30	130	2600	145	2630
13/7/2007	10	20	252	5040	262	5060
16/7/2007	10	20	258	5160	268	5180
17/7/2007	10	20	218	4360	228	4380
18/7/2007	5	10	170	3400	175	3410
19/7/2007	5	10	153	3060	158	3070
20/7/2007	10	20	213	4260	223	4280
23/7/2007	10	20	261	5220	271	5240
24/7/2007	10	20	189	3780	199	3800
25/7/2007	10	20	84	1680	94	1700
26/7/2007	10	20	182	3640	192	3660
27/7/2007	10	20	113	2260	123	2280
30/7/2007	10	20	141	2820	151	2840
31/7/2007	0	0	90	1800	90	1800
Total	250	500	3865	77300	4115	77800

Appendix - 3.3

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Nangunery Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
2/7/07	-	-	130	2600	130	2600
3/7/07	-	-	96	1920	96	1920
4/7/07	-	-	67	1340	67	1340
5/7/07	-	-	113	2260	113	2260
6/7/07	-	-	163	3260	163	3260
9/7/07	-	-	117	2340	117	2340
10/7/07	-	-	73	1460	73	1460
11/7/07	-	-	91	1820	91	1820
12/7/07	-	-	89	1780	89	1780
13/7/2007	-	-	234	4680	234	4680
16/7/2007	-	-	137	2740	137	2740
17/7/2007	-	-	65	1300	65	1300
18/7/2007	-	-	40	800	40	800
19/7/2007	-	-	85	1700	85	1700
20/7/2007	-	-	78	1560	78	1560
23/7/2007	-	-	185	3700	185	3700
24/7/2007	-	-	109	2180	109	2180
25/7/2007	-	-	185	3700	185	3700
26/7/2007	-	-	82	1640	82	1640
27/7/2007	-	-	73	1460	73	1460
30/7/2007	-	-	121	2420	121	2420
31/7/2007	-	-	192	3840	192	3840
Total	-	-	2525	50500	2525	50500

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 3.4

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Tenkasi Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
2/7/07	-	-	70	1400	70	1400
3/7/07	-	-	67	1340	67	1340
4/7/07	-	-	47	940	47	940
5/7/07	-	-	40	800	40	800
6/7/07	-	-	45	900	45	900
9/7/07	-	-	52	1040	52	1040
10/7/07	-	-	66	1320	66	1320
11/7/07	-	-	27	540	27	540
12/7/07	-	-	56	1120	56	1120
13/7/2007	-	-	37	740	37	740
16/7/2007	-	-	53	1060	53	1060
17/7/2007	-	-	55	1100	55	1100
18/7/2007	-	-	28	560	28	560
19/7/2007	-	-	37	740	37	740
20/7/2007	-	-	49	980	49	980
23/7/2007	-	-	60	1200	60	1200
24/7/2007	-	-	52	1040	52	1040
25/7/2007	-	-	55	1100	55	1100
26/7/2007	-	-	41	820	41	820
27/7/2007	-	-	68	1360	68	1360
30/7/2007	-	-	39	780	39	780
31/7/2007	-	-	56	1120	56	1120
Total	-	-	1100	22000	1100	22000

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 3.5

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Avinasi Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
2/7/07	16	32	31	620	47	652
3/7/07	13	26	16	320	29	346
4/7/07	10.5	21	14	280	24.5	301
5/7/07	3.5	7	11	220	14.5	227
6/7/07	3.5	7	7	140	10.5	147
9/7/07	7	14	29	580	36	594
10/7/07	12	24	9	180	21	204
11/7/07	16	32	11	220	27	252
12/7/07	10	20	7	140	17	160
13/7/2007	8	16	11	220	19	236
16/7/2007	8	16	18	360	26	376
17/7/2007	14	28	29	580	43	608
18/7/2007	4.5	9	9	180	13.5	189
19/7/2007	3	6	7	140	10	146
20/7/2007	13	26	18	360	31	386
23/7/2007	14	28	18	360	32	388
24/7/2007	7	14	10	200	17	214
25/7/2007	6	12	16	320	22	332
26/7/2007	7	14	14	280	21	294
27/7/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
30/7/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
31/7/2007	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total	177	354	285	5700	462	6054

Note: Fraction in the number of users of TSCK was due to improper use i.e. sometimes farmers use one one-Rupee coin only instead of two one-Rupee coins.

Appendix - 3.6

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Pollachi Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
1/6/07	-	-	176	3520	176	3520
5/6/07	-	-	194	3880	194	3880
6/6/07	-	-	172	3440	172	3440
7/6/07	-	-	153	3060	153	3060
8/6/07	-	-	134	2680	134	2680
11/6/07	-	-	150	3000	150	3000
12/6/07	-	-	140	2800	140	2800
13/06/07	-	-	156	3120	156	3120
14/06/07	-	-	89	1780	89	1780
15/06/07	-	-	94	1880	94	1880
18/06/07	-	-	142	2840	142	2840
19/06/07	-	-	93	1860	93	1860
20/06/07	-	-	91	1820	91	1820
21/06/07	-	-	179	3580	179	3580
22/06/07	-	-	107	2140	107	2140
25/06/07	-	-	184	3680	184	3680
26/06/07	-	-	203	4060	203	4060
27/06/07	-	-	82	1640	82	1640
28/06/07	-	-	116	2320	116	2320
29/06/07	-	-	183	3660	183	3660
Total	-	-	2838	56760	2838	56760

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 3.7

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Pollachi Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK (Rs)	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract (Rs)	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected (Rs)
1/6/07	-	-	186	3720	186	3720
4/6/07	-	-	214	4280	214	4280
5/6/07	-	-	161	3220	161	3220
6/6/07	-	-	167	3340	167	3340
7/6/07	-	-	124	2480	124	2480
8/6/07	-	-	177	3540	177	3540
11/6/07	-	-	153	3060	153	3060
19/06/07	-	-	170	3400	170	3400
20/06/07	-	-	275	5500	275	5500
21/06/07	-	-	281	5620	281	5620
22/06/07	-	-	185	3700	185	3700
25/06/07	-	-	211	4220	211	4220
26/06/07	-	-	233	4660	233	4660
27/06/07	-	-	145	2900	145	2900
28/06/07	-	-	117	2340	117	2340
29/06/07	-	-	130	2600	130	2600
Total	-	-	2929	58580	2929	58580

Note: TSCK was not working

Appendix - 3.8

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Pattukkottai Taluk: Daily status

Date of collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
2/7/07	-	-	62	1240	62	1240
4/7/07	-	-	20	400	20	400
5/7/07	-	-	18	360	18	360
6/7/07	-	-	27	540	27	540
9/7/07	-	-	45	900	45	900
10/7/07	-	-	33	660	33	660
11/7/07	-	-	17	340	17	340
12/7/07	-	-	8	160	8	160
13/7/2007	-	-	28	560	28	560
17/7/2007	-	-	19	380	19	380
18/7/2007	-	-	15	300	15	300
19/7/2007	-	-	31	620	31	620
20/7/2007	-	-	21	420	21	420
23/7/2007	-	-	2	40	2	40
24/7/2007	-	-	5	100	5	100
26/7/2007	-	-	24	480	24	480
27/7/2007	-	-	30	600	30	600
30/7/2007	-	-	33	660	33	660
31/7/2007	-	-	20	400	20	400
Total	-	-	458	9160	458	9160

Note: TSCK was not working

Appendix - 4.1

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of ThiruppathurTaluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK (Rs)	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract (Rs)	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected (Rs)
Jan-06	-	-	720	14400	720	14400
Feb-06	-	-	1064	21280	1064	21280
Mar-06	-	-	1326	26520	1326	26520
Apr-06	-	-	198	7960	198	7960
May-06	-	-	389	7780	389	7780
Jun-06	-	-	297	5940	297	5940
Jul-06	-	-	1430	28600	1430	28600
Aug-06	-	-	2765	55300	2765	55300
Sep-06	-	-	4080	81600	4080	81600
Oct-06	-	-	5853	117060	5853	117060
Nov-06	-	-	389	7780	389	7780
Dec-06	-	-	1492	29840	1492	29840
Total	-	-	20003	404060	20003	404060

Note: TSCK was not working

Appendix - 4.2

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Arakkonam Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	105	210	1146	22920	1251	23130
Feb-06	25	50	1350	27000	1375	27050
Mar-06	-	-	1492	29840	1492	29840
Apr-06	-	-	641	12820	641	12820
May-06	-	-	721	14420	721	14420
Jun-06	-	-	1048	20960	1048	20960
Jul-06	340	680	1366	27320	1706	28000
Aug-06	60	120	785	15700	845	15820
Sep-06	-	-	3357	67140	3357	67140
Oct-06	-	-	3981	79620	3981	79620
Nov-06	-	-	4963	99260	4963	99260
Dec-06	-	-	5329	106580	5329	106580
Total	530	1060	26179	523580	26709	524640

Appendix - 4.3

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Nanguneri Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	-	-	908	18160	908	118160
Feb-06	-	-	1123	22460	1123	22460
Mar-06	-	-	860	17200	860	17200
Apr-06	-	-	643	12860	643	12860
May-06	-	-	733	14660	733	14660
Jun-06	-	-	1248	24960	1248	24960
Jul-06	-	-	1341	26820	1341	26820
Aug-06	-	-	1775	35500	1775	35500
Sep-06	-	-	1001	20020	1001	20020
Oct-06	-	-	900	18000	900	18000
Nov-06	-	-	1548	30960	1548	30960
Dec-06	-	-	1105	22100	1105	22100
Total	-	-	13185	263700	13185	263700

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 4.4

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of ThiruvidaimaruthurTaluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	-	-	187	3740	187	3740
Feb-06	-	-	197	3940	197	3940
Mar-06	-	-	239	4780	239	4780
Apr-06	-	-	155	3100	155	3100
May-06	-	-	862	17240	862	17240
Jun-06	-	-	1978	39560	1978	39560
Jul-06	-	-	937	18740	937	18740
Aug-06	-	-	919	18380	919	18380
Sep-06	-	-	859	17180	859	17180
Oct-06	-	-	160	3200	160	3200
Nov-06	-	-	417	8340	417	8340
Dec-06	-	-	413	8260	413	8260
Total	-	-	7323	146460	7323	146460

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 4.5

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Tenkasi Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	88	176	62	1240	150	1416
Feb-06	2	4	189	3780	191	3784
Mar-06	80	160	270	5400	350	5560
Apr-06	60.5	121	67	1340	127.5	1461
May-06	4.5	9	173	3460	177.5	3469
Jun-06	93	186	154	3080	247	3266
Jul-06	5	10	2	40	7	50
Aug-06	0	0	2	40	2	40
Sep-06	24	48	0	0	24	48
Oct-06	3.5	7	192	3840	195.5	3847
Nov-06	5	10	807	16140	812	16150
Dec-06	128	256	550	11000	678	11256
Total	493.5	987	2468	49360	2961.5	50347

Note: Fraction in the number of users of TSCK was due to improper use i.e. sometimes farmers use one one-Rupee coin only instead of two one-Rupee coins.

Appendix - 4.6

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Avinashi Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	-	-	1982	39640	1982	39640
Feb-06	-	-	2010	40200	2010	40200
Mar-06	-	-	2324	46480	2324	46480
Apr-06	-	-	1483	29660	1483	29660
May-06	-	-	1578	31560	1578	31560
Jun-06	-	-	2822	56440	2822	56440
Jul-06	-	-	2553	51060	2553	51060
Aug-06	-	-	2442	48840	2442	48840
Sep-06	-	-	2048	40960	2048	40960
Oct-06	-	-	1957	39140	1957	39140
Nov-06	-	-	3511	70220	3511	70220
Dec-06	-	-	3818	76360	3818	76360
Total	-	-	28528	570560	28528	570560

Note: TSCK was not provided

Appendix - 4.7

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Pollachi Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	419	838	1570	31400	1989	32238
Feb-06	0	0	3576	71520	3576	71520
Mar-06	395	790	2191	43820	2586	44610
Apr-06	360	720	1350	27000	1710	27720
May-06	322	644	1298	25960	1620	26604
Jun-06	538	1076	2704	54080	3242	55156
Jul-06	704	1408	3171	63420	3875	64828
Aug-06	546	1092	4619	92380	5165	93472
Sep-06	433	866	4429	88580	4862	89446
Oct-06	338	676	3122	62440	3460	63116
Nov-06	196	392	3674	73480	3870	73872
Dec-06	303	606	3463	69260	3766	69866
Total	4554	9108	35167	703340	39721	712448

Appendix - 4.8

Physical and Financial Achievements from Using TSCK and Obtaining Chitta of Pattukkottai Taluk: Monthly Status

Month of Collection	Number of persons used TSCK	Amount collected for TSCK	Number of persons obtained chitta	Amount collected for chitta extract	Total number of persons used TSCK and obtained chitta	Total amount collected
Jan-06	-	-	235	4700	235	4700
Feb-06	135	270	148	2960	283	3230
Mar-06	-	-	336	6720	336	6720
Apr-06	-	-	154	3080	154	3080
May-06	-	-	157	3140	157	3140
Jun-06	-	-	390	7800	390	7800
Jul-06	-	-	604	12080	604	12080
Aug-06	-	-	424	8480	424	8480
Sep-06	-	-	495	9900	495	9900
Oct-06	-	-	217	4340	217	4340
Nov-06	1	2	404	8080	405	8082
Dec-06	2	4	512	10240	514	10244
Total	138	276	4076	81520	4214	81796

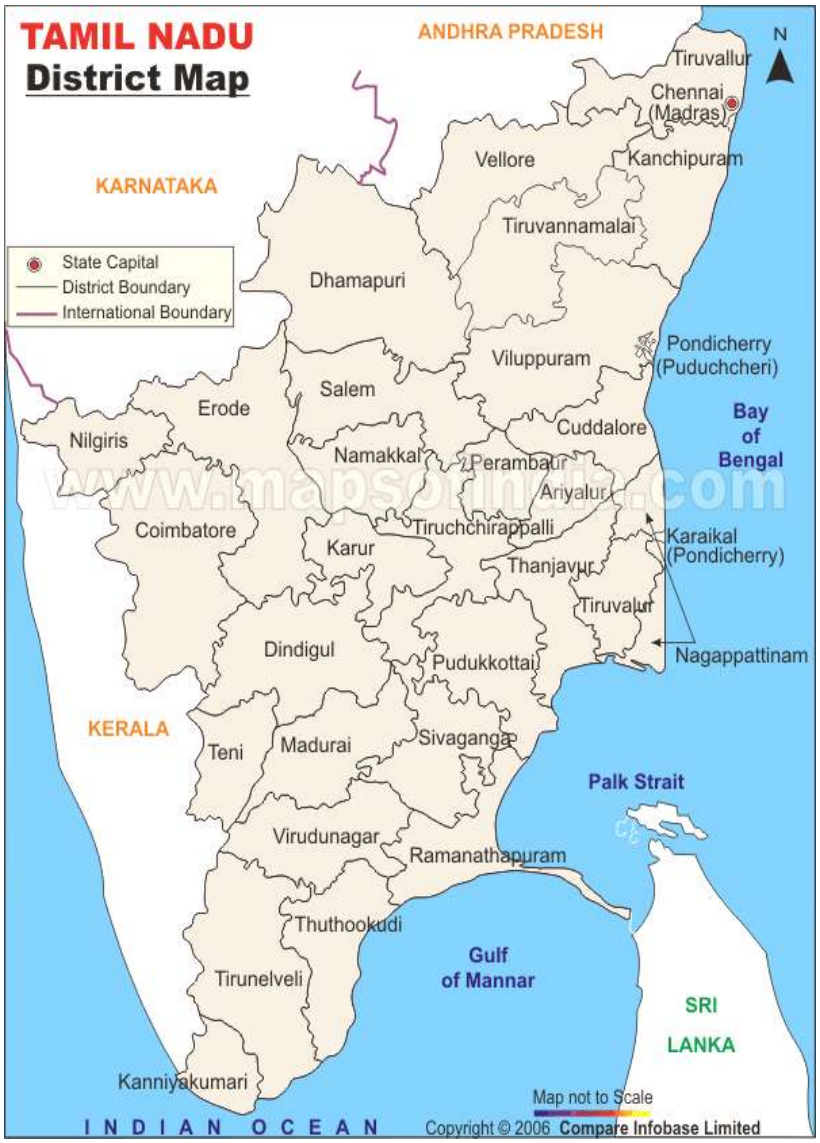
Appendix – 5

Distribution of Landholding by Social Groups and Size of Holdings (in ha)

Caste	Taluk	Marginal		Small		Semi Medium		Medium		Large		Group Total		Grand total	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
SC	Avinasi		.	1	1.21		.		.		.	1	1.21		
	Pattukottai	1	0.61		.		.		.		.	1	0.61		
	Thiruvidaaimaru-dur	14	6.78	1	1.21		.		.		.	15	8.00		
	Nanguneri	14	6.89	9	11.96	1	2.83	1	4.05		.	25	25.74		
	Thirupapathur	8	6.04	4	4.66	4	8.91		.		.	16	19.60		
	Thenaksi	2	0.81	1	1.42		.		.		.	3	2.23		
	Arakkonam	6	3.54	8	10.44	2	5.26	2	14.17		.	18	33.41		
	Group Total	45	24.67	24	30.91	7	17.00	3	18.22		.	79	90.80	79	90.80
ST	Avinasi		.		.		.		.	1	10.93	1	10.93		
	Group Total		.		.		.		.	1	10.93	1	10.93	1	10.93
BC	Avinasi	18	9.23	27	41.10	52	132.62	18	102.98	4	56.68	119	342.60		
	Pattukottai	36	21.89	35	45.43	34	87.40	11	56.60	3	106.07	119	317.40		
	Thiruvidaaimarud ur	26	12.77	11	15.38	9	21.46		.		.	46	49.61		
	Pollachi	16	10.62	25	32.85	34	93.56	35	204.55	9	112.15	119	453.74		
	Nanguneri	60	28.32	25	32.07	12	28.44	6	31.17		.	103	120.01		
	Thirupapathur	13	8.26	27	39.10	20	52.83	21	109.11	2	32.39	83	241.68		
	Thenaksi	41	23.98	20	27.74	21	51.51	7	35.43	1	12.15	90	150.80		
	Arakkonam	7	3.76	22	32.32	14	36.11	3	16.19		.	46	88.38		
	Group Total	217	118.83	192	265.98	196	503.94	101	556.03	19	319.43	725	1764.23	725	1764.23
MBC	Avinasi	2	0.83	5	6.68	2	5.47	2	10.32		.	11	23.30		
	Pattukottai	10	6.86	4	4.45	6	14.33	1	5.06		.	21	30.71		
	Thiruvidaaimarud ur	54	29.87	17	21.83	6	14.57	2	10.12		.	79	76.40		
	Pollachi	5	3.44	4	5.67	5	12.35	4	25.10	2	28.34	20	74.90		
	Nanguneri	5	2.11	4	5.06		.		.		.	9	7.17		
	Thirupapathur	14	9.15	15	20.06	7	16.60	6	30.36		.	42	76.17		
	Thenaksi	24	12.77	13	18.48	4	9.72	3	20.24	1	20.24	45	81.45		
	Arakkonam	11	5.69	21	28.24	11	27.45	7	34.82		.	50	96.20		
	Group Total	125	70.72	83	110.47	41	100.49	25	136.03	3	48.58	277	466.30	277	466.30

Contd…….

Others	Avinasi	1	0.51	1	1.01	4	9.51	2	10.12		.	8	21.15		
	Pollachi		.		.	1	2.02		.		.	1	2.02		
	Nanguneri	3	1.55		.		.		.		.	3	1.55		
	Thenaksi	1	0.32		.		.		.	1	10.53	2	10.85		
	Arakkonam	1	0.81	10	13.24	12	33.20	3	16.60		.	26	63.85		
	Group Total	6	3.19	11	14.25	17	44.74	5	26.72	1	10.53	40	99.42	40	99.42
	Grant Total													**1122.00**	**2431.68**


TAMIL NADU
District Map
ANDHRA PRADESH
N
Tiruvallur
Chennai (Madras)
Vellore
Kanchipuram
KARNATAKA
Tiruvannamalai
State Capital
District Boundary
International Boundary
Dhamapuri
Pondicherry (Puduchcheri)
Viluppuram
Salem
Erode
Cuddalore
Bay of Bengal
Nilgiris
Namakkal
Perambalur
Ariyalur
Coimbatore
Tiruchchirappalli
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
Karur
Thanjavur
Tiruvalur
Dindigul
Nagappattinam
Pudukkottai
KERALA
Teni
Madurai
Sivaganga
Palk Strait
Virudunagar
Ramanathapuram
Thuthookudi
Gulf of Mannar
Tirunelveli
SRI LANKA
Kanniyakumari
Map not to Scale
INDIAN OCEAN
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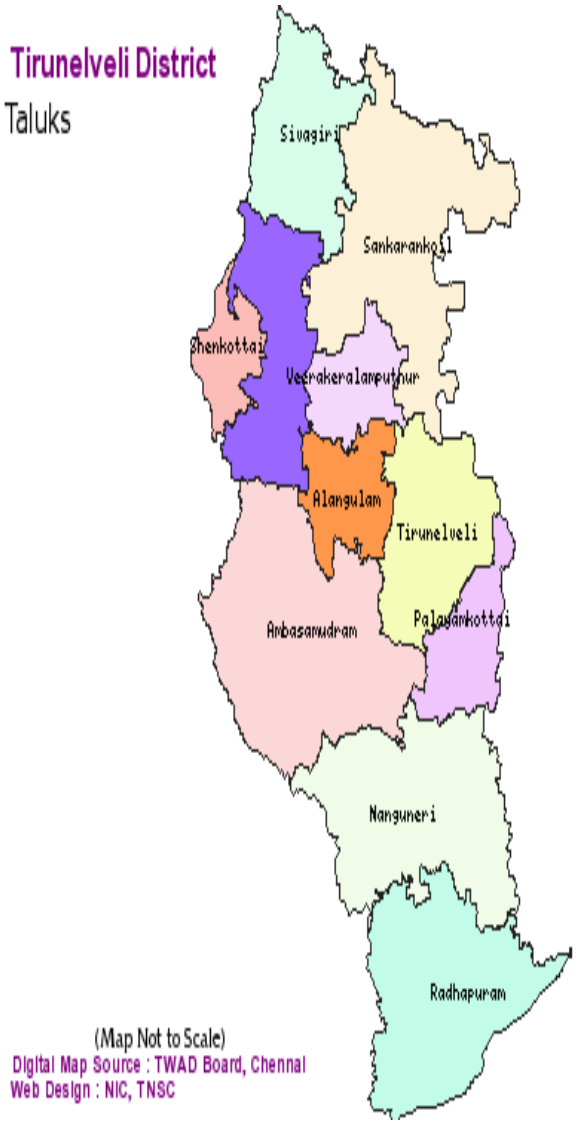
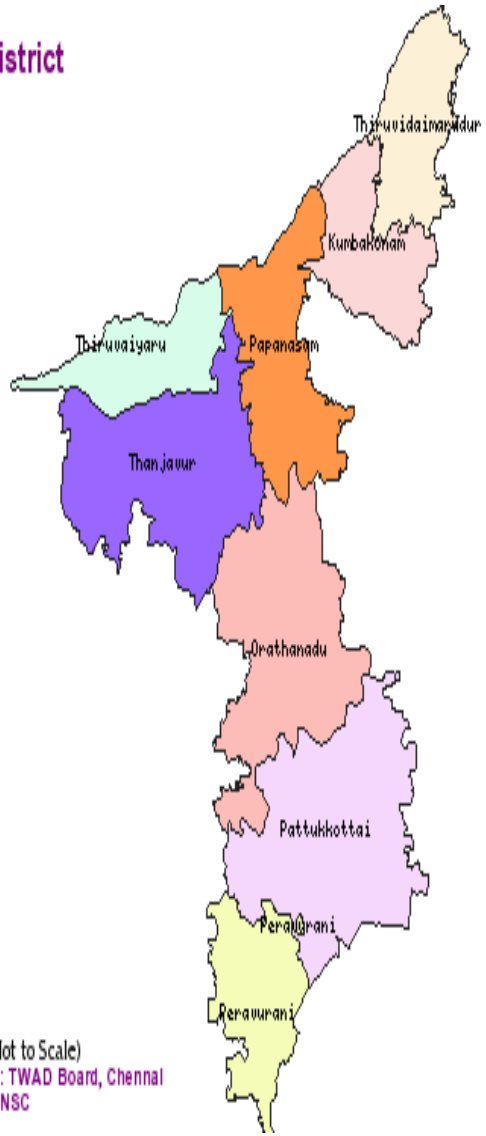

Tirunelveli District
Taluks
Sivagiri
Sankarankoil
Shenkottai
Veerakeralamputhur
Alangulam
Tirunelveli
Ambasamudram
Palayankottai
Nanguneri
Radhapuram
(Map Not to Scale)
Digital Map Source : TWAD Board, Chennai
Web Design : NIC, TNSC

Thanjavur District

Taluks



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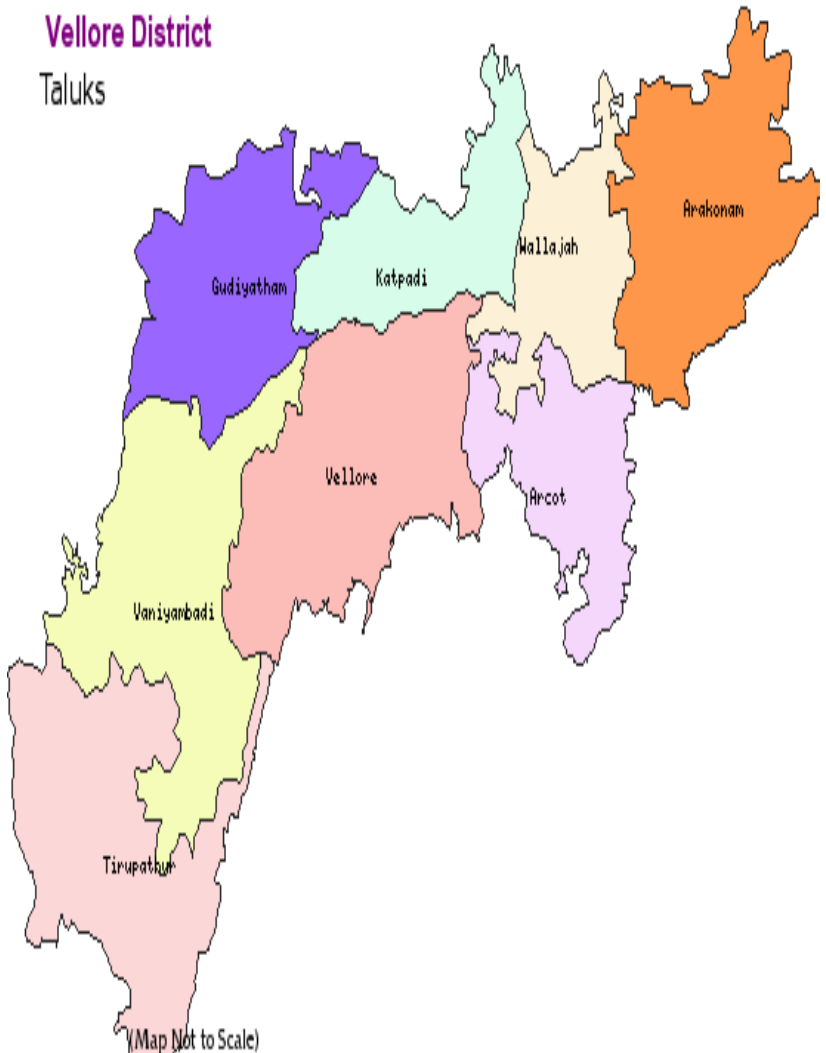
Vellore District

Taluks



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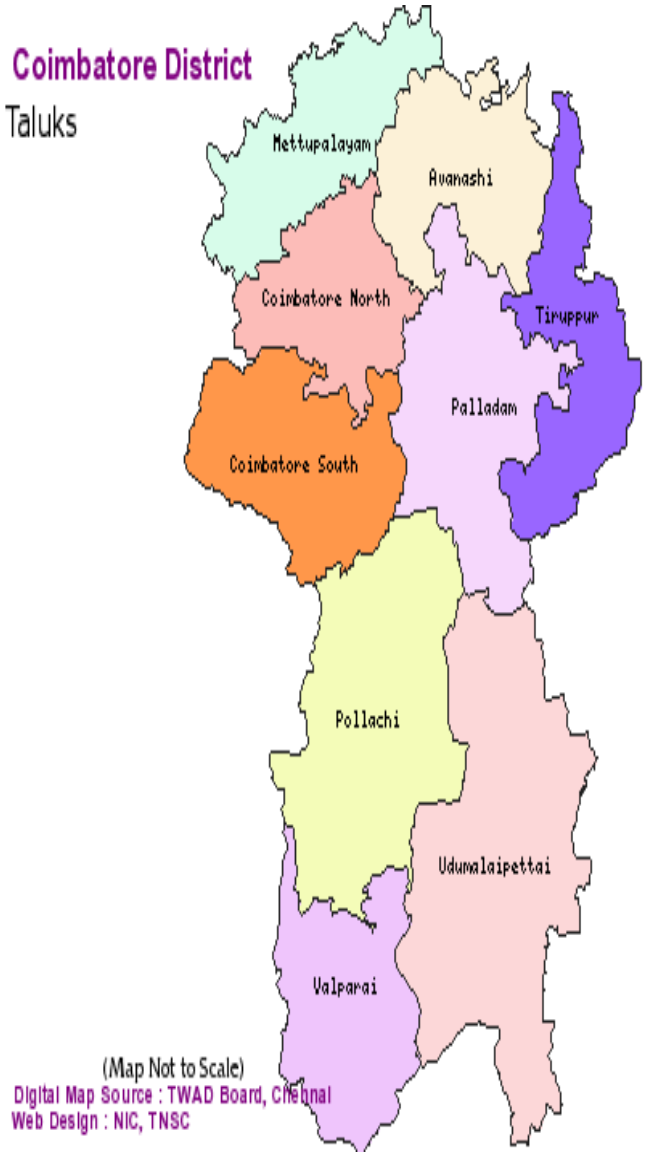
Coimbatore District
Taluks
Mettupalayam
Avanashi
Coimbatore North
Tiruppur
Palladam
Coimbatore South
Pollachi
Udumalaipettai
Valparai
(Map Not to Scale)
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