

ANNUAL REPORT (01.03.2023 Onwards)

On

e-Governance in Revenue
Department

Madhu K.

Deputy Collector (HG) &
State IT Cell Nodal Officer



I extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all those who have contributed to the success of our e-Governance project management endeavors throughout the past year. It is with immense pleasure and pride that I acknowledge this Annual Report. I appreciate the collective efforts and dedication of our esteemed team of State and District IT cells, developers, support staff, and other collaborating Government Departments whose unwavering commitment and hard work have been instrumental in the successful implementation and execution of our e-Governance initiatives.

Tinku Biswal IAS
Principal Secretary
Revenue Department



It is with immense pleasure that I acknowledge this Annual Report. I appreciate the collective efforts and dedication of our esteemed team of State and District IT cells, developers, support staff and other collaborating Government Departments whose unwavering commitment and hard work have been instrumental in the successful implementation and execution of our e-Governance initiatives. The feedback and engagement of citizens and end-users of our services have inspired us to continuously strive for excellence and maximize user satisfaction in the Department's e-Governance initiatives that aim at enhanced transparency, efficiency and accessibility in public service delivery.

Dr A. Kowsigan IAS

Land Revenue Commissioner



As the Director of the Survey and Land Records Department, I am profoundly grateful to the Revenue e-Governance Team for their invaluable contributions to our digital survey program. Additionally, I wish the Revenue e-Governance Team all success in its endeavor to document a year's worth of progress in this annual report. May this report serve as a testament to our collective achievements and inspire further innovation and growth. May our collaborative efforts continue to flourish, bringing prosperity and advancement to our organization and stakeholders alike.

With gratitude and best wishes,

Shri. Seeram Sambasiva Rao IAS

Director, Survey & Land Records Department



I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Principal Secretary for the visionary leadership and unwavering commitment to utilizing technology for the betterment of public service delivery. I am also thankful to the Land Revenue Commissioner for the consistent support received, which has played a crucial role in advancing our digital governance endeavors. Additionally, I extend heartfelt appreciation to the Director Survey and Land Records, Joint Commissioner Land Revenue, Assistant Commissioners Land Revenue, all key stakeholders, diverse development teams, dedicated support staff, testing collaborators, diligent members of the security audit team, and officials at the State Data Centre. Their combined efforts have propelled us forward in achieving our e-Governance goals.

Furthermore, I wish to convey my profound appreciation for the invaluable contributions made by team members from both state and district IT teams. Their expertise and dedication have been pivotal in driving innovation and ensuring the success of our digital initiatives. Lastly, I extend sincere thanks to all revenue officers for their ongoing partnership and engagement in furthering our collective mission of delivering efficient and transparent governance services to the citizens we serve.

Madhu K.

Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Nodal Officer
Revenue Department

Golden Acknowledgement



Smt. Anupama T.V. IAS
Land Revenue Commissioner
(Former)

Golden Acknowledgement



Dr Sajith Babu IAS

**Director, ILDM
(Former)**

Golden Acknowledgement



Shri. Arjun Pandian IAS
Joint Commissioner Land Revenue
(Former)

Golden Acknowledgement



Smt. Geetha A. IAS
Joint Commissioner &
Secretary, Land Board
Director, ILDM

Acknowledgement



Shri Anu S. Nair
AC-LA



Shri Shajahan S.
AC-DM



Smt. Subhalekshmy R
SFO



Smt. Jisha D.
Law Officer (Additional
Law Secretary)



Shri. Vineeth T.K.
AC-SC



Smt. Beena P. Ananth
AC-DM



Smt. Priya I. Nair
AC-RE



Shri Sam Cleetus
AS, Land Board



Smt. Shahanas A.
AC-LR



Shri. Rohin Raj R. KAS
AC-LR



Shri Jayakumaran S.
AC-SC & AC-LR



Shri. Sabin Sameed
AC-LR

e-Governance in Revenue Department

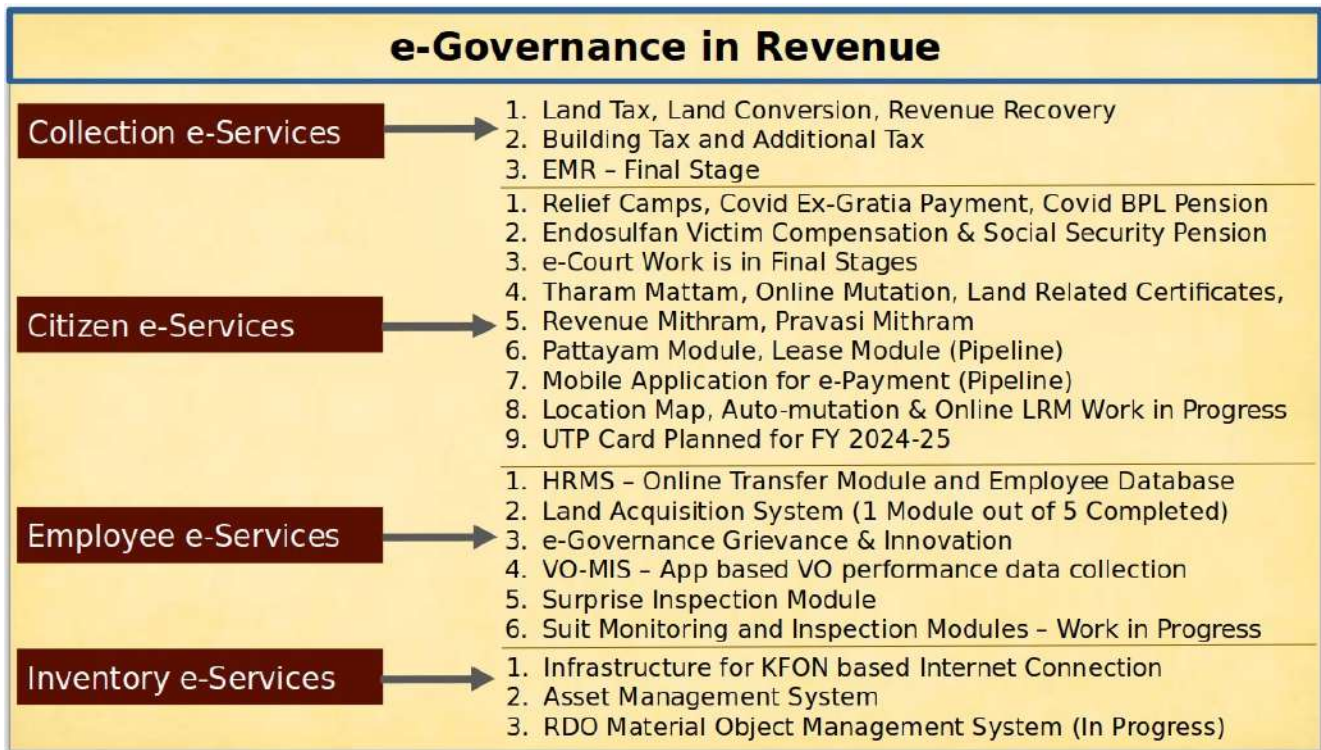
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Introduction

The Department of Land Revenue is the largest department under the State Government with more than 19,000 employees (spread across the State and attached to the Land Revenue Commissionerate, State Land Board, 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisional Offices, 200 plus Special Offices, 78 Taluks, and 1,666 Villages). The department is entrusted to not only handle the most important land management (protection, record maintenance etc.) and associated administration, but also census, election, natural calamity operations, redressing grievances of citizens, law and order, distribution of social welfare pensions etc. Major land management activities handled by the department include (a) Land conservancy measures, (b) Land Acquisition, (c) Land Assignment, and (d) Land Conversion. In its day to day administration, typical spectrum of activities handled by the department falls under (i) revenue collection services, (ii) citizen centric services, (iii) employee centric services and (iv) inventory services. While the collection services ensures timely collection of land tax, building tax, additional tax, land conversion charges, revenue recovery-based collection and service charges, plantation tax etc., the citizen centric services include processing of certificates, welfare schemes, compensation and grievance redressal management, payment facilitation management etc. In addition, while the employee centric activities include human resource management system, grievance and innovation collection mechanism, inspection management and employee performance management, the inventory services are aimed at the protection of the resources made available to the employees. The entire department is aligned to achieve the vision of the department, **“Land for All, Record of Right for all lands and All Services Smart”**.

To enhance and streamline the activities associated with the said vision, delivery of the associated Government processes and services, information flow, and interactions with citizens, businesses, and other government entities, the department has implemented several e- Governance centric initiatives. These e-Services range from online portals, digital communication, data management, and automation of government operations to make them more accessible and citizen-centric totally aimed at improving citizen convenience, speed and accuracy, security, process efficiency, process transparency, cost-savings, enhanced citizen- engagement and accessibility of government processes and services.

The major IT initiatives implemented in the department include web portals to manage (i) land records (www.revenue.kerala.gov.in – where digital record of all land parcel details are available enabling citizens to pay tax online, apply for land conversion and land related certificates), (ii) citizen and employee services (www.lrd.kerala.gov.in – where citizen grievance services, employee grievance and innovation management, Asset management, online employee transfer, building tax and additional payments etc are made available), (iii) revenue recovery (www.rr.kerala.gov.in) etc., (iv) VOMIS – is one of the first kind in the country, an android application based live data collection platform, used not only for effective review meetings but also targeted to evaluate the performance of revenue units in the State. Soon to be delivered services viz. Electronic Mortgage Recorder, e-Court, Single Sign On based web service are expected to create a revolutionary change in the department.



As a measure of achievement, the Department has already achieved saturation in creating e-office based communication network without having any Digital Divide among any of the offices by means of dedicated internet connections. A high bandwidth KFON network implementation is sanctioned, apart from the already available network infrastructure for all the Village Offices where heavy public interactions on a daily basis take place. Land records is made fully digital whereby citizens are allowed to pay online tax without having to visit any offices. The number of new online

users are growing every year with more than 5 lakh registering in 2022 alone. All services related to Revenue Recovery, Certificates, Land Conversion, Mutation of land parcels, Relief, Social Security Pension, Endo Sulfan Victim Compensation etc. are offered online. Employee online transfer is now totally online, Performance management of all 1,666 Village Offices is carried out via Android App-based data collection and the department is ensuring paper-less governance by conducting monthly review meetings based on the data collected from the VO-Management Information System. The department has taken active interest to unleash e-Literacy campaign which is targeted to enhance digital literacy, capacity and skills to effectively use e-Governance tools. The department also encourages interoperability and data exchange between other departments with continued support from the Government in terms of Funding and Sustainability measures.

State IT Cell Team



Madhu K.
Deputy Collector (HG) &
State IT Cell Nodal Officer



Jayadeep K.S.
(Junior Superintendent)



Jose F.
(Junior Superintendent)



Prakash Kurup V.V.
(Junior Superintendent)



Soumya Valse D.V.
(Sr Clerk)



Haneesh K.
(Sr. Clerk)



Dinil Kumar D.J.
(Sr Clerk)



Remya C.S.
(Clerk)



Vinod Kumar C.S.
(Sr. Clerk)



Sangeetha S.O.
(Sr. Clerk)



Sreejith V.G.
(Office Attendant)



Bindu A.
(LD Typist)



Saranya S.S.
(LD Typist)



Aswanikumar V.
(Village Filed Assistant)

Acknowledgement – State IT Cell Team Members



Sreedevi I.
(Head Clerk)



Sreekumar K.
(Sr Clerk)



Arunkumar M.P.
(Sr Clerk)



Binitha B.T.
(Sr Clerk)



Smt. Archana P.S.
(Sr Clerk)



Ananthkrishnan U.
(Sr Clerk)



Arun Chandran B.C.
(Sr Clerk)

District IT Cell Team



Anilkumar S. (TVM)



Dinesh V. (KLM)



Jayaraj S. (PTA)



Robin M.A. (KYM)



Hormies Kuruvila (IDK)



Syamkumar G (ALP)



George C. Valooran (EKM)



Aneesh V. (TCR)



Suresh U.K. (PKD)



Madan Kumar (MPM)



Praveetha Velayudhan (KKD)



Sebastian P.J. (WYD)



Aswin N.K. (KNR)



Mohammed Kunhi K.A.
(KGD)

District IT Coordinator's Monthly Tracking – February 2024

DISTRICT	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KYM	IDK	EKM
Plan Fund Allotted	1500000	1500000	600000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1000000
Plan Fund Utilised	997801	206874	476003	909994	745538	972156	970062
Plan Fund Remaining	502199	1293126	123997	590006	754462	527844	29938
Plan Fund Utilisation (%)	66.52	13.79	79.33	60.67	49.7	64.81	97.01
Total number of Special Offices Presently Available	20	10	5	17	6	11	21
No of special Offices where e-Office Implementation is pending	5	0	0	1	0	11	21
Total No of offices connected in e-office instance	145	10	84	16	115	77	131
No of Officers Who updated Government email ID in ReLIS (Purpose: Single Sign On access)			78				
No of Officers Who are yet to update Government email ID in ReLIS (Purpose: Single Sign On access)			506				
AMC service delivery whether satisfactory in Collectorates where Resident Engineer is located	Resident Engineer service is satisfactory. Printer Service is not good. Field level service delay.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	AMC in the district is being managed by only one personal which causes serous delay in field level especially the service pertaining to UPS .	AMC team attend the calls. but replacement usually delayed. and fails to supply standby units	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
AMC service delivery whether satisfactory in Field Offices		No	Yes	Yes			Unsatisfactory, because proper services from the agency concerned are not provided promptly to the sub offices as per the requirements. Standby machines and hardware parts are not provided on requirement.
Whether the District Revenue Team Received training in all e-Governance applications of the Department	Training is conducting from District and Taluk. Training site for all Web sites is helpful	No (Relis, HRMS,KBT)	HRMS, KFON based Internet, required	Taluk. Training site for all Web sites is helpful e-Office training had given to all	NO	No	

				revenue employees in the District			
Whether Warranty completed systems are available this month which are to be added to AMC (Yes or No)		No	Yes. Letter given already	Yes.	NO	Yes	
Whether any hardware systems which are currently in AMC are declared as Scrap during this month (Yes or No)	NO (Scrap Committee Meeting date postponed expect within 5 days)	no	Yes	No	NO		
Whether support from handholding officers received (e-District and e-Office support only)	Some HSE refused to attend special offices replying DPM informs not to attend. HSE is to give technical support as per the requirement from Revenue officials / IT Cell.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Currently only 2 HSEs in the district	eDisrtict HSE's are providing the support for eDistrict project & E office only	HSEs of e district are given support to e district and eoffice projects.They support Relis,CMO,C MDRF,lrd,rr online,Bims,Sp ark,Navakerala portal,PG Cell ,hardware and network supports at village and Taluk office. Also provide supports to all VC duty,DSC processing hardware support OS installation and Installation of devices.
Whether monthly meeting with Taluk IT coordinators conducted previous month	No	Yes	Yes	No (Just communication through whats app groups and phone)	Yes		Yes
Whether 100% of the time was able to be spent on e-Governance activities	Yes	Yes	No	No, Handling additional charge of PG Cell (CMO Portal)	No	No, 4 seats supervision charges and Head clerk duties (Cash book dealing) etc.	At present, holding the addl charge of DITC. Actually holding the post of Head clerk, administration section, collectorate. having supervisory charge of 08 section clerks in

							administration section.
How many Villages are yet to complete entry of quarries in Vayal Module			All updated				

District IT Coordinator's Monthly Tracking – February 2024

DISTRICT	TCR	PKD	MPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KGD
Plan Fund Allotted	1700000	1584515	1911000	1500000	1820000	1500000	951800
Plan Fund Utilised	896826	1547166	1600650	1015730	1165265	1331000	565057
Plan Fund Remaining	803174	37349	310350	484270	654735	169000	386743
Plan Fund Utilisation (%)	52.75	97.64	83.76	67.72	64.03	88.73	59.37
Total number of Special Offices Presently Available	11	15	15	19	5	20	10
No of special Offices where e-Office Implementation is pending	0	12	6	1	1	0	9
Total No of offices connected in e-office instance	206	169	156	138	58	161	92
No of Officers Who updated Government email ID in ReLIS (Purpose: Single Sign On access)					49 (All Village Officers)		
No of Officers Who are yet to update Government email ID in ReLIS (Purpose: Single Sign On access)					Officials other than VO are yet to complete		
AMC service delivery whether satisfactory in Collectorates where Resident Engineer is located	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	OK (5/10). The AMC team attends the issues reported, but frequently fails to supply the standby unit and spares on time even after repeated reminders.	AMC team is attending the complaints but a delay is often seen and in the meanwhile they are not supplying spares which is causing difficulties in village office where public is directly dealt with	AMC team attends the issues reported, but frequently fails to supply the Desktop standby unit and spares on time even after repeated reminders.	AMC team attends the issues reported, but frequently fails to supply the standby unit and spares on time even after repeated reminders.	Not supplying standby systems. Service is satisfactory
AMC service delivery whether satisfactory in Field Offices			The AMC team attends the issues reported, but frequently fails to supply the standby unit and spares on time		AMC team attends the issues reported, but frequently fails to supply the Desktop standby unit and spares on time		yes
Whether the District Revenue Team Received training in all e-Governance applications of the Department	No	No	KBT Pending	Relis training has been given	Yes	ReLis, KBT, RR and eOffice	e Office training had given

				on different subjects Eoffice training is properly conducted by HSEs .training is required in other modules		training had given to all revenue employees by the Master Trainers in District.	to all revenue employees in the District
Whether Warranty completed systems are available this month which are to be added to AMC (Yes or No)	Yes	-	Yes	yes	Yes	YES	YES
Whether any hardware systems which are currently in AMC are declared as Scrap during this month (Yes or No)	No(Scrap process in progress)	No	No	no	No	YES	YES
Whether support from handholding officers received (e-District and e-Office support only)	Yes	1	Yes (We are having a good rapport with all the HSEs and the DPM. The queries and issues in both village, taluk and the RDOs are being dealt by them without any complaints and even on holidays)	Yes. The HSEs of e district is facilitating e district eoffice lrd and hardware supports at village Taluk and special office doing works regarding cmo portal Navakeral portal BIMS spark RR online VC DSC processing hardware support OS installation Installation of devices and Network support	Yes	eDistrict HSE's are providing the support for eDistrict project, DSC issues for eOffice, RR, LRD, SPARK, BIMS and ReLis portals. Hardware support like printer & scanner installation, OS installation. Also troubleshooting of network issues in offices.	eDistrict HSE's are providing support to eDistrict project, E office, DSC issuance, VC duties and Network related issues only
Whether monthly meeting with Taluk IT coordinators conducted previous month	No(But Daily communication happening through Whats app Group)		Yes (we are having a Whats app group with realtime communications)	We have a whatsit group with HSEs and Taluk ITCs for constant communication	No (Just communication through whats app groups and phone)	We have a whatsit group with HSEs and Taluk ITCs for constant communication	No
Whether 100% of the time was able to be spent on e-Governance activities	No	No	N (Need to handle the queries and issues from all the Revenue	No Need to handle the queries and issues from all the Revenue	Yes	Yes	Yes

			offices, Agri. officers, the queries of the public calling directly and the timely works assigned by the DC)	offices, Agri. officers, the queries of the public calling directly and the timely works assigned by the DC EDC and other officers. Issuing Relis user name password and as there is no separate Relis Admin in the district now is consuming a lot of time.			
How many Villages are yet to complete entry of quarries in Vayal Module			0				

Taluk IT Team – Contact

Ditc/Taluk	Name	Mobile Number	Landline Number	email ID
DITC TVM	Anil Kumar S	9495154662	04712731210	nodalofficertvm@gmail.com
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Kodungallur	Nisha A C	9745537892		thlrkdr.ker@nic.in
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Ponnani	Linto Antony	9633012295		itcellponnani@gmail.com
Tirur	Aneesh Kumar T S	8891612778		itcelltirur@gmail.com
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Thalassery	Nidheesh C P	9562080078	04902343813	to-thalsery.rev@kerala.gov.in
Kannur	Athul M	9746519571	04972704969	to-knr.rev@kerala.gov.in

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Payyanur	Vijesh P P	9633310828	04985294844	to-pay.rev@kerala.gov.in
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Life Cycle – Ideation to Hosting

The State IT Cell oversees the comprehensive development of all Application Softwares. The typical life cycle associated with these web application developments includes several key stages, outlined below:

1. **Requirement Capture:** Initially, requirements for the web application, covering functionality, user interface design, and performance expectations, are gathered and documented. Inputs are also received from officials and/or the public.
2. **Workflow Creation:** Following requirement capture, the State IT Cell Unit creates a workflow to delineate the sequence of tasks and processes necessary for development, ensuring efficient project management and coordination.
3. **Development Team Identification Process:** The suitable development team or teams are identified based on their expertise and availability. Most applications are developed either by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) or the Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT).
4. **Technical Committee and Purchase Committee Evaluation:** A technical committee assesses the project's technical aspects, while a purchase committee evaluates financial considerations and vendor proposals. Members of the Technical Committee include the Land Revenue Commissioner, the State Nodal Officer, and representatives from PWD (Electronics/Electrical) and KSITM. The Purchase Committee comprises the Land Revenue Commissioner, the State Nodal Officer, and the Finance Officer.
5. **Work Order to Development Team:** Upon project approval, a work order detailing project specifications, timelines, and deliverables is issued to the development team.
6. **Code Development:** The development team initiates coding the web application in line with documented requirements and specifications.
7. **SMS Gateway Integration:** Land Revenue Department has signed an agreement with The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) for Bulk SMS service. In this case, Airtel serves as the Distributed Ledger Technology Provider. Development teams have been provided with the access credentials for the required integration.

8. User Acceptance Test (UAT): After coding, the application undergoes user acceptance testing to ensure it aligns with intended requirements and functions correctly.
9. VM Space Allocation and Configuration Process for Deployment: Virtual Machine (VM) space is allocated and configured for deployment, ensuring adequate resources for hosting the web application.
10. Domain Registration for Staging: A domain name is registered for staging purposes, facilitating testing in a live environment before final deployment. Additional requirements for hosting at the State Data Centre include (i) a Public IP address, (ii) Internet Access, (iii) SSL certificate upload and (iv) Public Access
11. Security Auditing: Thorough security auditing is conducted to detect and address any vulnerabilities or weaknesses that may compromise data or functionality.
12. Domain Name for Final Hosting: A domain name is chosen for the final hosting of the web application, offering users a memorable and accessible web address. Selecting a domain name for the final hosting of the web application is a critical step, as it provides users with a recognizable and easy-to-access web address. This domain name serves as the primary identifier for the application, making it memorable and facilitating user navigation. However, hosting at the State Data Centre entails additional requirements beyond just the domain name selection. These requirements include obtaining a Public IP address to ensure connectivity, ensuring internet access for seamless operation, uploading an SSL certificate to guarantee secure communication, implementing Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols for data encryption, and enabling public access to the application for widespread availability and usability. Adhering to these specifications ensures that the web application is not only accessible but also secure and compliant with relevant standards for hosting at the State Data Centre.
13. Hosting at the State Data Centre: Ultimately, the web application is deployed and hosted at the state data centre, guaranteeing reliable performance, scalability, and security.

Effective communication, collaboration, and project management are crucial throughout this life cycle to ensure the successful development and deployment of the web application. The State Nodal Officer conducts review every month with the development team units, the details of which is explained in continuing sections.

Revenue e-Governance Project Management

In order to drive successful e-Governance initiatives within the Land Revenue Department, effective project management is essential. The target was to ensure efficient delivery of digital solutions, meeting the department's objectives while enhancing service delivery and citizen engagement. The team's project management was executed through a Google spreadsheet, meticulously defining tasks and periodically tracking progress. The link to the Google Spreadsheet is shown below

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1px-JGOL7JXNsFpoMcKX29Ijxed3tHGf-JIpCN0Wapbc/edit#gid=254320044>

#	Project	Task	JS Assigned	Clerk Assigned	Date Start	Status	Handed Over to	Date Close
1	HRMS	Station Seniority data Collection Coding	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
2	HRMS	Station Seniority data Collection Code testing	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
3	Pravasi Mitram	A grievance redressal module for Pravasi	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	03.03.2023	Close		17.05.2023
4	UTP Proposal	AADHAR based unique thandaper module	Jose	Arunkumar	03.03.2023	Close		25/04/2023
5	NIC Projects	NIC priority for existing revenue projects	Jose	Sreekumar	03.03.2023	Close		09.03.2023
6	VO Single Sign on	Login for reLIS users in the state using parichay	Jose	Sreekumar	03.03.2023	Close	Soumya Valse	
7	Public single sign on	Login for public with Jan parichay	Jose	Sreekumar	03.03.2023	Close	Soumya Valse	
8	HRMS	Detailed testing of 3 year Station Seniority	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
9	Head of Account Management	5475-00-800-77-02-00-00-P-V	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
10	Head of Account Management	2029-00-001-97-02-00-00-P-V	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
11	SLBC	Managing mortgage details of defaulters	Jose	Sreekumar	03.03.2023	Close	Soumya Valse	04.03.2024

12	e-Payment Issue	Difficulty in making e-Payment	Jose	Binitha	03.03.2023	Close		06.03.2023
13	UBN	Unique Building Number	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	29.03.2023	Close		01.04.2023
14	VOSG	VO level Software Grievances – Forms	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	08.03.2023	Close		09.03.2023
15	KBT	LT Module Backlog	Jose	Binitha	08.03.2023	Close		27.06.2023
16	KBT	Appeal Module in KBT	Jose	Binitha	08.03.2023	Close	Vinod Kumar	
17	Plan Fund MIS	DC's can upload plan fund proposals	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	08.03.2023	Close		
18	HRMS	Station distance Module	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	03.03.2023	Close		22.03.2023
19	AMS	Asset Management System	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	09.03.2023	Close		20.03.2023
20	Plan Fund Write Up	IT-Cell 2023-2024 Plan Fund details	Prakash Kurup	Sreekumar	13.03.2023	Close		01.04.2023
21	HRMS	Transfer Application code test	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	09.03.2023	Close		22.03.2023
22	VO MIS	MIS for VO data collection	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	13.03.2023	Close		10.04.2023
23	CNA	A central nodal agency for DILRMP Fund	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	08.03.2023	Close		30.03.2023
24	ReLIS	Data issues faced during Digital ReSurvey of 200 Villages	Jose	Haneesh	16.03.2023	Close		30.03.2023
25	LRM Online	LRM Online to be tested and updated	Jose	Haneesh	16.03.2023	Close		25/10/23
26	Tharam mattam ReLIS	TVM RDO issue on handling Land Conversion	Jose	Haneesh	13.03.2023	Close		17.03.2023
27	Relief	HOA and Digital Sign issues	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	17.03.2023	Close		18.03.2023
28	HRMS	Failure of certain test cases due to incomplete data entry	Prakash Kurup	Sreekumar	15.03.2023	Close		31.03.2023
29	Web FAQ	FAQ sections in all Revenue softwares	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	13.03.2023	Close		04.07.2023

30	Grievance and Innovation	Web to capture software/official grievances and innovations	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	25.03.2023	Close		30.03.2023
31	Plan Fund	Complete all pending fund transfer to District Collectors	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	25.03.2023	Close		25.03.2023
32	ULPIN	Unique Land Parcel Identification Number - ULPIN	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	06.03.2023	Close		17.03.2023
33	etsb rronline	VO to Tahsildar etsb and then dbt to beneficiary RA	Jose	Binitha	25.03.2023	Close		
34	Web Maintenance	Ird web eapplication reorganization	Jayadeep	Sreekumar	27.03.2023	Open	Soumya Valse	
35	eCourt	Revenue eCourts	Jayadeep	Ramya		Open		
36	rronline	Revenue Recovery	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	30.03.2023	Close		30.03.2023
37	ReLIS	Ownership has to vest with It-Cell	Jose	Haneesh	28.03.2023	Close		28/03/2023
38	ReLIS	SMS Alert for Land Tax Payment	Jose	Haneesh	29.03.2023	Close		26/05/2023
39	ReLIS	Land Tax payment reminder Pop up alert during ReLIS log in	Jose	Haneesh	29.03.2023	Close		
40	Alert	Work order after getting proposal from CDIT	Jose	Sreekumar	14.03.2023	Close		
41	Pravasi Mithram	Work order after getting proposal from CDIT	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	14.03.2023	Close		
42	rronline	Thasildar Proceedings format for etsb-treasury integration for non govt dues	Jose	Binitha	25.03.2023	Close		
43	ReLIS	Ceiling Module, Pattayam, Nijasthithi	Jose	Sreekumar	09.03.2023	Open	Soumya Valse	
44	VOSG	VO level Software Grievances – Forms	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	08.03.2023	Close		
45	eOffice Admin	Activities in the Commission generate relating to DSC, eOffice. OS. login issuance etc.	All JS	AswaniKumar		Ongoing		
46	IT Call centre	Revenue online services officers and public Call Management	All JS	Archana		Open	Sharanya/ Bindu	
47	HRMS Seniority	Seniority List from HRMS	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	30.03.2023	Close		

48	District Coordinators meeting	IT Cell District coordinator meeting	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	30.03.2023	Ongoing		
49	Relief login	Thrissur ADM login issue	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	30.03.2023	Close		03.04.2023
50	Document Digitization	Smart IT Services Pvt Ltd. file	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	14.03.2023	Open	Sangeetha	
51	Web Tool	Update the Web-Tools tab in this spreadsheet	All JS	Sreekumar	10.03.2023	Open	Soumya Valse	
52	HRMS	Team verification before the application begins	Prakash Kurup	Sreekumar	31.03.2023	Close		Approved
53	KBT	UAT-KBT	Jose	Binitha	01.04.2023	Close		04.04.2023
54	KBT	Training	Jose	Binitha		Close		
55	Website User Guide	All websites to have userguide	All JS	All Clerks	04.04.2023	Open		
56	Tharam mattam ReLIS	Training to all RDOs in the State	All JS	All Clerks	10.04.2023	Close		
57	Tharam mattam ReLIS	Thram Mattam Consolidated Report	Jose	Haneesh	04.04.2023	Close		05.04.2023
58	Tharam mattam ReLIS	Scientific Practises in Tharammattam	Jose	Haneesh	04.04.2023	Close		
59	HRMS	Team UAT of POST Application Phase	Prakash Kurup	Sreekumar	11.04.2023	Close		
60	KBT	Development of Suggestions taken during UAT	Jose	Binitha	10.04.2023	Close		
61	Grievance and Innovation	Development of a Web Tool for Grievance and Innovative Software requirement ideas	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	01.04.2023	Close		03.09.2023
62	VO MIS	MIS for VO data collection	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	10.04.2023	Close		
63	E District	Vadugar community to be included in all certificate formats	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	19.04.2023	Close		23.04.23
64	IT-Cell Meeting	Monthly meeting	All JS	All Clerks	30.05.2023	Ongoing		
65	ReLIS Land Conversion	TRaining Material Discussion	Jose	Haneesh	17.04.2023	Close		19/04/23

66	EPOS	EPOS discussion with Federal Bank	Jose	Binitha	01.04.2023	Close		
67	DILRMP	Department of Land Resources-GoI meeting	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	01.04.2023	Close		18.04.2023
68	ReLIS	Far Disaster Recovery of ReLIS data	Jose	Haneesh	24.04.2023	Close		
69	ReLIS	SMS Services for Payment Reminders	Jose	Haneesh		Close		26/05/2023
70	Pravasi Mithram	OCI status people	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	27.04.2023	Close		
71	Land Acquisition Module	First Phase, Security Audit	Jose	Haneesh	24.03.2023	Close		
72	HRMS	Draft Seniority List to Final Mock Drill - DT	All JS	All Clerks		Close		
73	HRMS	Draft Seniority List to Final Mock Drill - Tahsildar	All JS	Binitha		Close		
74	HRMS	Draft Seniority List to Final Mock Drill - VO	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar		Close		
75	HRMS	Draft Seniority List to Final Mock Drill - Senior Clerks	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar		Close		
76	MO Management System	Development of Web Tool for the Management of Material Objects (Thondi) recieved at SDM Court/RD Office	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	29.04.2023	Ongoing		
77	Agri Stack	Sharing Village Data to Ministry of Agriculture, GoI	Jose	Haneesh		Close		10.07.2023
78	HRMS	Dry Run - Station Seniority Team (Objection Handling)	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar		Close		
79	Auto Mutation	TRR Amendment proposal	Jayadeep	Haneesh	28.04.2023	Close		29.05.23
80	BRAP - EoDB and EoL	Clarification on Evidences given in reform nos 293 - Income Certificate and 297 - Domicile Certificate.	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	02.05.2023	Close		04.05.2023
81	E District	Chettiyar, Kurukkal/Gurukkal to be included in OBC list	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	04.05.2023	Close		09.05.23
82	KSWAN BSNL	Advance payment of lease line	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	04.05.2023	Close		
83	E District	Inclusion of Chettiyar/Kurukkal caste in OBC cateogory	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	04.05.2023	Close		09.05.23

84	E District	SIUC Christian to be included in Cremelayer tab in edistrict portal	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	08.05.2023	Close		09.05.2023
85	VO-MIS	Spreadsheet to be sent to NIC and CDIT	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	09.05.2023	Close		15.05.2023
86	Grievance and Innovation	Spreadsheet to be sent to NIC and CDIT	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	09.05.2023	Close		15.05.2023
87	Web FAQ	Video FAQs from Districts IT coordinators	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	09.05.2023	Close		15.05.2023
88	AMS	Seat Mapping, Search, Excel Download options	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	09.05.2023	Close		07.07.2023
89	Pravasi Mithram	Final hand over status after security testing	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	09.05.2023	Close		17.05.2023
90	Revenue Alert	Final hand over status after security testing	Jose	Binitha	09.05.2023	Close		20.05.2023
91	E district	Cremelayer certificate - inputting of Size of holding, Size of plantation -reg	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	10.05.23	Close		16.05.2023
92	e-Office	Time Gap : Clerk-JS eoffice response time	All JS	All Clerks	15.05.2023	Ongoing		
93	HRMS	Final Seniority list at all stations for transfer	All JS	All Clerks	12.05.2023	Close		
94	eOffice	Received letters - inter and intra office to be diarised	All JS	All Clerks	15.05.2023	Ongoing		
95	Alert	Alert portal inauguration	Jose	Binitha	17.05.2023	Close		20.05.2023
96	E District	Clarification in issuing Family Income and Individual Income certificate	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	18.05.2023	Close		06.05.23
97	Pravasi Mithram	Dashboard for Minister and Nodal Officer	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	19.05.2023	Close		
98	Alert	Dashboard for Minister and Nodal Officer	Jose	Binitha	20.05.2023	Close		
99	eGovernance	Revenue Stall at Kanakakkunnu	All JS	All Clerks	24.05.2023	Close		27.05.2023
100	HRMS	Draft Transfer List	Prakash Kurup	All Clerks	22.05.2023	Close		
101	Inspection	Surprise Inspection Dashboard	Jose	Binitha	25.05.2023	Close		25.05.2023

102	Tharam mattam ReLIS	UAT conducted	Jose	Haneesh	24.05.2023	Close		24.05.2023
103	E District	Classification of Land in Possession certificate-Converted Dry Land	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	24.05.2023	Close		05.07.2023
104	Kyocera BID	AMC Bid for Kyocera printers	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar		Close		
105	AG's Audit team	Meeting - Performance audit on Land Records Management	Jose	Haneesh	30.05.2023	Close		30/05/23
106	ReLIS	Incorporating details of gail pipeline in Thandapper registers	Jose	Haneesh	02.06.2023	Close		25/08/23
107	ReLIS	No registration data due to block mismatch in PEARL - Kollam District, Punalur Taluk	Jose	Haneesh	02.06.2023	Open		
108	RIMS	to discuss all the completed and pending checklist	Jose	Binitha		Close		02/06/2023
109	Grievance - Parathi	Work flow and Prototype discussion	Jose	Binitha	03.06.2023	Close		15.06.2023
110	KBT	Integration of KBT software with Sanchaya Software	Jose	Binitha		Close		03/06/2023
111	Tharam mattam ReLIS	Issue details to be collected from RDO Kasargod, RDO Irinjalakuda and Sub Collector Fort Kochi	Jose	Haneesh	01.06.2023	Close		
112	e-office	Providing e office in three vigilance deputy collector office under erevenue instance	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	06.06.2023	Close		
113	VO -MIS	Contacting Startup Mission to know the modalities of awarding s/w development to Startups	Jayadeep	Ananthkrishnan	08.06.2023	Close		09.06.2023
114	BRAP	Feedback Awareness Campaign - recommendation of e services and testimonials	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	08.06.2023	Close		09.06.23
115	C-DIT Developers	Prepare a letter to the Government asking for additional CDIT developers	Jose	Sreekumar	13.06.2023	Close		27.06.2023
116	SDC hosting	Take urgent measures for SDC hosting of all Revebue Web modules. For this follow up on completing the Security Audit of all Revenue Modules	Jose	Sreekumar	13.06.2023	Open	Soumya Valse	
117	DILRMP	MIS login details for data updation	Jayadeep	Ananthkrishnan	14.06.2023	Open		
118	HRMS	Final Transfer Order - Fair Copy Superintendent, Selection Grade Typist, Senior Grade Typist, Upper Division Tvdist	Prakash Kurup	All Clerks	09.06.2023	Close		

119	HRMS	Final Transfer Order - DT, VO and Senior Clerks	Prakash Kurup	All Clerks	09.06.2023	Close		
120	Tharam mattam ReLIS	KSRSEC Module	Jose	Haneesh		Close		
121	E District	Providing login credentials to Vigilance & Anti Corruption Bureau	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	19.06.2023	Close		05.07.2023
122	ReLIS data mismatch	Actual vs Online data mismatch	Jose	Haneesh	23.06.2023	Close		
123	View based login	View login for Hon'ble PS, AC's, 3 Vigilance Deputy Collectors, 15 Inspection Teams	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	22.06.2023	Close		06-07-23
124	Updation in LRD portal	Pre-Readiness to General Transfer	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	23.06.2023	Close		
125	SSP Dashboard	Prepare a admin login in SSP Module and create a dashboard	Jose	Binitha	27.06.2023	Open	Vinod Kumar	
126	SSP UAT	Identify all the issues faced and modify code to handle that issue and then test	Jose	Binitha	27.06.2023	Open	Vinod Kumar	
127	Relief	Data Entry issues reported from Districts	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	02.07.2023	Close		03.07.2023
128	SLBC	GRN Updation	Jose	Binitha	27.06.2023	Open	Vinod Kumar	
129	Document Digitisation	All Revenue Office Document Digitisation	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	03.07.2023	Open	Sangeetha	
130	Continuous Sanction	Collect a copy of communication from AC-SC	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	03.07.2023	Close		15.02.2024
131	Relief Module	BIMS Integration	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	03.07.2023	Open		
132	Electronic Delivery of Services	Model regarding EDS input/output certificate - Report	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	06.07.2023	Close		
133	e-office	Seat creation in Pattayam Mission	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	10.07.2023	Close		11.07.2023
134	HRMS Objection Module	Providing remarks to objection for General Transfer order 2023	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	10.07.2023	Close		
135	HRMS	Preparation of Seniority list in all cadre	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	10.07.2023	Open	Dinil Kumar	
136	HRMS	Providing deletion of lower option, Vacancy marking/Freez option to Establishment wing	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	10.07.2023	Close		12.07.2023

137	Vission and Mission	Providing login to AC(SC)	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	10.07.2023	Close		12.07.2023
138	VAYAL	A module to create a database of reclamation lands, details of people who need soil, details of people who are willing to hand over lands for agriculture, VO to update information about all quarries	Jayadeep	Dinil Kumar	11.07.2023	Close		24.07.2023
139	E office	Providing e office in Land Board and Govt. Land Resumption Office	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	11.07.2023	Close		
140	Plan Fund	Committed Expenditur to C Dit (3rd instalment)	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	11.07.2023	Close		
141	NIC and CDIT Projects	Fortnightly tracking of all Projects	All JS	All Clerks	11.07.2023	Ongoing		
142	e-District	26 certificates vs 25 certificates	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	14.07.2023	Close		
143	Pattayam Dashboard	Modifications in Pattayam Dashboard	Jayadeep	Sreedevi	18/07/2023	Close		
144	E office	Creating email id to clerk	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	19/07/2023	Close		20/07/2023
145	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(Mariya paul)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	19/07/2023	Close		20/07/2023
146	DSC	DSC installation AC(LR)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	19/07/2023	Close		19/07/2023
147	E office	Eoffice additional charge	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	20/07/2023	Close		20/07/2023
148	E office	e-sign issue	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	21/07/2023	Close		22/07/2023
149	E office	DSC name issue	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	20/07/2023	Close		01.09.2023
150	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(new JSs)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	20/07/2023	Close		21/07/2023
151	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(new Typists)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	20/07/2023	Close		21/07/2023
152	Location Map	ReLIS to incorporate Map based solution	Jose	Sreekumar	20/07/2023	Close	Soumya Valse	01.06.2024
153	Modernisation	Biometric Devices, MRR and CCTV	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	20.07.2023	Open		

154	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(new JSs)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	22/07/2023	Close		22/07/2023
155	E office	DSC issue ACRE	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	24/07/2023	Close		24/07/2023
156	Revenue Secretariat	Status of implementation of e office	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	24/07/23	Close		24/07/23
157	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(SC)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	24/07/23	Close		24/07/23
158	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(SFO)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	25/07/2023	Close		25/07/2023
159	E office	DSC installation SFO	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	25/07/2023	Close		25/07/2023
160	E office	DSC installation SS A Section	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	25/07/2023	Close		25/07/2023
161	HRMS	Details of village staff who had completed continuous three year service in a village	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	25/07/23	Close		
162	HRMS	General Transfer - Report for the objection submitted to Government	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	25/07/23	Close		
163	HRMS	Collectors Conference Agenda	Jayadeep	Arun Chandran	25/07/23	Close		27/07/2023
164	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(SC)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	27/07/23	Close		27/07/23
165	Vayal	Report for presenting before the Hon'ble Principal Secretary	Jayadeep	Dinil Kumar	12.07.2023	Close		02.09.2023
166	State IT Cell Formation GO	Commissioner's approval to be sent to the Government for a Government Order	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	29.07.2023	Open		
167	View based login	Login for all Inspection officers and Charge Officers	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	29.07.2023	Close		
168	e-Court	Identify all the Revenue Courts	Prakash Kurup	Arunkumar	29.07.2023	Open	Remya	
169	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(SC)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	29/07/2023	Close		31/07/2023
170	LGD	Delegated Meeting with Hon'ble CS	Jose	Haneesh	31.07.2023	Close		01.08.2023
171	E office	DSC installation SS J Section	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	03/08/2023	Close		03/08/2023

172	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(J)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	04/08/2023	Close		04/08/2023
173	UTP Review	UTP Progress Review	Jose	Haneesh	04.08.2023	Close		
174	MLA SDF	Collect details of hardware procurement to Village Office and Taluk Office	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	04-08-2023	Close		
175	E office	Creation(login) and transfer of employee in eoffice(SC)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	05/08/2023	Close		05/08/2023
176	UTP	Workflow creation for UTP management	Jose	Haneesh	07.08.2023	Close		
177	Knowledge Base	Create a knowledge base of all Act, Rules, Amendments, SRO, GO, Circulars, Proceedings related to Revenue Department	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	07.08.2023	Ongoing		
178	MLA Fund	Apart from SDF, ADF should also be made available	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	07.08.2023	Close		20-08-2023
179	E office	Transfer of employee in eoffice(SC)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	07/08/2023	Close		08/08/2023
180	E office	Transfer of employee in eoffice(SS&JS)	Prakash Kurup	AswaniKumar	08/08/2023	Close		08/08/2023
181	Collectors Conference	Agenda Note	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	09-08-2023	Close		11-08-23
182	5G Use Case	Attend a meeting to understand the possibilities of 5G based use cases applicable to Revenue Department	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	08.08.2023	Close		
183	Qualification Of Employees Working in IT Cell	Providing details of qualification Of employees working in IT Cell	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	11-08-23	Close		
184	Migration	Migration of Complaints and Surpirse Inspection Modules	Jose	Binitha	01.06.2024	Close	Vinod Kumar	
185	Migration	Migration of Vayal and Grievance & Innovation	Jayadeep	Dinil Kumar	18.08.2023	Open		
186	Migration	Migration of HRMS and other modules	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	01.10.2023	Close	Dinil Kumar	31.05.2024
187	Technical Committee	Prepairing minutes of Technical Committee	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	18-08-23	Close		02-09-2023
188	AMC payment	AMC payment to Puthoor Infotech (1st installment)	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	23-08-2023	Close		
189	Bulk SMS	TRAI Exemption Renewal	Jayadeep	Anantha Krishnan	02.09.2023	Close		16.11.2023

190	Details of Hardware - MLA Fund	Providing details of Hardware purchased using MLA Fund in revenue department	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	02.09.2023	Close		05-09-2023
191	Plan Fund	Disbursement FMS fund from Plan fund for the FY 2023-24	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	02.09.2023	Close		
192	District ITC Meeting	Preparation of District ITC meeting minutes	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	05.09.2023	Close		
193	e-District-Digilocker	Integration of Digilocker with e-District	Jayadeep	Sreedevi	21.09.2023	Close		
194	AMC payment	AMC payment to Puthoor Infotech (2nd installment)	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	14-09-2023	Close		
195	CMO Complaint	Reply to CM<O complaint regarding limitation of application in e district portal	Prakash Kurup	Arun Chandran	15-09-2023	Close		
196	KFON Progress	WhatsApp based state level tracking	Jose	Arun Chandran	23.09.2023	Open	Remya	
197	EMR	UAT of EMR	Jose	Sreekumar	29.09.2023	Close	Soumya Valse	
198	Technical Committee Decisions	Complete all tasks approved in the Technical Committee	All JS	All Clerks	01.10.2023	Close		31.05.2024
199	Distress Warrant	e-processing of Distress Warrant	Jayadeep	Sreedevi	23.09.2023	Open		
200	Grievance & Innovation	Processing of 88 Grievance and 30 Innovation	All JS	All Clerks	27.09.2023	Open		
201	EMR Security Audit	Web hosting considerations	Jose	Sreekumar	28.09.2023	Close	Soumya Valse	02.05.2024
202	LGD Data Entry	Data Entry Task for Census	Jose	Haneesh	18.09.2023	Open		
203	Matribhoomi	Permission from GoK to join this program and nominate nodal officers	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	01.11.2023	Close		31.05.2024
204	Mobile APP - RR	Mobile APP release on 1st Nov	Jose	Binitha	19.09.2023	Open	Vinod Kumar	
205	CDIT Programmers	Govt Approved additional attachment	Jose	Sreekumar	01.10.2023	Open	Soumya Valse	
206	SSP	Final UAT	Jose	Haneesh	20.11.2023	Close		04.03.2024

207	Hardware Procurement	184 + 129 Laptop purchase	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	01.06.2024	Close	Sangeetha	
208	DILRMP	CNA account	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan	20.11.2023	Close		
209	Digital Survey	Include large LRM villages in DS	Jose	Haneesh	20.11.2023	Open		
210	Land Tax division	Apartment/Flat tax calculation	Jose	Haneesh	01.11.2023	Close		31.05.2024
211	Security Audit	Identifying agency for security audit of software modules	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	01.10.2023	Close		01.03.2024
212	Land Certificates - ReLIS	Issuance of all land related certificates through ReLIS platform	Jose	Haneesh	03.01.2024	Open		
213	Duty Certificate	A common proforma	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	01.01.2024	Close		09.05.2024
214	Laptop Distribution	Currently available 4 laptops + 2 IT Cell Laptop	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	01.01.2024	Close		31.05.2024
215	Cordless Phone for IT Call centre	Landline Phone termination access difficulty	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	01.02.2024	Open		
216	Dev Team	Process to get a development team on board	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan U	01.02.2024	Open		
217	Digital Signature	Charges-reimbursement	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	01.02.2024	Open		
218	Vehicle-IT Cell	AS Received	Jayadeep	Remya	01.10.2023	Close		31.05.2024
219	Website for RDO/Taluk	New Development	Jayadeep	Remya	01.02.2024	Open		
220	B-Ready Framework	DoLR requires B-Ready Score	Jayadeep	Remya	01.02.2024	Open		
221	SSP	State Release of the Web Module	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.02.2024	Open		
222	SSP	Migration	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.02.2024	Open		
223	Construction of revenue website	conducted meeting with kerala IT Mission members	Jayadeep	Remya	01.02.2024	Open		
224	KBT Appeal	Head of Account	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.04.2023	Close		31.05.2024

225	HS login	ReLIS login for Head Surveyors	Jose	Haneesh	01.02.2024	Open		
226	Revenue Award	Awardees photos/details on LED Wall	Jayadeep	Dinil Kumar	19.02.2024	Close		24.02.2024
227	VM - SDC	OS registration and Internet	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	19.02.2024	Close		05.03.2024
228	lrd website load	for KBT and LT payments	All JS	All Clerks	20.02.2024	Close		24.02.2024
229	DILRMP	Proposal for FY 2024-25	Jayadeep	Ananthakrishnan U	01.02.2024	Close		07.03.2024
230	DILRMP	Interest Return	Jayadeep	Ramya	14.03.2024	Close		15.03.2024
231	DILRMP	Utilisation Certificates-Previous FY	Jayadeep	Ramya	01.11.2023	Close		31.05.2024
232	System Admin Recruitment	Interview Process	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.02.2024	Close		17.03.2024
233	System Admin Requirement	Requested KSITM for a System Admin	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	16.03.2024	Close		16.03.2024
234	System Admin for EMR	Requested KSITM for exclusive support	Jose	Haneesh	01.02.2024	Close		16.03.2024
235	RR Online - ePayment	ePayment for all RR Online Payments	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.11.2023	Open		
236	Mobile APP - Single	A consolidated mobile App combining all the requirements	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.03.2024	Open		
237	Security Audit	Progress evaluation of the work undertaken by Keltron	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.02.2024	Open		
238	Pattayam, Ceiling and Nijasthithi	A new module to manage Pattayam, Ceiling and Nijasthithi Applications	Jose	Vinod Kumar	01.03.2024	Open		
239	AADHAR Linking UAT	UAT of the AADHAR Linking Module that handles Public Return Option via Hold	Jose	Haneesh	01.03.2024	Open		
240	EoDB 2024-25	There are 6 tasks for Revenue to Complete	Jayadeep	Ramya	15.02.2024	Open		
241	CIS- ReLIS linking	CIS to make available data transfer API for ReLIS integration	Jose	Haneesh	16.01.2024	Open		
242	PAN for e-Governance	Attaching PAN with Revenue e-Governance	Jayadeep	Haneesh	10.03.2024	Open		

243	Tharam Mattam ReLIS	Form 5 to Form 6/7 priority	Jose	Haneesh	01.03.2024	Close		01.04.2024
244	Tharam Mattam ReLIS	KSSWCB priority	Jose	Haneesh	01.03.2024	Close		01.04.2024
245	Fair Value by Use data in ReLIS	Get Fair Value by Use data from registration	Jose	Haneesh	01.03.2024	Open		
246	Digitisation of LB records	Digital Preservation and Conservation of LB records	Jayadeep	Ramya	01.03.2024	Open		
247	Purchase of UPS	PWD to proceed as a deposit work	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	15.02.2024	Open		
248	Hardware Purchase	LB offices requirement processing	Prakash Kurup	Sangeetha	01.03.2024	Open		
249	Desktop purchase	Request from Sub Collector Ottappalam	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.01.2024	Open		
250	Pravasi Mithram	80% fund proceedings	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.01.2024	Open		
251	Grievance and Innovation	Public to submit grievances	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	10.02.2024	Open		
252	Award Money	Video Conference, Cordless Phone, Mobile Phone, and Call Centre system	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.11.2023	Close		31.05.2024
253	Car for IT Cell	Quotations to be invited	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.11.2023	Close		31.05.2024
254	IT Cell Staff Redeployment	Permanent Redeployment of cadre posts to State IT Cell	Prakash Kurup	DInil Kumar	01.01.2024	Open		
255	e-Governance Requirement Analysis	Puncha Special Office Workflow discussion	Jose	Soumya Valse	21.03.2024	Open		
256	Data Bank Validation	LSGI login and KSRSEC validation	Jose	Haneesh	01.02.2024	Close		31.05.2024
257	eoDB 2024-25	KYA, Trigger Indices, SRO draft	Jayadeep	Ramya	15.02.2024	Close		09.04.2024
258	Relief	Add a new instance - 2024	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	15.04.2024	Close		02.05.2024
259	Tharam Mattam ReLIS	Addition of KSRSEC head to ePayment	Jayadeep	Ramya	27.03.2024	Close		09.05.2024
260	State IT Policy	Feedback from Revenue Department	Jayadeep	Soumya Valse	27.03.2024	Close		09.05.2024

261	Annual Report	e-Governance Annual Report	Prakash Kurup	Soumya Valse	01.03.2024	Open		
262	Lgoin for Secretariat Officers	lrd portal login for JS and other officers (as per list made available)	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	01.03.2024	Close		05.05.2024
262	Lgoin for Secretariat Officers	land management related portal login for JS and other officers (as per list made available)	Prakash Kurup	Dinil Kumar	01.03.2024	Open		
263	Data Bank Validation	Drive to Collect Files from LSGI Secretaries	Jayadeep	Remya	01.06.2024	Open		

Revenue e-Governance – Stakeholder Management

The development, auditing, and technical support for e-Governance applications in the Land Revenue Department are primarily handled by NIC Kerala, CDIT, and Keltron. The State Nodal Officer conducts review every month with the development team units. The progress can be seen by clicking on the following link.

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FpxI4wIPoqicx3KFIDOljTOnHLFWfwOIaIMhUoA_Jg0/edit#gid=0)

[1FpxI4wIPoqicx3KFIDOljTOnHLFWfwOIaIMhUoA_Jg0/edit#gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FpxI4wIPoqicx3KFIDOljTOnHLFWfwOIaIMhUoA_Jg0/edit#gid=0)

Sl No	Software Name	Developed Agency	Present Stage	Priority Set by the Commissioner	Development Completion Status	Issues Pending Count	Targetted completion Date
1	CDIT-SDC hosting & SSO	CDIT	Development	High	Open		22.12.2023
2	BIMS 2.0. Integration	CDIT	Development	Urgent	Open		31.03.2024
3	KBT-Appeal	C-DIT	Development	High	Open	1	29.12.2023 25.08.2023
4	KBT-Revision	C-DIT	Development	High	Open	1	25.08.2023
5	SSP	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Open	1	04.01.2024 26.07.2023
6	AMS	C-DIT	Maintenance	High	Open	5	05.08.2023
7	KBT - One Time Tax	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	0	20.08.2023
8	KBT-Additional Tax	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	0	
9	Vayal	C-DIT	Development	Urgent	Close	1	31.07.2023
10	Grievance & Innovation	C-DIT	Development	High	Close		
11	Complaint	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		








12	Surprise Inspection	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
13	Covid Exgratia	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
14	Covid BPL Pension	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
15	Relief	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
16	Mitram	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	1	30.09.2023
17	HRMS	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	1	30.09.2023
18	LRD	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	1	30.09.2023
19	Village Website	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	1	30.09.2023
20	Endo Sulfan Victim Relief	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
21	Alert	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
22	Pravasi Mithram	C-DIT	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
23	ReLIS - EMR	NIC PKD	Development	Urgent	Open	3	29.12.2023
24	ReLIS-KSRS&EC	NIC PKD	Development	High	Close	1	19.08.2023 One more month after queries are answered 05.12.2023 (as on this date) Expected to complete by 25.03.2024
25	Revenue Certificates in ReLIS	NIC PKD	Development	95th Revenue Secretariat	Open		Whether front-end required? further addition of code in ReLIS requires an informed decision
26	Data Bank Upload & Validation	NIC PKD	Development	High	Open		LSGI secretaries to be given login for uploading original Data Bank Then KSRS&EC team to validate
27	CIS-ReLIS data	NIC PKD	Development	High	Open		15.12.2023
28	AADHAR Linking	NIC PKD	Development	High	Close		23.12.2023

29	KSSWCB-Priority	NIC PKD	Development	CS Meeting	Close		
30	Fair Value by Use Data	NIC PKD	Development	Budget	Open		
31	Land Tax - Flats	NIC PKD	Development	Budget	Open		
32	GRN mismatch module	NIC PKD	Development	High	Close		23.12.2023
33	ReLIS - SSO	NIC PKD	Testing	Urgent	Close	0	29.07.2023
34	Tharam Mattam Adalat	NIC PKD	Support Only	High	Close		23.12.2023
35	Tharam Mattam - Seniority	NIC PKD	Development	High	Close		27.02.2024
36	Tharam Mattam <25 cent VO	NIC PKD	Development	High	Close		28.12.2023
37	UIDAI Audit	NIC PKD	Development	High	Open		30.03.2024
38	ReLIS - Tharammattam	NIC PKD	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	4	19.08.2023
39	ReLIS-ePayment	NIC PKD	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	1	10 days needed after RA list is completed Then 2 month for public payment to go to both HOA and TSB CC and SC applicability - to Revenue HOA automatic including Testing
40	ReLIS-LRM	NIC PKD	Through Ente Bhoomi	High	Close	1	31.07.2023 Decided to implement in Ente Bhoomi
41	Location Map/Skecth	NIC PKD NIC TVM	Through Ente Bhoomi	Urgent	Close		07.01.2024 update on feasibility to be acknowledged by NIC TVM Decided to implement in Ente Bhoomi
42	RR-ONLINE - ePayment	NIC TVM & NIC PKD	Testing What actions are pending?	High	Open	1	
43	RR-ONLINE	NIC TVM	Maintenance Two Taluk names missing?	Ongoing	Open	1	
44	e-District	NIC TVM-1	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close	2	25.08.2023




45	e-Office	NIC-TVM-2	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		Indefinite
46	Land Acquisition	NIC-TVM	Development	Urgent	Open	4	31.01.2024
47	Nijasthithi Certificate Online	NIC TVM	Proposal	Urgent	Open		
48	Ceiling Module	NIC-TVM	Proposal	Urgent	Open		
49	Pattayam Online	NIC-TVM	Proposal	High	Open		
50	ReLIS - Far Disaster Recovery	NIC	Maintenance	Ongoing	Open		
51	VO-MIS	NIC	Development		Open		
52	e-Court	NIC			Open		
53	e-District requires ReLIS data	e-District			Open		
54	EWS Certificate	e-District	Discussed on 25.11.2023		Open		
55	Income Certificate	e-District	Discussed with NIC. Form changes are getting discussed.		Open		
56	Auto Mutation	NIC PKD			Open		
57	RIMS	NIC Kannur		Urgent	Open		04.01.2024
58	IOS and Andorid Mobile App of all Revenue Services	NIC Kannur			Open		01.03.2024
59	RR Online Mobile APP	NIC	Notice serving completed		Open		
60	SUIT Monitoring	NIC Kannur			Open		15.11.2023
61	ReLIS Speed issue	NIC PKD	Dashboard		Open		
62	e-District-Digilocker	NIC	Discussion	Applicant needs to visit digilocker, click on eDistrict, to pull it using application	Close		

				number, certificate number and security code			
63	e-District - SSO	KSITM NIC	NIC is currently working on it		Close		
64	CLR Website	KELTRON	Maintenance	Ongoing	Close		
65	MO MIS	TBD			Open		
66	Security Audit - CDIT	Keltron	Audit **Pravasi Mithram- First phase audit report submitted. **Alert- Initiated audit and paused for a write-up regarding the functional flow **Social Security Pension-Initiated audit and paused for a write-up regarding the functional flow	High	Open		
67	Security Audit - KNR NIC	Keltron	Audit RIMS- Audit initiated	High	Open		
68	Security Audit - KNR NIC	Keltron	Whitelist Not received intimation regarding the audit		Open		
69	Security Audit - PKD NIC	Keltron	Audit	High	Open		
70	Security Audit - TVM NIC	Keltron	Audit	High	Open		

Development Team – NIC Kerala

		<p>Shri. Basheer Ahammed P.K. DDG&ASIO Project Coordinator</p>	
<p>NIC – Palakkad Team</p>			<p>e-Governance Projects handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Land Information Management System e-Payment
<p>NIC - Thiruvananthapuram Team</p>			<p>e-Governance Projects handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Recovery <p>e-Governance Projects under development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VOMIS Land Acquisition
<p>NIC Kannur Team</p>			<p>e-Governance Projects under development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile App RIMS Suit Monitoring

e-Office Team – NIC

		
Andrews Varghese, Senior Director(IT) – HoD (EOffice)	P Srivalli Devi, Senior Director (IT) - HoG(eOffice)	Rajesh V G, Director(IT) - eOffice Project

Development Team – CDIT

Registrar

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Shri Biju S.B.
 Deputy Director
 (Web & Social Media) &
 Informatics



Shri Alex H.T.
 Head, Automation &

Project Coordinator
 (Revenue)



Project Coordinator
 (Revenue)



Smt. Remyasree U.



Smt. Sunitha K.K.



Smt. Noby Manohar



Smt. Priya Dominic

e-Governance Application Development Work Associated with

Social Security Pension	HRMS	HRMS	Support
Pravasi Mithram	Migration	Relief	Grievance and Innovation
Alert	Audit	Surprise Inspection	HRMS
Endo Sulfan Compensation	Victim KBT, Additional Tax	Mithram	Surprise Inspection
Mithram	KBT Appeal (in Progress)	Village Website	Audit
Covid Exgratia	Relief	Relief	Vayal
Relief	AMS	AMS	AMS
Migration	Migration	Migration	Migration
Security Audit Testing	Security Audit Testing Support (2023)	Security Audit Testing Support (2023)	Security Audit Testing Support (2023, 2024)

Security Audit Team – Keltron

Cyber Security Team Details			
S.No	Name of Employee	Designation	Contact/E-mail ID
1	Aswathi Mohanan	Deputy General Manager(i/c)	aswathi@keltron.org
2	Sameera M	Deputy General Manager(i/c)	sameera@keltron.org
3	Arjun S	Assistant Manager	arjun@keltron.org
4	Ammu Kripalal	Senior Engineer	ammukripalal@keltron.org
5	Rinaz Sherif M	Senior Engineer	rinaz@keltron.org
6	Amal Raj PC	Engineer	amalrajpc@keltron.org
7	Raji G	Engineer	rajig@keltron.org
8	Vilbi Raju	Technical Assistant	vilbiraju@keltron.org
9	Seena J R	Senior Technical Assistant	seena@keltron.org
10	Aswin V	Engineer	aswin@keltron.org
11	Manoj VG	Assistant Engineer	manoj@keltron.org
12	Ajith A Krishnan	Assistant Manager	ajithkrishnan@keltron.org
13	Anoop Sivadasan	Senior Engineer	anoopsivadasan@keltron.org



State Data Centre



Shri. Subil B.S.
Head Technology
head-tech.ksitm@kerala.gov.in
9846904886

The following support is received from the State Data Centre

1. Virtual Servers from the State Data Centre
2. Staging and Production Environment
3. Co-Location Services
4. Back up Services
5. Provision of Internet Bandwidth
6. Technical Support
7. Networking Support
8. Monitor the Resource Utilisation of Servers

KSITM Nodal Officer for Revenue



Shri. Rahul P.K.
Senior Consultant
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9249408351

The following support is received:

1. KSITM nodal officer for all Revenue e-Governance Requirements
2. Overseeing, Planning and executing System Administrator requirements
3. Technical committee member

Technical & Purchase Committee Members

	Technical Committee	Purchase Committee
Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Commissioner Land Revenue2. Nodal Officer State IT Cell3. Executive Engineer, PWD (Electronics)4. Delegated Member from KSITM	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Commissioner Land Revenue2. Nodal Officer State IT Cell3. Senior Finance Officer

Taluk-Village-SRO-LSGI-LAC Mapping

The State IT cell, Revenue Department conducted a statewide data collection exercise directing the district IT coordinators to coordinate data collection of mapping of Villages with Sub Registrar Office, Local Self Government Institute and Legislative Assembly Constituency. The following link provides an approximate idea about the mapping. The data is only suggestive in nature and hence should not be considered as a conclusive proof.

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1JoSa0R1akn4IKSCMv7mIe_qkQs010a8z6l2ZkaLmcZg/edit#gid=2142868702

Taluk	Village	Sro	Lsgi	Lac
Thiruvananthapuram	Kadakampally	Principal Sub Registrar Office, Thiruvananthapuram	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom & Thiruvananthapuram
Thiruvananthapuram	Pettah	Principal Sub Registrar Office, Thiruvananthapuram	Tvpm Corporation	Thiruvananthapuram
Thiruvananthapuram	Muttathara	Principal Sub Registrar Office, Thiruvananthapuram	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom & Thiruvananthapuram
Thiruvananthapuram	Manacaud	Chalai	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom & Thiruvananthapuram
Thiruvananthapuram	Vanchiyoor	Principal Sub Registrar Office, Thiruvananthapuram	Tvpm Corporation	Thiruvananthapuram & Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Thycaud	Chalai	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom & Thiruvananthapuram
Thiruvananthapuram	Thirumala	Chalai	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom & Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Vattiyoorkavu	Sasthamangalam	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Peroorkada	Sasthamangalam	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Kudappanakunnu	Pattom	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Pattom	Pattom	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Nemom	Nemom	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom
Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvallam	Thiruvallam	Tvpm Corporation	Nemom
Thiruvananthapuram	Sasthamangalam	Sasthamangalam	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu, Thiruvananthapuram & Nemom
Thiruvananthapuram	Kowdiar	Pattom	Tvpm Corporation	Vattiyoorkavu
Thiruvananthapuram	Venganoor	Thiruvallam	Venganoor Grama Panchayath	Kovalam
Thiruvananthapuram	Kalliyoor	Nemom	Kalliyoor Grama Panchayath	Kovalam

Thiruvananthapuram	Aayirupara	Pothencode	Pothencode Grama Panchayath	Nedumangad & Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Andoorkonam	Pothencode	Andoorkonam & Pothencode Grama Panchayath	Nedumangad
Thiruvananthapuram	Pallipuram	Murukkumpuzha	Andoorkonam Grama Panchayath	Nedumangad
Thiruvananthapuram	Kadinamkulam	Kazhakuttom	Kadinamkulam Grama Panchayath	Chirayinkeezhu
Thiruvananthapuram	Veyiloor	Murukkumpuzha	Mangalapuram Grama Panchayath	Chirayinkeezhu
Thiruvananthapuram	Melthonackal	Pothencode	Mangalapuram & Pothencode Grama Panchayath	Chirayinkeezhu & Nedumangad
Thiruvananthapuram	Ulloor	Pattom	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Uliyazhathura	Pothencode	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Pangappara	Kazhakuttom	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Cheruvakkal	Pattom	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Attipra	Kazhakootam	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Kazhakootam	Kazhakootam	Tvpm Corporation	Kazhakuttom
Thiruvananthapuram	Menamkulam	Kazhakootam	Kadinamkulam Grama Panchayath	Chirayinkeezhu
Thiruvananthapuram	Keezhthonackal	Pothencode	Pothencode Grama Panchayath	Nedumangad
Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara Municipality	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Athiyanoor	Balaramapuram	Athiyanoor Grama Panchayat & Neyyattinkara Municipality	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Thirupuram	Poovar	Thirupuram Grama Panchayat	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Karumkulam	Kanjiramkulam	Karumkulam Grama Panchayat	Kovalam
Neyyattinkara	Kottukal	Venganoor	Kottukal Grama Panchayat	Kovalam
Neyyattinkara	Pallichal	Balaramapuram	Pallichal Grama Panchayat	Kattakada
Neyyattinkara	Kollayil	Amaravila	Kollayil Grama Panchayat & Neyyattinkara Municipality	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Perumpazhuthoor	Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara Municipality	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Kanjiramkulam	Kanjiramkulam	Kanjiramkulam Grama Panchayat	Kovalam
Neyyattinkara	Vizhinjam	Venganoor	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	Kovalam
Neyyattinkara	Kulathoor	Kulathoor	Kulathoor Grama Panchayat	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Chenkhal	Amaravila	Chenkhal Grama Panchayat & Neyyattinkara Municipality	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Parassala	Parassala	Parassala Grama Panchayat	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Karode	Kulathoor	Karode Grama Panchayat	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara	Parasuvaikkal	Parassala	Parassala Grama Panchayat	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Kunnathukal	Kunnathukal	Kunnathukal & Vellarada Grama Panchayats	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Vellarada	Vellarada	Vellarada Grama Panchayat	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Anavoor	Kunnathukal & Vellarada Sros	Kunnathukal & Vellarada Grama Panchayats	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Perumkadavila	Perumkadavila	Perumkadavila Grama Panchayat	Parassala
Neyyattinkara	Poovar	Poovar	Poovar Grama Panchayat	Kovalam

Neyattinkara	Balaramapuram	Balaramapuram	Balaramapuram Grama Panchayat	Kovalam
Nedumangadu	Tholicode	Vithura	Tholicode Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Uzhamalakkal	Aryanad	Uzhamalakkal Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Aryanad	Aryanad	Aryanad Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Vithura	Vithura	Vithura Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Vellanad	Vellanad	Vellanad Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Peringamala	Palode	Peringammala Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Palode	Palode	Nanniyode Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Kallara	Kallara	Kallara Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Vamanapuram	Vamanapuram	Vamanapuram Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Pullampara	Vamanapuram	Pullampara Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Thenoor	Palode	Peringammala Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Kurupuzha		Nanniyode Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Pangode	Kallara	Pangode Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Nellanad	Vamanapuram	Nellanad Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Anad	Nedumangad	Anad Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Manickal	Kanyakulangara	Manikkal Gp	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Panavoor	Kanyakulangara	Panavoor Gp	Vamanapuram
Nedumangadu	Nedumangad	Nedumangad	Nedumangad Municipality	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Vembayam	Kanyakulangara	Vembayam Gp	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Karakulam	Karakulam	Karakulam Gp	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Koliyakode	Kanyakulangara	Manikkal Gp	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Karipur	Nedumangad	Nedumangad Municipality	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Aruvikkara	Vellanad	Aruvikkara Gp	Aruvikkara
Nedumangadu	Vattappara	Karakulam	Karakulam Gp	Nedumangad
Nedumangadu	Thekkada	Kanyakulangara	Vembayam Gp	Nedumangad
Chirayinkeezhu	Azhoor	Murukumpuzha	Azhoor Grama Panchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Chirayinkeezhu	Chirayinkeezhu	Chirayinkeezhu Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Sarkara	Chirayinkeezhu	Chirayinkeezhu Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Keezhuvilam	Chirayinkeezhu & Attingal	Kizhuvillam Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Kanthalloor	Chirayinkeezhu	Kizhuvillam Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Kadakkavoor	Kadakkavoor	Kadakkavoor Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Keezhattingal	Kadakkavoor	Kadakkavoor Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Vakkom	Kadakkavoor	Vakkom Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Vellalloor	Nagaroor	Nagaroor Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Nagroot	Nagaroor	Nagaroor Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Koduvazhanoor	Nagaroor	Pulimath Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Kilimanoor	Kilimanoor	Kilimanoor Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Pazhayakunnummel	Kilimanoor	Pazhayakunnummel Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Pulimath	Kilimanoor & Vamanapuram	Pulimath Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Karavaram	Navaikulam	Karavaram Gramapanchayat	Attingal

Chirayinkeezhu	Alamcode	Attingal	Karavaram Gramapanchayat & Attingal Municipality	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Attingal	Attingal	Attingal Municipality	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Avanavanchery	Attingal	Attingal Municipality & Mudakkal Gramapanchayat	Attingal
Chirayinkeezhu	Elamba	Attingal	Mudakkal Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Mudakkal	Attingal	Mudakkal Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Edacode	Attingal	Attingal Municipality & Mudakkal Gramapanchayat	Chirayinkeezhu
Chirayinkeezhu	Anjuthengu	Kadakavoor	Anchuthengu	Chirayinkeezhu
Kattakkada	Kulathummal	Kattakada	Kattakada	Kattakada
Kattakkada	Maranalloor	Ooruttambalam	Maranalloor	Kattakada
Kattakkada	Malayinkeezhu	Malayinkeezhu	Malayinkeezhu	Kattakada
Kattakkada	Vilappil	Malayinkeezhu	Vilappil	Kattakada
Kattakkada	Ottasekharamangalam	Ottasekharamangalam	Ottasekharamangalam	Parassala
Kattakkada	Keezharoor	Perumkadavila	Aryancode	Parassala
Kattakkada	Amboori	Vellarada	Amboori	Parassala
Kattakkada	Kallikkad	Ottasekharamangalam	Kallikkad	Parassala
Kattakkada	Vilavoorkkal	Malayinkeezhu	Vilavoorkkal	Kattakada
Kattakkada	Vazhichal	Ottasekharamangalam	Amboori & Kallikkad	Parassala
Kattakkada	Perumkulam	Vellanad	Poovachal	Aruvikkara
Kattakkada	Veeranakavu	Kattakada	Poovachal	Aruvikkara
Kattakkada	Mannookara	Aryanad	Kuttichal	Aruvikkara
Varkala	Edava	Varkala	Edava Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Varkala	Varkala	Varkala Municipality	Varkala
Varkala	Vettoor	Varkala	Vettoor Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Cherunniyoor	Kavalayoor	Cherunniyoor Grama Panchayath	Attingal
Varkala	Ottoor	Kavalayoor	Ottoor Grama Panchayath	Attingal
Varkala	Manamboor	Kavalayoor	Manamboor Grama Panchayath	Attingal
Varkala	Chemmaruthy	Varkala	Chemmaruthy Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Navaikulam	Navaikulam	Navaikulam Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Kudavoor	Navaikulam	Navaikulam Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Pallickal	Navaikulam	Pallickal Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Madavoor	Kilimanoor	Madavoor Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Varkala	Ayiroor	Varkala	Elakamon Grama Panchayath	Varkala
Kollam	Kollam (West)	Kollam	Kollam Corporation	Kollam
Kollam	Kollam (East)	Kollam	Kollam Corporation	Kollam
Kollam	Thrikkadavoor	Anchalumood	Kollam Corporation	Kollam
Kollam	Thrikkaruva	Anchalumood	Thrikkaruva Grama Panchayath	Kollam
Kollam		Kilikolloor	Kollam Corporation	Eravipuram
Kollam	Sakthikulangara	Kollam	Kollam Corporation	Kollam
Kollam	Mangad	Kilikolloor	Kollam Corporation	Kollam
Kollam	Vadakkevila	Eravipuram	Kollam Corporation	Eravipuram
Kollam	Mundakkal	Eravipuram	Kollam Corporation	Eravipuram

Kollam	Eravipuram	Eravipuram	Kollam Corporation	Eravipuram
Kollam	Mayyanad	Kottiyam	Mayyanad	Eravipuram
Kollam	Paravur	Paravur	Paravur Municipality	Chathannur
Kollam	Poothakkulam	Paravoor	Poothakulam	Chathannur
Kollam	Meenadu	Chathannoor	Chathannor Grama Panchayath	Chathannor
Kollam	Kalluvathukkal	Chathannoor	Kalluvathukkal Grama Panchayath	Chathannoor
Kollam	Adichanalloor	Kottiyam	Adichanalloor	Chathannur
Kollam	Parippally	Chathannoor	Kalluvathukkal	Chathannoor
Kollam	Kottappuram	Paravoor	Paravoor Municipality	Chathannoor
Kollam	Chirakkara	Chathannoor	Chirakkara Grama Panchayath	Chathannoor
Kollam	Pallimon	Kannanalloor	Nedumpana	Kundara
Kollam	Nedumpana	Kannanallur	Nedumpana	Kundara
Kollam	Thrikkovilvattom	Kannanallur	Thrikkovilvattom	Kundara
Kollam	Thazhuthala	Kottiyam	Thrikkovilvattom	Kundara
Kollam	Panayam	Kundara	Panayam	Kollam
Kollam	Kottamkara (Mamoodu)	Kilikollur	Kottamkara	Kundara
Kollam	Ilamballoor	Kundara	Elampalloor Grama Panchayath	Kundara
Kollam	Mulavana	Kundara	Kundara Grama Panchayath	Kundara
Kollam	Perinad	Kundara	Perinad Grama Panchayath	Kundara
Kollam	Kizhake Kallada	Ezhukone	East Kallada	Kunnathoor
Kollam	Mundrothuruthu	Thevalakkara	Munroethuruth	Kunnathoor
Kollam	Perayam	Kundara	Perayam	Kunadara
Kottarakkara	Ezhukone	Ezhukone	Ezhukone	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Neduvathoor	Kottarakkara	Neduvathoor	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Pavithreswaram	Kottarakkara	Pavithreswaram	Kunnathur
Kottarakkara	Kulakkada	Kalayapuram	Kulakkada	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Mailam	Kottarakkara	Mylom Grama Panchayathu	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Kottarakkara	Kottarakkara	Kottarakkara Municipality	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Puthoor	Kottarakkara, Kalayapuram	Kulakkada, Pavithreswaram, Neduvathoor, Mylom	Kottarakkara, Kunnathoor
Kottarakkara	Kalayapuram	Kalayapuram	Mylom And Kulakkada Gramapanchayat	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Melila	Kottarakkara	Melila Gramapanchayath	Pathanapuram
Kottarakkara	Vettikkavala	Kottarakkara	Vettikkavala	Pathanapuram
Kottarakkara	Ummanoor	Kottarakkara	Ummanoor	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Veliyam	Pooyappally	Veliyam	Kottarakkara
Kottarakkara	Pooyappally	Pooyappally	Pooyappally	Chathanoor
Kottarakkara	Kareepra	Ezhukone	Kareepra	Kottarakara
Kottarakkara	Odanavattom	Pooyappally	Veliyam	Kottarakara
Kottarakkara	Chakkuvarakkal	Kottarakkara	Vettikavala	Pathanapuram
Kottarakkara	Valakom	Kottarakkara	Ummanoor	Kottarakkara

Kottarakkara	Velinalloor	Oyoor	Velinalloor	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Ilamadu	Oyoor	Elamad	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Kadakkal	Kadakkal	Kadakkal	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Chithara	Chithara	Chithara	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Chadayamangalam	Chadayamangalam	Chadayamangalam	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Mangodu	Chithara	Chithara	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Kummil	Kadakkal	Kummil	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Kottukkal	Chadayamangalam	Ittiva	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Nilamel	Chadayamangalam	Nilamel	Chadayamangalam
Kottarakkara	Ittiva	Chadayamangalam	Ittiva	Chadayamangalam
Pathanapuram	Pattazhy	Pattazhy	Pattazhy	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Thalavoor	Pattazhy	Thalavoor	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Vilakkudy	Punalur	Vilakkudy	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Pidavoor	Pathanapuram	Thalavoor	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Pattazhy Vadakkekara	Pattazhy	Pattazhy Vadakkekara	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Piravanthoor	Pathanapuram	Piravanthoor	Pathanapuram
Pathanapuram	Punnala	Pathanapuram	Piravanthoor	Pathanapuram
Karunagappalli	Neendakara	Chavara	Neendakara	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Thekkumbhagom	Chavara ,Thevalakkara	Thekkumbhagom	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Panmana	Chavara	Panmana	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Chavara	Chavara	Chavara	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Karunagappalli	Karunagappally	Karunagappally	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Thevalakkara	Thevalakkara	Thevalakkara	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Vadakkumthala	Chavara	Panmana	Chavara
Karunagappalli	Ayinelikkulan-gara	Principal Karunagappally	Karunagappally	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Kallelibhagom	Karunagappally	Thodiyoor	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Adinadu	Karunagappally	Kulasekharapuram	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Oachira	Oachira	Oachira	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Alappad	Karunagappally , Ochira	Alappadu	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Thodiyoor	Karunagappally Addl	Thodiyoor	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Kulasekharapuram	Karunagappally	Kulasekharapuram	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Thazhava	Oachira	Thazhava	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Klappana	Ochira	Clappana	Karunagappally
Karunagappalli	Pavumba	Oachira	Thazhava	Karunagappally
Kunnathoor	Mynagappally	Karunagappally	Mynagappally	Kunnathoor
Kunnathoor	Padinjare Kallada	Sasthamcotta	Padinjare Kallada	Kunnathoor
Kunnathoor	Sasthamkotta	Sasthamcotta	Sasthamkotta	Kunnathoor
Kunnathoor	Poruvazhy	Sasthamcotta	Poruvazhy	Kunnathoor
Kunnathoor	Kunnathur	Sasthamcotta	Kunnathur	Kunnathoor
Kunnathoor	Sooranad North	Sooranad	Sooranad North	Kunnathoor

Kunnathoor	Sooranad South	Sooranad	Sooranad South	Kunnathoor
Punaloor	Punaloor	Punaloor	Punaloor	Punaloor
Punaloor	Karavaloor	Punaloor	Karavaloor	Punaloor
Punaloor	Edamulackal	Chadayamangalam	Edamulackal	Punaloor
Punaloor	Arakkal	Chadayamangalam	Edamulackal	Punaloor
Punaloor	Anchal	Anchal	Anchal	Punaloor
Punaloor	Valakodu	Punaloor	Punaloor	Punaloor
Punaloor	Alayaman	Anchal	Alayaman	Punaloor
Punaloor	Eroor	Anchal	Eroor	Punaloor
Punaloor	Kulathupuzha	Kulathupuzha	Kulathupuzha	Punaloor
Punaloor	Channapetta	Anchal	Alayaman	Punaloor
Punaloor	Ayiranelloor	Anchal	Eroor	Punaloor
Punaloor	Idaman	Punaloor	Thenmala	Punaloor
Punaloor	Aryankavu	Punaloor	Aryankavu	Punaloor
Punaloor	Thenmala	Punaloor	Thenmala	Punaloor
Punaloor	Thinkalkarikka m	Kulathupuzha	Kulathupuzha	Punaloor
Kozhenchery	Kozhencherry	Kozhencherry	Kozhencherry	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Mallappuzhasse ry	Kozhencherry , Aranmula	Mallappuzhaserry	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Omaloor	Pathanamthitta	Omaloor	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Aranmula	Aranmula	Aranmula	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Kulanada	Pandalam	Kulanada	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Mylapra	Ranni,Pathanamthitta	Mylapra,Ranni	Konni
Kozhenchery	Vallicode	Pathanamthitta	Vallicode	Konni
Kozhenchery	Elanthoor	Pathanamthitta	Elanthoor	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Naranganam	Kozhencherry	Naranganam	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Kidangannoor	Aranmula	Aranmula	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Mezhuveli	Pandalam	Mezhuveli, Kulanada	Aranmula
Kozhenchery	Chenneerkara	Pathanamthitta	Chenneerkara	Aranmula
Adoor	Peringanadu	Adoor	Pallikkal	Adoor
Adoor	Adoor	Adoor	Adoor Municipality	Adoor
Adoor	Erathu	Adoor	Erathu	Adoor
Adoor	Kadampanad	Kadampanad	Kadampanad	Adoor
Adoor	Pallikkal	Adoor	Pallikkal	Adoor
Adoor	Pandalam Thekkekkara	Pandalam	Pandalam Thekkekkara	Adoor
Adoor	Pandalam	Pandalam	Pandalam Municipality	Adoor
Adoor	Ezhamkulam	Enathu	Ezhamkulam	Adoor
Adoor	Enadimangalam	Enadimangalam	Enadimangalam	Konni
Adoor	Enathu	Enathu	Ezhamkulam	Adoor
Adoor	Kodumon	Adoor	Kodumon	Adoor
Adoor	Angadikkal	Adoor	Kodumon	Adoor
Adoor	Kurampala	Pandalam	Pandalam Municipality	Adoor
Adoor	Thumpamon	Pandalam	Thumpamon	Adoor

Konni	Kalanjoor	Enadimangalam	Kalanjoor	Konni
Konni	Koodal	Enadimangalam	Kalanjoor	Konni
Konni	Aruvappulam	Konni	Aruvappulam	Konni
Konni	Iravon	Konni	Konni, Aruvappulam	Konni
Konni	Konni	Konni	Konni	Konni
Konni	Konni Thazham	Konni	Konni, Malayalappuzha, Thannithode, Pathanamthitta Municipality	Konni
Konni	Pramadam	Konni	Pramadam	Konni
Konni	Vallicode Kottayam	Konni	Pramadam	Konni
Konni	Malayalappuzha	Konni	Malayalappuzha, Pathanamthitta Municipality	Konni
Konni	Thannithode	Konni	Thannithode, Chittar	Konni
Konni	Chittar	Perunad	Chittar	Konni
Konni	Seethathodu	Perunad	Seethathode	Konni
Thiruvalla	Niranam	Kadapra	Niranam	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Kadapra	Kadapra	Kadapra	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Nedumbram	Kadapra	Nedumbram	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Peringara	Thiruvalla	Peringara	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Kavumbhagam	Thiruvalla	Peringara, Thiruvalla Municipality	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla Municipality	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Kuttapuzha	Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla Municipality	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Eraviperoor	Thiruvalla	Eraviperoor	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Koipram	Vennikulam	Koipram	Aranmula
Thiruvalla	Thottapuzhassery	Aranmula	Thottapuzhassery	Aranmula
Thiruvalla	Kuttoor	Thiruvalla	Kuttoor	Thiruvalla
Thiruvalla	Kaviyoor	Thiruvalla	Kaviyoor	Thiruvalla
Ranni	Ranni	Ranni	Ranni	Ranni
Ranni	Cherukole	Ranni, Kozhencherry	Cherukole	Ranni
Ranni	Ayoor	Aranmula	Ayoor	Ranni
Ranni	Kollamula	Ranni, Perunad	Vechoochira, Perunad, Naranammoozhy	Ranni
Ranni	Ranni- Angadi	Ranni	Ranni Angadi	Ranni
Ranni	Ranni- Pazhavangadi	Ranni	Pazhavangady, Naranammoozhy	Ranni
Ranni	Chethakkal	Ranni	Naranammoozhy, Vechoochira, Pazhavangadi	Ranni
Ranni	Ranni-Perunad	Perunad	Perunad, Naranammoozhy	Ranni
Ranni	Vadaserikara	Ranni, Perunad	Vadasserikkara, Malayalappuzha, Perunad, Pazhavangadi	Ranni
Ranni	Athikkayam	Perunad	Naranammoozhi, Perunad, Pazhavangadi, Vechoochira	Ranni
Mallappally	Mallappally	Mallappally	Mallappally	Thiruvalla
Mallappally	Anicadu	Mallappally	Anicadu	Thiruvalla

Mallappally	Kunnamthanam	Mallappally	Kunnamthanam	Thiruvalla
Mallappally	Kallooppara	Mallappally	Kallooppara	Thiruvalla
Mallappally	Puramattom	Vennikulam	Puramattom	Thiruvalla
Mallappally	Kottangal	Ranni	Kottangal	Ranni
Mallappally	Perumpetty	Vennikulam	Kottanad	Ranni
Mallappally	Ezhumattoor	Vennikulam	Ezhumattoor	Ranni
Mallappally	Thelliyor	Vennikulam	Ezhumattoor	Ranni
Karthikapally	Puthuppally	Kayamkulam	Devikulangara	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Kayamkulam	Kayamkulam	Kayamkulam Municipality	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Pathiyor	Kareelakulangara	Pathiyor	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Keerikkad	Keerikkad	Pathiyor	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Kandalloor	Keerikkad	Kandalloor	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Arattupuzha	Keerikkad	Arattupuzha	Haripad
Karthikapally	Muthukulam	Keerikkad	Muthukulam	Haripad
Karthikapally	Cheppad	Cheppad	Cheppad	Haripad
Karthikapally	Krishnapuram	Kayamkulam	Krishnapuram	Kayamkulam
Karthikapally	Chingoli	Cheppad	Chingoli	Haripad
Karthikapally	Pallippad	Cheppad	Pallippad	Haripad
Karthikapally	Harippad	Haripad	Haripad Municipality	Haripad
Karthikapally	Veeyapuram	Haripad	Veeyapuram	Kuttanad
Karthikapally	Cheruthana	Cheruthana	Cheruthana	Haripad
Karthikapally	Karthikappally	Cheppad	Karthikappally	Haripad
Karthikapally	Kumarapuram	Haripad	Kumarapuram	Haripad
Karthikapally	Karuvatta	Haripad	Karuvatta	Haripad
Karthikapally	Thrikkunnapuzha	Cheppad	Thrikkunnapuzha	Haripad
Mavelikkara	Peringala	Bharanikkavu	Chettikulangara	Kayamkulam
Mavelikkara	Kannamangalam	Mavelikkara	Chettikulangara	Kayamkulam
Mavelikkara	Thripperanthur	Mannar	Chennithala	Chengannur
Mavelikkara	Chennithala	Mannar	Chennithala	Chengannur
Mavelikkara	Mavelikkara	Mavelikkara	Mavelikkara Municipality	Mavelikkara
Mavelikkara	Thekkekkara	Mavelikkara	Thekkekkara	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Thazhakkara	Mavelikkara	Thazhakkara	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Vettiyar	Cheriyana	Thazhakkara	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Vallikunnam	Bharanikkavu	Vallikunnam	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Thamarakkulam	Noornad	Thamarakkulam	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Bharanikkavu	Bharanikkavu	Bharanikkavu	Kayamkulam
Mavelikkara	Kattanam	Bharanikkavu	Bharanikkavu	Kayamkulam
Mavelikkara	Noornad	Noornad	Noornad	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Palamel	Noornad	Palamel	Mavelikara
Mavelikkara	Chunakkara	Cheriyana	Chunakkara	Mavelikara
Chengannoor	Chengannur	Chengannur	Chengannur	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Mulakkuzha	Chengannur	Mulakkuzha	Chengannur

Chengannoor	Venmani	Cheriyana	Venmani	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Pandanad	Chengannur	Pandanad	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Thiruvandavoor	Chengannur	Thiruvandavoor	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Mannar	Mannar	Mannar	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Kurattiserry	Mannar	Mannar	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Puliyoor	Chengannur	Puliyoor	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Cheriyana	Cheriyana	Cheriyana	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Ala	Chengannur	Ala	Chengannur
Chengannoor	Ennakkad	Mammar	Budhanoor	Chengannur
Kuttanad	Thalavadi	Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Thakazhi	Ambalapuzha	Thakazhi	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Chambakulam	Pulinkunnu	Chambakulam	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Nedumudy	Pulinkunnu	Nedumudy	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Muttar	Pulinkunnu	Muttar	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Edathua	Ambalapuzha	Edathua	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Kainakary South	Pulinkunnu	Kainakary	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Kainakary North	Pulinkunnu	Kainakary	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Pulinkunnu	Pulinkunnu	Pulinkunnu	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Kavalam	Pulinkunnu	Kavalam	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Ramankary	Pulinkunnu	Ramankary	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Kunnumma	Pulinkunnu	Pulinkunnu	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Neelamperoor	Pulinkunnu	Neelamperoor	Kuttanad
Kuttanad	Veliyanad	Pulinkunnu	Veliyanad	Kuttanad
Ambalappuzha	Ambalapuzha	Ambalapuzha	Ambalapuzha South	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Ambalapuzha North	Ambalapuzha	Ambalapuzha North	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Pathirappally	Kalavoor	Mararikulam South	Alappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Mullakkal	Alappuzha	Alappuzha Municipality	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Paravoor	Alappuzha	Paravoor	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Punnappra	Alappuzha	Punnappra	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Alappuzha West	Alappuzha	Alappuzha Municipality	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Komalapuram	Kalavoor	Mannanchery , Aryad	Alappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Purakkad	Alappuzha	Purakkad	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Aryad South	Alappuzha	Alappuzha Municipality	Alappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Kalavoor	Kalavoor	Mararikulam South	Alappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Karumadi	Ambalapuzha	Ambalapuzha South	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Pazhaveedu	Alappuzha	Alappuzha Municipality	Ambalappuzha
Ambalappuzha	Mannanjeri	Kalavoor	Mannanchery	Alappuzha
Cherthala	Vayalar East	Cherthala	Vayalar	Cherthala
Cherthala	Cherthala North	Cherthala	Cherthala Municipality	Cherthala
Cherthala	Cherthala South	Cherthala	Cherthala Municipality	Cherthala
Cherthala	Thanneermukkam North	Cherthala	Thanneermukkam	Cherthala

Cherthala	Thanneermukkam South	Cherthala	Muhamma	Cherthala
Cherthala	Pattanakkad	Cherthala	Pattanakkad	Cherthala
Cherthala	Kokkothamangalam	Cherthala	Cherthala Municipality	Cherthala
Cherthala	Kanjikuzhy	Kalavoor	Kanjikuzhy	Cherthala
Cherthala	Mararikulam North	Kalavoor	Aryad	Alappuzha
Cherthala	Kadakkappally	Cherthala	Kadakkappally	Cherthala
Cherthala	Aroor	Cherthala	Arookutty	Aroor
Cherthala	Kuthiyathodu	Cherthala	Kuthiyathodu	Aroor
Cherthala	Thuravoor South	Cherthala	Thuravoor	Aroor
Cherthala	Pallipuram	Cherthala	Pallipuram	Aroor
Cherthala	Thaikkattussery	Poochakkal	Thaikkattussery	Aroor
Cherthala	Panavally	Panavally	Panavally	Aroor
Cherthala	Arukkutty	Panavally	Arukkutty	Aroor
Cherthala	Ezhupunna	Panavally	Ezhupunna	Aroor
Cherthala	Kodamthuruth	Panavally	Kodamthuruth	Aroor
Cherthala	Perumbalam	Panavally	Perumbalam	Aroor
Cherthala	Arthunkal South	Cherthala	Cherthala	Cherthala
Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha Sro	Thodupuzha Municipality	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Muttom	Arakkulam Sro	Muttom Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Karikkode	Karikkode Sro	Edavetty Panchayath & Thodupuzha Municipality	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Alacode	Karikkode Sro	Alakode Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Kumaramangalam	Thodupuzha Sro	Thodupuzha Municipality & Kumaramangalam Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Manakkad	Thodupuzha Sro	Thodupuzha Municipality & Manakkad Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Karimkunnam	Thodupuzha Sro	Karimkunnam Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Purapuzha	Thodupuzha Sro	Purapuzha Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Karimannoor	Karikkode Sro	Karimannoor Panchayath & Alakode Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Udumbannoor	Karikkode Sro	Udumbannoor Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Neyyasseri	Karikkode Sro	Kodikulam Panchayath & Karimannoor Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Vannapuram	Karikkode Sro	Vannappuram Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Kodikulam	Karikkode Sro	Kodikulam Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Kudayathoor	Arakkulam Sro	Kodayathoor Panchayath	091-Idukki
Thodupuzha	Velliyamattom	Arakkulam Sro	Velliyamattom Panchayath	090- Thodupuzha
Thodupuzha	Arakkulam	Arakkulam Sro	Arakkulam Panchayath	091-Idukki
Thodupuzha	Elappally	Arakkulam Sro	Arakkulam Panchayath	091-Idukki
Idukki	Idukki	Thopramkudy	Vazhathope, Arakkulam	091 Idukki
Idukki	Kanjikuzhy	Thopramkudy	Idukki-Kanjikuzhy Gp	091-Idukki
Idukki	Upputhode	Thopramkudy	Mariyapuram, Kamakshy,	091 Idukki

			Vathikkudy	
Idukki	Thankamany	Thopramkudy	Kamakshy, Mariyapuram Gp	091-Idukki
Idukki	Vathikudy	Thopramkudy	Vathikkudy, Kamakshy, Erattayar	091 Idukki
Idukki	Konnathady	Rajakumary	Konnathady	091 Idukki
Idukki	Kattappana	Kattappana	Kattappana Municipality	091-Idukki
Idukki	Ayyappancoil	Kattappana	Ayyappancoil Gp	092-Peerumedu
Idukki	Kanchiyar	Kattappana	Kanchiyar	091 Idukki
Peerumede	Peruvanthanam	Peerumedu Sro	Peruvanthanam	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Kokkayar	Peerumedu Sro	Kokkayar, Peruvanthanam	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Vagamon	Peerumedu Sro	Elappara , Upputhara	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Elappara	Peerumedu Sro	Peermade, Elappara , Upputhara	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Upputhara	Peerumedu Sro	Upputhara	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Peerumade	Peerumedu Sro	Peermade, Vandiperiyar	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Mlappara	Peerumedu Sro	Kumily, Peruvanthanam	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Periyar	Peerumedu Sro	Kumily, Vandiperiyar	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Manjumala	Peerumedu Sro	Peermade, Vandiperiyar	092 Peermade
Peerumede	Kumily	Peerumedu Sro	Kumily	092 Peermade
Devikulam	Mannamkandam	Devikulam Sro	Adimaly Gp	088 Devikulam
Devikulam	Vellathuval	Devikulam Sro	Vellathooval Gp	088 Devikulam
Devikulam	Pallivasal	Devikulam Sro	Pallivasal Gp	088 Devikulam
Devikulam	Kunjithanny	Devikulam Sro	Pallivasal Gp, Vellathooval Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Anaviratty	Devikulam Sro	Pallivasal Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Kannan Devan Hills	Devikulam Sro	Devikulam Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Marayoor	Devikulam Sro	Marayoor Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Keezhanthoor	Devikulam Sro	Kanthalloor Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Kanthalloor	Devikulam Sro	Kanthalloor Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Kottakamboor	Devikulam Sro	Vattavada Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Vattavada	Devikulam Sro	Vattavada Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Mankulam	Devikulam Sro	Mankulam Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Munnar	Devikulam Sro	Munnar Gp	88 Devikulam
Devikulam	Edamalakudy	Devikulam Sro	Edamalakkudy Gp	88 Devikulam
Udumbanchola	Santhanpara	Rajakumari Sro	Santhanpara Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Chinnakanal	Rajakumari Sro	Chinnakkanal Gp, Santhanpara Gp	088 Devikulam
Udumbanchola	Rajakkad	Rajakumari Sro	Rajakkadu Gp, Bisonvalley Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Poopara	Rajakumari Sro	Santhanpara Gp, Rajakumari Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Rajakumari	Rajakumari Sro	Rajakumari Gp, Santhanpara Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Baisonvally	Rajakumari Sro	Baisonvalley Gp, Rajakkadu Gp	088 Devikulam
Udumbanchola	Kalkoonthal	Kattappana Sro	Nedumkandam Gp, Udumbanchola Gp, Pampadumpara Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Parathodu	Udumbanchola Sro	Udumbanchola Gp ,	089 Udumbanchola

			Nedumkandam Gp	
Udumbanchola	Udumbanchola	Udumbanchola Sro	Udumbanchola Gp, Senapathi Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Kanthippara	Udumbanchola Sro	Senapati Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Chathurangapara	Udumbanchola Sro	Udumbanchola Gp, Senapati Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Chakkupallam	Kattappana Sro	Vandanmedu Gp, Chakkupallom Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Vandanmedu	Kattappana Sro	Vandanmedu Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Pampadumpara	Udumbanchola Sro	Pampadumpara Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Karunapuram	Udumbanchola Sro	Kamakshi Gp, Kattappana Municipality, Karunapuram Gp, Pampadumpara Gp, Nedumkandam Gp, Vandanmedu Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Anavilasam	Kattappana Sro	Kumili Gp, Ayyappancoil Gp, Vandanmedu Gp, Chakkupallom Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Anakkara	Kattappana Sro	Vandanmedu Gp, Chakkupallom Gp	089 Udumbanchola
Udumbanchola	Erattayar	Kattappana Sro	Erattayar Gp, Vathikkudi Gp, Kamakshi Gp, Kattappana Municipality	089 Udumbanchola
Changanassery	Vazhappilly West	Changanassery Sro	Vazhappally Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Kurichy	Changanassery Sro	Kurichy Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Vazhappilly East	Changanassery Sro	Changanassery Municipality	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Changanassery	Changanassery Sro	Changanassery Municipality, Paippad Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Thrikkodithanam	Thengana Sro	Thrikkodithanam Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Chethippuzha	Changanassery Sro	Vazhappally Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Payippad	Thengana Sro	Paippad Gp, Thrikkodithanam Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Madappally	Thengana Sro	Madappally Gp	099 Changanassery
Changanassery	Vakathanam	Thengana Sro	Vakathanam Gp, Puthuppally Gp	098 Puthuppally
Changanassery	Nedumkunnam	Karukachal Sro	Nedumkunnam Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Changanassery	Karukachal	Karukachal Sro	Karukachal Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Changanassery	Vazhoor	Vazhoor Sro	Vazhoor Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Changanassery	Kangazha	Karukachal Sro	Kangazha Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Changanassery	Vellavoor	Karukachal Sro	Vellavoor Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Changanassery	Thottaykad	Puthuppally Sro	Vakathanam Gp	098 Puthuppally
Kanjirappally	Kanjirappally	Kanjirappally Sro	Kanjirappally	100 Kanjirappally/ 101 Poonjar
Kanjirappally	Mundackayam	Koovappally Sro	Mundackayam Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirappally	Chirakadavu	Kanjirappally Sro	Chirakadavu Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Kanjirappally	Elikulam	Kanjirappally Sro	Elikkulam Gp	093- Pala
Kanjirappally	Koovappally	Koovappally Sro	Parathodu Gp	101 Poonjar

Kanjirapally	Idakkunnam	Koovappally Sro	Parathodu Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirapally	Ilamkulam	Kanjirappally Sro	Elikkulam Gp	093- Pala
Kanjirapally	Koottickal	Mundakkayam Sro	Koottickal Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirapally	Manimala	Erumely Sro	Manimala Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirapally	Erumely South	Erumely Sro	Erumely Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirapally	Cheruvally	Kanjirappally Sro	Chirakkadavu Gp	100 Kanjirappally
Kanjirapally	Erumely North	Erumely Sro	Mundakkayam Gp	101 Poonjar
Kanjirapally	Koruthodu	Mundakkayam Sro	Koruthodu Gp	101 Poonjar
Kottayam	Kottayam Town Block	1)Kottayam Principal,2)Kottayam Additional	Kottayam Municipality	Kottayam
Kottayam	Thiruvarpu	Kottayam Principal	Thiruvarpuppu Gp	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Vijayapuram	Kottayam Additional	Vijayapuram Gp	Kottayam
Kottayam	Veloor	Kottayam Principal	Kottayam Municipality	Kottayam
Kottayam	Muttambalam Town Block	Kottayam Additional	Kottayam Municipality, Vijayapuram	Kottayam
Kottayam	Chengalam South	Kottayam Principal	Thiruvarpuppu	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Kumarakam	Kottayam Principal	Kumarakom Gp	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Ettumanoor	Ettumanoor	Ettumanoor Municipality	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Athirampuzha	Ettumanoor	Athirampuzha	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Kaipuzha	Ettumanoor	Neendoor Gp,Arpookara Gp	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Arpookara	Ettumanoor	Arpookara Gp,	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Aymanam	1)Kottayam Principal 2)Sub Registrar Kottayam	Aymanam Gp	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Onamthuruthu	Ettumanoor	Neendoor Gp,Athirampuzha Gp	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Peroor	Ettumanoor	Ettumanoor Municipality	Ettumanoor
Kottayam	Perumbayikkad	Kottayam Additional	Kottayam Municipality, Athirampuzha Gp,Arpookara Gp,Aymanam Gp,Ettumanoor Municipality	Kottayam
Kottayam	Puthuppally	Puthupally	Puthupally Gp,Meendaom Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Pampady	Pampady	Pampady Gp,Kooropada Gp,Meenadam Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Nattakam	Kottayam Principal	Kottayam Municipality,Panachikkad Gp	Kottayam
Kottayam	Panachikkad	Puthupally	Panachikkad Gp,Kottayam Municipality	Kottayam
Kottayam	Manarkkad	Kottayam Additional	Manarkkad Gp,Ayarkunnam Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Meenadam	Pampady	Meenadam Gp,Puthupally Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Anikkad	Vazhoor,Kozhuvanal	Pallikathode Gp,Kooropda Gp	Kanjirapally
Kottayam	Kooroppada	Pampady	Kooropada Gp,Pampady Gp,Pallikathode Gp,Ayarkunnam Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Akalakkunnam	Kozhuvanal	Akalakunnam Gp,Pallikathode Gp,Ayarkunnam Gp,Kozhuvanal Gp	Puthuppally

Kottayam	Ayarkkunnam	Kidangoor	Ayarkkunnam Gp, Manarcad Gp	Puthuppally
Kottayam	Chengalam East	Kozhuvanal	Akalakunnam Gp, Pallikathode Gp	Puthuppally
Meenachil	Kuravilangadu	Kuravilangadu	Kuravilangadu Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Veliyannoor		Veliyannoor Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Vellilappally	Ramapuram	Ramapuram Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Kidangoor	Kidangoor	Kidangoor Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Kanakkary	Kuravilangadu	Kanakkari Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Elakkad	Kidangoor, Kuravilangadu	Marangattupally Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Kurichithanam	Kuravilangad	Marangattupally Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Uzhavoor	Kuravilangad	Uzhavoor Gramapanchayath, Veliyannoor Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Ramapuram	Ramapuram	Ramapuram Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Monippilly	Kuravilangad	Uzhavoor Gramapanchayath, Marangattupally Gramapanchayath, Veliyannoor Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Meenachil	Lalam	Meenachil	Pala Municipality, Karoor Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Puliyannoor	Kozhuvanal, Pala	Pala Municipality, Mutholi Gramapanchayath, Kozhuvanal Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Meenachil	Meenachil, Kozhuvanal	Kozhuvanal Gramapanchayath, Mutholy Gramapanchayath, Pala Municipality, Meenachil Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Bharananganam	Meenachil	Bharananganam Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Poovarany	Meenachil	Meenachil Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Vallichira	Meenachil	Karoor Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Kadanadu	Ramapuram	Kadanad Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Kondoor	Erattupetta	Thidanad Gramapanchayath	101-Poonjar
Meenachil	Thalanad	Erattupetta	Thalanad Gramapanchayath, Teekoy Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Poonjar Nadubhagam	Poonjar	Poonjar Gramapanchayath, Poonjar Thekkekkara Gramapanchayath	101-Poonjar
Meenachil	Poonjar Thekkekkara	Poonjar	Poonjar Thekkekkara Gramapanchayath	101-Poonjar
Meenachil	Poonjar	Poonjar	Poonjar Gramapanchayath	101-Poonjar
Meenachil	Melukavu	Erattupetta	Melukavu Gramapanchayath, Moonnilavu Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Thalappalam	Erattupetta	Thalappalam Gramapanchayath, Bharananganam Gramapanchayath, Melukavu Gramapanchayath	093-Pala

Meenachil	Teekoy	Poonjar	Teekoy Gramapanchayath	101-Poonjar
Meenachil	Erattupetta	Erattupetta	Erattupetta Municipality	093-Pala
Meenachil	Moonnillavu	Erattupetta	Moonnillavu Gramapanchayath, Melukavu Gramapanchayath	093-Pala
Meenachil	Kadaplamattom	Kidangoor, Kuravilangad	Kadaplamattom Gramapanchayath	094-Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Vaikom	Vaikom	Vaikom Municipality	Vaikom
Vaikom	Naduvila	Vaikom	Vaikom Municipality	Vaikom
Vaikom	Vadakkemury	Vaikom	Udayanapuram Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Chempu	Vaikom	Chempu Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Kulasekharama ngalam	Vaikom, Thalayolaparambu	Maravanthuruthu Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Thalayazham	Thalayazham	Thalayazham Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Vechoor	Vaikom	Vechoor Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Vadayar	Thalayolaparambu	Thalayolaparambu Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Velloor	Thalayolaparambu, Kaduthuruthy	Velloor Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Mulakkulam	Kaduthuruthy	Mulakkulam Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Kaduthuruthy	Kaduthuruthy	Kaduthuruthy Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Manjoor	Kaduthuruthy	Manjoor Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Njeezhoor	Kaduthuruthy , Kuravilangadu	Njeezhoor Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Kallara	Thalayazham, Kaduthuruthy	Kallara Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Muttuchira	Kaduthuruthy	Kaduthuruthy Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Kothanalloor	Kaduthuruthy	Manjoor Panchayath	Kaduthuruthy
Vaikom	Udayanapuram	Vaikom	Udayanapuram Panchayath	Vaikom
Vaikom	Tv Puram	Vaikom	Tv Puram Panchayath	Vaikom
Kothamangalam	Kothamangala m	Kothamangalam	Kothamangalam	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Eramalloor	Kothamangalam	Nellikuzhy	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Keerampara	Kothamangalam	Keerampara	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Pindimana	Kothamangalam	Pindimana	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Kottappady	Kothamangalam	Kottapady	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Thrikkariyoor	Kothamangalam	Nellikuzhy	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Kuttampuzha	Kothamangalam	Kuttampuzha	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Neriamangalam	Kothamangalam	Kavalangad	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Kuttamangalam	Kothamangalam	Kavalangad	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Varappetty	Pothaniced	Varappetty	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Kedavoor	Pothaniced	Paigottoor	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Pothanikkad	Pothaniced	Pothaniced	Kothamangalam
Kothamangalam	Pallarimangala m	Pothaniced	Pallarimangalam	Kothamangalam
Moovattupuzha	Marady	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha Municipality	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Velloorkunnam	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha Municipality	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Valakam	Muvattupuzha	Valakom Gp	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Mulavoor	Muvattupuzha	Paipra G P	Muvattupuzha

Moovattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Avoly G P	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Enanalloor	Pothanicadu, Kallorkadu	Ayavana	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Kalloorkkad	Kalolorkadu	Kalloorkadu G P	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Manjalloor	Kalloorkadu	Manjalloor G P	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Ramamangalam	Piravom	Ramamangalam G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Piravam	Piravom	Piravommunicipality	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Onakkoor	Piravom	Pampakuda G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Memury	Piravom	Pampakuda G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Maneed	Piravom	Maneed G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Thirumarady	Koothattukulam	Thirumarady G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Koothattukulam	Koothattukulam	Koothattukulam Municipality	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Arakuzha	Muvattupuzha	Arakuzha G P	Muvattupuzha
Moovattupuzha	Elanji	Koothattukulam, Piravom	Elanji G P	Piravom
Moovattupuzha	Palakkuzha	Koothattukulam	Palakkuzha G P	Muvattupuzha
Kunnathunad	Permbavoor	Perumbavoor	Perumbavoor Municipality	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Koovappady	Perumbavoor	Koovappady G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Vengoor	Kuruppampady	Vengoor G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Vengoor West	Kuruppampady	Mudakkuzha G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Chelamattom	Perumbavoor	Okkal G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Kodanad	Perumbavoor	Koovappady G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Kombanad	Kuruppampady	Vengoor G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Asamannoor	Kuruppampady	Assamannoor G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Rayamangalam	Kuruppampady	Rayamangalam G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Vengola	Perumbavoor	Vengola G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Vazhakulam	Perumbavoor	Vazhakulam G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Arakapady	Perumbavoor	Vengola G P	Perumbavoor
Kunnathunad	Marampilly	Perumbavoor	Vazhakulam G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Mazhuvannoor South	Puthencruz	Mazhuvannoor G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Vadavukode	Puthencruz	Vadavukode G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Aikaranad North	Puthencruz	Aikaranad G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Aikaranad South	Puthencruz	Poothrikka G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Irapuram	Puthencruz	Mazhuvannoor G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Kunnathunad	Puthencruz	Kunnathunad G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Kizhakkambalam	Puthencruz	Kizhakkambalam G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Thiruvaniyoor	Puthencruz	Thiruvaniyoor G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Puthencruz	Puthencruz	Vadavukode G P	Kunnathunad
Kunnathunad	Pattimattom	Puthencruz	Kunnathunad G P	Kunnathunad
Aluva	Aluva East	Aluva	Edathala Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Aluva West	Aluva	Aluva Municipality	Aluva
Aluva	Chowwara	Sreemoolanagram	Sreemoolanagram Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Thekkumbhagam	Sreemoolanagram	Sreemoolanagram Gp	Aluva

Aluva	Chengamanad	Chengamand	Chengamand Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Nedumbassery	Chengamand	Nedumbassery Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Angamaly	Angamaly	Angamaly Municipality	Angamaly
Aluva	Karukutty	Angamaly	Karukutty Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Parakkadavu	Chengamand	Parakkadavu Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Manjapra	Angamaly	Manjapra Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Malayattoor	Sreemoolanagram	Malayattoor -Neeleswaram Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Kalady	Sreemoolanagram	Kalady Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Thuravoor	Angamaly	Turavoor Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Mookkannoor	Angamaly	Angamly Municipality	Angamaly
Aluva	Ayyampuzha	Angamaly	Ayyampuzha Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Mattoor	Sreemoolanagram	Kalady Gp	Angamaly
Aluva	Vadakkumbhagom	Sreemoolanagram	Kanjoor Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Kizhakkumbhagom	Sreemoolanagram	Kanjoor Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Choorikkara	Aluva	Choorikkara Gp	Aluva
Aluva	Keezhmad	Aluva	Keezhmad Gp	Aluva
Kanayannur	Ernakulam	Ernakulam	Kochi Corporation	Ernakulam, Thrikkakara
Kanayannur	Elamkulam	Ernakulam	Kochi Corporation	Ernakulam
Kanayannur	Poonithura	Maradu	Kochi Corporation	Thrikkakara
Kanayannur	Edappally South	Edappally	Kochi Corporation	Ernakulam , Thrikkakara
Kanayannur	Edappally North	Edappally	Kochi Corporation	Ernakulam , Thrikkakara
Kanayannur	Kadamakkudy	Ernakulam	Kadamakkudi Gp	Vyppin
Kanayannur	Mulavukad	Ernakulam	Mulavukadu Gp	Vyppin
Kanayannur	Cheranallur	Ernakulam	Cheranallur Gp	Ernakulam
Kanayannur	Amballur	Mulanthuruthy	Amballur Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Keecherry	Mulanthuruthy	Amballur Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Kulayettikara	Mulanthuruthy	Amballur Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Nadama	Thripunithura	Thripunithura Municipality	Thrippunithura
Kanayannur	Thekkumbhagom	Thripunithura	Thripunithura Municipality	Thrippunithura
Kanayannur	Manakunnam	Thripunithura	Udayamperoor Gp	Thrippunithura
Kanayannur	Kumbalam	Maradu	Kumbalam Gp	Thrippunithura
Kanayannur	Mulamthuruthy	Mulanthuruthy	Mulanthuruthy Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Thiruvankulam	Thripunithura	Thripunithura Municipality	Piravom
Kanayannur	Kanayannur	Mulanthuruthy	Chottanikkara Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Kureekkad	Mulanthuruthy	Chottanikkara Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Maradu	Maradu	Maradu Municipality	Thrippunithura
Kanayannur	Vazhakkala	Thrikkakara	Thrikkakara Municipality	Thrikkakara
Kanayannur	Thrikkakara North	Edappally	Kalamassery Municipality	Kalamassery
Kanayannur	Edakkattuvayal	Piravom	Edakkattuvayal Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Kaippattur	Piravom	Kaippattur Gp	Piravom
Kanayannur	Kakkanad	Thrikkakara	Thrikkakara Municipality	Thrikkakara

Kochi	Fort Kochi	Kochi	Kochi Corporation	080-Kochi
Kochi	Mattancherry	Kochi	Kochi Corporation	080-Kochi
Kochi	Rameshwaram	Kochi	Kochi Corporation	080-Kochi,081-Tripunithura,082-Ernakulam
Kochi	Palluruthy	Kochi	Kochi Corporation,Chellanam Gp	080-Kochi,081-Tripunithura
Kochi	Kumbalangy	Kochi	Kumbalanghi Gp	080-Kochi
Kochi	Chellanam	Kochi	Chellanam Gp	080-Kochi
Kochi	Thoppumpady	Kochi	Kochi Corporation	080-Kochi,082-Ernakulam
Kochi	Edakochi	Kochi	Kochi Corporation	081-Thripunithura
Kochi	Elamkunnapuzha	Njarakkal	Elankunnapuzha Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Njarackal	Njarakkal	Njarakkal Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Nayarambalam	Njarakkal	Nayarambalam Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Edavanakkad	Kuzhuppilly	Edavanakkad Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Kuzhuppilly	Kuzhuppilly	Kuzhuppilly Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Pallippuram	Kuzhuppilly	Pallippuram Gp	079-Vypin
Kochi	Puthuvype	Njarakkal	Elankunnapuzha Gp	079-Vypin
Paravur	Paravur	Paravur	Paravur Municipality	Paravur
Paravur	Chedamangalam	Chendamangalam	Chendamangalam Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Moothakunnam	Paravur	Vadakkekara Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Varappuzha	Alangad	Varappuzha Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Vadakkekara	Paravur	Chittattukara Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Kottuvally	Paravur	Kottuvally Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Ezhikkara	Paravur	Ezhikkara Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Paravur	Eloor	Alangad	Eloor Municipality	Kalammassery
Paravur	Alangad	Alangad	Alangad Grama Panchayat	Kalammassery
Paravur	Kadungalloor	Alangad	Kadungalloor Grama Panchayat	Kalammassery
Paravur	Kunnukara	Chengamanad	Kunnukara Grama Panchayat	Kalammassery
Paravur	Karumalloor	Chengamanad	Karumalloor Grama Panchayat	Kalammassery
Paravur	Puthenvelikkara	Chendamangalam	Puthenvelikkara Grama Panchayat	Paravur
Kodungallur	Edathiruthy	Triprayar	Edathiruthy Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Chentrappinni	Triprayar	Edathiruthy Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Pappinivattom	Mathilakam	Mathilakam Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Kulimuttom	Mathilakam	Mathilakam Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Kaipamangalam	Mathilakam	Kaipamangalam Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Perinjanam	Mathilakam	Perinjanam Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Padinjare Vemballur	Mathilakam	Sn Puram Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Aala	Mathilakam	S N Puram Gramapanchayatj	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Panangad	Mathilakam	Sn Puram Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Azhikode	Kodungallur	Eriyad Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam

Kodungallur	Eriyad	Kodungallur	Eriyad Gramapanchayat	Kaipamangalam
Kodungallur	Pullut	Kodungallur	Kodungallur Municipality	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Lokamaleswaram	Kodungallur	Kodungallur Municipality	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Poyya	Mala	Poyya Gramapanchayat A	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Pallippuram	Mala	Poyya Gramapanchayat	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Madathumpady	Mala	Poyya Gramapanchayat	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Methala	Kodungallur	Kodungallur Municipality	Kodungallur
Kodungallur	Edavilangu	Kodungallur	Edavilangu Gramapanchayat	Kodungallur
Mukundapuram	Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda Municipality	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Porathissery	Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda Municipality	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Vallivattom	Vadakkumkara	Vellangallur Grama Panchayat	Kodungallur
Mukundapuram	Kaduppassery	Kallettumkara	Velookkara Gram Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Kattoor	Kattoor	Kattoor Grama Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Edathirinji	Kattoor	Padiyur Grama Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Kottanellur	Vadakkumkara	Velookkara Gram Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Kaaralam	Kattoor,Irinjalakuda	Karalam Grama Panchayat,Irinjalakuda Municipality	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Vadakkumkara	Vadakkumkara	Vellangallur Grama Panchayat	Kodungallur
Mukundapuram	Pullur	Irinjalakuda	Muriyad Grama Panchayat,Irinjalakuda Municipality	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Thekkumkara	Vadakkumkara	Vellangallur Grama Panchayat	Kodungallur
Mukundapuram	Manavalassery	Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda Municipality,Karalam Grama Panchayat,Poomangalam Grama Panchayat,Padiyur Grama Panchayat, Velookkara Grama Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Nellayi	Nellayi	Parappukkara Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Anandapuram	Kallettukara	Muriyad Grama Panchayat,	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Parappukkara	Nellayi	Parappukkara Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Amballur	Nellayi	Alagappanagar Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Kallur	Nellayi	Thrikkur Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Thrikkur	Nellayi	Thrikkur Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Thoravu	Nellayi	Pudukkad Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Nenmanikkara	Nellayi	Nenmanikkara Grama Panchayat	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Puthenchira	Mala	Puthenchira Grama Panchayat	Kodungallur
Mukundapuram	Padiyur	Vadakkumkara	Padiyur Grama Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Velookkara	Vadakkumkara	Velookkara Gram Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Madayikonam	Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda Municipality	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Chengaloor	Nellayi	Pudukkad	Pudukkad
Mukundapuram	Muriyad	Kallettukmara	Muriyad Grama Panchayat	Irinjalakuda
Mukundapuram	Thottippal	Nellayi	Parappukkara Grama Panchayat	Puthukkad
Mukundapuram	Poomangalam	Irinjalakuda	Poomangalam Grama	Irinjalakuda

			Panchayat	
Mukundapuram	Karumathra	Vadakkumkara	Vellangallur Grama Panchayat	Kodungallur
Thrissur	Anjoor	Mundur	Kaiparambu Gramapanchayathi	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Thangalur	Mundur	Avanur Gramapanchaathi	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Kaiparamba	Mundur	Kaiparambu Gramapanchayathi	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Avanur	Mundur	Avanur Gramapanchayath	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Velappaya	Mundur	Avanur Gramapanchayath	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Choolisery	Mundur	Avanoor Grama Panchayath	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Peramangalam	Mundur	Kaiparambu Gramapanchayat	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Chittilappilly	Mundur	Adat G P	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Tholur	Mundur	Tholur Grama Panchayath	065-Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Chalakkal	Mundur	Tholur Grama Panchayath	065-Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Puzhakkal	Ayyanthole	Adat Grama Panchayath	065-Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Puranattukara	Ayyanthole	Adat Grama Panchayath	065-Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Kuttoor	Ayyanthole	Kolazhy	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Pottore	Thrissur	Kolazhy	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Kolazhy	Thrissur	Kolazhy	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Adat	Ayyanthole	Adat Gramapachayat	Wadakkancheri
Thrissur	Viyur	Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Ollukkara	Ollukkara	Thrissur Corporation (Ollukkara Zone)	Thrissur /Ollur
Thrissur	Nettissery	Ollukkara	Thrissur Corporation(Ollukkara Zone)	Thrissur
Thrissur	Madakkathara	Ollukkara	Madakkathara Gp	Ollur
Thrissur	Kurichikkara	Sro, Thrissur	Madakkathara Gp	Ollur
Thrissur	Pananchery	Ollukkara	Pananchery Grama Panchayat	Ollur
Thrissur	Ayyanthole	Ayyanthole	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Punkunnam	Ayyanthole	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Peechi	Ollukkara	Pananchery Grama Panchayat	Ollur
Thrissur	Nadathara	Kuttanellur	Nadathara Gramapanchayath	Thrissur/Ollur
Thrissur	Thrissur	Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Aranattukara	Ayyanthol	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Pullazhi	Ayyanthol	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Kanimangalam	Ayyanthole	Thrissur Corporation	Ollur
Thrissur	Chembukavu	Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Chiyaram	Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur, Ollur
Thrissur	Oorakam	Cherpu	Cherpu	Nattika
Thrissur	Cherpu	Cherpu	Cherpu	Nattika
Thrissur	Chevoor	Cherpu	Cherpu	Nattika
Thrissur	Vallachira	Cherpu	Vallachira	Puthukkad
Thrissur	Paralam	Cherpu	Paralam	Nattika
Thrissur	Pallippuram	Cherpu	Paralam	Nattika
Thrissur	Kodannur	Cherpu	Paralam	Nattika
Thrissur	Puthur	Kuttanellur	Puthur	Ollur
Thrissur	Mannamangalam	Kuttanellur	Puthur	Ollur

Thrissur	Palissery	Cherpu	Avinissery	Nattika
Thrissur	Avinissery	Cherpu	Avinissery	Nattika
Thrissur	Oloor	Kuttanellur	Thrissur Corporation	Ollur
Thrissur	Parakkad	Ayyanthole	Arimpur	Manalur
Thrissur	Eravu	Anthikkad	Arimpur	Manalur
Thrissur	Manaloor	Anthikkad	Manalur Gramapanchayath	Manalur
Thrissur	Karamukku	Anthikad	Manalur Grama Panchayath	Lac Manalur
Thrissur	Anthikad	Anthikkad	Anthikkad Gramapanchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Pullu	Anthikad	Chazhur Gramapanchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Padiyam	Sro Anthikkad	Anthikkad Gramapanchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Chazhoor	Sro Anthikkad	Chazhoor Grama Panchayath	Nattikka
Thrissur	Thanniyam	Anthikad	Thanniam Grama Panchayath .	Nattika
Thrissur	Vadakkummuri	Sro Anthikkad	Thanniyam Grama Panchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Kizhakkummu ri	Sro Anthikkad	Thanniyam Grama Panchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Kurumbilavu	Kattoor Sro	Chazhur Gramapanchayath	Matrika
Thrissur	Injamudi	Cherpu	Chazhur Gramapanchayath	Matrika
Thrissur	Manakkodi	Sro Ayyanthole	Arimbur Gramapanchayath	Manalur
Thrissur		Sro Ayyanthole	Arimbur Gramapanchayath	Manalur
Thrissur	Peringavu	Sro Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Killannur	Sro Thrissur	Mulamkunnathkavu Grama Panchayath	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Edakkalathur	Sro Mundur	Tholur Grama Panchayat	Wadakkanchery
Thrissur	Vilvattom	Sro Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur
Thrissur	Vellanikkara	Sro Ollukkara	Madakkathara Grama Panchayath	Ollur
Thrissur	Mulayam	Kuttanellur	Nadathara	Ollur
Thrissur	Kainoor	Sro Kuttanellur	Puthoor Gramapanchayath	Ollur
Thrissur	Kozhukkully	Sro Kuttanellur	Nadathara Gramapanchayath	Ollur
Thrissur	Koorkenchery	Sro Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Thrissur And Ollur Lac
Thrissur	Marathakkara	Sro Kuttanellur	Puthur Panchayat	Ollur Lac
Thrissur	Edakkunni	Sro Cherpu	Thrissur Corporation	Ollur Lac
Thrissur	Venginissery	Sro Cherpu	Paralam Grama Panchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Alappad	Sro Anthikkad	Chazhoor Grama Panchayath	Nattika
Thrissur	Arattupuzha	Sro Cherpu	Vallachira G P	Pudukkad Lac
Thrissur	Kizhuppillikara	Sro Kattoor	Thanniyam Grama Panchayath	Nattikka
Chavakkad	Punnayurkulam	Andathode Sro	Punnayurkulam Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Kadikkad	Andathode Sro	Punnayurkulam Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Punnayur	Andathode Sro	Punnayur Gramapanchayth	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Vadakkekad	Andathode Sro	Vadakkekad Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Vailattur	Andathode Sro	Vadakkekad Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Pookode	Kottappady Sro	Guruvayur Municipality	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Perakam	Kottappady Sro	Guruvayur Municipality	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Guruvayur	Kottappady Sro	Guruvayur Municipality	Guruvayur Lac

Chavakkad	Iringapurom	Kottappady Sro	Guruvayur Municipality	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Manathala	Chavakkad Sro	Chavakkad Municipality	063-Guruvayur
Chavakkad	Elavally	Mullassery Sro	Elavally Gramapnchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Brahmakulam	Mullassery Sro	Elavally Gramapnchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Thalikulam	Vadanappilly Sro	Thalikkulam Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Nattika	Thriprayar Sro	Valappad Gramapanchayath	Nattika Lac
Chavakkad	Valapad	Thriprayar Sro	Nattika Gramapanchayath	Nattika Lac
Chavakkad	Mullassery	Mullassery Sro	Mullassery Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Anakkara	Mullassery Sro	Mullassery Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Venkitangu	Mullassery Sro	Venkitangu Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Kundaliyur	Mullassery Sro	Venkitangu Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Irimbranelloor	Mullassery Sro	Venkitangu Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Engandiyur	Vadanappilly Sro	Engandiyur Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Vadanappally	Vadanappilly Sro	Vadanappilly Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Orumanayur	Chavakkad Sro	Orumanayur Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Pavaratty	Mullassery Sro	Pavaratty Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Venmanad	Mullassery Sro	Pavaratty Gramapanchayath	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Chavakkad	Chavakkad Sro	Guruvayur Municipality	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Thaikkad	Kottappady,Chavakkad	Guruvayur Municipality	Manalur Lac
Chavakkad	Edakkazhiyoor	Andathode Sro	Punnayur Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Chavakkad	Kadappuram	Chavakkad Sro	Kadappuram Gramapanchayath	Guruvayur Lac
Thalappilly	Kaniyarkode	Pazhayannur	Thiruvilwamala	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pampady	Pazhayannur	Thiruvilwamala	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Tiruviluamala	Pazhayannur	Thiruvilwamala	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Elanad	Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Vennur	Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Vadakkethara	Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Kondazhy	Pazhayannur	Kondazhy	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Mayannur	Pazhayannur	Kondazhy	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Thonoorkara	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pulakode	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Kurumala	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pangarappilly	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Kumaranellur	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Kanjirakode	Wadakkancherry	Erumapetty	Kunnamkulam
Thalappilly	Vadakkencherry	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Parlikad	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Desamangalam	Wadakkancherry	Desamangalam	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pallur	Wadakkancherry	Desamangalam	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Panjal	Chelakkara	Panjal	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Painkulam	Chelakkara	Panjal	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Venganellur	Chelakkara	Chelakkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Killimangalam	Chelakkara	Panjal	061- Chelakkara

Thalappilly	Cheruthuruthi	Wadakkancherry	Vallatholnagar	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Nedumpura	Wadakkancherry	Vallatholnagar	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Varavoor	Wadakkancherry	Varavoor	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Pilakkad	Wadakkancherry	Varavoor	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Thekkumkara	Wadakkancherry	Thekkumkara	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Manalithara	Wadakkancherry	Thekkumkara	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Mullurkara	Chelakkara	Mullurkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Attur	Chelakkara	Mullurkara	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Enkakkad	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Karumathra	Wadakkancherry	Thekkumkara	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Veeruppakka	Wadakkancherry	Thekkumkara	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Mundathikode	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkachery	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Puthuruthy	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkachery	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Peringandoor	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkachery	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Minalur	Wadakkancherry	Wadakkachery	Wadakkancherry
Thalappilly	Arangottukara	Wadakkancherry	Desamangalam	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Thalassery	Wadakkancherry	Desamangalam	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Thichur	Erumapetty	Varavoor	061- Chelakkara
Thalappilly	Kottappuram	Erumapetty	Erumapetty	Kunnamkulam
Thalappilly	Chittanda	Wadakkancherry	Erumapetty	Kunnamkulam
Thalappilly	Chelakkad	Pazhayannur	Kondazhy	061- Chelakkara
Kunnamkulam	Velur	Mundur	Velur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Thayyur	Erumapetty	Velur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kiralur	Mundur	Velur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Nelluvai	Erumapetty	Erumapetty	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kariyannur	Erumapetty	Erumapetty	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kadangode	Erumapetty	Kadangode	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Chermanangad	Akkikavu	Kadangode	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Vellarakkad	Erumapetty	Kadangode	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Iyyal	Erumapetty	Kadangode	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Chirancellur	Erumapetty	Choondal	Manaloor
Kunnamkulam	Pazhanji	Akkikavu	Kattakampal	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kattakampal	Akkikavu	Kattakampal	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Karikkad	Akkikavu	Kadavallur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Perumpilavu	Akkikavu	Kadavallur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kadavallur	Akkikavu	Kadavallur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Porkkulam	Akkikavu	Kunnamkulam,Porkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Mangad	Akkikavu	Porkkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Akathiyoor	Akkikavu	Porkkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Arthat	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Aloor	Kunnamkulam	Kandanassery	Manaloor
Kunnamkulam	Kandanassery	Kunnamkulam	Kandanassery	Manaloor
Kunnamkulam	Choondal	Mundur	Choondal	Manaloor
Kunnamkulam	Chowannur	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam,Chowannur	Kunnamkulam

Kunnamkulam	Chemmanthatta	Kunnamkulam	Chowannur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Vellattanjur	Erumapetty	Velur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Anjur	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Kanipayyur	Kunnamkulam	Kunnamkulam,Chowannur	Kunnamkulam
Kunnamkulam	Eranellur	Mundur	Choondal	Manaloor
Chalakkudy	Aloor	Kallettumkara	Aloor	Irinjalakkuda
Chalakkudy	Kallettumkara	Kallettumkara	Aloor	Irinjalakkuda
Chalakkudy	Thazhekkad	Kallettumkara	Aloor	Irinjalakkuda
Chalakkudy	Annallur		Mala	Irinjalakkuda
Chalakkudy	Vadakkumbagam	Mala	Mala	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Vadama	Mala	Mala	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Kuruvilassery	Annamanada	Mala	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Alathur	Annamanada	Annamanada	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Kallur Thekkummuri	Annamanada	Annamanada	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Kallur Vadakkummuri	Annamanada	Kadukutty	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Kakkulissery	Annamanada	Kuzhur	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Thirumukkalam	Annamanada	Kuzhur	Kodungallur
Chalakkudy	Kizhakkummuri (Koraty)	Annamanada	Koratty	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Muringur Thekkummuri	Chalakkudy	Koratty	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Meloor	Chalakkudy	Meloor	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Muringoor Vadakkummuri	Chalakkudy	Meloor	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	West Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	East Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Potta	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Perambra	Kallettumkara	Chalakkudy	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Pariyaram	Chalakkudy	Pariyaram	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Kuttichira	Chalakkudy	Kodassery	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Elinipra	Chalakkudy	Kodassery	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Kodassery	Chalakkudy	Kodassery	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Mattathur	Kodaly	Mattathur	Puthukkad
Chalakkudy	Vellikulangara	Kodaly	Mattathur	Puthukkad
Chalakkudy	Kodakara	Kallettumkara	Kodakara	Chalakkudy
Chalakkudy	Varandarappilly	Kodaly	Varandarappilly	Puthukkad
Chalakkudy	Mupliyam	Kodaly	Varandarappilly	Puthukkad
Chalakkudy	Nandipulam	Kodaly	Varandarappilly	Puthukkad
Chalakkudy	Athirapally	Chalakkudy	Athirapilly	Chalakkudy
Chittoor	Vadakarapathy	Kozhinjampara	Vadakarapathy	Chittoor
Chittoor	Ozhalapathy	Kozhinjampara	Vadakarapathy	Chittoor
Chittoor	Eruthenpathy	Kozhinjampara	Eruthenpathy	Chittoor
Chittoor	Kozhipathi	Kozhinjampara	Kozhinjampara	Chittoor

Chittoor	Valiyavallampathi	Kozhinjampara	Kozhinjampara	Chittur
Chittoor	Kozhinjampara	Kozhinjampara	Kozhinjampara	Chittur
Chittoor	Nalleppilly	Chittur	Nalleppilly	Chittur
Chittoor	Tathamangalam	Chittur	Tathamangalam - Chittur Municipality/Pattanchery	Chittur
Chittoor	Moolathara	Chittur	Perumatti	Chittur
Chittoor	Chittur	Chittur	Tathamangalam - Chittur Municipality/Nalleppilly	Chittur
Chittoor	Perumatty	Chittur	Perumatti	Chittur
Chittoor	Thekkedesham	Chittur	Kozhinjampara/Nalleppilly	Chittur
Chittoor	Pattanchery	Chittur	Pattancheri	Chittur
Chittoor	Vandithavalam	Chittur	Perumatti	Chittur
Chittoor	Koduvayur -1	Koduvayur	Koduvayur	Nenmara
Chittoor	Koduvayur -2	Koduvayur	Koduvayur	Nenmara
Chittoor	Muthalamada - 1	Kollengode	Muthalamada	Nenmara
Chittoor	Muthalamada - 2	Kollengode	Muthalamada	Nenmara
Chittoor	Pallassena	Kollengode	Pallassena	Nenmara
Chittoor	Kollengode-1	Kollengode	Kollengode	Nenmara
Chittoor	Vadavannur	Kollengode	Vadavannur	Nenmara
Chittoor	Kollengode-2	Kollengode	Kollengode	Nenmara
Chittoor	Elavancherry	Kollengode/Nemmara	Elavancherry	Nenmara
Chittoor	Puthunagaram	Koduvayur	Puthunagaram	Nenmara
Chittoor	Nemmara	Nemmara	Nemmara	Nenmara
Chittoor	Valangi	Nemmara	Nemmara	Nenmara
Chittoor	Kayaradi	Nemmara	Ayalur	Nenmara
Chittoor	Nelliampathi	Nemmara	Nelliampathi	Nenmara
Chittoor	Thiruvazhiyode	Nemmara	Ayalur	Nenmara
Chittoor	Ayalur	Nemmara	Ayalur	Nenmara
Alathoor	Alathur	Alathur	Alathur	Alathur
Alathoor	Erimayur -1	Alathur	Erimayur	Alathur
Alathoor	Erimayur -2	Alathur	Erimayur	Alathur
Alathoor	Melarcode	Alathur	Melarcode	Alathur
Alathoor	Vandayi-1	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Vandazhi	Alathur
Alathoor	Vandayi-2	Vadakkenchery	Vandazhi	Alathur
Alathoor	Kizhakkenchery-1	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Kizhakkenchery	Alathur
Alathoor	Kizhakkenchery-2	Vadakkenchery	Kizhakkenchery	Alathur
Alathoor	Vadakkanchery-1	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Vadakkanchery	Alathur
Alathoor	Vadakkanchery-2	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Vadakkanchery	Alathur
Alathoor	Kannambra-1	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Kannambra	Tarur
Alathoor	Kannambra-2		Kannambra	Tarur

Alathoor	Puducode	Alathur	Pudukode	Tarur
Alathoor	Kavasseri -1	Alathur	Kavassery	Tarur
Alathoor	Kavasseri-2	Alathur	Kavassery	Tarur
Alathoor	Tharoor-1	Alathur	Tarur	Tarur
Alathoor	Tharoor-2	Alathur	Tarur	Tarur
Alathoor	Mangalam Dam	Alathur/Vadakkenchery	Vandazhi	Alathur
Alathoor	Thenkurissi -1	Kuzhalmannam	Thenkurissi	Alathur
Alathoor	Thenkurissi -2	Kuzhalmannam	Thenkurissi	Alathur
Alathoor	Kuzhalmannam -1	Kuzhalmannam	Kuzhalmannam	Alathur
Alathoor	Kuzhalmannam -2	Kuzhalmannam	Kuzhalmannam	Alathur
Alathoor	Mathur-1	Kuzhalmannam/Kottayi	Mathur	Palakkad
Alathoor	Mathur-2	Kuzhalmannam	Mathur	Palakkad
Alathoor	Kuthannoor -1	Alathur/Kuzhalmannam	Kuthanur	Tarur
Alathoor	Kuthannoor -2	Alathur/Kottayi	Kuthanur	Tarur
Alathoor	Peringottukurissi-1	Alathur/Kottayi	Peringottukurussi	Tarur
Alathoor	Peringottukurissi -2	Alathur/Parli/Kottayi	Peringottukurussi	Tarur
Alathoor	Kottayi-1	Parli/Kottayi	Kottayi	Tarur
Alathoor	Kottayi-2	Parli/Kottayi	Kottayi	Tarur
Palakkad	Palakkad-1	Olavakkode/Palakkad	Palakkad	Palakkad
Palakkad	Palakkad-2	Olavakkode	Palakkad	Palakkad
Palakkad	Palakkad-3	Palakkad	Palakkad	Palakkad
Palakkad	Akathethara	Olavakkode	Akathethara	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Malampuzha -1	Olavakkode	Malampuzha	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Malampuzha -2	Palakkad	Malampuzha/Marutharoad	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Marutharoad	Palakkad	Marutharoad	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Pirayiri	Olavakkode/Palakkad	Pirayiri	Palakkad
Palakkad	Kannadi-1	Kuzhalmannam	Kannadi	Palakkad
Palakkad	Kannadi -2	Koduvayur/Palakkad	Kannadi	Palakkad
Palakkad	Yakkara	Kuzhalmannam/ Palakkad	Palakkad	Palakkad
Palakkad	Parli -1	Parli	Parali	Kongad
Palakkad	Parli-2	Parli/Kottayi	Parali	Kongad
Palakkad	Mankara	Parli/Kottayi	Mankara	Kongad
Palakkad	Mannur	Parli	Mannur	Kongad
Palakkad	Keralassery		Keralassery	Kongad
Palakkad	Kongad -1	Kadambazhipuram	Kongad	Kongad
Palakkad	Kongad -2	Kadambazhipuram	Kongad	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Mundur -1	Parli	Mundur	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Mundur -2	Parli	Mundur	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Puduppariyaram-1	Olavakkode/Parli	Puduppariyaram	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Puduppariyaram-2	Olavakkode	Puduppariyaram	Malampuzha

Palakkad	Elappully -1	Palakkad	Elappully	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Elappully -2	Palakkad	Elappully	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Pudussery East	Palakkad	Pudussery	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Pudussery Central	Palakkad	Pudussery	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Pudussery West	Palakkad	Pudussery	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Kodumba	Koduvayur/Palakkad	Kodumbu	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Peruvemba	Koduvayur	Peruvembu	Malampuzha
Palakkad	Polpully	Chittur	Ottapalam	Malampuzha
Ottappalam	Ottapalam-1	Ottappalam	Ottapalam	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Ottapalam-2	Ottappalam	Ottapalam	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Shoranur-1	Ottappalam/Shornur	Shornur	Shornur
Ottappalam	Shoranur-2	Ottappalam/Shornur	Shornur	Shornur
Ottappalam	Vaniyankulam-1	Ottappalam/Shornur	Vaniyankulam	Shornur
Ottappalam	Vaniyankulam-2	Ottappalam/Shornur	Vaniyankulam	Shornur
Ottappalam	Anangadi	Cherpulassery/Ottappalam	Ananganadi	Shornur
Ottappalam	Chalavara	Cherpulassery	Chalavara	Shornur
Ottappalam	Lakkidi-Perur-1	Ottappalam	Lakkidi-Perur	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Lakkidi-Perur-2	Ottappalam	Lakkidi-Perur	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Ambalapara-1	Kadambazhipuram	Ambalapara	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Ambalapara-2	Ottappalam	Ambalapara	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Sreekrishnapuram-1	Kadambazhipuram	Sreekrishnapuram	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Sreekrishnapuram-2	Kadambazhipuram	Sreekrishnapuram	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Karimpuzha-1	Mannarkkad	Karimpuzha	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Karimpuzha-2	Kadambazhipuram	Karimpuzha	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Kadampazhipuram-1	Kadambazhipuram	Kadampazhipuram	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Kadampazhipuram-2	Kadambazhipuram	Kadampazhipuram	Ottapalam
Ottappalam	Vellinezhi	Cherpulassery	Vellinezhi	Shornur
Ottappalam	Cherpulassery	Cherpulassery	Cherpulassery	Shornur
Ottappalam	Thrikkadeeri-1		Thrikkadeeri	Shornur
Ottappalam	Thrikkadeeri-2	Cherpulassery	Thrikkadeeri	Shornur
Ottappalam	Nellaya	Cherpulassery	Nellaya	Shornur
Ottappalam	Pookkottukavu	Cherpulassery/Kadambazhipuram	Pookkottukavu	Ottapalam
Mannarkkadu	Alanallur-1	Alanallur	Alanallur	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Alanallur-2	Alanallur	Alanallur	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Alanallur-3	Alanallur	Alanallur	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Thachanattukara-1	Mannarkkad	Thachanattukara	Ottapalam
Mannarkkadu	Thachanattukara-2	Mannarkkad	Thachanattukara	Ottapalam

Mannarkkadu	Kottoppadam-1	Alanallur	Kottoppadam	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Kottoppadam-2	Alanallur	Kottoppadam	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Kottoppadam-3	Alanallur	Kottoppadam	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Kumaramputhur	Mannarkkad	Kumaramputhur	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Mannarkkad-1	Mannarkkad	Mannarkad Municipality/Thenkara	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Mannarkkad-2	Mannarkkad	Mannarkad Municipality/Thenkara	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Pottassery-1	Mannarkkad	Kanjirapuzha	Kongad
Mannarkkadu	Pottassery-2	Mannarkkad	Kanjirapuzha	Kongad
Mannarkkadu	Karimba-1	Mannarkkad	Karimba	Kongad
Mannarkkadu	Karimba-2	Mannarkkad	Karimba	Kongad
Mannarkkadu	Karakurissi	Kadambazhipuram	Karakurissi	Kongad
Mannarkkadu	Payyanadam	Mannarkkad	Kumaramputhur	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Palakkayam	Mannarkkad	Karimba/Kanhirapuzha/Thenkara/Thachanpara	Mannarkkad
Mannarkkadu	Tachampara	Mannarkkad	Tachampara	Kongad
Attappady	Agali	Agali	Agali	Mannarkkad
Attappady	Pudur	Agali	Pudur	Mannarkkad
Attappady	Sholayur	Agali	Sholayur	Mannarkkad
Attappady	Kottathara	Agali	Sholayur	Mannarkkad
Attappady	Paadavayal	Agali	Pudur	Mannarkkad
Attappady	Kallamala	Agali	Agali/Kanhirapuzha	Mannarkkad
Pattambi	Pattambi	Pattambi	Pattambi Municipality	Pattambi
Pattambi	Ongallur-1	Pattambi	Ongallur	Pattambi
Pattambi	Ongallur-2	Pattambi/Shornur	Ongallur	Pattambi
Pattambi	Muthuthala	Pattambi	Muthuthala	Pattambi
Pattambi	Thiruvegappura	Vilayur	Thiruvegappura	Pattambi
Pattambi	Koppam		Koppam	Pattambi
Pattambi	Kulukkallur	Cherpulassery/Vilayur	Kulukkallur	Pattambi
Pattambi	Vallapuzha	Cherpulassery/Pattambi	Vallapuzha	Pattambi
Pattambi	Vilayoor	Vilayur	Vilayoor	Pattambi
Pattambi	Paruthur	Thrithala	Paruthur	Thrithala
Pattambi	Thrithala	Thrithala	Thrithala	Thrithala
Pattambi	Pattithara	Kumaranelur/Thrithala	Thrithala	Thrithala
Pattambi	Kappur	Kumaranelur	Kappur	Thrithala
Pattambi	Anakkara	Kumaranelur/Thrithala	Anakkara	Thrithala
Pattambi	Chalissery	Kumaranelur/Thrithala	Chalissery	Thrithala
Pattambi	Nagalassery	Thrithala	Nagalassery	Thrithala
Pattambi	Thirumittacode 1	Thrithala	Thirumittacode	Thrithala
Pattambi	Thirumittacode 2	Thrithala	Thirumittacode	Thrithala
Ponnani	Ponnani Nagaram	Ponnani	Ponnani Municipality	Ponnani
Ponnani	Ezhavathiruthy	Ponnani	Ponnani Municipality	Ponnani

Ponnani	Edappal	Edappal	Edappal Gp	Tavanur
Ponnani	Vattamkulam	Edappal	Vattamkulam Gp	Tavanur
Ponnani	Kaladi	Edappal	Kalady Gp	Tavanur
Ponnani	Tavanur	Edappal	Tavanur Gp	Tavanur
Ponnani	Maranchery	Ponnani	Maranchery Gp	Ponnani
Ponnani	Veliyancode	Ponnani	Veliyankode Gp	Ponnani
Ponnani	Perumpadappu	Ponnani	Perumbadappu Gp	Ponnani
Ponnani	Alankode	Edappal	Alankode Gp	Ponnani
Ponnani	Nannamukku	Edappal	Nannamukku Gp	Ponnani
Tirur	Tirur	Tirur	Tirur Municipality	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Thalakkad	Codackal	Thalakkad	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Triprangode	Codackal	Triprangode	Tavanur Lac
Tirur	Mangalam	Codackal	Mangalam	Tavanur Lac
Tirur	Vettam	Codackal	Vettam	045-Tirur
Tirur	Purathur	Codackal	Purathur	Tavanur Lac
Tirur	Thirunavaya	Codackal	Thirunavaya	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Ananthavoor	Codackal	Thirunavaya	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Trikkandiyur	Tirur	Tirur Municipality	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Tanalur	Tanur	Tanalur	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Tanur		Tanur Municipality	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Ozhur	Tanur	Ozhur	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Ponmundam	Kalpakanchery	Ponmundam	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Cheriyamunda m	Kalpakanchery	Cheriyamundam	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Valavannur	Kalpakanchery	Valavannur	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Kalpakanchery	Kalpakanchery	Kalpakanchery	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Perumanna	Kalpakanchery	Perumanna Klari	Tirurangadi Lac
Tirur	Niramaruthur	Tanur	Niramaruthur	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Pariyapuram	Tanur	Tanur Municipality	Tanur Lac
Tirur	Kottakkal	Kottakkal	Kottakkal Municipality	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Ponmala	Malappuram	Ponmala	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Athavanad	Kalpakanchery	Athavanad	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Kattiparuthi	Kuttiapuram	Valancheri Municipality	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Edayur	Kuttiapuram	Edayur	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Irumbiliyam	Kuttiapuram	Irumbiliyam	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Melmuri	Kuttiapuram	Marakkara	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Kurumbathur	Kalpakanchery	Athavanad	Tirur Lac
Tirur	Marakkara	Kuttiapuram	Marakkara	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Kuttiapuram	Kuttiapuram	Kuttiapuram	Kottakkal Lac
Tirur	Naduvattam	Kuttiapuram	Kuttiapuram	Kottakkal Lac
Tirurangadi	Parappanangadi	Parappanangadi	Parappanangadi Municipality	Tirurangadi Lac
Tirurangadi	Tirurangadi	Tirurangadi	Tirurangadi	Tirurangadi Lac
Tirurangadi	Vallikkunnu	Parappanangadi	Parappanagadi	Vallikkunnu
Tirurangadi	Ariyallur	Parappanangadi	Parappanagadi	Vallikkunnu
Tirurangadi	Thenjippalam	Thenhippalam	Thenhippalam	Vallikkunnu Lac

Tirurangadi	Munniyur	Thenjippalam	Moorniyur Grampanchayat	Vallikkunnu Lac
Tirurangadi	Neduva	Parappanangadi	Parappanangadi	Tirurangadi
Tirurangadi	Oorakam	Vengara	Oorakam Gramapanchayath	Vengara Lac
Tirurangadi	Thennala	Tirurangadi, Kottakkal	Thennala-Grama Panchayath	Tirurangadi
Tirurangadi	Vengara	Vengara	Vengara G P	Vengara
Tirurangadi	Othukkungal	Malappuram, Kottakkal	Othukkungal Gp	Vengara Lac
Tirurangadi	Kannamangalam	Vengara	Kannamangalam	Vengara
Tirurangadi	A R Nagar	Tirurangadi, Vengara	A R Nagar G P	Vengara
Tirurangadi	Parappur	Kottakkal	Parappur G P	Vengara
Tirurangadi	Peruvallur	Thenhippalam, Tiruranga di	Peruvallur	Vallikkunnu
Tirurangadi	Nannambra	Tanur	Nannambra Gp	Tirurangadi
Tirurangadi	Edarikkode	Kottakkal	Edarikkode Gp	Kottakkal
Kondotty	Morayur	Mongam	Morayur Gramapanchayath	Malappuram
Kondotty	Vazhayur	Vazhakkad	Vazhayur Gramapanchayath & Cherukavu Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Vazhakkadu	Vazhakkad	Vazhakkad Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Cherukavu	Kondotty, Thenhipalam	Cherukavu Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Pulikkal	Kondotty, Vazhakkad	Pulikkal Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Kondotty	Kondotty	Kondotty Municipality	Kondotty
Kondotty	Nedriyirippu	Kondotty	Kondotty Municipality	Kondotty
Kondotty	Muthuvallur	Areekode , Vazhakkad , Kondotty	Muthuvallur Gramapanchayath & Cheekode Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Cheekode	Vazhakkad	Cheekode Gramapanchayath	Kondotty
Kondotty	Kuzhimanna	Kondotty & Areekode	Kuzhimanna Gramapanchayath	Ernad
Kondotty	Pallikkal	Kondotty & Thenhipalam	Pallikkal Gramapanchayath	Vallikkunnu
Kondotty	Chelembra	Thenhipalam	Chelembra Gramapanchayath	Vallikkunnu
Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Pathakkara	Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Melattur	Melattur	Melattur	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Arakkuparamba	Melattur	Thazhekcode	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Thazhekcode	Perinthalmanna	Thazhekcode	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Keezhattur	Melattur	Keezhattur	Perinthalmanna/Ernad
Perinthalmanna	Nenmini	Melattur	Keezhattur	Perinthalmanna/Ernad
Perinthalmanna	Vettathur	Melattur	Vettathur	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Karyavattom	Melattur	Vettathur	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Edappatta	Melattur	Edappatta	Ernad
Perinthalmanna	Elamkulam	Perinthalmanna	Elamkulam	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Alipparambu	Perinthalmanna	Aliparamba	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Anamangadu	Perinthalmanna	Aliparamba	Perinthalmanna
Perinthalmanna	Angadipuram	Perinthalmanna	Angadipuram	Mankada
Perinthalmanna	Valambur	Perinthalmanna	Angadipuram	Mankada
Perinthalmanna	Vadakkangara	Makkaraparamba	Makkaraparamba	Mankada
Perinthalmanna	Mankada	Makkaraparamba	Mankada	Mankada

Perintalmanna	Kodur	Malappuram	Kodur/Kuruva	Mankada/Eranad
Perintalmanna	Pulamanthole	Moorkkanad	Pulamanthole	Perinthalmanna
Perintalmanna	Kuruvambalam	Moorkkanad	Pulamanthole	Perinthalmanna
Perintalmanna	Koottilangadi	Makkaraparamba	Koottilangadi	Mankada
Perintalmanna	Moorkkanad	Moorkkanad	Moorkkanad	Mankad
Perintalmanna	Kuruva	Makkaraparamba	Kuruva	Mankada
Perintalmanna	Puzhakkattiri	Makkaraparamba	Puzhakattiri	Mankada
Ernad	Manjeri	Manjeri	Manjeri	Manjeri
Ernad	Payyanad	Manjeri	Manjeri	Manjeri
Ernad	Narukara	Manjeri	Manjeri	Manjeri
Ernad	Thrikkalangodu	Manjeri	Trikkalangode Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Karakkunnu	Manjeri	Trikkalangode Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Edavanna	Edavanna	Edavanna Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Kavanur	Areacode	Kavanur Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Pulpatta	Mongam	Pulpatta Gp	Malappuram
Ernad	Vettikkattiri	Melattur	Pandikkad Gp	Manjeri
Ernad	Perakamanna	Edavanna	Edavanna G P	Ernad
Ernad	Elankur	Wandoor	Thrikkalangode G P	Manjeri
Ernad	Areekode	Areacode	Areacode Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Pandikkad	Wandoor & Melattur	Pandikkad G P	Manjeri
Ernad	Chembrasser	Wandoor	Pandikkad G P	Manjeri
Ernad	Malappuram	Malappuram	Malappuram Municipality	Malappuram
Ernad	Melmuri	Malappuram	Malappuram Municipality	Malappuram
Ernad	Pukkottur	Mongam	Pookkottur G P	Malappuram
Ernad	Anakkayam	Manjeri	Anakkatyam G P	Malappuram
Ernad	Panthalloor	Manjeri	Anakkayam Gp	Malappuram
Ernad	Panakkad	Malappuram	Malappuram Municipality	Malappuram
Ernad	Urangattiri	Areacode	Urangattiri G P	Ernad
Ernad	Kizhuparamba	Areacode	Keezhuparamba Gp	Ernad
Ernad	Vettilappara	Areacode	Urangattiri G P	Ernad
Nilambur	Chokkad	Wandoor	Chokkad Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Karulai	Nilambur	Karulai Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Akampadam	Nilambur	Chaliyar Gp	Ernad
Nilambur	Vazhikkadavu	Edakkara	Vazhikkadavu Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Kurumbalangodu	Edakkara	Pothukal Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Kerala Estate	Karuvarakundu	Karuvarakundu Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Amarambalam	Nilambur	Amarambalam Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Nilambur	Nilambur	Nilambur Municipality	Nilambur
Nilambur	Edakkara	Edakkara	Edakkara Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Chungathara	Edakkara	Chungathara Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Karuvarakund	Karuvarakundu	Karuvarakundu Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Mampad	Edavanna	Mampad Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Pullipadam	Edavanna	Mampad Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Porur	Wandoor	Porur Gp	Wandoor

Nilambur	Tuvvur	Wandoor	Kalikavu Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Wandoor	Wandoor	Wandoor Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Vellayur	Wandoor	Kalikavu Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Kalikavu	Karuvarakundu	Kalikavu Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Thiruvalli	Wandoor	Thiruvalli Gp	Wandoor
Nilambur	Moothedam	Edakkara	Edakkara Gp	Nilambur
Nilambur	Pothukal	Edakkara	Pothukal Gp	Nilambur
Kozhikkode	Ramanattukara	Feroke	Ramanattukara Municipality	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Farook	Feroke	Feroke Municipality	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Kadalundi	Feroke	Kadalundi Gp	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Cheruvannur	Feroke, Meenchantha	Kozhikkode Corporation	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Beypore	Meenchantha	Kozhikkode Corporation	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Panniyankara	Meenchantha	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Nagaram	Chalappuram	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Kasaba	Kozhikkode	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North, Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Kacheri	West Hill	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North
Kozhikkode	Karuvanthiruthy	Feroke	Kozhikkode Corporation	Beypore
Kozhikkode	Valayanadu	Chalappuram	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Puthiyangadi	West Hill	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North
Kozhikkode	Elathur		Kozhikkode Corporation	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Thalakkulathur	West Hill, Chelannur, Chemanchery	Thalakkulathur Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Kakkodi	Kakkodi	Kakkodi Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Chelannur	Chelannur	Chelannur Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Vengeri	Kakkodi	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North
Kozhikkode	Chevayur	Chevayur	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North
Kozhikkode	Chelavoor	Chevayur	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North
Kozhikkode	Nellikode	Chevayur	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North, Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Olavanna	Chevayur, Chalappuram	Olavanna Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Kottooli	Chevayur	Kozhikkode Corporation	Kozhikkode North, Kozhikkode South
Kozhikkode	Pantheerankavu	Mavoor, Chevayur	Olavanna Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Kuruvattoor	Kakkodi	Kuruvattoor Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Kunnamangalam	Chathamangalam	Kunnamangalam Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Chathamangalam	Chathamangalam	Chathamangalam Gp	Kunnamangalam, Koduvally
Kozhikkode	Neeleswaram	Mukkam, Thiruvambady	Mukkam Municipality, Omassery Gp	Thiruvambady
Kozhikkode	Kumaranelur	Mukkam	Karassery Gp	Thiruvambady
Kozhikkode	Kodiyathur	Mukkam	Kodiyathur Gp	Thiruvambady
Kozhikkode	Kakkad	Mukkam	Karassery Gp	Thiruvambady
Kozhikkode	Thazhekode	Mukkam	Mukkam Municipality	Thiruvambady
Kozhikkode	Poolakkodu	Chathamangalam	Chathamangalam Gp	Kunnamangalam

Kozhikkode	Mavoor	Mavoor	Mavoor Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Peruvayal	Mavoor	Peruvayal Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Perumanna	Mavoor	Perumanna Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Kuttikkattoor	Mavoor,Chathamangalam	Peruvayal Gp	Kunnamangalam
Kozhikkode	Kakkur	Chelannur	Kakkur Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Nanminda	Chelannur	Nanminda Gp	Elathur
Kozhikkode	Madavoor	Chelannur, Koduvally	Madavoor Gp	Koduvally
Koyilandi	Chemancheri	Chemancheri	Chemancheri Gp	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Chengottukavu	Chemanchery	Chengottukavu Gp	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Panthalayani	Koyilandy	Koyilandy Municipality	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Viyur	Koyilandy	Koyilandy Municipality	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Moodadi	Koyilandy	Moodadi Gp	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Thikkodi	Payyoli	Thikkodi Gp	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Thuraiyur	Payyoli	Thuraiyur Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Payyoli	Payyoli	Payyoli Gp	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Keezhariyur	Meppayur	Keezhariyur Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Arikkulam	Meppayur,Koyilandy,Naduvannur	Arikkulam Gp & Koyilandy Municipality	Perambra & Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Kozhukkallur	Meppayur	Meppayur Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Iringal	Payyoli	Payyoli Municipality	Koyilandy
Koyilandi	Changarothu	Perambra	Changaroth Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Eravattur	Perambra	Perambra Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Paleri	Kuttyadi	Changaroth Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Koothali	Perambra	Koothali Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Cheruvannur	Meppayur	Cheruvannur Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Perambra	Perambra & Koorachundu	Koothali Gp & Chakkittappara Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Nochad	Naduvannur	Nochad Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Meppayur	Meppayur	Meppayur Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Chempanoda	Koorachund	Chakkittappara Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Menjanyam	Perambra	Perambra Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Chakkittappara	Koorachundu	Chakkittappara Gp	Perambra
Koyilandi	Avitanallur	Balussery,Koorachudu,Naduvannur	Kottur Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Kottur	Koorachund,Naduvannur	Kottur Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Kayanna	Koorachunde	Kayanna Gp Koorachundu Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Naduvannur	Naduvannur	Naduvannur Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Ulliyeri	Naduvannur, Chemancheri	Ulliyeri Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Atholi	Chemanchery	Atholi Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Balussery	Balussery	Balussery Gp	Balussery
Koyilandi	Koorachund	Koorachundu	Koorachund Gp	Balussery
Vadakara	Azhiyur	Azhiyur	Azhiyur Gp	Vatakara
Vadakara	Onchiyam	Azhiyur	Onchiyam Gp	Vatakara
Vadakara	Cherodu	Vatakara & Edachery	Chorode Gp	Vatakara

Vadakara	Eramala	Azhiyur	Eramala Gp	Vatakara
Vadakara	Vadakara	Vatakara	Vatakara Municipality	Vatakara
Vadakara	Nadakkuthazha		Vatakara Municipality	Vatakara
Vadakara	Maniyur	Thiruvallor & Payyoli	Maniyur Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Kottapalli	Thiruvallor	Thiruvallor Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Thiruvallur	Thiruvallor	Thiruvallor Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Palayadu	Payyoli	Maniyur Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Ayancheri	Thiruvallor & Villyappally	Ayancheri	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Vilyapalli	Villyappali	Villyappalli Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Velam	Kuttiyadi & Kakkatil	Velom Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Edacheri	Edachery & Thuneri	Edachery Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Thuneri	Thuneri & Edachery	Thuneri Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Chekyadu	Thuner	Chekkiyad Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Vanimel	Nadapuram	Vanimel Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Valayam	Tuneri & Nadapuram	Valyam & Vanimel Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Purameri	Edachery & Kakkatil	Purameri Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Kavilumpara	Kavilumpara	Kavilumpara & Maruthonkara Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Maruthonkara	Maruthonkara	Maruthonkara Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Kuttiyadi	Kuttiyadi	Kuttiyadi Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Kayakkodi	Kavilumpara & Kakkatil	Kayakkodi Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Kunnummal	Kakkatil	Kunnummal Gp	Kuttiyadi
Vadakara	Nadapuram	Nadapuram	Nadapuram Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Narippatta	Kakkatil	Naripatta Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Vilangad	Nadapuram	Vanimel Gp	Nadapuram
Vadakara	Thinur	Kakkatil	Narippatta Gp	Nadapuram
Thamarassery	Puthuppady	Thamarassery	Puthuppadi Gp	Thiruvambady
Thamarassery	Engapuzha	Kodanchery & Thamarassery	Puthuppadi Gp	Thiruvambady
Thamarassery	Nellipoyil	Kodanchery	Kodanchery Gp	Thiruvambady
Thamarassery	Kodanchery	Kodanchery	Kodanchery Gp	Thiruvambady
Thamarassery	Koodathai	Kodanchery	Kodanchery Gp & Omassery Gp	Thiruvambady & Koduvally
Thamarassery	Puthur	Koduvally & Thiruvambady	Omassery Gp & Koduvally Municipality	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Kedavoor	Thamarassery	Thamarassery Gp & Kattippara Gp	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Raroth	Thamarassery	Thamarassery Gp & Kattippara Gp & Omassery Gp	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Koduvally	Koduvally	Koduvally Municipality	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Vavadu	Koduvally	Koduvally Municipality	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Kizhakothu	Koduvally	Kzhakkoth Gp	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Narikkuni	Koduvally & Chelannur	Narikkuni Gp	Koduvally
Thamarassery	Thiruvambadi	Thiruvambady	Thiruvambady Gp	Thiruvambady
Thamarassery	Koodaranji	Thiruvambady	Koodaranji Gp	Thiruvambady

Thamarassery	Unnikulam	Balusserly & Thamarassery	Unnikulam Gp	Balusserly
Thamarassery	Sivapuram	Balusserly & Thamarassery	Unnikulam Gp	Balusserly
Thamarassery	Kinalur	Balusserly	Panangad Gp	Balusserly
Thamarassery	Kanthaladu	Balusserly	Panangad Gp	Balusserly
Thamarassery	Panagad	Balusserly	Panangad Gp	Balusserly
Thamarassery	Kattippara	Thamarassery	Kattippara Gp	Koduvally
Sultanbathery	Nenmeni	Sulthan Bathery	Nenmeni	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Ambalavayal	Sulthan Bathery	Ambalavayal	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Sulthan Bathery	Sulthan Bathery	S.Bathery	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Kidanganad	Sulthan Bathery	S.Bathery	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Noolpuzha	Sulthan Bathery	Noolpuzha	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Thomattuchal	Sulthan Bathery	Ambalavayal	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Kuppadi	Sulthan Bathery	S . Bathery,Noolpuzha	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Cheeral	Sulthan Bathery	Nenmeni	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Purakkadi	Bl 22 S.Bathery,Others Pulpally	Meenangadi	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Poothadi	Pulpally	Poothadi	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Pulpalli	Pulpally	Pulpally	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Padichira	Pulpally	Pulpally And Mullankolli	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Irulam	Pulpally	Poothadi And Pulpaaly	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Krishnagiri	Bl 21,19 Pulpally,Bl 22 S.Bathery	Meenangadi,Ambalavayal	Sulthan Bathery
Sultanbathery	Nadavayal	1,7 Pulpally,Others Pulpally	Kaniyambetta,Panamaram,Mutt il	Sulthan Bathery, Kalpetta,Mananthavadi
Vaithiri	Kunnathidavaka	Vythiri Sro	Vythiri Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Achooranam	Vythiri Sro	Pozhuthana Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Thariyode	Vythiri Sro	Thariyode Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kottathara	Kalpetta Sro	Kottathara Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kuppadhithara	Vythiri Sro	Padinjarathara Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Padinharethara	Kalpetta Sro	Padinjarathara Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Chundale	Vythiri Sro	Vythiri Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Vengappally	Kalpetta Sro	Vengappally Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kavumannam	Vythiri Sro	Thariyode Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Pozhuthana	Vythiri Sro	Pozhuthana Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kaniyambetta	Panamaram Sro	Kaniyambetta Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Muttill North	Kalpetta Sro	Muttill Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Muttill South	Kalpetta Sro	Muttill Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kottappadi	Kalpetta Sro	Meppadi Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Kalpetta	Kalpetta Sro	Kalpetta Municipality	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Muppainad	Kalpetta Sro	Muppainad Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Vellarimala	Kalpetta Sro	Meppadi Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Vaithiri	Thrikkaipatta	Kalpetta Sro	Meppadi Gp	019- കൽപ്പറ്റ
Mananthavady	Anchukunnu	Panamaram	Panamaram Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Porunnanore	Vellamunda	Vellamunda Gp	017- Mananthavady

Mananthavady	Nalloornad	Vellamunda ,Mananthavady	Edavaka Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Mananthavady	Mananthavady	Mananthavady Municipality	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Thirunelly	Mananthavady	Thirunelly Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Thrissilery	Mananthavady	Thirunelly Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Payyampally	Mananthavady	Mananthavady Municipality	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Cherukottur	Panamaram	Panamaram Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Panamaram	Panamaram	Panamaram Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Periya	Mananthavady	Thavinhal Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Thondernad	Vellamunda	Thondernadu Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Vellamunda	Vellamunda	Vellamunda Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Thavinhal	Mananthavady	Thavinhal Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Edavaka	Vellamunda ,Mananthavady	Edavaka Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Valat	Mananthavady	Thavinhal Gp	017- Mananthavady
Mananthavady	Kanjirangad	Vellamunda	Thondernadu Gp	017- Mananthavady
Thalassery	Kadamkunne	Kuthuparamba	Mangattidam G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Kuthuparamba	Kuthuparamba	Kuthuparamba Municipality	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Thrippangottur	Kallikkandy	Thriprangottur G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Kolavalloor	Kallikkandy	Kunnothuparamba G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Panoor	Panoor	Panoor Municipality	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Puthoor	Kallikkandy & Panoor	Kunnothuparamba G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Cheruvanchery	Kuthuparamba	Pattyam G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Manantheri	Kuthuparamba	Chittaripparamba G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Kannavam	Kuthuparamba	Chittaripparamba G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Kolayad	Kuthuparamba & Peravoor	Kolayad G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Tholambra	Mattannur	Maloor G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Vekkalam	Peravoor	Kolayad G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Paatyam	Kathirur	Pattyam G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Mokari	Panoor	Mokeri G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	New Mahe	Chokli & Thalassery	Newmahe G P	Thalassery
Thalassery	Panniyannur	Panoor	Panniyannur G P	Thalassery
Thalassery	Thiruvangad	Thalassery	Thalassery Municipality	Thalassery
Thalassery	Thalassery	Thalassery	Thalassery Municipality	Thalassery
Thalassery	Kottayam	Kuthuparamba	Kottayam G P	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Pathiriyad	Anjarakkandy	Vengad G P	Dharmadam
Thalassery	Eruvatty	Kathirur	Pinarayi G P	Dharmadam
Thalassery	Eranjoli	Kathirur	Eranholi G P	Thalassery
Thalassery	Pinarayi	Kathirur	Pinarayi G P	Dharmadam
Thalassery	Kodiyeri	Thalassery	Thalassery Municipality	Thalassery
Thalassery	Dharmadam	Thalassery	Dharmadam G P	Dharmadam
Thalassery	Kathiroor	Kathirur	Kathirur G P	Thalassery
Thalassery	Chokli	Chokli	Chokli G P	Thalassery
Thalassery	Peringathur	Chokli	Panoor Municipality	Kuthuparamba
Thalassery	Koodali	Mattannur	Koodali G P	Mattannur

Thalassery	Keezhallur	Mattannur	Keezhallur G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Sivapuram	Mattannur	Maloor G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Paduvilayi	Anjarakkandy	Vengad G P	Dharmadam
Thalassery	Mangattidam	Kuthuparamba	Mangattidam G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Pattannur	Irikkur	Koodali G P	Mattannur
Thalassery	Peringalam	Chokli	Panoor Municipality	Kuthuparamba
Kannur	Kannur-1	Kannur		Kannur
Kannur	Kannur-2	Kannur	Kannur Corporation	Kannur
Kannur	Azhikode-South	Valapattanam	Azhikode	Azhikode
Kannur	Valapattanam	Valapattanam	Valapattanam	Azhikkode
Kannur	Chirakkal	Valapattanam	Chirakkal	Azhikode
Kannur	Puzhathi	Kannur	Puzhathi	Azhikode
Kannur	Pallikunnu	Kannur	Kannur Corporation	Azhikode
Kannur	Elayavoor	Kannur	Kannur Corporation	Kannur
Kannur	Munderi	Anjarakkandy	Munderi	Kannur
Kannur	Kanhirode	Anjarakandy	Munderi	Kannur
Kannur	Anjarakandy	Anjarakandy	Anjarakandy	Dharmadam
Kannur	Eriveri	Kadachira	Chembilode	Dharmadam
Kannur	Chelora	Kadachira	Kannur Corporation	Kannur
Kannur	Kadambur	Kadachira	Kadambur	Dharmadam
Kannur	Chembilode	Kadachira	Chembilode	Dharmadam
Kannur	Muzhappilanga d	Kadachira	Muzhappilangad	Dharmadam
Kannur	Azhikode-North	Valapattanam	Azhikode	Azhikode
Kannur	Edakkad	Kadachira	Kannur Corporation	Kannur
Kannur	Makreri	Kadachira	Peralassery	Dharmadam
Kannur	Maavilai	Kadachira	Peralassery	Dharmadam
Kannur	Matool	Pazhayangadi/ Kalliasseri	Mattool	Kalliasseri
Kannur	Cherukunnu	Pazhayangadi	Cherukunnu	Kalliasseri
Kannur	Kannapuram	Kalliasseri	Kannapuram Grama Panchayat	Kalliasseri
Kannur	Pappinisseri	Kalliasseri	Pappinisseri	Azhikode
Kannur	Narath	Valapattanam	Narath	Azhikode
Kannur	Kalliasseri	Kalliasseri	Kalliasseri	Kalliasseri
Kannur	Kannadiparamb a	Valapattanam	Narath	Azhikode
Kannur	Valiannur	Kannur	Kannur Corporation	Kannur
Payyannur	Panapuzha	Sro Mathamangalam	Kadannappally-Panappuzha Grama Panchayat	Kalliassery
Payyannur	Cheruthazham	Sro Payangadi	Cheruthazham Grama Panchayat	Kalliassery
Payyannur	Kadannappally	Sro Mathamangalam	Kadannappally-Panappuzha Grama Panchayat	Kalliassery
Payyannur	Kunhimangala m	Sro Payyanur	Kunhimangalam Gramapanchayath	Kalliassery

Payyannur	Madai	Sro Payangadi	Madayi Grama Panchayat	Kalliassery
Payyannur	Ezhome	Sro Payangadi	Ezhome Grama Panchayath	Kalliassery
Payyannur	Payyanur	Sro Payyanur		Payyannur
Payyannur	Karivellur	Sro Payyanur	Karivellur-Peralam Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Payyannur	Peralam	Sro Payyanur	Karivellur-Peralam Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Payyannur	Alappadamba	Sro Payyanur	Kankol Alapadamba Grama Panchayath	Payyannur
Payyannur	Peringome	Sro Peringome	Peringome Vayakkara Grama Panchayat Office	Payyannur
Payyannur	Vayakkara	Sro Peringome	Peringome Vayakkara Grama Panchayat Office, Cherupuzha Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Payyannur	Thirumeni	Sro Peringome	Cherupuzha Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Payyannur	Kuttur	Sro Mathamangalam	Eramam-Kuttur Grama Panchayath	Payyannur
Payyannur	Eramam	Sro Mathamangalam	Eramam-Kuttur Grama Panchayath	Payyannur
Payyannur	Kangol	Sro Payyanur	Kankol Alapadamba Grama Panchayath	Payyannur
Payyannur	Korome	Sro Payyanur,Sro Mathamangalam	Payyannur Municipality	Payyannur
Payyannur	Vellur	Sro Payyanur	Payyannur Municipality	Payyannur
Payyannur	Ramanthali	Sro Payyanur	Ramanthali Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Payyannur	Vellora	Sro Mathamangalam	Eramam-Kuttur Grama Panchayath	Payyannur
Payyannur	Perinthatta	Sro Peringome	Peringome Vayakkara Grama Panchayat Office	Payyannur
Payyannur	Pulingome	Sro Peringome	Cherupuzha Grama Panchayat	Payyannur
Thaliparamba	Chuzhali	Sreekandapuram	Chengalayi Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Panniyur	Taliparamba	Kurumathur Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Kutyari	Taliparamba	Pariyaram Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Taliparamba	Taliparamba	Taliparamba Municipality	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Pattuvam	Taliparamba	Pattuvam Gp	Kalliassery
Thaliparamba	Morazha	Kalliassery	Anthoor Municipality	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Kurumathoor	Taliparamba	Kurumathur Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Chengalai	Sreekandapuram & Taliparamba	Chengalayi Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	New Naduvil	Alakode	Naduvil Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Pariyaram	Taliparamba	Pariyaram Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Kuveri	Alakode, Taliparamba	Chapparappadavu Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Vellad	Alakode	Chapparappadavu Gp, Naduvil Gp & Alakode Gp	Irikkur & Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Alakode	Alakode	Alakode Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Thimiri	Alakode	Chapparappadavu Gp & Alakode Gp	Irikkur & Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Anthoor	Kalliassery	Anthoor Municipality	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Kolachery	Valapattanam	Kolachery Gp	Taliparamba

Thaliparamba	Cheleri	Valapattanam	Kolachery Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Maaniyur	Anjarakkandy	Kuttiattoor Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Mayyil	Irikkur	Mayyil Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Kuttiattoor	Irikkur	Kuttiattoor Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Malapattam	Sreekandapuram & Irikkur	Malappattam Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Sreekandapuram	Sreekandapuram	Sreekandapuram Municipality	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Irikoor	Irikkur	Irikkur Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Payyavoor	Sreekandapuram	Payyavoor Panchayath	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Kayaralam	Taliparamba	Mayyil Gp	Taliparamba
Thaliparamba	Eruvasseri	Sreekandapuram	Eruvessy Gp	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Nediyanga	Sreekandapuram	Sreekandapuram Municipality	Irikkur
Thaliparamba	Udayagiri	Alakode	Udayagiri Gp	Irikkur
Iritty	Vilamana	Uliyil	Payam G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Payam	Uliyil	Payam G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Ayyankunnu	Uliyil	Ayyankunnu	Peravoor
Iritty	Aralam	Uliyil	Aralam	Peravoor
Iritty	Keezhur	Uliyil	Iritty Municipality	Peravoor
Iritty	Chavassery	Uliyil	Iritty Municipality	Peravoor
Iritty	Thillenkery	Peravoor	Thillenkery G P	Mattanur
Iritty	Muzhakkunnu	Peravoor	Muzhakunnu G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Vellarvally	Peravoor	Peravoor G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Manathana	Peravoor	Peravoor G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Kanichar	Peravoor	Knichar Gp	Peravoor
Iritty	Kelakam	Peravoor	Kelakam Gp	Peravoor
Iritty	Kottiyoor	Peravoor	Kottiyoor G P	Peravoor
Iritty	Padiyoor	Irikkur,Ulikkal	Padiyoor G P	Mattanur
Iritty	Kalyattu	Irikkur	Padiyoor G P	Mattanur
Iritty	Nuchyadu	Ulikkal	Ulikkal G P	Irikkur
Iritty	Vayathur	Ulikkal	Ulikkal G P	Irikkur
Iritty	Pazhassi	Mattanur	Mattanur Mucipality	Mattanur
Iritty	Kolari	Mattanur	Mattanur Mucipality	Mattanur
Iritty	Karikkottakkari	Uliyil	Ayyankunnu G P	Peravoor
Hosdurg	Udma	Udma	Udma Gp	Udma
Hosdurg	Panayal	Udma	Pallikkera	Udma
Hosdurg	Pallikkara	Sro Udma	Pallikkara G P	Udma
Hosdurg	Keekan	Sro Hosdurg	Pallikkara G P	Udma
Hosdurg	Chithari	Hosdurg	Ajanur G P	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Ajanur	Hosdurg	Ajanur Gp	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Pullur	Hodurg	Pullur - Periya Gp	Udma
Hosdurg	Periya	Hosdurg	Pullur Periya Gp	Udma
Hosdurg	Madikai	Neeleswar	Madikai Gp	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Hosdurg	Hosdurg	Kanhangad Municipality	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Kanhangad	Hosdurg	Kanhangad Municipality	Kanhangad

Hosdurg	Ambalathara	Hosdurg	Madikai	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Nileshwar	Nileshwar	Nileshwar Municipality	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Cheruvathur	Trikaripur	Cheruvathur Gp	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Thuruthy	Trikaripur	Cheruvathur Gp	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Kilayikode	Trikaripur	Kayyur Cheemeni	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Thimiri	Trikaripur	Kayyur Cheemeni	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Pilicode	Trikaripur	Pilicode	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Maniyat	Trikaripur	Pilicode	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Cheemeni	Trikaripur	Kayyur Cheemeni Gp	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Balla	Kanhangad	Kanhangad Municipality	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Puthukkai	Kanhangad	Kanhangad Municipality	Kanhangad
Hosdurg	Kayyur	Nileshwar	Kayyur Cheemeni	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Udinoor	Trikaripur	Padne	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Bare	Uduma	Udjma	Uduma
Hosdurg	Kottikkulam	Uduma	Uduma G P	Uduma
Hosdurg	North Thrikkaripur	Trikaripur	Trikaripur Gp	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	South Thrikkaripur	Trikaripur	Trikaripur Gp	Trikaripur
Trikaripur	Trikaripur	Trikaripur	Trikaripur	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Kodakkad	Trikkarippur	Pilicode	Trikkarippur
Hosdurg	Perole	Nileshwaram	Nileshwaram Municipality	Trikaripur
Hosdurg	Valiyaparambu	Nileshwaram	Valiyaparamba	Trikaripur
Kasargod	Madhur	Kasaragod	Madhur	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Patla	Kasaragod	Madhur	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Bela	Badiadka	Badiadka Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Nirchal	Badiadka	Badiadka Grama Panchayath	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Badiyadka	Badiadka	Badiadka Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Nettanige	Badiadka	Bellur	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Bellur	Badiadka	Bellur	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Kumbadaje	Badiadka	Kumbadaje Grama Panchayath	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Ubrangala	Badiadka	Kumbadaje Grama Panchayath	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Kudlu	Kasaragod	Madhur Gp Mogral Puthur Gp	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Mogral Puthur	Kasaragod	Mogral Puthur Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Shiribagilu	Kasaragod	Madhur Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Pady	Badiadka	Chengala	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Nekraje	Badiadka	Chengala	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Chengala	Kasaragod	Chengala	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Muttathody	Kasaragod	Chengala	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Kalnadu	Kasaragod	Chemnad Gramapanchayat	Udma
Kasargod	Chemnad	Udma	Chemnad Gramapanchayat	Udma
Kasargod	Thekkil	Uduma	Chemnad Grama Panchayath	Uduma
Kasargod	Perumbala	Uduma	Chemnad Grama Panchayath	Uduma
Kasargod	Kolathur	Uduma	Bedadukka Grama Panchyath	Uduma
Kasargod	Muliyar	Kasargod	Muliyar Grama Panchayath	Udma

Kasargod	Bedadukka	Uduma	Bedadka Grama Panchayat	Uduma
Kasargod	Kuttikole	Uduma	Kuttikkol Grama Panchayath	Uduma
Kasargod	Bandadka	Uduma	Kuttikkol Grama Panchayat	Uduma
Kasargod	Adoor	Badiadka	Delampady Gramapanchayath	Uduma
Kasargod	Delampady	Badiadka	Delampady Grama Panchayath	Udima
Kasargod	Kasargod	Kasaragod	Kasaragod Municipality	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Adukath Bayal	Kasaragod	Kasaragod Municipality	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Thalankara	Kasargod	Kasaragod Municipality	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Adhur	Badiadka	Karadka Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Karadka	Badiadka	Karadka Grama Panchayat	Kasaragod
Kasargod	Munnad	Uduma	Bedaduka Gramapanchayath	Uduma
Kasargod	Karivedakam	Uduma	Kuttikkol Grama Panchayath	Uduma
Manjeswaram	Kunjathoor	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Udyavar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Vorkady	Manjeshwar	Vorkady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Pavoor	Manjeshwar	Vorkady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Å kodlamogaru	Manjeshwar	Vorkady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Pathur	Manjeshwar	Vorkady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Meenja	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kaliyur	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Koliyoor	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Thalakkala	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kadambari	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kuloor	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Majibayal	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Moodambail	Manjeshwar	Meenja	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Hosabettu	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Bankara Manjeswaram	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Badje	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Uppala	Manjeshwar	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kodibail	Manjeshwar	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Mulinja	Manjeshwar	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Ichilamkod	Manjeshwaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwaram
Manjeswaram	Bekur	Manjeshwaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwaram
Manjeswaram	Heroor	Manjeshwaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwaram
Manjeswaram	Shiriya	Manjeshwaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwaram
Manjeswaram	Kubanoor	Manjeshwaram	Mangalpady	Manjeshwaram
Manjeswaram	Kayyar	Manjeshwar	Paivalike	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kudal Merkala	Manjeshwar	Paivalike	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Paivalike	Manjeshwar	Paivalike	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Chippar	Manjeshwar	Paivalike	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Bayar	Manjeshwar	Paivalike	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Enmakaje	Badiadka	Enmakaje	Manjeshwar

Manjeswaram	Sheni	Badiadka	Enmakaje	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Edanad	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kannur	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Puthige	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Koippady	Kasaragod	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Ichilampady	Badiadka	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Mogral	Kasaragod	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Badoor	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Angadimuguru	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Mugu	Badiadka	Puthige	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Bambarana	Kasaragod	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Aarikkady	Kasaragod	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kidoor	Badiadka	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Ujarulvar	Badiadka	Kumbla	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Padre	Badiadka	Enmakaje	Manjeshwar
Manjeswaram	Kattukukke	Badiadka	Enmakaje	Manjeshwar
Vellarikkundu	Balal	Balal	Balal	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Beemanady	Balal	Kinanur-Karinthalam And Balal	Kanhangad And Trikaripur
Vellarikkundu	Belur	Rajapuram	Kodom-Belur	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Cheemeni 2	Trikaripur	Kinanoor Karinthalam	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Karinthalam	Neleswaram	Kinanoor Karinthalam	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Chittarikkal	Balal	East Eleri	Trikkaripur
Vellarikkundu	Kinanur	Nileswar	Kinanur-Karinthalam	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Kodoth	Rajapuram	Kodom-Belur	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Maloth	Balal	Balal And West Eleri	Kanhangad And Trikaripur
Vellarikkundu	Palavayal	Balal	East Eleri	Thrikaripur
Vellarikkundu	Parappa	Balal	Kodom-Belur,Kinanur-Karinthalam,Balal	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Thayannur	Rajapuram	Kodom-Belur	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	West Eleri	Balal	West Eleri	Thrikaripur
Vellarikkundu	Kallar	Rajapuram	Kallar	Kanhangad
Vellarikkundu	Panathady	Rajapuram	Panathady	Kanhangad

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State IT Policy - 2024
e-Governance in Revenue Department
(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Nodal officer)

e-Governance Team for Revenue Department

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Introduction

The Department of Land Revenue is the largest department under the State Government with more than 19,000 employees (spread across the State and attached to the Land Revenue Commissionerate, State Land Board, 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisional Offices, 200 plus Special Offices, 78 Taluks, and 1666 Villages). The department is entrusted to not only handle the most important land management (protection, record maintenance etc.) and associated administration, but also census, election, natural calamity operations, redressing grievances of citizens, law and order, distribution of social welfare pensions etc. Major land management activities handled by the department include (a) Land conservancy measures, (b) Land Acquisition, (c) Land Assignment, and (d) Land Conversion. In its day to day administration, typical spectrum of activities handled by the department falls under (i) revenue collection services, (ii) citizen centric services, (iii) employee centric services and (iv) inventory services. While the collection services ensures timely collection of land tax, building tax, additional tax, land conversion charges, revenue recovery-based collection and service charges, plantation tax etc., the citizen centric services include processing of certificates, welfare schemes, compensation and grievance redressal management, payment facilitation management etc. In addition, while the employee centric activities include human resource management system, grievance and innovation collection mechanism, inspection management and employee performance management, the inventory services are aimed at the protection of the resources made available to the employees. The entire department is aligned to achieve the vision of the department, **“Land for All, Record of Right for all lands and All Services Smart”**.

To enhance and streamline the activities associated with the said vision, delivery of the associated Government processes and services, information flow, and interactions with citizens, businesses, and other government entities, the department has implemented several e-Governance centric initiatives. These e-Services range from online portals, digital communication, data management, and automation of government operations to make them more accessible and citizen-centric totally aimed at improving citizen convenience, speed and accuracy, security, process efficiency, process transparency, cost-savings, enhanced citizen-engagement and accessibility of government processes and services.

The major IT initiatives implemented in the department include web portals to manage (i) land records (revenue.kerala.gov.in – where digital record of all land parcel details are available enabling citizens to pay tax online, apply for land conversion and land related certificates) , (ii) citizen and employee services (lrd.kerala.gov.in – where citizen grievance services, employee grievance and innovation management, Asset management, online employee transfer, building tax and additional payments etc are made available), (iii) revenue recovery (rr.kerala.gov.in) etc., (iv) VOMIS – is one of the first kind in the country, an android application based live data collection platform, used not only for effective review meetings but also targeted to evaluate the performance of revenue units in the State. Soon to be delivered services viz. Electronic Mortgage Recorder, e-Court, Single Sign On based web service are expected to create a revolutionary change in the department.

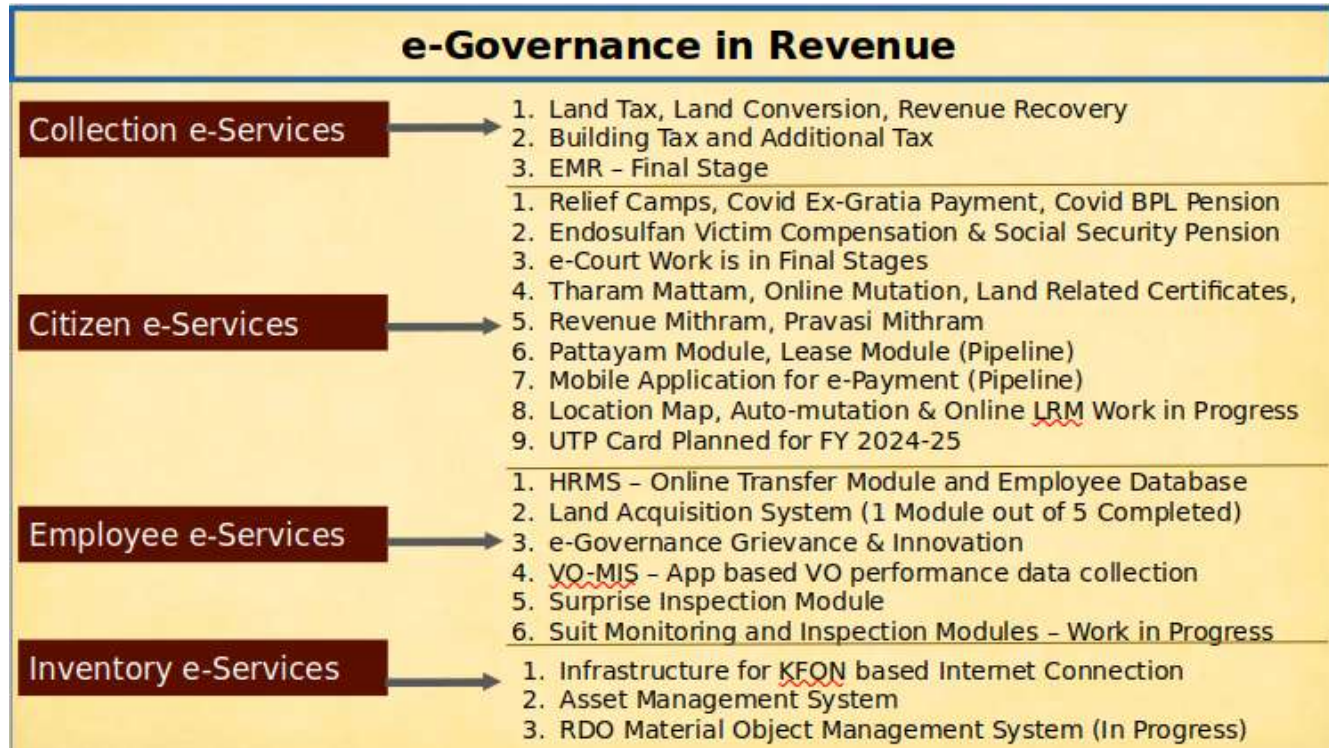
As a measure of achievement, the Department has already achieved saturation in creating e-office based communication network without having any Digital Divide among any of the offices by means of dedicated internet connections. A high bandwidth KFON network implementation is sanctioned, apart from the already available network infrastructure for all the Village Offices where heavy public interactions on a daily basis take place. Land records is made fully digital whereby citizens are allowed to pay online tax without having to visit any offices. The number of new online users is growing every year with more than 4.6 lakh registering in 2023 alone. All services related to Revenue Recovery, Certificates, Land Conversion, Mutation of land parcels, Relief, Social Security Pension, Endo Sulfan Victim Compensation etc. are offered online. Employee online transfer is now totally online, Performance management of all 1,666 Village Offices is carried out via Android App-based data collection and the department is ensuring paper-less governance by conducting monthly review meetings based on the data collected from the VO-Management Information System. The department has taken active interest to unleash e-Literacy campaign which is targeted to enhance digital literacy, capacity and skills to effectively use e-Governance tools. The department also encourages interoperability and data exchange between other departments with continued support from the Government in terms of Funding and Sustainability measures.

The following table encapsulates the present status of important needs of land revenue department that are critical to be included into the state's information technology policy

#	Key Provision	Present Status	Remarks
1	Digital Land Records Management	The Department has an application software (web portal) that manages land parcel textual data.	Digital systems for and administration – Citizen can create login, pay land tax, change land types, link AADHAR, apply for certain land certificates.
2	Electronic Payment Systems	The Department has a web portal to manage e-Payments related to the Department	Electronic payment systems for land-related transactions to enhance convenience and reduce reliance on cash transactions
3	Online Mutation	The Department has an application software (web portal) that manages online Mutation	Facilitating online Mutation after registration of land. Auto mutation work in progress
4	Digital Divide	Office level digital divide can be addressed by the department. Community entrepreneurship requires a state policy where Village level Technology assist Teams can be created	To improve internet penetration, access to digital devices and improving digital literacy
5	Citizen Services Portal	The Department has an application software (web portal) where citizen can create account and manage land tax, building tax, land conversion etc	Online portal for citizens to access land-related services, submit applications, track the status of their requests, and obtain information
6	Geospatial Technology Integration	Not yet established	Integrating geospatial technologies such as GIS (Geographic Information Systems) for mapping and analysis of land parcels, boundaries, and land use

			patterns.
7	Interoperability Standards	Block chain technology is being explored to venture into a single state level block model for citizen	To establish interoperability standards exploring the use of blockchain technology to enhance the security, transparency, and immutability of land records and transactions.
8	Data Security and Privacy	The department has most of developed applications hosted at the State Data Centre and others are being security audited prior to the hosting. Department has also plan to appoint System Admin/Data Base Admin	Data security measures and privacy safeguards are to protect sensitive land-related information from unauthorized access, manipulation, or disclosure.
9	Capacity Building and Training & Public Awareness and Education	The State IT Cell team actively conduct training sessions to all officers. Training videos are uploaded to web portals for the benefit of citizens too. The training institute of revenue department, ILDM, also conducts regular training to officers where the State IT Cell actively contribute	Training and capacity building programs for government officials and stakeholders to effectively utilize information technology tools and systems for land revenue management
10	Regular Maintenance and Updates	The department has a three year agreement with a Government empanelled agency for the security auditing of developed applications	Ensuring regular maintenance, updates, and backups of digital land records systems to prevent data loss, corruption, or system failures.
11	Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	Applications developed make use of prescribed Architectures, Stack etc	Ensuring compliance with relevant legal and regulatory frameworks governing land revenue management, data protection, and information technology usage.

Land Revenue Department – Spectrum of e-Governance Projects



Requirements of the Department

The State IT Policy shall look into the following specific needs of the department, namely – (a) IT infrastructure, (b) data management, (c) Cyber security, (d) digital transformation initiatives for effective land Governance and finally (e) Innovative Technology adoption

#	Specific Need	Remarks
1	IT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department purchases the computing hardware using plan fund. Application hosting is largely done at the State Data Centre. The deployment of Network equipment (Network switches, routers, firewalls and wireless access points) is not directly handled by the department. State Policy shall positively consider the high speed and uninterrupted internet requirements of the department IT support and maintenance is carried out by the department using plan fund System Administrators shall be recruited statewide and be provided to land revenue department
2	Data management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department needs an effective disaster recovery mechanism IT Policy shall consider an integrated state dashboard accepting key indices from the land revenue department and prepare for effective data analytics Data Base Administrators shall be recruited statewide and be provided to land revenue department for effective data security management The policy shall make provisions for an effective statewide Blockchain data that holds all key user information from land revenue department and various line departments
3	Cyber security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IT Policy shall ensure implementation of cyber security measures, including firewalls, intrusion detection systems, antivirus software and encryption technologies to protect departmental IT systems
4	Digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy shall decide a standard development STACK and then also

	<p>transformation initiatives for effective land Governance</p>	<p>plan to recruit a critical mass of developers who can be deployed to land revenue department for immediate needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present, the development agencies associated with land revenue department are overloaded and additional work mobilization is becoming practically difficult. In fact, several projects are on hold • The department wants effective use of Block chain to have multi department single block data for effective citizen management
5	<p>Innovative Technology Adoption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any step made in this line shall also consider land revenue department needs. For example, Artificial Intelligence, machine Learning, Blockchain, Internet of Things and Geo Spatial Analytics are technologies that can enhance land Governance processes. • Any capacity building or training planned on these areas should strictly consider inclusion of land revenue department

Block chain Management for Better Land Governance and Interoperability

The Land Revenue Department aims to establish secure and unalterable records for Land Title Registration, Property Transactions, lease agreements, and other functions. With online users exceeding 4.6 lakh in 2023, the department emphasizes the importance of transaction speed, network reliability, and data security. Collaboration with other government departments necessitates streamlined planning processes.

The department intends to explore blockchain technology for Land Title Registration, Property Transactions, lease agreements, etc., with the goal of enhancing land governance. The department envisions blockchain serving as a shared digital ledger, enabling decentralized recording and verification of transactions by all participants. Each participant will have a copy of the ledger, ensuring transparency and security, while transactions will be encrypted for privacy, restricting access to involved parties.

Also see the present land management dashboard taken from the online portal www.revenue.kerala.gov.in. **In the long run though, Ente Bhoomi is expected to be the platform. Digital Survey and Integrated Land Information System shall be the guiding force to achieve the same.**



Digital Divide Management for Public Outreach

The digital performance of the department may be illustrated as follows

#	Index	Present Scenario
1	Internet Access	High Speed Internet Connection to all Revenue Offices already established.
2	Digital Literacy	ILDLM training, State IT Cell-based Video based training sessions and similar other efforts are being implemented to improve Digital skills and knowledge among employees in the department.
3	Digital Inclusion	Employees are encouraged to make use of digital technology replacing manual filing. Also, dashboard based review meetings are encouraged in the department
4	e-Government adoption	The department has a fully functional IT Cell division that constantly focused on creating e-Governance solutions. At present the land management, tax collection, disaster management, social security pension etc are all having established application software. The department is in the final stage of introducing Revenue e-Courts
5	Technology Infrastructure	All revenue offices are provided with computers with hi speed internet connection. Digital e-Payment is an established norm in all 1,666 villages. Multi Function printers are supplied to all revenue offices.

However, the Department's e-Governance initiatives require a higher level of public internet penetration, currently standing at approximately 60%, in order to meet their anticipated outcomes.

General Comments on the Draft Policy Framework

The State IT Policy proposed a framework to achieve economic growth and social development. The elements of the frame work in connection with the Land Revenue Department is highlighted below.

#	Element of the Framework	Present Status in Land Revenue Department
1	E-Governance and Smart Governance for Inclusive Knowledge Society	Digitalizing land records stand completed, online services for property transactions are provided, Public access to land-related information is provided
2	Infrastructure Augmentation for Growth of IT & High-tech Industries for Knowledge-Economy	Provisions of Computers and High-Speed Internet Connectivity, Secure Storage and Processing of Land Data, Exploring Cloud computing Solutions
3	Innovation, Start-ups, and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	The department wants to explore with Start-ups to develop immediate requirements adhering to the approved Development Stack. Initial discussions have already begun in this direction
4	Human Resource Development (with an emphasis on FOSS technologies, in the capacity building programs)	All the e-Governance developments carried out in the department ensures Free and Open Source Software technologies. Training and Capacity building programs also ensures the same
5	Responsible Adoption of New Technologies and Data Management	The department intends to explore blockchain technology for Land Title Registration, Property Transactions, lease agreements, etc., with the goal of enhancing land governance.

General Comments on the Policy Objectives

The Land Revenue department is in the process of exploring the following items which are included in the Policy Objectives of the Draft IT Policy 2024

#	Policy Objective	Department's Focus
1	To increase the number of startups operating out of Kerala to 20,000.	Explore the use of startups
2	To ensure 100% accessibility to the internet to every household in the State by providing fibre optic connectivity	Digital Literacy Campaign
3	To provide a single user interface for easy access to all citizen-centric services in the state through the adoption of Enterprise Architecture for government e-services.	The Development teams have either completed migration of the revenue department e-Governance applications into Enterprise Architecture or in the final stages of completing the same
4	To make all government communications digital by 100% adoption of e-office or Digital Workflow Management in all government offices	The Department is fully aligned to meet this target
5	To migrate at least 30% of e-governance applications to cloud-based services	The Department want to know more about the cost considerations and security arrangements
6	To create State-run Data repositories as infrastructure for developing data-driven solution companies	The Department has big data handling requirements and would like to understand more about this as a part of Data Analytics requirements
7	The Government of Kerala has adapted the Free and Open-source technologies as one of the basic guiding principles and shall strive for the promotion and adoption of the same. The	The Department is fully aligned to meet this target

	government shall make it mandatory for all the software solutions made through public funding to adopt free and Open-source Technologies	
8	To encourage community initiatives in the promotion of Free and Open Source software and hardware	Digital Literacy Campaign
9	To optimise the government processes through effective use of technology to so that there is an increased productive output by 25 % without increase in the non-plan fund expenditure	The department is in the process of converting all the pending manually operated Government processes to e-Governed operations. Also, the department wants to focus on certificate-less and paperless e-Governance
10	To create a talent base in new technologies like AI, Blockchain, and Data Analytics by setting up Centres of excellence in emerging technologies	The department intends to explore blockchain technology for Land Title Registration, Property Transactions, lease agreements, etc., with the goal of enhancing land governance.
11	To achieve 100 % digital literacy.	Digital Literacy Campaign

Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme

PROPOSAL for the FY: 2024-25

Revenue Department, Kerala State

DILRMP Proposal - Revenue Department, Kerala State

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1. Proposal Item 1:Other land attributes Data

#	Name of Scheme	Sub Activity	Activity	Module	Nature of data Entry	Remarks	Estimated Amount (in Lakh)
1	Computerization of land records	Other land attributes Data	Land Record Updation	Electronic Mortgage Recorder (EMR) System	Continuous	Details Given Below	73
2	Computerization of land records	Other land attributes Data	Land Record Updation	GAIL Pipeline Recorder System	One time	Pipelines passing through 8 Districts covering almost 20,000 survey numbers	10
3	Computerization of land records	Other land attributes Data	Land Record Updation	Family Court Distress Warrant related Land Flagging System	Continuous	8,000 records per month	12
4	Computerization of land records	Other land attributes Data	Land Record Updation	Land Record Duplex Data Sharing System	Continuous	Software API development, Support	10

Electronic Mortgage Recorder (EMR) - Noting of charge against the Land Parcel Record/Thandapper, for the loan sanctioned by the Bank.

Financial Requirements:

#	Name of the District	Component	Total Location Sketches Applied	Sketches For Bank Loan	Unit Rate (Rs)	Total Cost Estimate (Rs in Lakh)
1	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	Other land attributes Data	1,28,000	76,800	5	3.84
2	KOLLAM	Other land attributes Data	1,50,000	90,000	5	4.5
3	PATHANAMTHITTA	Other land attributes Data	78,000	46,800	5	2.34
4	ALAPPUZHA	Other land attributes Data	1,36,000	81,600	5	4.08
5	KOTTAYAM	Other land attributes Data	1,22,000	73,200	5	3.66
6	IDUKKI	Other land attributes Data	49,000	29,400	5	1.47
7	ERNAKULAM	Other land attributes Data	2,00,000	1,20,000	5	6
8	THRISSUR	Other land attributes Data	1,70,000	1,02,000	5	5.1
9	PALAKKAD	Other land attributes Data	3,88,000	2,32,800	5	11.64
10	MALAPPURAM	Other land attributes Data	3,27,000	1,96,200	5	9.81
11	KOZHIKODE	Other land attributes Data	2,39,000	1,43,400	5	7.17
12	WAYANAD	Other land attributes Data	78,000	46,800	5	2.34
13	KANNUR	Other land attributes Data	2,20,000	1,32,000	5	6.6
14	KASARAGOD	Other land attributes Data	1,19,000	71,400	5	3.57
Grand Total (in Lakhs)						72.12

Introduction:

This document targets to capture scope, requirements and stakeholder responsibilities associated with the integration of information about the Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deeds with the Revenue Records. It is important to noted that there is no existing practice of noting/recording the Equitable Mortgage (EM) (i.e. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds) in the revenue records of the State Government. Also, there are no provisions for the same in the revenue regulations of the State of Kerala.

The Revenue Department maintains the database of land holdings in the State in ReLIS. Banks under the SLBC umbrella have long desired a system of recording mortgages in Revenue records so that the banks' mortgage deals involving land as security are secure and transparent (especially avoiding the mortgage of same land for multiple loans). Land administrators, buyers and sellers also benefit with the transparent recording of such encumbrances / liabilities and it also improves land governance. Leveraging the strength of the robust ReLIS (Revenue Land Information System) e-database of lands in the State, EMR system aims to electronically capture all mortgages (involving land as security) carried out by the State Level Banking Committee affiliated banks. Both 'e-marking of mortgage' and 'e-release of mortgage' in the ReLIS database will be done by the banks concerned and

both these actions will be charged by the Revenue Department which maintains the land database. This transparent system of e-recording of all land associated mortgage information would empower land administrators, buyers and sellers, banks, citizens, courts, etc. and remove information asymmetry in the ecosystem concerned. This will also help in moving towards conclusive titling in the future. It would be another step in good land governance.

Scope:

Managing mortgage-related recording process electronically: E-mortgage recorder typically provides a centralized platform for managing and storing mortgage-related processes electronically. This includes charge creation, submission, recording, retrieval, releasing and tracking.

1. System Integration and Testing Phase (Q1-Q2):

- Establish a project team comprising technical experts, stakeholders, and project managers.
- Conduct a comprehensive analysis of existing EMR and DILRMP systems to identify integration points and requirements.
- Develop an integration plan outlining the scope, objectives, timelines, and resource requirements.
- Design and implement necessary software changes to integrate EMR functionalities with the DILRMP framework.
- Conduct rigorous testing to ensure seamless data exchange, functionality, and security.

2. Pilot Implementation and User Training (Q3):

- Select a pilot region or district for initial implementation.
- Customize the integrated system according to the specific requirements of the pilot region.
- Provide comprehensive training to stakeholders, including bank users, revenue officials, and district administrators.
- Deploy the integrated system in the pilot region, closely monitoring its performance and collecting feedback from users.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the system in streamlining mortgage-related processes, enhancing data accuracy, and improving user experience.

3. Full-scale Deployment and Monitoring (Q4):

- Roll out the integrated EMR-DILRMP system across all regions or districts in Kerala.
- Conduct additional training sessions and provide ongoing support to users to ensure smooth adoption of the system.
- Monitor system performance, user feedback, and key performance indicators (KPIs) to identify areas for improvement.
- Implement necessary updates and enhancements based on user feedback and evolving requirements.
- Regularly review and audit the system's security measures to safeguard sensitive data and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

4. Continuous Improvement and Evaluation:

- Establish a governance framework to oversee the ongoing operation and maintenance of the integrated system.
- Conduct regular evaluations to assess the impact of the integrated EMR-DILRMP system on land records management, mortgage processes, and overall efficiency.
- Solicit feedback from stakeholders and incorporate suggestions for further enhancements and refinements.
- Stay abreast of emerging technologies, best practices, and regulatory changes to continually improve the integrated system and ensure its long-term sustainability.

By following this workflow, the integration of EMR with DILRMP can be effectively managed, ensuring seamless data exchange, improved efficiency, and enhanced user experience in land records management and mortgage processes across Kerala.

Requirements:

For the service of sharing the land records, department can introduce a reasonable fee* as suggested by SLBC, and *Same charges may be applicable for backlogged charges.

- (a) Add, View and Edit access for Bank Branch users.
- (b) The charge created by the Bank to be reflected in the revenue records upon validation by the revenue officials which will eliminate chances of erroneous data
- (c) The details shall include Bank & Branch Name, type of charge, date of charge creation, loan limit and mortgager/borrower name
- (d) An option will be provided for discharging the lien.
- (e) As a onetime measure (Backlog), all the existing loans will be permitted to be uploaded within

a stipulated time frame.

- (f) An option for entering remarks and mark pari-passu charge over the property

Suggested Process Flow:

- (a) The process will be stored in a separate server.
- (b) State Admin will be created from the department side. Other users will be created by the State Admin.
- (c) The designated users can login and Thandapper details one at a time can be fetched from ReLIS through API.
- (d) Provision for remitting the fee in the account mentioned by the department will be provided at this stage.
- (e) After remittance of the amount the Bank user can generate a TR Receipt against the payment.
- (f) Village officer should verify the possession of the requested land record and the payment for recording charge and then validate the data entry made by the bank user
- (g) Necessary noting can be done by the bank user.
- (h) The noting will be reflected in the Land Records and this can be viewed by the Revenue users and relevant bank users.

Benefits:

- (a) Improved transparency and efficiency in mortgage-related processes.
- (b) Enhanced accessibility to land records and mortgage information.
- (c) Strengthened security measures for protecting sensitive data.
- (d) Alignment with DILRMP objectives for modernizing land record management.
- (e) Facilitation of digital governance and citizen services in Kerala.

Timeline:

- (a) Phase 1: System Integration and Testing (Q1-Q2)
- (b) Phase 2: Pilot Implementation and User Training (Q3)
- (c) Phase 3: Full-scale Deployment and Monitoring (Q4)

Conclusion:

The integration of EMR with DILRMP represents a significant step towards modernizing land records management in Kerala. By leveraging digital technologies and aligning with DILRMP guidelines, this initiative will enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of mortgage-

related processes, ultimately benefiting stakeholders and contributing to the broader goals of digital governance and citizen services.

2. Proposal Item 2: Computerization of Revenue Courts

Scheme Component: Development and deployment of an e-Court system for the Revenue Department

Estimated Outlay: Rs 1 lakh per office.

Software & Capacity Building at State Level: Rs.24 Lakh

Cost Distribution:

#	District	District Magistrate Courts	Sub Divisional Magistrate Courts	Land Tribunals / Appellate Courts / Zonal Land Boards	Tehsils Courts	Total Revenue Courts	Unit Rate (Rs in Lakh)	Total Cost estimates (Rs in Lakh)
1	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1	2	1	6	10	1	10
2	KOLLAM	1	2	1	6	10	1	10
3	PATHANAMTHITTA	1	2	1	6	10	1	10
4	ALAPPUZHA	1	2	2	6	11	1	11
5	KOTTAYAM	1	2	2	5	10	1	10
6	IDUKKI	1	2	1	5	9	1	9
7	ERNAKULAM	1	2	2	7	12	1	12
8	THRISSUR	1	2	6	7	16	1	16
9	PALAKKAD	1	2	4	7	14	1	14
10	MALAPPURAM	1	2	5	7	15	1	15
11	KOZHIKKODE	1	2	3	4	10	1	10
12	Wayanad	1	1	2	3	7	1	7
13	KANNUR	1	2	8	5	16	1	16
14	KASARAGOD	1	2	2	4	9	1	9
Total Revenue Courts – Estimated Cost								159
Software & Capacity Building-Cost								24
Grand Total								183

Introduction

Delivery of cost & time saving, effective, efficient and transparent services to citizens is unparalleled service delivery model and it invariably decides the capacity, capability, maturity and the true vision of any Government department. The department of Land Revenue, Kerala State is totally committed to providing such level of service delivery. Online court module is one such milestone the department is committed to unleash for the benefit of the public.

The department has a multi-tier working structure (District-Sub Division-Taluk- Village) and it deals with umpteen civil and criminal issues on a daily basis. The focus is largely on land and allied subjects. However, the department also deals with criminal procedure code allied matters and maintenance tribunal matters. While dealing with such legal issues, the department has a standard multi-tier judicial scrutiny, i.e.- petition- appeal-revision. It is an inherent part of the justice delivery system offered to citizens. These judicial proceedings are all well described by a definite procedure set as described in various codes, acts and rules.

To cite an example, let us consider a three tier judicial structure existing in the Revenue Department, namely- Land Tribunal, Appellate Authority, and Hon'ble High Court. If a citizen wants to get jenmom right for his tenancy right, or for his kudikidappu rights, s/he will have to approach a Land Tribunal within the state, which operates based on sections, rules and orders outlined in The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, its several amendments, The Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1970, The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Civil Rules of Practice etc. The appeal against the decision made by a Land Tribunal is handled by an Appellate Authority which again operates based on the same set of Acts, Rules and Code. If the parties in these legal proceedings before the Appellate court feels that they are being denied of justice, they can approach the Hon'ble High court for Revision. All these stages has well defined judicial proceedings. A Notice Stage, Hearing Stage, Affidavit/Statement/Application/Evidence Submission stage, Order Stage etc.

To illustrate the same, let us take another example. A petitioner usually applies for a service from the Government. Service proceedings begin with a request for service from a citizen. It is submitted in the form of a request letter. It could be an application for getting an income certificate from a Village Officer. The Government official who is entitled to provide this service becomes the respondent. The Village officer, in most of the cases, issues a certificate. There could be cases where such service delivery goes against the expectation of the petitioner. There goes a provision for the petitioner to appeal before the Tahsildar. This is called Appeal stage.

In the Appeal stage, Tahsildar considers the appeal based on a complaint lodged by the former petitioner who failed to get his/her service from the Village Office. The petitioner is now called the Appellant. The appeal is usually against the parties involved in the first stage. The opposite party is called Respondent. In this case, the Government Official (Village Officer) is the Respondent. Tahsildar has to initially send notices to both parties asking for personal appearance before him/her. This is called

Notice Stage. Then the Tahsildar hears both parties and asks either sides to explain their versions of what transpired during the petition stage. Tahsildar may also ask the Government official to bring all the records that were used in the petition stage. This is called Hearing stage. After the hearing is completed, the Tahsildar weighs all the evidences submitted and finally gives an order. This is Order stage. The order may either be supporting or opposing the petitioner. If the petitioner feels that s/he is denied of justice, there is Revision stage. The Revision in certain cases may be with the Revenue Divisional Officer or in certain other cases with the Hon'ble District Collector.

To cite a non-land related matter, the Sub Divisional Magistrate (also called Revenue Divisional Officer) deals with the Senior citizen maintenance tribunal petitions and the Hon'ble District Collector deals with its first appeal. Hon'ble High Court then considers its revision.

In short, there are several matters dealt by the Tahsildar against which the first appeal is with the SDM/RDO/Deputy Collector and the revision is with the Hon'ble District Collector or Hon'ble High Court. Citizens largely make use of Village level services and appeals and revisions against these services exist within the department itself. Hence Justice delivery system is heavily operational in the department.

At present, the public largely relies on conventional mode of legal procedure. For this, s/he has to prepare an application, attach court fee stamp, then physically travel to the designated office to file an application. Such a (1) pen-(2) paper-(3) court fee stamp search- (4) travel mode of operation can be very tedious for both citizens and the service delivery office, especially while dealing with large number of paper based applications on a daily basis. Covid-19 pandemic scenario was an eye opener to consider such service delivery be offered online to reduce traffic and crowding. Hence, to make the life of public and the officials all the more easier, the department is committed to implementing the state-of-the art online court system and enable the public and officials to enjoy the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency it offers.

Functional Requirements

An e-Court system requires a web service for Public. Hence Public is the first set of entity to be considered in the modular design. Citizens should be able to choose civil or criminal or other types of petitions using the web service after making payment for the services they choose to get access to. Hence there should be four more additional modules, namely-Office type selection module, Case type

(Civil or Criminal or Others) selection module, access level permission module (Administrator/Public/Court office etc), Payment module.

Complete software package can be divided into several modules. There has to be facility for user account creations, official access level permissions and their data validation by email or phone. In addition, petitioners or their counsels should be able to select or make entry of Advocate data or select Advocate by typing their registration number. Also, petitioners should be able to select from a drop-down list or type in an edit box about the District/Sub Division/Taluk/Village, nature of Court, nature of petition etc. Petitioners should also be able to pay court-fee payment, submit a petition, add respondents. Either sides should be able to upload statements, affidavits, documentary evidence apart from being able to submit Interlocutory Application filing. The petitioner should be able to view a drop down list containing nature of possible petitions (offered by the department), automatic selection or manual selection of the court to which the petition is to be filed. Selection of proper Act/Rule should also be made available as a drop down entry. Some of the entries can be made non-mandatory and others be made mandatory. Hence data entry categorization should be implemented. The back end should be designed to be able to record the entire data set related to a petition. Petition automatic numbering schema should be implemented. For this, a numbering pattern will be given to the developers depending on the nature of petition and the type of court and the district/sub-division/taluk of origin of petition. Government officials should be able to login and record the procedural errors or petition objections and give a deadline for the public to be able to access them and then rectify and modify petition submission. Time deadline should be able to be set for all the activities beyond which judge-authorization is to be enabled for further submission. Camp sitting module should be made available for the judicial officer to record order sheet and other attendance records. Concerned parties should be able to login and view order sheet and other petition specific details. Parties should also be able to apply for copies of orders and other relevant documents associated with the case.

To help the public with the most update event/case date, all parties should be able to view Case status. For this, a Case search module and order sheet encapsulations should be made available. In addition, court circulars and other messages should be made available for all parties to view the latest circulars and other messages issued by the court. Another module should be made available to derive statistical reports for periodicals to be submitted to the higher officials. Finally, the web services should be able to be used on Computers and Mobile phones. Application should also be made available in Google Play store.

Detailed Software Functional Specifications

1. User Creation – Personal Information Collection
Name, Age, Address, District, Taluk and Village, Mobile and email
2. District/Taluk/Village – Dropdown list or editing boxes
3. Certain data entry can be made mandatory – data entry categorization needed
4. User Creation – log in credentials
user id, password, otp, validation, forgot password etc.
5. User creation – Data Storage
User data must be stored. Storage server specific details needed
6. User Creation – Access permissions
Web site content access to Case Profile, Court Contacts, Court Calendaring
7. User Creation – Filing and Payment Gateway
File a petition, choose/add/edit associated parties and make payment
File supporting evidences, Vakkalath, Advocate selection
8. Administrator, Official user, Judge users also needed
Judge to login and load case hearing order sheets and judgments Administrator to periodically access overall integrated module health
Office User – Civil/Criminal/Other case office users
9. Office user creation
Monitor the filed petitions, Verify petitions, suggest editing, accept payment
10. Office user creation – automatic numbering
Files must be automatically numbered for payment correlation
11. Judge user creation – Case Updates
Record hearing updates, Order sheet info, Calendaring events
12. Case data base engine : Stores information about case hearing, case stage, judges stage by stage decisions
13. Upload/Download options
Upload documents, Save them, Download judgements/orders etc.
14. Check with Captcha
15. Access to previous case orders and related information
16. logout screen, Calendar
17. Advocate selection based on available database

18. Order templates
19. User Dashboard showing all the cases filed by them

Objectives:

1. **Digitization of Legal Processes:** Introduce digital platforms and software solutions to digitize legal Proceedings, including petition submission, case management, and order generation.
2. **Enhanced Accessibility:** Provide citizens with online access to legal services, enabling them to file Petitions, track case status, and access court orders remotely.
3. **Efficiency and Transparency:** Streamline judicial processes, reduce paperwork, and promote Transparency in legal proceedings through digital documentation and record-keeping.
4. **Capacity Building:** Provide training and capacity-building programs to judicial officers, court staff, and Other stakeholders to effectively utilize the e-Court system and ensure its seamless integration into Daily operations.

Implementation Plan:

1. **Assessment and Planning:** Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the existing legal processes and requirements within the Revenue Department at RDO offices. Develop a detailed plan for the implementation of the e-Court system, including software selection, infrastructure setup, and training needs.
2. **Software Development and Deployment:** Develop or procure suitable e-Court software tailored to the specific needs of the Revenue Department at RDO offices. Deploy the software across RDO offices, ensuring compatibility with existing systems and infrastructure.
3. **Training and Capacity Building:** Organize training sessions and workshops for judicial officers, court staff, and other stakeholders to familiarize them with the e-Court system. Provide hands-on training on petition submission, case management, and online service delivery.
4. **Testing and Quality Assurance:** Conduct rigorous testing of the implemented e-Court system to ensure functionality, reliability, and data security. Address any issues or discrepancies identified during the testing phase.
5. **Rollout and Monitoring:** Gradually roll out the e-Court system across RDO offices, ensuring proper training and support to users. Establish a monitoring mechanism to track the performance and usage of the system, and address any operational challenges or feedback from users.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Streamlined legal processes and reduced paperwork through digitization.
2. Improved accessibility and convenience for citizens in accessing legal services.
3. Enhanced efficiency and transparency in legal proceedings.
4. Strengthened capacity of judicial officers and staff in utilizing digital platforms for service delivery.

Conclusion:

The proposed outlay under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) for the Revenue Department in Revenue Divisional Offices aims to implement an e-Court system to modernize legal processes and ensure efficient and transparent judicial services. By investing in the e-Court system, the department aims to enhance accessibility, streamline legal proceedings, and promote efficiency in handling land-related legal matters, ultimately benefiting citizens and contributing to the overall development agenda of the state.

3. Proposal Item 3: Other land attributes Data

Implementation of Land Tax Payment Algorithm for Apartment/Flat or High Rise Building

Shared Owners Financial Requirements:

Introduction

Determination of land tax amounts for flat or apartment owners poses several challenges due to the unique nature of multi-unit dwellings and shared spaces. These challenges stem from factors such as individual ownership within a collective property, variation in unit sizes, and the need for fair and accurate assessments. Added challenges include determining the portion of land tax attributable to common areas such as lobbies, staircases, or recreational spaces. Also, structural modifications carried out to such buildings will call for additional building area assessments and individual data modifications. This white paper makes an attempt to address the said scenario

Algorithm

This algorithm recommends insertion of a module in ReLIS. The module requires availability of the following five variable, namely.

- (a) Total land area – which is already available from ReLIS.
- (b) Nature of ownership – two possible options are individual house or shared apartment building.
- (c) Number of individual residential units - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure.
- (d) The total building area - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure.
- (e) Applicant's house area within the shared building - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure.

Web Module data management

- (a) Land area will be always available in the Revenue Land Information System (ReLIS)
- (b) A drop down selection can be provided for ownership type (option 1: individual and option 2: undivided share)

- (c) Number of units need to be entered by the person applying for land tax (all undivided owners need to enter the same data here) - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (d) the total building area need to be entered (this can also be validated from the building tax data) - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (e) Applicant's house area need to be entered by the applicant herself/himself - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (f) Common area must be entered by each applicant - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure

Finally, the following two components must be calculated and added for the land tax

- (a) Land tax share of each owner due to non-common area = { (land area) divided by (total building area) } * (individual house area)
- (b) Land tax share due to common area = { (common area) divided by (total land area) } * (individual house area)

This will also take care of any number of high rise building within the land area considered or any Different size of individual residential units. Care has to be taken to include a minimum value if some cases yield a result less than 1 rupee.

4. Proposal Item 4: Implementation of Modern Record Room

Financial Requirements:

#	Name of the District	Number of Tehsil	Qty/No	Unit Rate (Rs)	Total Cost estimates (Rs in Lakh)
1	ALAPPUZHA	6	6	30	180
2	KOTTAYAM	5	5	30	150
3	IDUKKI	5	5	30	150
4	ERNAKULAM	7	7	30	210
5	THRISSUR	7	7	30	210
6	PALAKKAD	7	7	30	210
7	MALAPPURAM	7	7	30	210
8	KOZHIKKODE	4	4	30	120
9	WAYANAD	3	3	30	90
10	KANNUR	5	5	30	150
11	KASARAGOD	4	4	30	120
Total Cost for all the Modern Record Rooms in Lakh					1800

Introduction:

Land administration is a crucial aspect of governance, ensuring secure property rights and facilitating development goals. Despite past efforts, Kerala's land records system still requires significant modernization. The Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) offers a strategic opportunity for transformation, with a focus on conclusive titling and improved citizen services. This proposal outlines a comprehensive plan to establish modern record rooms, implement digital document management systems, provide training, and ensure ongoing maintenance and support.

Objectives:

- Establish Modern Record Rooms: Upgrade existing record rooms in all 14 districts, 76 taluks with modern infrastructure and facilities.
- Implement Digital Document Management: Digitize and index hardcopy records, implement barcode tagging, and develop a digital document management system for efficient storage and retrieval.
- Provide Training and Capacity Building: Equip staff with the necessary skills to operate modern record rooms and utilize digital systems effectively.

- (d) Ensure Maintenance Support: Establish mechanisms for ongoing maintenance and technical support to sustain the modernized infrastructure.

Scope of Work:

Conversion of Existing Record Rooms: Transform existing record rooms into modern facilities with designated areas for physical storage, operations, and public services.

Document Management:

- (a) Scan and index hardcopy records to create digital archives.
- (b) Implement barcode tagging for efficient tracking and management.
- (c) Conduct data entry to ensure comprehensive digital records.
- (d) Develop and deploy a digital document management system for seamless storage and retrieval.

Training and Capacity Building:

- (a) Provide comprehensive training programs for staff on operating modern record rooms and utilizing digital systems.
- (b) Conduct workshops and seminars to enhance skills in document management, data entry, and system usage.

Maintenance Support:

- (a) Establish a dedicated team for ongoing maintenance and technical support.
- (b) Implement regular inspections and preventive maintenance measures to ensure smooth operations.

Implementation Plan:

- (a) Needs Assessment: Conduct a thorough assessment of existing infrastructure, resources, and staff capabilities to identify specific requirements for modernization.
- (b) Infrastructure Design: Develop detailed designs for modern record rooms considering spatial requirements, storage needs, and accessibility.
- (c) Procurement and Installation: Initiate procurement processes for necessary equipment, hardware, and software. Install and configure infrastructure components as per design specifications.
- (d) Training and Capacity Building: Organize training programs and workshops for staff at all levels. Provide hands-on training in document management, digital systems.

- (e) **Testing and Deployment:** Conduct comprehensive testing of digital systems and infrastructure to ensure functionality and reliability. Deploy systems gradually, starting with pilot phases before full-scale implementation.
- (f) **Maintenance and Support:** Establish protocols for ongoing maintenance and support services. Monitor system performance, address any issues promptly, and provide continuous technical assistance to staff.
- (g) **Evaluation and Feedback:** Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of modernization efforts. Gather feedback from stakeholders to identify areas for improvement and refine strategies accordingly.

Conclusion:

The modernization of land records management in Kerala is a critical initiative to enhance governance, promote transparency, and facilitate economic development. By implementing the proposed plan, Kerala can establish robust infrastructure, streamline processes, and empower stakeholders with efficient digital systems. This comprehensive approach will pave the way for a modern, reliable, and citizen-centric land administration system, aligning with the broader objectives of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme.

5. Proposal Item 5: Hiring IT Professionals for Land Record Modernization Projects

Introduction:

In line with the objectives of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), it is essential to bolster the technical workforce to effectively implement and manage digital systems for land records modernization. To ensure the success of this initiative, we propose the hiring of a System Administrator cum Data Base Administrator and three Programmers cum Web Designers to support the IT infrastructure and software development needs of the project. In addition, it is important to security audit all the developed applications.

Objectives:

- (a) Strengthen IT Support: Establish a dedicated team of IT professionals to manage and maintain the digital infrastructure for land records modernization.
- (b) Enhance Software Development Capabilities: Augment the software development team to accelerate the implementation of digital solutions and ensure alignment with project objectives.
- (c) Security Auditing of all developed applications
- (d) Ensure Efficient Utilization of Resources: Optimize the utilization of funds allocated for hiring professionals while adhering to the total approved cost of Rs. 44 lakh.

Proposed Positions:

- (a) System Administrator/Database Administrator:1**
- (b) Developers/Programmer: 3 Positions**

(c) Attach CERT-IN/CERT-K Empaneled Security Auditing Agency

Responsibilities:

- (a) Develop, implement, and maintain software applications for land records management and document management systems.
- (b) Collaborate with stakeholders to gather requirements and design solutions that meet project objectives.
- (c) Conduct testing and debugging of software applications to ensure functionality and reliability.
- (d) Provide technical support and training to end-users as needed.

Conclusion:

By hiring a System Administrator and three Programmers, the land records modernization project can strengthen its technical capabilities and accelerate the implementation of digital solutions. These professionals will play a crucial role in managing IT infrastructure, developing software applications, and ensuring the success of the project. Through efficient utilization of resources and adherence to project objectives, this initiative will contribute to the overall objectives of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme.

6. Abstract of Expenses

#	Scheme Components	Estimated Outlay (Rs in Lakh)
1	Other Attributes Data - Computerization of land records EMR, GAIL, Distress Warrant, CIS	105
2	Computerization of land records Modern Record Room	1800
3	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their Integration with Revenue Offices Implementation of e- Court System	184
4	Other Attributes Data - Computerization of land records Vertical Building Land Tax Sharing System	12
4	Recruiting a System/Database Administrator – 1 No	7
5	Recruiting Developers/Programmer – 3 Nos	24
6	Security Audit of Developed Applications	13
	Grand Total	2145.00
Twenty One Crores Forty Five Lakh Only		

State IT-Cell
Annual Plan Proposal
FY: 2024-2025
Computerization of Revenue Department

Department of Land Revenue
Land Revenue Commissionerate
clr.kerala.gov.in

Annual Plan Proposal 2023-24

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1 Introduction

Revenue Department has very close interaction with the general public. Umpteen high priority services to general public are handled by the department on a daily basis. It is important to ensure simple, transparent, cost effective service delivery to each and every individual seeking service from the department. It simply means good governance and it necessitates an efficient and citizen friendly revenue administration and prompt service delivery. Among several methods to achieve the same, computer based solutions take centre stage.

Line departments Institutions and organizations under the department include (i) Land Revenue Department (LRD), (ii) Directorate of Survey and Land Records (DSLRL), (iii) State Land Board (SLB) and (iv) Institute of Land and Disaster Management (ILDM). Good governance necessitates an efficient and citizen friendly revenue administration and prompt service delivery.

In general, the services offered and the functions of the Department include (i) Protection of public lands and resources, (ii) Issuance of certificates for general public purposes, (iii) Collection of basic taxes viz. land tax, plantation tax, building tax, luxury tax (v) Effecting Revenue Recovery, (vi) Maintenance and updating of land records, (vii) Conduct elections including revision of electoral rolls and issuance of photo identity cards for the purpose of voting, (viii) Assignment of Government land for various purposes, (ix) Acquisition of land for public purpose, (x) Implementation of calamity relief operations and disbursement of funds to eligible persons, (xi) Disbursement of Chief Ministers Distress Relief Fund to the needy, (xii) Issuance of arms license, explosive license, etc., (xiii) Implementation of MPLADS and various other developmental schemes, (xiv) Redressal of public grievances, (xv) Implementation of various pension schemes, (xvi) Implementation of various housing schemes, (xvii) Management and control of natural resources, (xviii) regulation of sand mining, etc., (xix) Conduct of census operations, (xx) Transfer of government lands between departments, (xxi) Security proceedings under Criminal Procedure code, (xxii) Maintain Law and Order, (xxiii) Removal of public Nuisance, (xxiv) Lease of Government land, (xxv) Survey and demarcation of land, (xxvi)

Issuing death compensation to the legal heirs of NRIs, (xxviii) Sanctioning of burning and burial grounds, apart from the traditionally handled residual functions usually entrusted on the department.

2 Need of the hour

Citizens demand services in an effective and time bound manner. To meet this demand, the Department has to be well equipped by addressing the key areas which would yield maximum change. The need of the hour hence is an efficient, transparent and effective citizen-friendly service delivery by equipping the Department in a better way. To achieve the same, the Department aims to focus on key areas, namely-(i) e-Governance and IT enabled services, (ii) Infrastructure and Modernization of Revenue Department and (iii) Capacity Building - ILDM as a Center of Excellence

3 Vision

The vision of the Department is better service delivery to citizens. With this vision, the Department reached out to the staff at all levels within the Department to understand the challenges faced by them in rendering the services and further reached out to all elected representatives to the Legislative Assembly to understand their concerns as well as to mobilize their support in the refinement of services rendered to public. A balanced view from both the sides have been taken to understand what needs to be done so that citizen gets maximum benefit from the Department.

As a balancing act, the department has decided to launch during the financial year 2023-2024 (i) Grievance and Innovation Web based tool and (ii) Village Officer Management Information System (VO-MIS). While the former acts as an interface to continuously collect various grievances addressed by both officers and public alike, leading to establishing an innovative chain of service friendly automative solutions, the latter targets on establishing a dashboard-based platform to capture village office working dynamics to clearly lay out future resource and cost scheduling for better public friendly administration.

Umpteen user friendly web-based services are already unleashed to the public all of which contribute heavily on saving their time, effort and cost considerations. Some of these largely used tools include (i) ReLIS for land tax payment and other land related public friendly needs, (ii) eDistrict, (iii) KBT & Luxury Tax, (iv) SSP, (v) Covid Exgratia, (vi) Covid BPL Pension, (vii) Relief (viii) Mitram, (ix) HRMS (x) LRD (xi) Websites for Villages and Commissioner, land revenue, (xii) Endo Sulfan Victim Relief, (xiii) Land Conversion, (xiv) RR ONLINE, (xv) e-Payment, (xvi) Pravasi Mithram, (xvii) Alert, (xviii) Complaint, (xix) Aadhar linking of Thandapper Accounts.

Additional web-based tools for immediate disposal include e-Court, Electronic Mortgage Recorder, Vayal, Revenue Recovery online Payment System, e-Distress warrant system, Auto-mutation etc. In addition, Creation of institutional intelligence and effective use of AI tool for ease of doing business and mobile based e-Governance are also planned to be operational during the FY 2024-25.

Maintenance of authentic land records is key to the efficient management of land. Government took the decision to launch web-based Integrated Land Records Management System as an answer to all these problems by ensuring interconnectivity among the Revenue, Registration and Survey Departments. The Integrated Land Records Management System ensures that all land related services including transfer and registration of land and updation of land records, mutation, partition, conversion, and reclassification and land revenue collection are handled online and people will have access to the land records online.

One important aspect of land records management is the availability of maps that mirror ground realities. With this objective, the Government is moving towards 100% digital resurvey of the state and is adopting measures for resettlement. An effective system of record-keeping requires proper maintenance of old records. State Government has taken up construction of Modern Record Rooms (MRR) in Collectorates. The MRRs have computerized document management System which not only facilitates safe upkeep, but also easy retrieval of the records. The same facility needs to be extended to Taluks and Revenue Divisional Offices.

Department has put a lot of emphasis on the capacity-building of the revenue functionaries to equip them with the required know-how and skills to manage these changes.

Institute of Land and Disaster Management is the institute within the Department which delivers capacity building services to the staff in the form on training and other programs. The vision of the Department is to raise ILDM as a center of excellence so that upskilling and capacity building needs of the entire staff can be met in order to ensure the right level of service delivery to the citizens.

Many of the offices where public visits most are in a dilapidated state or still functioning on rented buildings. Poor infrastructure has led to delays in delivering services to the public and resulted in loss of critical records within the Department. Better and state of the art infrastructure form the pinion of service delivery. With this objective, the Department is in the path of converting all the Village Offices as Smart Village Offices.

Vide the initiatives mentioned above, the Department envisages delivery of all services at the fingertips of the citizens. Citizens should no longer need to visit the revenue offices for services, but be aware of the services extended and be able to avail those.

4 Mission

- To identify the manual modes of operation and gauge the need of converting them to IT enabled services and subsequent smooth transition to IT enabled services
- To Create awareness and knowledgebase by training need assessment, capacity building and personnel management
- To provide state of the art infrastructure to the Department with the view of rendering efficient and effective services to the Public.

4.1 Computerization and Digitization (Head of Account - 5475-00-800-77-02)

Automation and Government Process Reengineering are key to effecting better service delivery. The life of citizens have become faster and hence they demand better services in a faster manner at the convenience of applying for services from their home. To be able to scale up with this rising expectation, **digitization** and **automation** is the

only solution. The offices within the Department should be equipped with necessary IT infrastructure to deliver services to citizens in a faster, efficient and transparent manner.

The automation projects within the Department are planned to be executed via accredited agencies, Government Departments/Institutions, start-ups or through open tender. The procurement is planned to be done via CPRCS, agencies accredited by Government in this behalf, open tender/bid/quotation or through GEM plat form.

4.1.1 Scanning and Digital Preservation of Land Records

The drastic boom of digital world has caught us unawares to handle the threats posed by rapidly changing technologies. The possibilities of data corruption, physical damage and disasters continue to endanger digitally encoded information. The obsolescence of digital content, e-records and the evidentiary proofs can create problems in administrative, judiciary and legislative functions in addition to loss of valuable information, intellectual property and heritage for future generations.

Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the digital content and e-records in all forms have to be preserved for easy access and use in future. Hence, a major step towards digitizing all land records of the department is considered as a major task within the scope this plan.

There are other permanent land records which are issued to the public. This includes Pattayams, sketches and associated registers and the like which are being referred to on a frequent basis. Hence all pattayams issued under various rules within the state, records relating to and title and possession, forest rights etc. have to be digitalized, scanned and preserved for future use. The same is the case with documents related to lease.

4.2 Software Development and Application Support

Revenue Department deals with the delivery of a large number of services to the public. Softwares needs to be developed to meet the specific requirements of the department so that effective services can be rendered to the public. As part of the digitization activities within the Department, an enterprise Document Management System is necessary for effective integration, storage, retrieval and archival of digital records. Also security audit as mandated by the Government need to be conducted on the software developed for the department to protect the IT applications from potential security threats.

The Department envisages to identify the vendors for application development, maintenance and support via open tender or existing Government orders to ensure better quality of service to citizens, timely completion of project and better user experience. All projects which are currently running in production will continue to be supported by the current agency until the new vendor is identified.

All projects which are currently being developed will be continued by the current agency and projects which are awarded but not yet started as per the agreed timeline may be reconsidered and moved to newly identified vendor, if found necessary.

The following parameters should be ensured on this count

1. Application must be hosted in a Tier-3 Data center
2. Dedicated System and Database Administrators are required for daily monitoring of system health and Database performance. The experienced Administrators can make predictive analyses of the system and Database performance. Also, they can manage the Application Servers, Database Server, Replication DB Server, Document Server etc on a daily basis and ensure data security by regular backups. They can also identify the issues at the server level and advice for fine-tuning the application.
3. Current size of the data Virtual machine is close to 3 TB. The requirement is only growing exponentially which is really impacting the performance of the

application. So department should come out with a data and document retention policy so that the minimum required data can be stored in an active database which will improve the application performance.

4. Currently ReLIS is hosted in the SDC under a shared load balancer and Bandwidth. Steps may be taken to ensure minimum Bandwidth and enough percentage of share in the load balancer.
5. Existing application is using Open Source Postgres Database. Effective Performance tuning tools are not available in the open Source community. However, it is available with the companies like Enterprise DB on purchase of their service. So continuous professional support from Enterprise DB is very essential for long-term issue resolution. Most of the enterprise-level applications at the national level is taking the support of Enterprise DB for database tuning and related services in the application.
6. Whenever the new services are planned, the department should ensure that sufficient resources are allocated in SDC and its load testing should be done in the state data center well before the launching of the service. New services in ReLIS should be planned only after stabilizing the system.

4.3 Project Implementation Facilitation

4.3.1 Unique Thandapper Card for registered land holders

The department implemented Aadhaar integrated Unique Thandapper number to all land holders. The Aadhar integration is progressing. It is proposed to issue Unique thandapper cards to registered land holders for ease of accessing revenue services.

4.3.2 Capacity Building and IEC activities

For effective delivery of services to the public, continuous reach out and touch points have to be maintained with public. The delivery of services should transform from an office centric model to citizen centric model. With this aim, it is planned to conduct various IEC activities in the state to create awareness among the public on the services rendered by the department. It is also envisaged

to conduct workshops, discussions and brain storming sessions with various stake holders regarding Government process re-engineering in line with development of modern technology and the introduction of e-governance activities in the department. Induction trainings for different levels of officers are to be imparted on the basis of this in order to increase the efficiency and overall performance of the Department. This also includes Technical Documentation, Travelling Allowance, IEC activities and Printing and Publishing of Revenue Manuals

4.3.3 Project conveyance charges

The land records projects are being implementing in grass root level offices like villages and taluks. As part of implementation, officials have to travel to project implementing locations for support. There is no exclusive conveyance facility available for this now. In order for speedy and time bound implementation, it is proposed to hire a vehicle for the IT cell. Conveyance charges for the projects and IT initiatives in districts is also planned to be met from this.

4.4 Infrastructure Creation/Maintenance/Upgradation

4.4.1 Facility Management

Facility management includes procurement of computer related consumables for supporting ongoing IT projects, in revenue offices. The consumable supply received from stationery department is inadequate for the delivery of services. Eventhough the numbers are fast diminishing, the support needs to be extended for the time being.

4.4.2 AMC charges, Service charges of systems other than in AMC

For the successful implementation of computerization project in the department, a proper working AMC on hardware is of utmost important. In order for a speedy project implementation, Annual maintenance contract for computer peripherals in the department is currently in place.

4.4.3 Hardware Procurement

The success or failure of Land Records System as well as Computerization of the department depends on the availability of necessary and sufficient hardware inventory. This includes the IT equipment to be supplied to various offices, including networking equipment, servers required for the IT applications, procurement of server space, cloud storage etc. The hardware procurement is mainly initiated through CPRCS and other approved channels (GEM, open tender, purchase via accredited agencies) as per the detailed GAP analysis, feasibility study and as per the decisions of the Technical and Purchase Committee. The procurement includes UPS and Network devices etc among others depending on the demand available from the AMS site. Decentralized procurement mode is adopted in such cases.

4.4.4 Internet Connectivity

For the successful implementation of computerization project in the department, all offices should have stable and faster internet connectivity. Steps are being taken to provide stable internet connections to Village Offices via high speed internet infrastructure for which Kerala Fiber Optic Network is treated as primary source and its suitability is being verified. Wherever such services are not feasible, alternate sources would be explored.

5-G use case implementation is also being attempted to ensure uninterrupted service delivery by means of faster and reliable internet connection. The objective of this project is to provide fast, stable and reliable internet connectivity to all offices within the Department.

4.4.5 Setting Up of Modern Record Rooms

Protection, scientific preservation and foolproof maintenance of records assumes epitome importance in the current scenario. Installation of mobile/compact storage system for record rooms at Commissionerate, District, Sub Division and Taluk Level Revenue Offices are envisaged under this project. At least 20% of Revenue Divisional Offices and 50% of the remaining Taluk

offices are targetted during the upcoming Financial year (FY:2024-25). This involves installing mobile Storage Compactors suitable for accommodating the varying volume of revenue records, and infrastructure work required at site.

4.5 Kerala Land Authority

In Kerala, land ownership is determined through various records such as sale deeds that are registered, property tax documents, government survey records, etc. Land ownership is broadly defined by access to a land title. Land Title is a document that determines the ownership of land or immovable property. Having a clear land title protects the rights of the titleholder against fraudulent claims. NITI AYOOG has also envisaged constituting a land titling authority by each state for maintaining an error free database on land. Since conclusive land titling is the need of the hour, an authority for the same needs to be constituted to meet the purpose. Initial work that has been taken up include document creation for establishing a settlement Act.

4.6 Contingency and Unforeseen Expenditure

Even though facts and figures are prepared after much ground work, achieving target sometimes demand additional expenditure which may not be foreseen now. As this is the case, an amount of 1.5 crore may be set apart for unforeseen and contingent expenditure against planned components.

4.7 Financial Statement for the FY 2024-25

# Component	Individual Allocation	Component Total (In lakh)
1 Digitization of Land Records (Data Digitization, Scanning and Document Management)		350
a) Data Entry, re-entry, verification, laptop rent, ISP rent, data migration and data documentation	100	
b) Scanning and digital preservation (including document management system of all land records of land revenue department (including quasi judicial orders, corresponding certificates issued and its related applications)	250	
2 Software Development and Application support		436
a) ReLIS which includes Revenue e-Payment, Unique Thandapper System, The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act-based modules, EMR, LRM, Land related certificates (e-BTR, TP extract, Location sketch and FMB sketch), and RMS (New module, Change request and Maintenance),	35	
b) Land Acquisition Application (New module, Change request and Maintenance)	10	
c) RR Online (New module, Change request and maintenance) including platform independent mobile App	7	
d) Creation of Institutional Intelligence – Moving towards API-driven certificate data sharing to other Government Offices-Pilot study in selected offices	35	
e) Introduction of AI tools in IT-enabled land governance (Piloting) – Public Data Search Optimization, Payment Alerts	25	
Unified Portal handling the following migrated modules in SSO platform (Parichay and/or Jan parichay)		
(f) HRMS	8	
g) KBT	7	
h) SSP	11	

i) Covid – Exgratia & Covid-BPL Pension	5
j) Relief	2
k) Mitram	2
l) Alert-Illegal Sand Mining	18
m) Website for Revenue Offices	12
n) Endo Sulfan Vicitim compensation module	5
o) Pravasi Mitram	10
p) CLR website	5
q) 81 (3) Ceiling cases, pattayam Nijasthithi	8
r) Land Assignment Module	8
s) Revenue Inspection Management System (incvluding)	20
t) VO – MIS for state level tracking	18
u) Future forecast plan software and Modules identified for Complete Digitization including revenue e-court	50
v) Support for integrated mobile application for revenue e-services (exiting and new module integration in a single platform)	5
w) Security Audit (including vulnerability fixing and staging)	30
x) Revenue Programming unit at State IT Cell, support of maintenance of software developed and hosted, change request, additional user experience features on web applications to make it more people friendly	60
y) Procurement of Servers, Procurement of enterprise database software, Licensing fee for software	30
z) Engaging Sys Admin/ DB Admin for the entire online operations support operational under the department	10
3 Project implementation facilitation	60
a) Technical documentation of web modules, Travelling allowance, Telephone Charges, Printing and Publishing of Revenue Manual for information dissemination to public/officials, Project conveyance charges	40
b) Information Education Communication (IEC) activities, Public awareness programme	10

c) Unique Thandaper Card for Land Holders registering for UTP (@ Rs. 60 per card)	10	
4 Infrastructure Creation/Maintenance/Upgradation		2,750
a) Infrastructure support for e-Office in Revenue Offices, creation of workspace/infrastructure for DBA and external development team in the commissionerate, and creation of infrastructure for e-Governance where necessary infrastructure is unavailable.	200	
b) Facility Management Service, Project Consumables and Other consumables.	300	
c) Internet connectivity, Lease line Rent	50	
d) 5G use case implementation in Village Offices	100	
e) Annual Maintenance Contract charges, Service charges of systems other than in AMC.	100	
f) Procurement of new Hardware, replacement of damaged IT equipment in all districts, replacement of obsolete hardware	800	
g) Setting Up of Modern Record Rooms – Flooring, tiling, networking, electrification, infrastructure & Installation of mobile/compact storage system for record rooms (20% RDO's, 50% of Taluks and one each Collectorate and Commissionerate)	1200	
5 Kerala Land Authority		50
Manpower, Titling Act and Rule Formation, Associated Documentation, Appropriate Designated Unit creation	50	
6 Contingency and unforeseen expenses		150
Legal fees or settlements, Changes in regulations or compliance requirements, Unexpected growth or expansion, Cyber security breaches. This also includes unexpected expenses that arise during the course of a project or in the normal operation		
Total		3,796

e-COURTS in Revenue Department

Proposal
(23.07.2023)

Madhu K.
Deputy Collector (HG) &
State IT-Cell Nodal Officer &
Team Leader, e-Court



അണുഭാഷ-ഭാഷ്യഭാഷ

ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണറുടെ നടപടിക്രമം

(നറാമർ : ശ്രീകെ.ബിജു.ഐ.എ.എസ്)

(പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസ് ബിൽഡിംഗ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം-33)

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എൽ.ആർ.(ഐ.ടി സെൽ-7)-34319/20 തീയതി :-15. 12.2020
.....

വിഷയം:- ഐ.ടി- റവന്യൂ ഓഫീസുകൾ ഡിജിറ്റൽ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയിലൂന്നിയ E-Ready ഓഫീസുകളാക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടി ഡൊമൈൻ എക്സിപെർട്ടുകൾ അടങ്ങിയ കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

സൂചന :- ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിലെ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറൈസേഷനുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് 13.10.2020 ന് എൻ.ഐ.സി യുമായി നടന്ന യോഗത്തിലെ തീരുമാനം.

സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ റവന്യൂ ഓഫീസുകളും ഡിജിറ്റൽ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയിലൂന്നിയ E-Ready ഓഫീസുകളാക്കി മാറ്റുന്നതിനും, ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും നൽകുന്ന എല്ലാ സേവനങ്ങളും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഓൺലൈനായി ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനും ബിസിനസ് പ്രോസസ്സ് റീ-എൻജിനീയറിംഗ് (BPR)- ന്റെ ഭാഗമായും , അതാത് മേഖലകളിൽ പ്രാഗത്ഭ്യമുള്ള ഡൊമൈൻ എക്സിപെർട്ടുകളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും സൂചനാ യോഗത്തിൽ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ടി കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ അതാത് വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോക്തൃ സൗഹൃദ സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറുകൾ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ റിക്വയർമെന്റ്സ് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ടി കോർ വികസിപ്പിച്ച സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറുകളുടെ ഉപയോക്തൃ സ്വീകാര്യത പരിശോധന(UAT) നടത്തി ആയത് സംബന്ധിച്ച പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും പരിഹാരങ്ങളും നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതും, UAT റിപ്പോർട്ട് നിശ്ചിത മാതൃകയിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഐ.ടി സെൽ നോഡൽ ആഫീസർക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ആയതിലേക്കായി ചുവടെ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള അംഗങ്ങളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചും, അവയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം നിർവചിച്ചും ഇതിനാൽ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

10	ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ വികസനം	ശ്രീമധ്യമക ഡെ.കളക്ടർ അപ്പലറ്റ് അതോറിറ്റി(എൽ.ആർ) തൃശ്ശൂർ
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എല്ലാ ടീമുകളും ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മീറ്റിംഗുകൾ വ്യക്തികളുമായി നേരിട്ട് / വീഡിയോ കോൺഫറൻസ് മുഖേനയോ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ഉത്തരവാദിത്തം പ്രസ്തുത ടീം ലീഡറിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഓരോ ടീമിനും തങ്ങളെ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജോലി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയപരിധി 1 മാസമാണ്. കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾക്ക് നിശ്ചയിച്ച നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിൽ ആവശ്യമായ യൂസർ റിക്വയർമെന്റുകൾ നിശ്ചിത ടെക്സ്റ്റിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി ശുപാർശ സഹിതം വിശദമായ ശുപാർശ സമയബന്ധിതമായി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)
കമ്മീഷണർ

എല്ലാ കോർ ഗ്രൂപ്പ് ടീം അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും(ആഫീസ് മേധാവി മുഖേന)
പകർപ്പ്

1. ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം/തൃശ്ശൂർ/ കോഴിക്കോട്/കാസർഗോഡ്.
2. തഹസീൽദാർ, ചിറയൻകീഴ്/വർക്കല/ഹോസ്ദുർഗ്ഗ്
3. അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് കമ്മീഷണർ(ആർ.ഇ)/എൽ.എ / ഡി.എം.
4. കമ്മീഷണറുടെയും, ജോയിന്റ് കമ്മീഷണറുടെയും സി.എ മാർക്ക്.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം

 ഇന്റീയർ സൂപ്രണ്ട്

e-Court in Revenue Department

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Goals and Objectives (Purpose)

Delivery of cost & time saving, effective, efficient and transparent services to citizens is unparalleled service delivery model and it invariably decides the capacity, capability, maturity and the true vision of any Government department. The department of Land Revenue, Kerala State is totally committed to providing such level of service delivery. Online court module is one such milestone the department is committed to unleash for the benefit of the public.

The department has a multi-tier working structure (District-Sub Division-Taluk-Village) and it deals with umpteen civil and criminal issues on a daily basis. The focus is largely on land and allied subjects. However, the department also deals with criminal procedure code allied matters and maintenance tribunal matters. While dealing with such legal issues, the department has a standard multi-tier judicial scrutiny, i.e.- **petition-appeal-revision**. It is an inherent part of the justice delivery system offered to citizens. These judicial proceedings are all well described by a definite procedure set as described in various codes, acts and rules.

To cite an example, let us consider a three tier judicial structure existing in the Revenue Department, namely- Land Tribunal, Appellate Authority, and Hon'ble High Court. If a citizen wants to get jenmom right for his tenancy right, or for his kudikidappu rights, s/he will have to approach a Land Tribunal within the state, which operates based on sections, rules and orders outlined in The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, its several amendments, The Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1970, The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Civil Rules of Practice etc. The appeal against the decision made by a Land Tribunal is handled by an Appellate Authority which again operates based on the same set of Acts, Rules and Code. If the parties in these legal proceedings before the Appellate court feels that they are being denied of justice, they can approach the Hon'ble High court for Revision. All these stages has well defined judicial proceedings. A Notice Stage, Hearing Stage, Affidavit/Statement/Application/Evidence Submission stage, Order Stage etc.

To illustrate the same, let us take another example. A petitioner usually applies for a service from the Government. Service proceedings begin with a request for service from a citizen. It is submitted in the form of a request letter. It could be an application for getting an

income certificate from a Village Officer. The Government official who is entitled to provide this service becomes the respondent. The Village officer, in most of the cases, issues a certificate. There could be cases where such service delivery goes against the expectation of the petitioner. There goes a provision for the petitioner to appeal before the Tahsildar. This is called Appeal stage.

In the Appeal stage, Tahsildar considers the appeal based on a complaint lodged by the former petitioner who failed to get his/her service from the Village Office. The petitioner is now called the Appellant. The appeal is usually against the parties involved in the first stage. The opposite party is called Respondent. In this case, the Government Official (Village Officer) is the Respondent. Tahsildar has to initially send notices to both parties asking for personal appearance before him/her. This is called Notice Stage. Then the Tahsildar hears both parties and asks either sides to explain their versions of what transpired during the petition stage. Tahsildar may also ask the Government official to bring all the records that were used in the petition stage. This is called Hearing stage. After the hearing is completed, the Tahsildar weighs all the evidences submitted and finally gives an order. This is Order stage. The order may either be supporting or opposing the petitioner. If the petitioner feels that s/he is denied of justice, there is Revision stage. The Revision in certain cases may be with the Revenue Divisional Officer or in certain other cases with the Hon'ble District Collector.

To cite a non-land related matter, the Sub Divisional Magistrate (also called Revenue Divisional Officer) deals with the Senior citizen maintenance tribunal petitions and the Hon'ble District Collector deals with its first appeal. Hon'ble High Court then considers its revision.

In short, there are several matters dealt by the Tahsildar against which the first appeal is with the SDM/RDO/Deputy Collector and the revision is with the Hon'ble District Collector or Hon'ble High Court. Citizens largely make use of Village level services and appeals and revisions against these services exist within the department itself. Hence Justice delivery system is heavily operational in the department.

At present, the public largely relies on conventional mode of legal procedure. For this, s/he has to prepare an application, attach court fee stamp, then physically travel to the designated office to file an application. Such a (1) pen-(2) paper-(3) court fee stamp search-(4)

travel mode of operation can be very tedious for both citizens and the service delivery office, especially while dealing with large number of paper based applications on a daily basis. Covid-19 pandemic scenario was an eye opener to consider such service delivery be offered online to reduce traffic and crowding. Hence, to make the life of public and the officials all the more easier, the department is committed to implementing the state-of-the art online court system and enable the public and officials to enjoy the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency it offers.

About the department

(Reference: <https://kerala.gov.in/revenue-department>)

The Department of Land Revenue under Government of Kerala is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue who is assisted by Joint Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners. The Department comprises of 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisions, 78 Taluks and 1664 villages (including Group Villages). Each District is headed by a District Collector, who is also the District Magistrate, assisted by Deputy Collectors. Each revenue division is headed by a Revenue Divisional Officer or Sub Collector who is also the Sub Divisional Magistrate and is assisted by a Senior Superintendent. Each Taluk is headed by a Tahsildar who looks into the administrative matters and executive magisterial functions within the Taluk. All matters related to land falls under the jurisdiction of the LR Tahsildar. Both the Tahsildars are assisted by Deputy Tahsildars. Each Village is headed by a Village Officer who is assisted by Special Village Officer, Village Assistants and Village Field Assistants.

Taluk Land Boards have been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Collectors/RDOs in each district as per the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. The Land Tribunals headed by an officer in the rank of Tahsildar have been constituted under the aforesaid Act for its effective implementation. The administrative functions of these bodies are supervised by the Land Board, with Secretary, Land Board as the administrative head. Apart from these offices, various special offices have been constituted for specific purposes under the Department of Land Revenue.

Revenue Department has very close interaction with the general public. Every individual has to approach Revenue Offices frequently for various requirements. Major services offered by this department include the following, viz. Collection of land revenue, land conservancy, land utilization, land assignment, disaster management, election, census, protection of public rights,

matters regarding law and order, certificates, social justice and welfare, maintenance of land records etc.

As a step towards achieving delivery of excellent services to public, the department has made effective use of Digital Platform. Various e-Services are already in place to help the public. These systems include facility for Revenue e-Payment (<https://revenue.kerala.gov.in/>), and for obtaining e-Certificates through Kerala e-District Project (<https://edistrict.kerala.gov.in/>). People are given online facilities to pay their land tax, building tax, luxury tax etc. They are also allowed to apply for land related documents online. Various enforcement measures are also taken by the Revenue department by implementing online services viz. Alert, Complaint, Inspection. Revenue Land Information System, ReLIS, is an online web service that encapsulates several revenue e-Services. People are allowed to view their land tax payment status, apply for land conversion, electronic Basic Tax Register (e-BTR) copies, Field Measurement Book copies and Location Sketch through ReLIS. Human Resource Management System, KBT, Inspection, Complaint, Asset Management System etc include various web-based modules integrated into the website www.lrd.kerala.gov.in. Other web-based citizen interactive systems include Pravasi Mithram, Mithram etc. There are also other e-Services implemented in the department to provide effective, efficient and transparent services to the common man. These include e-Office, I.T.Asset (<https://itassets.kerala.gov.in/assets/>), Revenue Recovery (<http://rr.kerala.gov.in/>) etc.

e-Court Software Functional Requirements

An e-Court system requires a web service for Public. Hence Public is the first set of entity to be considered in the modular design. Citizens should be able to choose civil or criminal or other types of petitions using the web service after making payment for the services they choose to get access to. Hence there should be four more additional modules, namely-Office type selection module, Case type (Civil or Criminal or Others) selection module, access level permission module (Administrator/Public/Court office etc), Payment module.

Complete software package can be divided into several modules. There has to be facility for user account creations, official access level permissions and their data validation by email or phone. In addition, petitioners or their counsels should be able to select or make entry of Advocate data or select Advocate by typing their registration number. Also, petitioners should

be able to select from a drop-down list or type in an edit box about the District/Sub Division/Taluk/Village, nature of Court, nature of petition etc. Petitioners should also be able to pay court-fee payment, submit a petition, add respondents. Either sides should be able to upload statements, affidavits, documentary evidence apart from being able to submit Interlocutory Application filing. The petitioner should be able to view a drop down list containing nature of possible petitions (offered by the department), automatic selection or manual selection of the court to which the petition is to be filed. Selection of proper Act/Rule should also be made available as a drop down entry. Some of the entries can be made non-mandatory and others be made mandatory. Hence data entry categorization should be implemented. The back end should be designed to be able to record the entire data set related to a petition. Petition automatic numbering schema should be implemented. For this, a numbering pattern will be given to the developers depending on the nature of petition and the type of court and the district/sub-division/taluk of origin of petition. Government officials should be able to login and record the procedural errors or petition objections and give a deadline for the public to be able to access them and then rectify and modify petition submission. Time deadline should be able to be set for all the activities beyond which judge-authorization is to be enabled for further submission. Camp sitting module should be made available for the judicial officer to record order sheet and other attendance records. Concerned parties should be able to login and view order sheet and other petition specific details. Parties should also be able to apply for copies of orders and other relevant documents associated with the case.

To help the public with the most update event/case date, all parties should be able to view Case status. For this, a Case search module and order sheet encapsulations should be made available. In addition, court circulars and other messages should be made available for all parties to view the latest circulars and other messages issued by the court. Another module should be made available to derive statistical reports for periodicals to be submitted to the higher officials. Finally, the web services should be able to be used on Computers and Mobile phones. Application should also be made available in Google Play store.

Let us now explain each module required for the e-Court software as a distinct Software Requirement Specification.

Detailed Software Functional Specifications

- i. User Creation – Personal Information Collection
Name, Age, Address, District, Taluk and Village, Mobile and email
- ii. District/Taluk/Village – Dropdown list or editing boxes
- iii. Certain data entry can be made mandatory – data entry categorization needed
- iv. User Creation – log in credentials
user id, password, otp, validation, forgot password etc.
- v. User creation – Data Storage
User data must be stored. Storage server specific details needed
- vi. User Creation – Access permissions
Web site content access to Case Profile, Court Contacts, Court Calendaring
- vii. User Creation – Filing and Payment Gateway
File a petition, choose/add/edit associated parties and make payment
File supporting evidences, Vakkalath, Advocate selection
- viii. Administrator, Official user, Judge users also needed
Judge to login and load case hearing order sheets and judgments
Administrator to periodically access overall integrated module health
Office User – Civil/Criminal/Other case office users
- ix. Office user creation
Monitor the filed petitions, Verify petitions, suggest editing, accept payment
- x. Office user creation – automatic numbering
Files must be automatically numbered for payment correlation
- xi. Judge user creation – Case Updates
Record hearing updates, Order sheet info, Calendaring events

- xii. Case data base engine
Stores information about case hearing, case stage, judges stage by stage decisions
- xiii. Upload/Download options
Upload documents, Save them, Download judgements/orders etc.
- xiv. Check with Captcha
- xv. Access to previous case orders and related information
- xvi. logout screen, Calendar
- xvii. Advocate selection based on available database
- xviii. Order templates
- xix. User Dashboard showing all the cases filed by them

Feasibility study of application developed by NIC Gujarat

Several rounds of meetings and discussions were held to evaluate the usefulness of adapting iRCMS to Kerala Revenue Department-based needs.

First of all, the Hon'ble Land Revenue Commissioner entrusted me with the task of evaluating the feasibility of the web-based application, <https://ircms.gujarat.gov.in/rcases/>, developed by the National Informatics Centre, Gujarat State. Then a video conference was arranged on 20th July 2021 at 12 PM to discuss about the same. Apart from the e-Court Domain Expert, the meeting was attended representatives from Gujarat and Kerala NIC. They included, Sri.Kiran A.Shah (Scientist F), Senior Technical Director, NIC, Gujarat, Sri.Sandeep Kumar Dhawal (Scientist B), NIC, Gujarat, Smt.Babitha, Technical Assistant, NIC, Gujarat and from Kerala NIC, Sri.Manoj P.A., Scientist -F, NIC, State Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Smt.Bindhu Sunil Kumar, Scientist -F, NIC, State Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Sri. Manoj, State IT-Cell, Land Revenue Commissionerate. The meeting lasted for two hours and the minutes of the meeting is attached at the end of this document.

The Senior Technical Director, NIC Gujarat, explained that the basic use of the web-based platform, <https://ircms.gujarat.gov.in/rcases/>, is to file disputes under Revenue Court. The home screen is attached below.



The 'E-FILING' option shown in the home screen shown above provides the public with the access to registering. The process flow is such that an applicant needs to first register visiting the url, <https://ircms.gujarat.gov.in>. The registration then gets verified. The registration screen is shown below. It collects Name, Mobile Number, e-Mail, Address and District options. Then, the registration is OTP verified.

Register User

Registration

Name *
Full Name

Mobile No *
Mobile No

E-Mail *
E-Mail

Address Line 1 *
Address Line 1

Address Line 2
Address Line 2

Address Line 3
Address Line 3

District
Select District

CAPTCHA *
5 a 2 d 7 0

Request For OTP Cancel

Refresh

After verification, the applicant can file a case by logging into the portal. The screen shot of the screen that appears after clicking on the e-filing tab is shown below.

e-Filing

To File New Case

Register Here

To know the status of earlier filed application

Mobile No *
Mobile No

E-Mail *
E-Mail

Application No *
Application No

CAPTCHA *
0 b 8 1 6 c

Request For OTP

Refresh

The following steps are to be then processed by the applicant

- i Applicant to select the District/Taluka where Revenue case to be filed
- ii Applicant fills the details in the portal such as:
 - (a) Details of the petitioners (multiple petitioners can be added)
 - (b) Details of respondent (multiple respondents can be added)

No Fees are required at the time of filing case
- iii Applicant uploads the Vakalatnamu & Lower Court Order (if Appeal) on the portal

- iv After filing all the details, Applicant submits the application
- v Officer will generate e-summons (will be by e-mail as an attachment)

The Senior Technical Director of the NIC added that the web-based portal has the ability provided to all the applicants to view the cause list, and the orders of the completed (dismissed or disposed) cases, which can also be downloaded. There is also Office Login feature provided in the utility application, which enables the officers to login and process various operational steps. This include the facility provided to judicial officers to write order sheet equivalent write-up, case posting schema etc.

Then a User Acceptance Test gap discussion was held with the NIC Gujarat on 21st October 2021, the details of which are provided in Section 7 of this proposal. The e-Court Team leader and NIC Gujarat Senior Technical Director exchanged gap study findings and viable path forward.

Then an online review meeting was held on 14.02.2023 to evaluate the feasibility of the iRCMS applicability for Revenue Department in Kerala. It was then decided to have a final demonstration of the iRCMS web based module for its acceptance. Hence a meeting was held on 19.07.2023 and 20.07.2023.

After the meeting held on 20.07.2023, a proposal was called for by the Principal Secretary, Revenue Department from the e-Court Team leader clearly illustrating the acceptance, customization and scheduling considerations. A proposed minutes of the meeting is attached.

All relevant communications mentioned in the previous two paragraphs are attached below.

വള്ളക്കര അടിയന്തരം/14-02-2023-ലെ യോഗം

"അന്വേഷണ- മാതൃകാപദ്ധതി"



കേരള സർക്കാർ



റവന്യൂ (ജി) വകുപ്പ്

നമ്പർ. റവ-ജി/86/2022-റവന്യൂ

09-02-2023, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി
കമ്മീഷണർ, ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
സർ,

വിഷയം- ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ - ഗുണദായം NIC വികസിപ്പിച്ചെടുത്ത
റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ (IRCMS) കേരളത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് -
14/02/2023-ലെ പ്രാഥമിക യോഗം - സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

- സൂചന:- 1) താങ്കളുടെ 17/03/2022, 27/04/2022 തീയതികളിലെ LR/20/2021
/ITCELL 5 നമ്പർ കത്തുകൾ.
- 2) 09/01/2023-ലെ ഇതേ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ കത്ത്.

സൂചനകളിലേയ്ക്ക് താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഗുണദായത്തിൽ
നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ (IRCMS), കേരളത്തിലെ ഇ-റവന്യൂ
കോടതികൾക്ക് അനുയോജ്യമാകുന്ന രീതിയിൽ customize ചെയ്തു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്
സംബന്ധിച്ച **"e-Courts in Revenue Department"** എന്ന ശീപാർശ സംബന്ധിച്ച്
**14/02/2023 തീയതി വെങ്കയന്നൂർ 4 മണിക്ക് റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പ് അഡീഷണൽ
സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ഒരു പ്രാഥമിക യോഗം ഓൺലൈനായി** ചേരുവാൻ
നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. **പ്രസ്തുത യോഗത്തിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെ
പങ്കെടുപ്പിക്കുവാനും മേൽ ശീപാർശ സംബന്ധിച്ച Power Point അവതരണം
ഓൺലൈനായി നടത്തുവാനും** നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ താത്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. മീറ്റിംഗ്
ലിങ്ക് ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

മീറ്റിംഗ് ലിങ്ക് : <https://meet.google.com/vti-bnki-qev>

വിശ്വസ്തയോടെ,
MANOJ P

അണ്ടർ സെക്രട്ടറി
അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിവേണ്ടി

ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണറുടെ കാര്യാലയം
റവന്യൂ കോംപ്ലക്സ്, പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസ് ബിൽഡിംഗ്,
മ്യൂസിയം ഓഫീസർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
മെയിൽ : ircommissioner@gmail.com

ഫോൺ : 0471-2322885

തീയതി : 23-02-2023

ഫയൽ നമ്പർ : LR-20/2021-SC2(IT
cell)

കമ്മീഷണർ,
ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ

ശ്രീ. മധു.കെ
ടീ ലീഡർ (റവന്യൂ ഇ-കോർട്ട് മൊഡ്യൂൾ) &
ഡെവലപ്പ് കളക്ടർ (ഇലക്ട്രൺ)
ഫിലോസാഫ്

സർ,

വിഷയം : റവന്യൂ ഇ-കോർട്ട് മൊഡ്യൂൾ - ഗുജറാത്ത് NIC വികസിപ്പിച്ച ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടി
മൊഡ്യൂൾ (ICMS) - കേരളത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് - സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന : റവന്യൂ (ജി) വകുപ്പ് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ 22-02-2023ലെ റവ-
ജി1/86/2022-റവന്യൂ നമ്പർ കത്ത്

മേൽ സൂചനയിലേയ്ക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഗുജറാത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഇ-റവന്യൂ
കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ (ICMS) കസ്റ്റമൈസ് ചെയ്ത് കേരളത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഇ-
റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂളിന്റെ ഒരു Draft / Staging Environment Presentation ഉന്നതതല
യോഗത്തിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി തയ്യാറാക്കി സമർപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സൂചന പ്രകാരം
ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ആയതിനാൽ പ്രസ്തുത Draft / Staging Environment Presentation
തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ ശ്രമീകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ സർക്കാർ മൂന്നാമകെ
അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമായി റവന്യൂ ഇ-കോടതി ടീ ലീഡറായ താങ്കളെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.
ആവശ്യമായ നടപടികൾ അടിയന്തിരമായി കൈകൊള്ളേണ്ടതാണ്

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ

ഒപ്പ്

VINEETH T K, NODAL OFFICER (STATE IT CELL) CLR, IT cell CLR

440061/2023/IT Cell CLR

1/5808826/2023

അടിയന്തരം

"മരണഭരം മരണഭരം"



കേരള സർക്കാർ



റവന്യൂ (ജി) വകുപ്പ്

21-07-2023, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

നമ്പർ.റവ-ജി1/86/2022-റവന്യൂ

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി
കമ്മീഷണർ, ലാന്റ് റവന്യൂ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
സർ,

വിഷയം: ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ -ഗുജറാത്ത് NIC വികസിപ്പിച്ചെടുത്ത ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ (IRCMS) കേരളത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചനം: (1).താങ്കളുടെ 17-03-2022, 27-04-2022 തീയതികളിലെ LR/20/2021/IT CELL 5 നമ്പർ കത്തുകൾ
(2).09-01-2023, 09-02-2023, 22-02-2023, 01-06-2023 തീയതികളിലെ ഇതേ നമ്പർ സർക്കാർ കത്തുകൾ.

സൂചനകളിലേക്ക് താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഗുജറാത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതി മൊഡ്യൂൾ (IRCMS) customize ചെയ്ത് കേരളത്തിലെ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച വിഷയത്തിൽ തുടർനടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി വിശദമായ ശിപാർശ അടിയന്തരമായി സർക്കാരിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുവാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,
SHAHANSHA.A

അണ്ടർ സെക്രട്ടറി
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി

Feasibility of the Web Application by the Gujarat NIC

After the meeting, a validity analysis was carried out by the eCourt Domain expert on the web-portal implemented idea by the NIC Gujarat. The main purpose of the validity analysis was to map the requirements of Revenue courts in Kerala with the options available in the web-portal developed by the NIC Gujarat team. An overall assessment was carried with respect to the following components

(i)	Technical Feasibility	The Kerala Revenue Department has the required resource capability, infrastructure availability and the technical know-how to port and fine tune the Gujarat web-based application source-code to match it to the requirements of Kerala Revenue e-Court working system
(ii)	Economic Feasibility	(a) The cost-benefit analysis is carried out. (b) The cost factor is promising as the Gujarat NIC team promised unconditional code transfer. At present, the Gujarat web-based product does not offer a payment gateway and digital signature modules. The additional requirements of having to implement and integrate the payment gateway and digital signature modules would not be a bottleneck as the Revenue Department has already got these wrapper codes available with other implemented systems. Although the application support team would require initial investment, it is worth the investment considering the benefit analysis. Gujarat NIC team has also offered support during early stages (first five years) of public usage. (c) The benefit factor analysis throws immense opportunities for the Department to go public friendly by offering digital friendly transparent and cost effective solutions.
(iii)	Legal Feasibility	There are hardly any data protection or copy right act violations involved as the NIC Gujarat proposed an unconditional working agreement on code transfer, technical knowledge transfer and code maintenance support apart from free support during the initial stages (first five years) of public usage.
(iv)	Operational Feasibility	The Revenue department has long been wanting to implement eCourt idea, focussing on having public services at minimized cost, increased productivity and transparency. Hence the organization's need can be clearly met by the implementation of this project.
(v)	Scheduling Feasibility	Gujarat NIC informed during a review meeting held on 20.07.2023 that the team would require one month time to convert the existing Gujarati Language to Malayalam language conversion with English language already available for use. Hence Malayalam language work completion time period should be considered before taking a final decision.

User Acceptance Test – Demo Site

After the video conference with the NIC Gujarat team on 20th July 2021, Ver 1.1 of the Software Requirement Specification and User Acceptance Test Document was prepared and submitted on 15th August 2021 for further consideration of the Hon'ble Commissioner of Land Revenue. After the document discussion, the Hon'ble Commissioner of Land Revenue entrusted me with the task of Demo Site Testing on 29th August 2021. The office of the Commissioner of Land Revenue, on 25th August 2021, placed an official request before the Gujarat NIC team for access to the iRCMS demo site for customization of iRCMS and implementing the same in the Land Revenue Department. The Gujarat NIC team then, on 07th September 2021, provided iRCMS application access on the demo URL, <https://staging2.gujarat.gov.in:9080/ircms>. The access permission credentials involved a test user, test office and a test court as shown below. The access permission was given for a period ending on 31st October 2021.

<https://staging2.gujarat.gov.in:9080/ircms>
[1] User : test.tribunal / Case@2021
[2] Select Office : Collector Office Gandhinagar : Collector
[3] Select Court 1 : (Mr S K Langa)

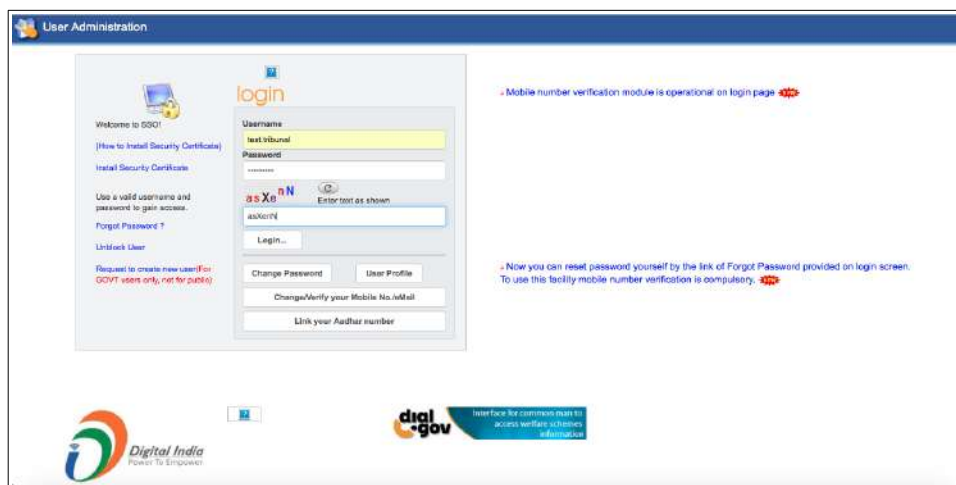
The testing of the demo URL was carried out in the first week of October 2021. The testing was conducted considering the requirements, namely (i) Public access to eCourt data base for viewing case status, (ii) Public access to eCourt website for case filing, and (iii) Official level user creation, (iv) Access by official level users to eCourt website to create/view court cases, upload/view court related files, generation of e-Summons, Creation of SMS and email alerts, presiding officer level user's ability to write order sheet, uploading of orders etc. The preliminary testing was completed on 10th October 2021 and a gap analysis discussion was held with the NIC Gujarat Team on 12th October 2021. Results of the Demo URL testing and Gap analysis discussion are presented below.

The Demo site testing results are incorporated in this section. Care has been taken to consider and include all possible minute details right from capturing transition screens,

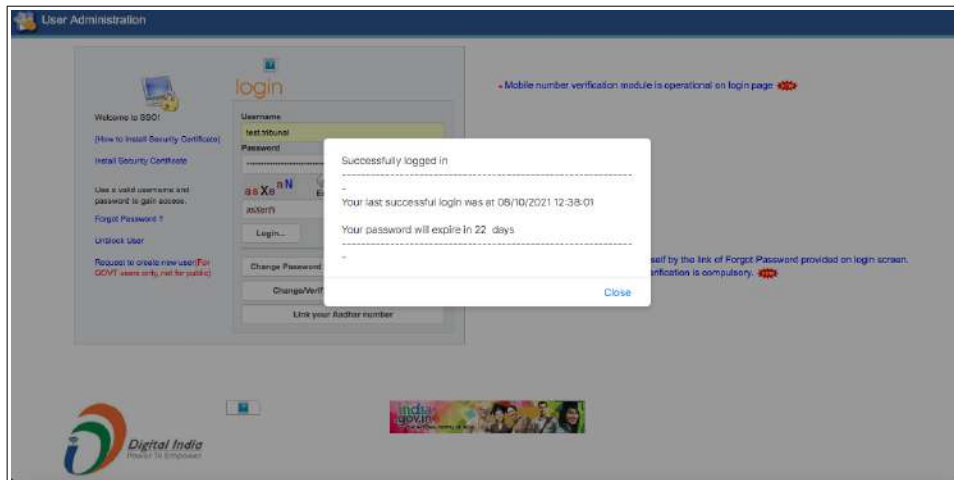
verifying user requirement features and understanding the existing gaps. The following are the transition screens available from login to home screen.

(a) Login Window:

Although the details about user registration in the URL <https://ircms.gujarat.gov.in> was discussed in the previous Section titled “Feasibility study of application developed by NIC Gujarat”, that was for the public user to get access to the eCourt database. However, the login window built here is for official level user access. This official login option is provided not only with the user validation options but also with user centric options, namely - (i) User Profile, (ii) Change Password, (iii) Change/Verify your Mobile No./eMail, (iv) Link your Aadhar number, (v) Forgot Password options etc. Once the official user successfully logs in, office selection option is made available which is then followed by court selection.

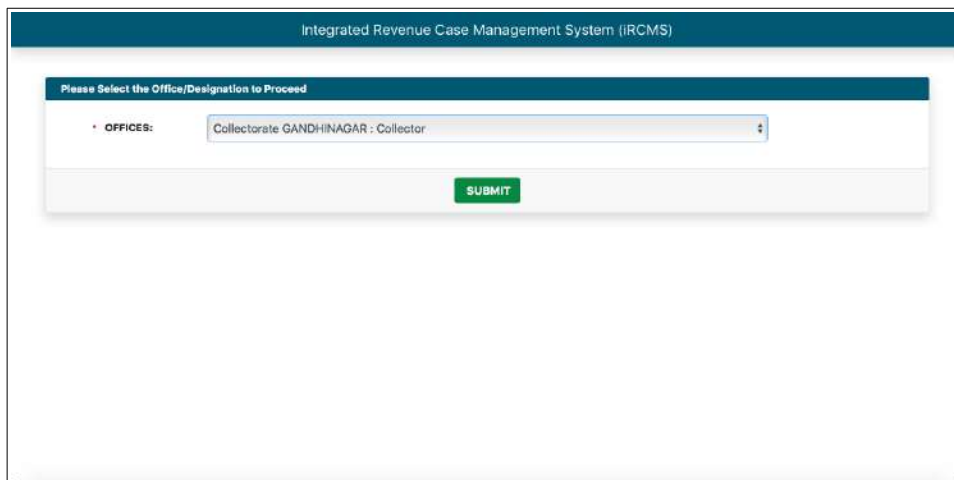


(b) Access deadline Window of the Demo site



(c) Office Selection Window

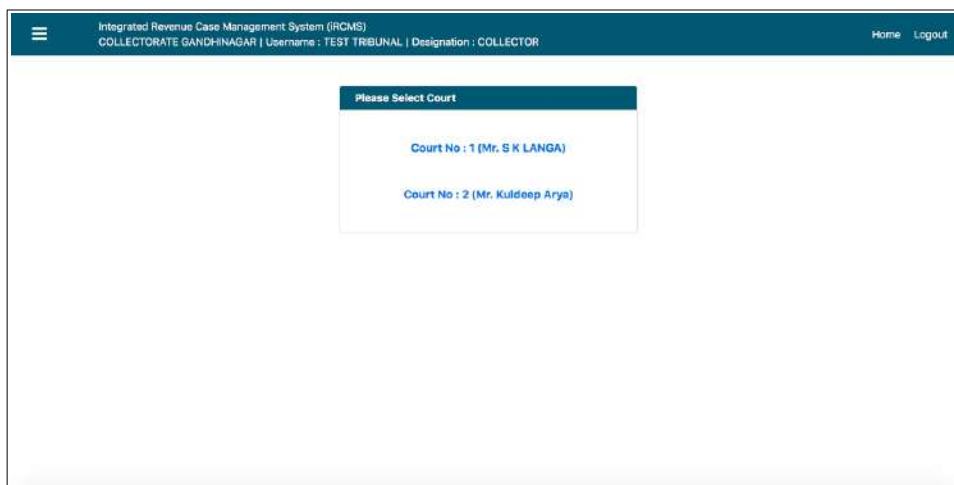
Drop down list of multiple offices available here. This is the place we can display our multiple offices viz. Government Secretariat, Commissionerate, Districts, Revenue Divisions, Special Offices, Taluk Offices etc.



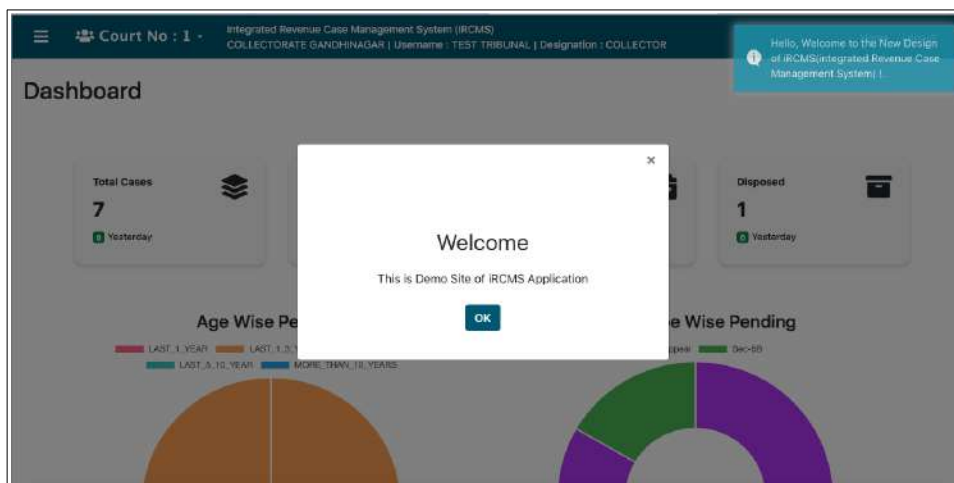
(d) Court Selection Window: List of courts within the selected office

Different types of courts within the same office can be selected. Revenue department also has multiple tiers of petition management viz. Original petition, appeal, revision and review. This facility hence can be made use if needed. For example, the office of the Hon'ble District Collector deals with original petition stage corresponding to various

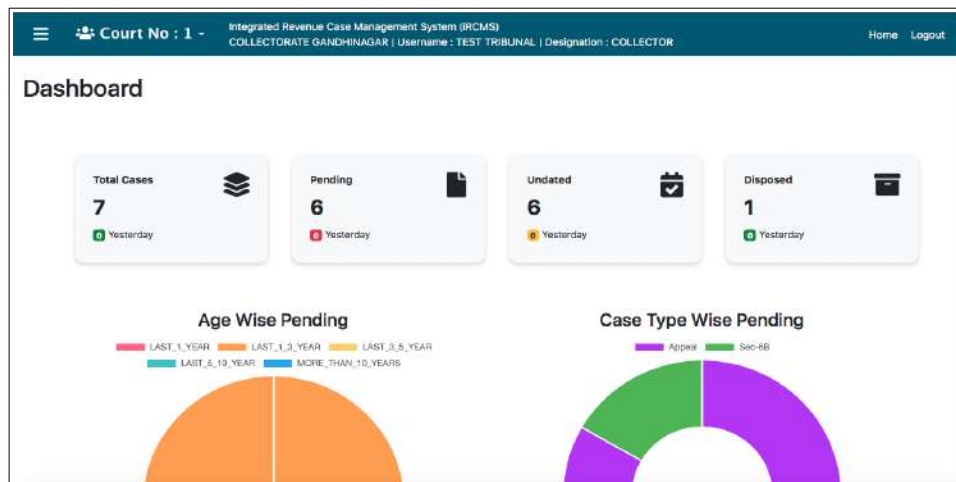
provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. At the same time, the District Collector Office deals with the Appeal stage against the decisions taken by the Revenue Divisional Officer in various petitions filed under the provisions of different acts viz. (i) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, (ii) Kerala Building Tax Act, 1975.



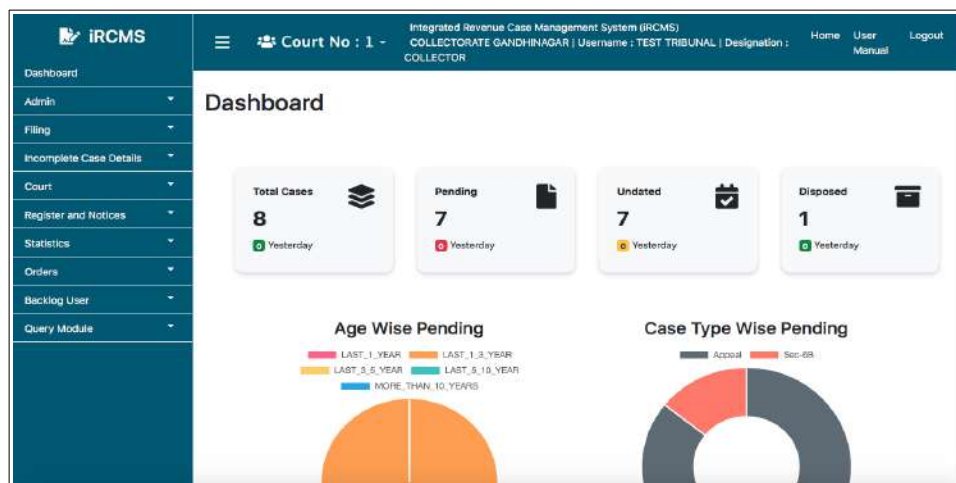
(e) Welcome Screen Window: Welcome message and Dashboard screen appears



(f) Home Screen Window: Dashboard with case details appear here



(g) Home Screen Window: Click the three Parallel lines to open the filing console



(h) Admin Panel for Official User

The Admin Panel is exclusively reserved for the official user only. As can be seen from the screen capture of the Admin Panel below, it has a rectangular frame on top, in the middle and two square boxes side by side.



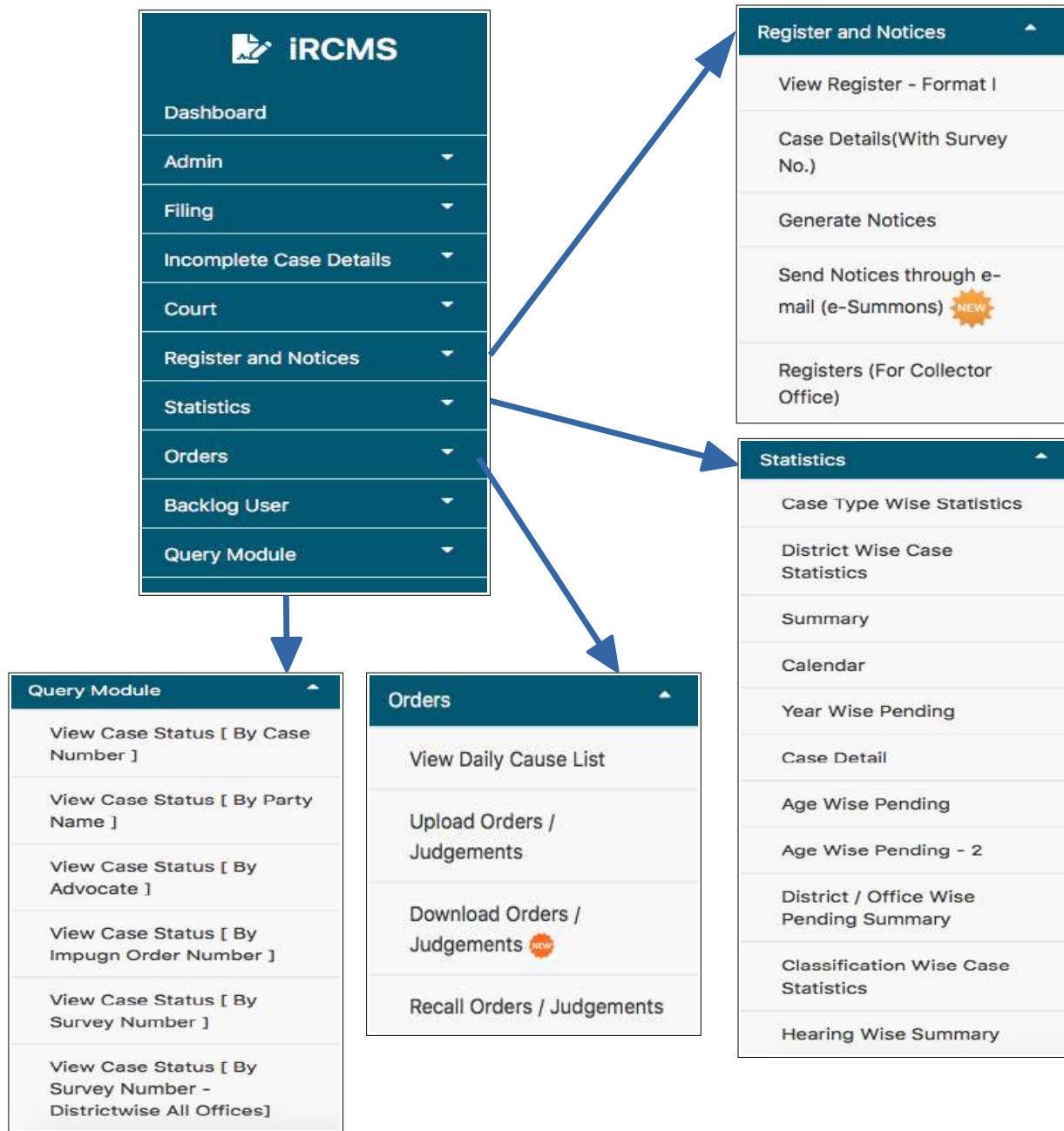
The first rectangular frame on top embeds (a) three parallel lines on the top left corner to access the Dashboard and other user menu options available with the eCourt module (b) Court Number (c) Home (d) User Manual and (e) Logout options.

The second rectangular frame embeds ten different options namely, (a) Desig meaning list of Designations available (b) Stage meaning list of case stages (there are 12 different case staged listed in there) (c) FixedParty meaning the list of Officer Types that can be pre-typed and kept in the eCourt module (d) Disposal meaning the list of Disposal types (there are 9 disposal types pre-built in this module) (e) CaseType meaning the list of case types viz petition, appeal, review and revision etc., (f) Presiding Officer meaning the list of presiding officers (in this window, a new presiding officer addition option is provided) (g) Court Officer meaning the list of Court officers/judges with code (h) Advocate Update meaning the list of Advocates with Advocate code, name and address, City, District and Mobile number (i) Office Address meaning the address of the office that will appear in the e-Summons/Notices etc., and (j) User Court meaning the User-Court Mapping list.

There are also two more square boxes shown in the middle of the screen appearing side by side with the heading (a) Case Management and (b) Others. They are self explanatory from the sub heading names.

(i) User Menu Options

The official user can make use of these menu options to make case entry (to file a case by the official user), view the list of incompletely entered case details which can be accessed by the official user and then make required pending entries, choose a particular court and edit case details, view case register, generate Notices, send Notices through e-mail (e-Summons) and generate list of cases court wise for maintaining court registers. There is also a Statistics menu option where official user can view the options shown in the figure below on the right. The Orders menu option enables to view the daily cause list, uploading, downloading and recall of orders/judgements. Backlog cases can be entered using the Backlog User option and Query Module can be used to view case status.



As explained before, the testing was conducted considering the eCourt requirement of the Revenue Department in Kerala. The major requirements, namely (i) Public access to eCourt data base for viewing case status, (ii) Public access to eCourt website for case filing, and (iii) Official level user creation, (iv) Access by official level users to eCourt website to create/view court cases, upload/view court related files, generation of e-Summons, Creation of SMS and email alerts, presiding officer level user's ability to write order sheet, uploading of orders etc. were kept in mind before the Demo URL testing.

As of then, the eCourt Module suggested by the NIC Gujarat could achieve all the options except the second option, the option of public being able to e-file a case. However, the NIC Gujarat team updated me in the meeting held on 12th October 2021 that the e-filing option for the public is being built at present and that it would be ready for final demonstration by November 2021. Finally, during the meeting held on 20.07.2023, the NIC Gujarat team demonstrated the public filing option.

To conclude, the eCourt Module built by the NIC Gujarat team may be considered for use in our department. However, there are identified gaps that need to be addressed before we proceed. These gaps are mentioned below,

- (a) Web Server, Data base Server and Document Database Servers will have to be finalized. Decision regarding the licensing of Open Source Servers need to be addressed.
- (b) For e-Payment, Kerala NIC codebase will be required to be integrated with the NIC Gujarat code base
- (c) If Digital Signature module is required to be inserted in various orders, corresponding codebase will need to be integrated with the NIC Gujarat code base.
- (d) The present Gujarat system that works on English and Gujarati Language needs to be modified to accept English and Malayalam languages.
- (e) In addition, the combined software team will have to be brought to confidence about the final targets. Only then there is a meaning to prepare Final User Acceptance Test Document.

Recommendations after the Meeting held on 20.07.2023

The eCourt Module built by the NIC Gujarat team may be considered for use in our department provided that the following identified gaps are addressed before we proceed.

- (a) Web Server, Data base Server and Document Database Servers will have to be finalized. Decision regarding the licensing of Open Source Servers need to be considered.
- (b) If Public e-filing option is to be enabled, Payment Gateway codebase will be required to be integrated with the NIC Gujarat code base
- (c) If Digital Signature module is required to be inserted to help Presiding officers to insert their Digital Signature in various orders, corresponding codebase will need to be integrated with the NIC Gujarat code base.
- (d) The present Gujarat system that works on English and Gujarati Language needs to be modified to accept English and Malayalam languages. The NIC Gujarat team proposed that they will be able to address this if English to Malayalam translation is made available. NIC Gujarat team updated that they will require one month for this work and sought help from the Kerala Revenue Department.
- (e) The final testing can be conducted once all the requirements are implemented and integrated.
- (f) It is understood that the NIC Gujarat has sent a detailed proposal dated 10.11.2022 to the Revenue Department. Conditions laid down in the aid proposal in terms of Scope of work, implementation plan, project duration and milestone, project cost etc. may also be taken into consideration before finalizing the technology transfer and web module acceptance.

Revision History

#	Document	Version	Date Submitted	Submitted to	Review Date	Mode of submission
1.0	SRS	1.0	14.01.2021	Land Revenue Commissioner		WhatsApp, email
2.0	NIC Gujarat Discussion	1.1	16.08.2021	Land Revenue Commissioner		WhatsApp, email
3.0	Demo site Testing	1.2	17.10.2021	Land Revenue Commissioner		WhatsApp, email
4.0.	Proposal	2.0	23.07.2023	Principal Secretary		e-Office, e-Mail

Minutes of Meeting held on 20th July 2021

റവന്യൂ കോടതികളുടെ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറൈസേഷനുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ഗുജറാത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയ
IRCMS-INTEGRATED REVENUE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിൻറെ DEMO
PRESENTATION 20/07/2021 ന് 12 മണിക്ക് നടന്നതിൻറെ യോഗനടപടി കുറിപ്പ്.

പങ്കെടുത്തവർ

1. Sri.Madhu.K, Deputy Collector(RR),Collectorate, Thrissur.
2. Sri.Kiran.A.Shah (Scientist F), Senior Technical Director, NIC, Gujarat
3. Sri.Sandeep Kumar Dhawal (Scientist B), NIC, Gujarat.
4. Smt.Babitha, Technical Assistant.
5. Sri.Manoj.P.A, Scientist -F, NIC, State Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
6. Smt.Bindhu Sunil Kumar, Scientist -F, NIC, State Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

യോഗം കൃത്യം 12 മണിക്ക് ആരംഭിച്ചു. ആദ്യമായി ഡെ.കളക്ടർ കേരളത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ ഇ-റവന്യൂ കോടതികൾക്കാവശ്യമായ ഘടകങ്ങൾ വിശദീകരിച്ചു. അതിൻറെ ഭാഗമായി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ പരാതി കോടതിയിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു, എന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും തുടർന്ന് പരാതിയിൽ നമ്പർ നൽകി ഹിയറിംഗ് തീയതി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും, കക്ഷി ഹാജരാകുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഡോക്യുമെന്റുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചും, മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് ഓർഡർ ഷീറ്റ് എഴുതുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും, തുടർന്നുള്ള മൾട്ടിപ്പിൾ ഹിയറിംഗ് , വക്കീൽ മുഖേന വക്കാലത്ത് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിനുള്ള അവസരം, ജഡ്ജ്മെന്റായ കേസുകളിൽ പരാതി കക്ഷിക്ക് അപ്പീൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം അപ്പീൽ കോടതിയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന നടപടിക്രമങ്ങളും തുടങ്ങി റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ ഇ-കോടതികൾക്കാവശ്യമായ എല്ലാ റിക്വയർ മെന്റ്സുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി കളക്ടർ വിശദീകരിച്ചു.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി കളക്ടറുടെ വിശദമായ റിപ്പോർട്ടിംഗിന് ശേഷം ഗുജറാത്ത് എൻ.ഐ.സി യെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ച് ശ്രീ.കിരൺ ഷാ, സീനിയർ ടെക്നിക്കൽ ഡയറക്ടർ , ഗുജറാത്ത് എൻ.ഐ.സി വികസിപ്പിച്ചെടുത്ത IRCMS-INTEGRATED REVENUE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിൻറെ പ്രവർത്തനം SLIDE മുഖേനയും, പോർട്ടലിൽ ലോഗിൻ ചെയ്ത് ലൈവായി മെൻ ഐറ്റങ്ങളെല്ലാം വിശദീകരിച്ചു. ഓൺലൈനായി എസ്.എം.എസ്/ഇ-മെയിൽ അയക്കുന്നതും ,പരാതി കക്ഷികൾക്ക് വീവിധ തരത്തിലുള്ള നോട്ടീസ് നൽകുന്നതും (നോട്ടീസ് മാത്യുടാഷയിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത് പ്രത്യേകമായി കാണിച്ചു),അന്തിമ/ഇടക്കാല വിധികൾ പോർട്ടലിൽ അപ് ലോഡ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും,

DAY WISE/CASE WISE കേസുകളുടെ പെൻഡൻസി തുടങ്ങിയ റിപ്പോർട്ട് മെന്റുകളും വിശദീകരിച്ചു. ടി പോർട്ടലിൽ 2 രീതിയിലുള്ള യൂസറുകളാണ് (Admin/ User) നിലവിലുള്ളത് എന്നും, യൂസറിന് നൽകേണ്ട പ്രീവിലേജ് Admin സെറ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് അനുസരിച്ച് user creation(bench clerk/other officer) നടത്താവുന്നതാണെന്നും ശ്രീ.കിരൺ ഷാ അറിയിച്ചു.

തുടർന്നുള്ള ചോദ്യോത്തര വേളയിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം എൻ.ഐ.സി യെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ച് ശ്രീമതി.ബിന്ദു.എസ് സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയറിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലാൻഡ് ബാങ്ക്, സിറ്റി സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ, എസ്സ്.എസ്സ്.ആർ.ഡി/ജി.ആർ.ഡി തുടങ്ങിയവ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിക്കുകയും, ശ്രീ.കിരൺ ഷാ ആയതിന് തൃപ്തികരമായി മറുപടി നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം എൻ.ഐ.സിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ശ്രീമനോജ്.പി.എ കോടതി ഉത്തരവിൽ ഡിജിറ്റൽ സിഗ്നേച്ചർ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചോദ്യത്തിന് ആധാർ അധിഷ്ഠിത ഇ-സിഗ്നേച്ചർ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിച്ചതായും, ടി സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയർ പൂർണ്ണമായും ഓപ്പൺ സോഴ്സിൽ ഡെവലപ് ചെയ്തതാണെന്നും ആവശ്യമായ കസ്റ്റമൈസേഷനോട് കൂടി കേരളത്തിന് അനുയോജ്യമാണെന്നും ശ്രീ.കിരൺ ഷാ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു.

കേരളത്തിൽ ആർ.ഡി.ഒ കോടതികളിൽ ഗുണനിലവാരത്തിൽ നിന്നും വീഴ്ചയായി CRPC-133 പ്രകാരമുള്ള കേസുകളും, CPC പ്രകാരമുള്ള കേസുകളും കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന വിവരം ഡെ.കളക്ടർ അറിയിച്ചു. കൂടാതെ കേസ് ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അടവാക്കേണ്ട നിർബന്ധിത ഫീസും, കോർട്ട് ഫീസും ഓൺലൈൻ അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സംവിധാനം പോർട്ടലിൽ ഒരുക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഡെ.കളക്ടർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. നിലവിൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ ഓൺലൈൻ മുഖേന സമർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണെങ്കിലും, ഫീസ് ഓൺലൈനിൽ അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് സംവിധാനമില്ലെന്നും, എന്നാൽ ഇ-പേയ്മെന്റ് പോർട്ടൽ വഴി പോർട്ടൽ സംയോജനം സാധ്യമാണെന്നും ശ്രീ.കിരൺ ഷാ അറിയിച്ചു.

പ്രസ്തുത സോഫ്റ്റ് വെയർ കേരളത്തിലെ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണോ എന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഒരു വിലയിരുത്തൽ യോഗത്തിന് ശേഷം അറിയിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഡെ.കളക്ടർ അറിയിച്ചു. പ്രസ്തുത വിലയിരുത്തൽ യോഗം അടിയന്തിരമായി കൂടി തീരുമാനമെടുക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട് എന്ന് ബഹു. ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണറെ അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Deputy Collector (RR), KSFE, Thrissur,
e-Court Domain Expert, Revenue Department

Proposed Minutes of Meeting held on 20th July 2023

Participants from Revenue Department, Kerala Government

- (1) Smt. Tinku Biswal IAS, Principal Secretary, Revenue Dept.
- (2) Shri. Madhu K., Nodal Officer, State ITCELL, Land Revenue Commissionerate
- (3) Shri. Sujith S., Section Officer, Revenue (G), Secretariat, TVM

Participants from NIC Gujarat

- (4) Shri. P.K.Singh, Scientist-G & State Informatics Officer, NIC Gujarat
- (5) Shri. Kiran Shah, Scientist-F, NIC Gujarat

The meeting was chaired by the Principal Secretary, Revenue. The purpose of the meeting was to review the e-court module developed by NIC, Gujarat for exploring the possibility of making it applicable for use in the Land Revenue Department, Kerala.

Initially, the Nodal Officer, State I.T.Cell, Revenue explained the chronology of events associated with the e-Court module from its ideation to growth stages. It included requirement identifications, web module evaluation, user acceptance test of iRCMS - Integrated Revenue Case Management System software developed by NIC, Gujarat. The Nodal officer also briefed about the previous interactions that took place with NIC Gujarat. Then, the Principal Secretary invited the NIC representatives for the demonstration iRCMS.

Then NIC, Gujarat demonstrated various functionalities of iRCMS web module. It included e-filing of case to Accepting the Application from back office, offline case filing, daily case generation, notice generation, notice upload, order upload etc. Then the Nodal officer, State IT Cell briefed about the local language (Malayalam) customization requirement, Kerala State Data Centre Hosting Requirement etc.

Also the Nodal officer, State IT Cell added that the ReLIS based land record API interface and e-Payment system developed by NIC, Kerala can be integrated with the e-Court module proposed by the NIC Gujarat. The Nodal Officer then briefed that the NIC has submitted a proposal stating about terms of use with five development, maintenance and training support

costing around Rs. 56 lakhs After presentation & detailed discussion on the draft project proposal submitted by NIC.

The following decisions were taken:

- (1) The process flow of iRCMS module as demonstrated by NIC, Gujaratis acceptable to the extent of inclusion of local language customization and Kerala State Data Centre hosting requirements.
- (2) ReLIS and e-Payment interface with iRCMS Module can be carried out. Action [NIC, Gujarat, State I.T.Cell]
- (3) The present Gujarat system needs to be customized to accommodate bi-lingual usage. NIC Gujarat requested one month time for the customization of the existing iRCMS Gujarati to Malayalam changes to be made and also requested 6 months time period for any new module implementation to be made in Malayalam. Action [NIC,Gujarat, State I.T.Cell]
- (4) The Principal Secretary, Revenue directed State IT Cell, Revenue to submit proposal to Government incorporating the requirements and usefulness to the Department on having e-Court Module implemented Action [State I.T.Cell]
- (5) State I.T.Cell is directed to extent all possible support to NIC, Gujarat for customizing the software by including Malayalam language

ReLIS/Ente Bhoomi

Land Tax Payment Algorithm for Apartment/Flat or High Rise Building Shared Owners

(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & Nodal Officer, State IT Cell)

Introduction

Determination of land tax amounts for flat or apartment owners poses several challenges due to the unique nature of multi-unit dwellings and shared spaces. These challenges stem from factors such as individual ownership within a collective property, variation in unit sizes, and the need for fair and accurate assessments. Added challenges include determining the portion of land tax attributable to common areas such as lobbies, staircases, or recreational spaces. Also, structural modifications carried out to such buildings will call for additional building area assessments and individual data modifications. This white paper makes an attempt to address the said scenario

Algorithm

This algorithm recommends insertion of a module in ReLIS. The module requires availability of the following five variables, namely

- (a) **total land area – which is already available from ReLIS**
- (b) **nature of ownership – two possible options are individual house or shared apartment building**
- (c) **number of individual residential units - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure**
- (d) **the total building area - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure**
- (e) **applicant's house area within the shared building - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure**

Web Module data management

- (1) Land area will be always available in ReLIS/Ente Bhoomi
- (2) A drop down selection can be provided for ownership type (option 1: individual and option 2: undivided share)
- (3) Number of units need to be entered by the person applying for land tax (all undivided owners need to enter the same data here) - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (4) the total building area need to be entered (this can also be validated from the building tax data) - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (5) Applicant's house area need to be entered by the applicant herself/himself - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure
- (6) Common area must be entered by each applicant - one time entry in the beginning and the same data should be able to be modified based on modifications carried out to the building structure

Finally, the following two components must be calculated and added for the land tax

- (1) **land tax share of each owner due to non-common area = { (land area) divided by (total building area) } * (individual house area)**
- (2) **land tax share due to common area = { (common area) divided by (total land area) } * (individual house area)**

This will also take care of any number of high rise building within the land area considered or any different size of individual residential units. Care has to be taken to include a minimum value if some cases yield a result less than 1 rupee.

Special Cases to be Considered

Special cases to be considered include when an Apartment building is spread over multiple land parcels with different survey numbers and when an Apartment building is on a single land parcel.

1. An Apartment building is spread over multiple land parcels with different survey numbers
2. An Apartment building is constructed on a single land parcels

In the first case there are two solutions possible, namely

- a) Solution 1: Allocation of land parcel share can be done by considering all Survey Numbers and Land Tax Receipt can be issued specifying the said share in all the Survey Numbers considered. Thandaper Number shall be issued like the Revenue Numbering schema currently followed.
- b) Solution 2: Land Consolidation where the land parcels may be merged into a single Land Parcel and then the land share may be allocated in the so created single survey number. This will involve statutory approval for land aggregation/merging and associated boundary adjustments to merge the land parcels under a unified title. Thandaper Number shall be issued like the Revenue Numbering schema currently followed

The second scenario where the Apartment building is constructed on a single land parcel is a straightforward scenario where percentage share allocation within the single survey number can be done.

To conclude: The Considerations vary depending on whether an apartment building spans multiple land parcels with distinct survey numbers or is situated on a single parcel.

- a) Option 1 involves allocating land shares based on all survey numbers, with Land Tax Receipts issued to reflect the designated share across these numbers.
- b) Option 2 entails Land Consolidation, where parcels merge into one, facilitating allocation within a single survey number.

Conversely, when an apartment building occupies a single land parcel, allocation is straightforward, involving percentage shares within the unified survey number. In all cases, Thandaper Number shall be issued like the Revenue Numbering schema currently followed.

e-Governance Team for Revenue Department

(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Nodal officer)

e-Governance Team for Revenue Department

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Introduction

The Department of Land Revenue is the largest department under the State Government with more than 19,000 employees (spread across the State and attached to the Land Revenue Commissionerate, State Land Board, 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisional Offices, 200 plus Special Offices, 78 Taluks, and 1666 Villages). The department is entrusted to not only handle the most important land management (protection, record maintenance etc.) and associated administration, but also census, election, natural calamity operations, redressing grievances of citizens, law and order, distribution of social welfare pensions etc. Major land management activities handled by the department include (a) Land conservancy measures, (b) Land Acquisition, (c) Land Assignment, and (d) Land Conversion. In its day to day administration, typical spectrum of activities handled by the department falls under (i) revenue collection services, (ii) citizen centric services, (iii) employee centric services and (iv) inventory services. While the collection services ensures timely collection of land tax, building tax, additional tax, land conversion charges, revenue recovery-based collection and service charges, plantation tax etc., the citizen centric services include processing of certificates, welfare schemes, compensation and grievance redressal management, payment facilitation management etc. In addition, while the employee centric activities include human resource management system, grievance and innovation collection mechanism, inspection management and employee performance management, the inventory services are aimed at the protection of the resources made available to the employees. The entire department is aligned to achieve the vision of the department, **“Land for All, Record of Right for all lands and All Services Smart”**.

To enhance and streamline the activities associated with the said vision, delivery of the associated Government processes and services, information flow, and interactions with citizens, businesses, and other government entities, the department has implemented several e-Governance centric initiatives. These e-Services range from online portals, digital communication, data management, and automation of government operations to make them more accessible and citizen-centric totally aimed at improving citizen convenience, speed and accuracy, security, process efficiency, process transparency, cost-savings, enhanced citizen-engagement and accessibility of government processes and services.

The major IT initiatives implemented in the department include web portals to manage (i) land records (revenue.kerala.gov.in – where digital record of all land parcel details are available enabling citizens to pay tax online, apply for land conversion and land related certificates) , (ii) citizen and employee services (lrd.kerala.gov.in – where citizen grievance services, employee grievance and innovation management, Asset management, online employee transfer, building tax and additional payments etc are made available), (iii) revenue recovery (rr.kerala.gov.in) etc., (iv) VOMIS – is one of the first kind in the country, an android application based live data collection platform, used not only for effective review meetings but also targeted to evaluate the performance of revenue units in the State. Soon to be delivered services viz. Electronic Mortgage Recorder, e-Court, Single Sign On based web service are expected to create a revolutionary change in the department.

As a measure of achievement, the Department has already achieved saturation in creating e-office based communication network without having any Digital Divide among any of the offices by means of dedicated internet connections. A high bandwidth KFON network implementation is sanctioned, apart from the already available network infrastructure for all the Village Offices where heavy public interactions on a daily basis take place. Land records is made fully digital whereby citizens are allowed to pay online tax without having to visit any offices. The number of new online users are growing every year with more than 5 lakh registering in 2022 alone. All services related to Revenue Recovery, Certificates, Land Conversion, Mutation of land parcels, Relief, Social Security Pension, Endo Sulfan Victim Compensation etc. are offered online. Employee online transfer is now totally online, Performance management of all 1,666 Village Offices is carried out via Android App-based data collection and the department is ensuring paper-less governance by conducting monthly review meetings based on the data collected from the VO-Management Information System. The department has taken active interest to unleash e-Literacy campaign which is targeted to enhance digital literacy, capacity and skills to effectively use e-Governance tools. The department also encourages interoperability and data exchange between other departments with continued support from the Government in terms of Funding and Sustainability measures.

Spectrum of Projects

e-Governance in Revenue	
Collection e-Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Land Tax, Land Conversion, Revenue Recovery2. Building Tax and Additional Tax3. EMR - Final Stage
Citizen e-Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relief Camps, Covid Ex-Gratia Payment, Covid BPL Pension2. Endosulfan Victim Compensation & Social Security Pension3. e-Court Work is in Final Stages4. Tharam Mattam, Online Mutation, Land Related Certificates,5. Revenue Mithram, Pravasi Mithram6. Pattayam Module, Lease Module (Pipeline)7. Mobile Application for e-Payment (Pipeline)8. Location Map, Auto-mutation & Online LRM Work in Progress9. UTP Card Planned for FY 2024-25
Employee e-Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. HRMS - Online Transfer Module and Employee Database2. Land Acquisition System (1 Module out of 5 Completed)3. e-Governance Grievance & Innovation4. VO-MIS - App based VO performance data collection5. Surprise Inspection Module6. Suit Monitoring and Inspection Modules - Work in Progress
Inventory e-Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Infrastructure for KFOJ based Internet Connection2. Asset Management System3. RDO Material Object Management System (In Progress)

Creation of a Dedicated e-Governance Team

1. An Office Head – Gazetted Rank Officer
2. Junior Superintendent – 1: to manage Collection Services
3. Junior Superintendent – 2: to manage Citizen Services
4. Junior Superintendent – 3: to manage Employee Services
5. Junior Superintendent – 4: to manage Inventory Services
6. Each Junior Superintendent to have 3 Senior Clerks/Clerks
7. 2 O.A.
8. One PTS

Work Distribution – State IT Cell Unit

The proposed Work Distribution is given below

1. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 1)
 - Overseeing and coordinating e-governance projects in the Department
 - Preparation of State Plan Proposal and DPR of e Governance Projects
 - Integration of land records with courts
 - Integration of land records with banks
 - Integration of land records with other government departments.
 - Functional - User Acceptance Testing of Modules developed
 - Integrated Revenue Portal and Management Information System
 - Single Sign On facility for officers (All Web Portals)
 - Single Sign On facility for citizen
 - Preparation of project documents relating to modernization and computerization for submission to the Central and State Governments
 - CRD Budget- Accounting
 - Notes for Awards, Review meetings
 - Vectorization of Sketches, Connecting them to Village Records
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
2. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 2)
 - Revenue Land Information System – Digitalisation of Revenue Records
 - Land Acquisition Module
 - ReLIS System Administrator
 - Software requirements specification preparation (System study)
 - BPR and GPR of existing IT applications
 - Technical documentation
 - Content Management
 - Pokkuvarav (A Form) Application from public
 - Automation
 - Fair Value Classification by Use data API integration
 - Registration – Revenue data management for online mutation
 - Interoperability – API, WMS API sharing of land parcel data

- Interoperability – Block chain data management
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
3. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 3)
- Online Payment of Land Tax
 - Integration of e-pos machines
 - Revenue e-Payment System
 - Backlog management of GRN
 - Kerala Building Tax Management System
 - Revenue Recovery – Online Payment Module for Authorised Officers and Citizen
 - e-Treasury
 - Software requirements specification preparation (System study)
 - BPR and GPR of existing IT applications
 - Technical documentation
 - Content Management
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
4. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 4)
- Chief Minister’s Grievance Redressal System – CMPGRC/CMDRF (CMO Portal)
 - Portal for relief services for victims of natural disasters –Relief
 - CM Portal for Impactful Project Implementation Progress – <https://cmo.kerala.gov.in>
 - Right to Information Management
 - Establishment matters
 - HR, Office Mapping
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
5. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 5)
- E-Tender/cprcs/GEM
 - Digital Divide Management
 - IT H/W requirement GAP analysis from AMS module
 - Procurement of IT H/W
 - IT infrastructure creation in revenue offices including sub-offices
 - Module for Arms and Explosive Licenses
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen

6. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 6)
 - E-Office/Office Automation
 - E-District
 - Human Resource Management System
 - Modern Record room for District Collectorates, Taluks
 - Plan fund disbursement to district and monitoring of utilization
 - Capacity building /ICT Training
 - Facility Management scheme
 - E Gazette integration
 - CLR Website updation, Information publication
 - Collection and dissemination of information on paper, toner and other stationery materials to ensure the smooth functioning of village offices
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
7. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 7)
 - AMC Management of Departmental IT Equipment
 - Warranty Processing of Hardware
 - Asset Management System Web Module Management
 - LA Interpellations/PAC/SC
 - Right to information and appeals
 - Maintenance of Documents through Document Management System
 - BTR, TP, Spatial Digitization
 - Web-based training videos for officers and citizen
8. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 8)
 - Call Center/Help Line/Mail Management
 - Revenue Grievance Redressal System - Revenue Mitram
 - e Sameeksha, e Pragathy
 - Parathi Web Module
9. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 9)
 - Digital India Land Records Modernization Program (DILRMP)
 - PFMS/DILRMP-MIS
 - GIS-based integrated land information system and land records portal

- CAG Audit queries
 - Digital Survey
 - DILRM- KLRMM
 - Revenue Project Management Unit and related activities
10. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 10)
- Land Assignment and Pattayam Management System
 - Implementation biometric punching system -Technical Assistance
 - Lease Management System
 - Procedure for security auditing
 - Domain and space allocation in SDC
 - Bulk SMS service from CDAC for ReLIS and other applications
 - Miscellaneous
 - Administrative reforms
11. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 11)
- Land Tribunal/TLB Module
 - Land Type Conversion Module (KPWA)
 - Data bank Management
 - Liaison activities - KSITM, BSNL, KSUM, NIC, C-DIT, Akshaya, C-DAC, Keltron, Airtel
 - Module for Social Security Pension (TB/Leprosy/Cancer)
 - Open government Data Project
 - Co-location of programmers and their management
12. Head Clerk or Senior Clerk (LR – IT 12)
- LRM Module
 - e-Jamabandi, Computerisation of village registers and accounts, village website
 - e-Nalvazhi/DCB/Reconciliation
 - Fair Value Management and Publication
 - Preservation of Sensitive Revenue Records
 - Public Land Information System
 - Ease of doing business
 - Vision and Mission

Immediate Focus Projects

Going forward, in the upcoming Financial Year 2024-25, the Revenue department is totally focused on unleashing a series of potential **ease of doing and ease of living** e-Governance initiatives which include the following

1. **e-Court** : Revenue e-court is targeted to offer a cost productive and transparent service delivery platform to all the citizens whereby all the quasi judicial scrutiny can be managed online by both public and officers. Citizen can apply for any grievances online, the officers can generate and send notices online, hearing schedule can be done online, orders can be generated online, and citizen can view and download all relevant documents associated. This facility is hence hold promise to achieve both ease of living and ease of Governance and the4 litigation time constants can be efficiently managed
2. **User Friendly e-Services**: Designing digital platforms and services that integrates intuitive interfaces, simplified processes, and responsive support mechanisms to ensure that citizens can easily navigate and interact with the Revenue Department e-Governance initiatives/services
3. **Vertical Property Land ownership and Land Tax Module**: An efficient land Tax payment algorithm is being planned to be implemented in the State during the upcoming Financial year in order to take into considerations the long pending requests of flat/apartment owners whereby land tax share wise payment is possible. Once implemented, this is expected to be one of the first kind in the country and hence the State Government would attract national fame and show a path to other State Governments
4. **Electronic Mortgage Recorder**: This system aims to capture all mortgages carried out by the State Level Banking Committee affiliated banks and also plans to extend the same to other Government Departments and Statutory bodies. This is expected to not only offer a transparent platform for citizens but also a high revenue generating system. It is transparent as all land associated mortgage information would be available to potential future buyers of land and it is revenue generating because, each mortgage marking and mortgage releasing from the land data base of the department would fetch revenue to the Government approximately to the tune of 200 crores only from the

participating banks itself. Preliminary data indicates that there are 38 participating banks with close to 8,000 branches cumulatively handling 2,500 mortgage based loans per day with an average loan amount of Rs. 3 lakh.

5. **Unique Thandapper Card for all land holders** :A Land card for all land holders including vertical high rise building owners would be a dream come true, especially with AADHAR seeded and unique Thandapper enabled options are being consolidated.

Bandwidth Requirements in a Revenue Office, Kerala State

(Author : Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & Nodal Officer, IT Cell)

The Department of Land Revenue under Government of Kerala is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue who is assisted by Joint Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners. The Department comprises of 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisions, 78 Taluks and 1666 villages. Each District is headed by a District Collector, who is also the District Magistrate, assisted by Deputy Collectors. Each revenue division is headed by a Revenue Divisional Officer or Sub Collector who is also the Sub Divisional Magistrate and is assisted by a Senior Superintendent. Each Taluk is headed by a Tahsildar who looks into the administrative matters and executive magisterial functions within the Taluk. All matters related to land falls under the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar (LR). Both the Tahsildars are assisted by Deputy Tahsildars. Each Village is headed by a Village Officer who is assisted by Special Village Officer, Village Assistants and Village Field Assistants.

Revenue Department has very close interaction with the general public. Every individual has to approach Revenue Offices frequently for various requirements. In order to achieve delivery of excellent services to public, the department has made effective use of Digital Platform. Various e-Services are already in place to help the public. These systems include facility for Revenue e-Payment (<https://revenue.kerala.gov.in/>), and for obtaining e-Certificates through Kerala e-District Project (<https://edistrict.kerala.gov.in/>). People are given online facilities to pay their land tax, building tax, luxury tax etc. They are also allowed to apply for land related documents online. Various enforcement measures are also taken by the Revenue department by implementing online services viz. Alert, Complaint, Inspection. Revenue Land Information System, ReLIS, is an online web service that encapsulates several revenue e-Services. People are allowed to view their land tax payment status, apply for land conversion, electronic Basic Tax Register (e-BTR) copies, Field Measurement Book copies and Location Sketch through ReLIS. Human Resource Management System, KBT, Inspection, Complaint, Asset Management System etc include various web-based modules integrated into the website www.lrd.kerala.gov.in. Other web-based citizen interactive systems include Pravasi Mithram, Mithram etc. There are also other e-Services implemented in the department to provide effective, efficient and transparent services to the common man. These include e-Office, I.T.Asset (<https://itassets.kerala.gov.in/assets/>), Revenue Recovery (<http://rr.kerala.gov.in/>) etc. The future

projects about to get released include (i) e-Court, (ii) Land Acquisition module, (iii) Electronic Mortgage Recorder, (iv) Auto-mutation, (v) LRM etc. In order to ensure uninterrupted digital service delivery, the revenue department has ensured creation of digital offices.

Creation of a digital office ensured the availability of Hardware, Software, Communication, Security, Remote Access, Cloud Services, Project Management, Data Management and Storage, Training and Support etc. One potential challenge to having a good quality digital office is the internet service available in the office. This white paper makes an attempt to precisely estimate the bandwidth requirements needed in the department so as to ensure better public service delivery.

Number of active internet users (concurrent user) is an important parameter to be considered while estimating the bandwidth requirements. The following table illustrates the number of active internet users in Revenue Department, both district-wise and office-wise.

#	District Name	CLR		Collectorates		RDO		Taluks		Spl. Office		Village		Total Concurrent Users
		Office Unit	Users Unit	Unit	Users Unit	Unit	Users Unit	Unit	Users Unit	Unit	Users Unit	Unit	Users Unit	
1	TVM	1	200	1	125	2	35	6	60	15	15	124	5	1600
2	KLM	0	0	1	125	2	35	6	60	15	15	105	5	1305
3	PTA	0	0	1	125	2	35	6	60	15	15	70	5	1130
4	ALP	0	0	1	125	2	35	6	60	15	15	93	5	1245
5	KYM	0	0	1	125	2	35	5	60	15	15	100	5	1220
6	IDK	0	0	1	125	2	35	5	60	15	15	68	5	1060
7	EKM	0	0	1	125	2	35	7	60	15	15	127	5	1475
8	TCR	0	0	1	125	2	35	7	60	15	15	255	5	2115
9	PKD	0	0	1	125	2	35	7	60	15	15	157	5	1625
10	MPM	0	0	1	125	2	35	7	60	15	15	138	5	1530
11	KKD	0	0	1	125	2	35	4	60	15	15	118	5	1250
12	WYD	0	0	1	125	1	35	3	60	15	15	49	5	810
13	KNR	0	0	1	125	2	35	5	60	15	15	133	5	1385
14	KGD	0	0	1	125	2	35	4	60	15	15	129	5	1305

A typical CLR office is projected to have 200 active internet users. This office is a statewide office located in TVM district. The maximum internet usage is targeted to happen in a Village office. A

typical Village office is projected to have 5 active concurrent users considering network overhead and scalability parameters.

The pattern of internet usage is a critical parameter to be considered while estimating bandwidth requirements. The following table provides a summary of requirements needed in a typical revenue office.

Bandwidth Requirements per user in Mbps									
Video call Users	Image Upload	Image Download	Doc Upload	Doc Download	Video Browsing	Message Browsing	Security and Monitoring Tools	File Sharing and Cloud Services	Network Overhead/ Growth
15	10	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5

It is hence safe to consider 100 Mbps bandwidth in a revenue office.

State Specific Note
on
Land & property
(Inducted into National Wall of Fame)

Template I: State Specific Note

I. Introduction

It is a customary approach for each person to purchase a piece of land, construct a house and subsequently relish a tranquil life. To actualize this method, one must navigate through various sequential actions such as land registration, mutation, securing a building plan and permit, and fulfilling land and building tax obligations. In Kerala, the land registration is managed by the Registration Department (<https://keralaregistration.gov.in/>), land mutation by the revenue department (<https://revenue.kerala.gov.in/>), and the oversight of building plans and permit management falls under the jurisdiction of the local self Government department. A range of payment options are also made available to the public, including application fee and stamp fee with the Registration department, paying mutation charges to the Revenue department, and submitting application and permit fees to the LSGI department. In addition, public is also required to make online payment of land tax and building tax through the online facilities offered by these departments.

This document is tailored to the State, aiming to simplify the execution of these procedural actions in an individual's daily routine. It encompasses the complete tasks managed by the department related to the specified need, the current approach to handling these requirements, difficulties encountered, potential remedies, optimal solutions, areas of focus, and a feasible way ahead.

II. Current Situation

A standard registration cycle consists of (i) submitting an online application (<https://pearl.registration.kerala.gov.in>) and selecting a time slot for personal appearance, (ii) verifying documents, and (iii) granting approval. Kerala has 315 Sub Registrar Offices (SROs) spread across 14 Districts. On average, each SRO registers 40 to 50 documents per day, totaling around 10 lakh documents annually for the State. The Registration process generates approximately 5,000 crore rupees.

The Revenue Department manages and upkeeps land records. A standard land "parcel" entry contains details like ownership (private or governmental), land category (such as Nilam, Purayidom), thandaper number, survey number, sub-division number, size, and the landowner's name. These records are accessible on the internet at www.revenue.kerala.gov.in, catering to both rural and urban communities for viewing and online application. The online system holds over 3 crore land parcel records. The public often utilizes this online tool, treating it as valid documentary proof for securing loans and financial aid. Registration prompts data transmission to the Revenue department. On average, about 2 lakh online mutations are processed each month within the state, with a week's processing wait time before the landowner can make online payments. Monthly land tax collection via the online system approximates 23 crore rupees. An online platform is available for the public to pay their their land taxes.

The local self Government department (<https://lsgkerala.gov.in/>) manages the processing of building plan and building permit applications. This department deals with two categories of buildings: Residential and Non-Residential. Residential buildings encompass Housing and Hostel/Lodging purposes, while Non-Residential buildings include Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional structures, among others. Each year, around 80% of newly constructed buildings fall under the residential category, with nearly 4 lakh buildings being built. The average density of new buildings in Kerala is approximately 15 per square kilometer. Kerala State comprises 941 Grama Panchayats, 87 Municipalities, and 6 Corporations. Building permit and plan applications at the Gramapanchayat level are managed using the software "SANKETHAM" (<https://buildingpermit.lsgkerala.gov.in/>), while other local self Government Institutions utilize "IBPMS" (<https://ibpms.kerala.gov.in/>) and "SUVEGA" (<https://suvega.kmc.kerala.gov.in/>) offered by Kozhikode Corporation. Building permits are valid for a duration of 5 years. Use certificate is issued before making property tax payment. Property tax payments can be made online via the Sanchaya system (<https://sanchaya.lsgkerala.gov.in/>), with an average collection of 100 crore rupees by the local self Government department.

III. Challenges

Joint Inspection Management
Land Ownership Management in case of Apartments
Indexing of databases for public search management

IV. Possible Solutions

V. Best Practices

As a step to enhance ease of doing business, applicants can now select any Sub Registrar Office (SRO) within their district for registration. Further improvements in the pipeline include implementing electronic fingerprint and web-cam based photo collection on the same day as registration, ensuring prompt document delivery to applicants. Addressing challenges, plans are underway to tackle the lack of precise asset valuation.

Revenue department has implemented several initiatives, such as (i) introducing a Unique Thandaper Number, which consolidates all properties owned by an individual within the state, (ii) implementing ILIMS, an integrated land information management system, (iii) establishing an AADHAR Authenticated Unique Thandaper Number to enhance security and manage cases of multiple ownership of land information, and (iv) introducing a Unique Land Parcel Identification Number for precise identification of digitized land parcels.

VI. Priority Areas

Integration of information across departments
Effective linking of multiple data bases (geo referencing of survey maps, geo referencing of buildings, land and building textual data, sale deeds etc)
Digitisation of all present and old (historical) records for 100% online transactions
Creation of Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) which can be

accessed by other Government Agencies where/when-ever required
AADHAR-based secured linking/seeding
Creation of Unique Building Number and Unique Land Parcel Identification Number
Creation of Modern Record Rooms
Effective implementation of Records of Right (RoR)

VII. Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation

API-based access
Document digitisation Projects
Auto mutation
A common single window platform from first task to last task
A Robust grievance redressal system
Creation of Online Nodal agencies for effective management
Creation and management of Help Desks
Creation and Management of Knowledge base
User Help management system
Creation of Kerala Land Authority for effective implementation of RoR

Best Feedback Notes

Name of State/UT: Kerala

Sl No	Sub Theme	Officer Name, Designation, Department	Officer Email id	Officer Mobile No
1	Land & Property	Dr. A. Kowsigan IAS Land Revenue Commissioner Revenue Department	lrcommissioner@gmail.com	8547610000
		Smt. A Geetha IAS Joint Commissioner, Land Revenue Commissionerate Revenue Department	lrcommissioner@gmail.com	9447834566
		Shri Madhu K. Assistant Commissioner, Land Revenue Commissionerate	madhu829932@kerala.gov.in	9726935496

Above document may kindly be submitted in word format to radhav@ias.nic.in and pinky.kapoor@nic.in by 23rd November, 2023

Best Practice Implemented by State/UT to promote Ease of Living

1. Name of State/UT

Kerala

2. Name of District/Village/Block

The service is available in all fourteen districts of the Kerala State

3. Name of Intervention

IT-enabled single window Revenue Land Information System

4. Name of Sector in which implemented

Revenue Services (Sector-3)

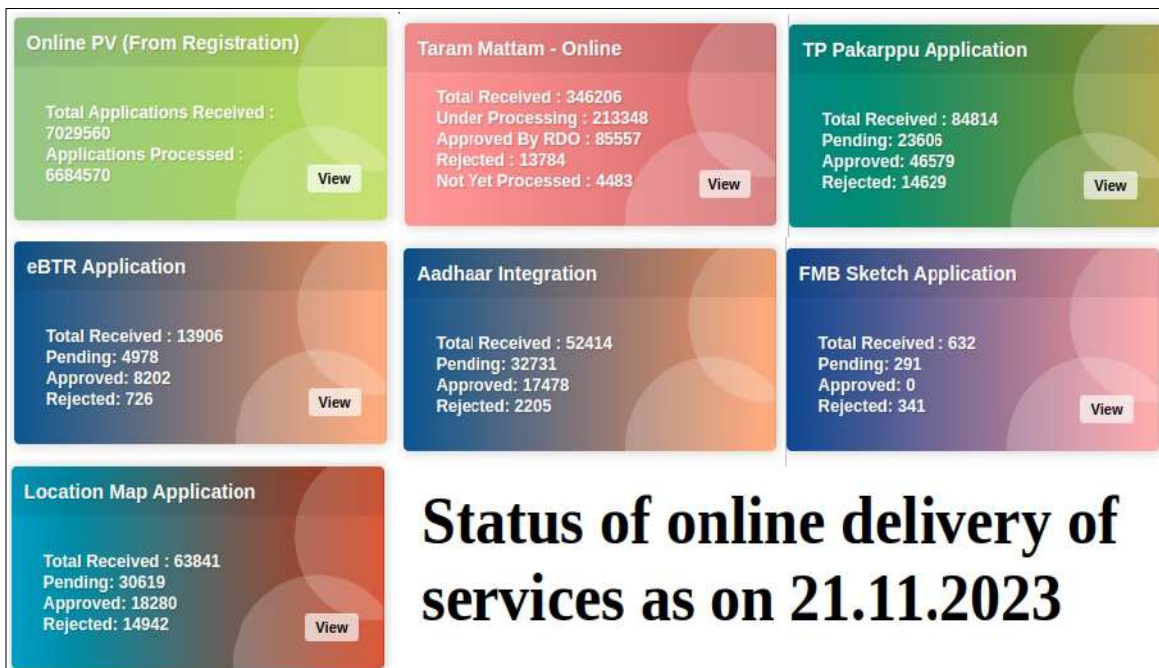
5. Overview of the Project/Initiative being implemented :

The Revenue Land Information system, powered by IT, manages a vast database of around 3 crore land parcels. It offers online accessibility, allowing the public to check land records, pay land tax, request land conversion, and obtain various land-related certificates. This system covers 1,666 villages, each with an estimated population of 25,000. The user-friendly IT services, illustrated in point 7 below, are widely utilized by the public. Additionally, the Revenue Information Bureau employs a web-based video Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) module to educate the public. Electronic Mortgage Recorder and Vertical Building land tax sharing algorithms are being implemented to cater to other captured requirements.

6. Ground Situation – Pre implementation of the project/initiative :

A land record management web tool involved in assessing the then state of land records, understanding the administrative requirement and citizen needs, and addressing challenges. This phase set the foundation for a successful web tool by identifying key requirements and potential obstacles.

7. Achievement/Impact of the project/intervention :



8. Role of Technology, if any : Web-based

9. Challenges faced in implementation, if any :

A land record management web tool involved in assessing the then state of land records, understanding the administrative requirement and citizen needs, and addressing challenges. This phase set the foundation for a successful web tool by identifying key requirements and potential obstacles.

10. Future plan & way forward – to sustain the project/initiative over time:

Several initiatives like block chain data handling, Geo referenced land parcel map and location sketches, Electronic Mortgage Recorder, Vertical Building land sharing algorithm, Land and Property Cards

11. Photographs to be attached with caption (when + where + what)

Above document may kindly be submitted in word format to radhav@ias.nic.in and pinky.kapoor@nic.in by 23rd November, 2023

Towards Achieving a Faster Form 5 Process

Time Scale Analysis

Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Cell Nodal Officer (Revenue)

Time bound analysis of Online processing of Form 5 Procedure

ഫോറം 5

(ചട്ടം 4 ഡി കാനൂക)

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
(ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും :
മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :
2. ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച :
ആക്ഷേപം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന :
ജമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
 - (i) ജില്ല :
 - (ii) താലൂക്ക് :
 - (iii) വില്ലേജ് :
 - (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
 - (v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :
 - (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
 - (vii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ഹെക്ടറിൽ) :
 - (viii) തണുപ്പേർ നമ്പർ :
3. ജമി ഉൾപ്പെടുവരുന്ന തദ്ദേശ :
സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനം :
4. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച തീയതി :
5. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
സാഹചര്യം :
6. ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന രേഖകളുടെ :
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :

100
 രൂപയുടെ
 കോർട്ട് ഫീ
 സ്റ്റാമ്പ്
 പതിക്കുക

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ഞാൻ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
ഒപ്പ് :

Time bound analysis of Online processing of Form 5 Procedure

As per The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act 29 of 2018), a Revenue Divisional officer has to complete processing of Form 5 application **within 3 months**.

(2) (4)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ,—

(i) (i)-ാം ഇനത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന ക്ലിപ്തനിബന്ധന ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്, അതായത്:—

“എന്നാൽ, അപ്രകാരം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഡാറ്റാബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരാളിനും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർക്ക് അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന പ്രകാരമുള്ള നടപടിക്രമങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് മൂന്ന് മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ തീർപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള തീരുമാനത്തിൽ പ്രസ്തുത ഡാറ്റാബാങ്കിൽ നെൽവയലായോ തണ്ണീർത്തടമായോ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഭൂമി അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയല്ല എന്ന് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ കാണുന്നപക്ഷം, ആയത് ഡാറ്റാബാങ്കിൽനിന്നും നീക്കം ചെയ്തതായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതുമാണ്.”.

As the Act prescribes a consolidated 3 months timeline for processing of Form 5, it is important to identify sub tasks associated with Form 5 processing task and prepare a sub task time line. The same can then be compared with the field level dynamics taken from 27 different Revenue Divisional offices. This report is to achieve this time line validation task.

Sub Task 1: Processing of Online Application

Day 1 to 5: As per Rule 4d of **The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Rules, 2018**, any person affected by the contents in the Data bank can apply to the Revenue Divisional officer (RDO) in Form 5 application against which the RDO should provide a receipt and update the Form 5 register

(4ഡി) അപ്രകാരം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾമൂലം സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും അത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഫാരം 5-ലുള്ള അപേക്ഷാ ഫാറത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ മുന്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അപ്രകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ കൈപ്പറ്റ് രസീത് നൽകേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കി സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

Sub Task 2: Seek Reports from either AO or VO

Day 6 to 37 or 42 (Considering 5 holidays): For Paddy Land based Form 5, AO report is to be called for and for Wetland based Form 5, VO report is to be called for and these officers need to provide reports within a month to the RDO

(4ഇ) (4ഡി) ഉപചട്ടത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ പ്രകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ നെൽവയലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കൃഷി ഓഫീസർക്കും തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വില്ലേജാഫീസർക്കും റിപ്പോർട്ടിനായി അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, അതത് സംഗതിപോലെ, കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ ഒരു മാസത്തിനകം അതിൻമേലുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതിയുടെ ശുപാർശ സംബന്ധിച്ച കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

.....താലൂക്കിൽ.....വില്ലേജിൽ.....
 ബ്ലോക്ക്.....സർവ്വേ/റിസർവ്വെയിൽപ്പെട്ട

വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വരുന്ന അപേക്ഷയ്ക്ക് ആസ്പദമായ ഭൂമി പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി പരിശോധിച്ചതിൽ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്ന വസ്തുതകൾ കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്:

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മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് ഈ ഭൂമിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്/ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല എന്ന് പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പ്രസ്തുത തീരുമാനം.....തീയതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ കൈക്കൊണ്ടതും ആയത്(നമ്പർ).....ആയി മിനിറ്റ്സ് ബുക്കിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം കൂടി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കൺവീനർ,
 പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ആന്റ്
 കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ.

Sub Task 3: Site Inspection or Satellite Image Checking, Decision and Proceedings

Day 43-90 or 100 (Considering two more sets of 5 holidays): Based on these reports obtained from AO or VO, if found appropriate, the RDO, either by conducting a personal site inspection or by relying on the satellite images prepared by the central or state science and technology institutes, inspect the contents provided in the databank and take appropriate decision and issue proceedings accordingly

(4എഫ്) (4ഇ) ഉപചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ലഭിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം, റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ, ഉചിതമാണെന്ന് കാണുന്നപക്ഷം, നേരിട്ട് പരിശോധന നടത്തിയോ കേന്ദ്ര സംസ്ഥാന ശാസ്ത്ര സാങ്കേതിക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഉപഗ്രഹ ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് അപേക്ഷയിൻമേൽ ഉചിതമായ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്."

Potential Challenges

Serial task distribution:

After receiving the online application form, RDO has to call for AO or VO reports and the next action of RDO can only happen after obtaining the said report. There is a wait time automatically pushed by this statutory procedural requirement. Since it is a statutory requirement, this time delay has to be complied with.

Duplication of work: Any repeat work or duplication of work that may arise due to non-repeal of any of the relevant/associated Form 5 related provisions mentioned in the following three provisions when **the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Act, 2018 was passed or after**

1. GO(P) 443/2008/REV dated 24.12.2008 (SRO 1255/2008), also called **the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Rules, 2008**
2. GO(P) 34/2017/REV dated 30.05.2017 (SRO 301/2017), also called **the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Rules, 2017**
3. GO(Rt) 4592/2017/REV dated 31.10.201

Field Data (27 Revenue Divisional Offices)

The ReLIS-based record of first ever Form 5 public data processing started on 12.01.2022. As on the said date, the public application processed data is as follows

Sno	RDO Office Name	No.of applications received	No. of applications fully processed			Applications pending
			Approved	Rejected	Total	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nedumangadu	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kollam	0	0	0	0	0
4	Punalur	0	0	0	0	0
5	Adoor	0	0	0	0	0
6	Thiruvalla	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chengannur	0	0	0	0	0
8	Alapuzha	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0
10	Pala	0	0	0	0	0
11	Idukki	0	0	0	0	0
12	Devikulam	0	0	0	0	0
13	Moovattupuzha	0	0	0	0	0
14	Fort Kochi	0	0	0	0	0
15	Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0
16	Irinjalakuda	0	0	0	0	0
17	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0
18	Ottapalam	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tirur	0	0	0	0	0
20	Perinthalmanna	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kozhikode	1	0	0	0	1
22	Vadakara	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mananthavady	1	1	0	1	0
24	Thalassery	0	0	0	0	0
25	Thaliparambu	1	0	1	1	0
26	Kanjangadu	0	0	0	0	0
27	Kasargod	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3	1	1	2	1

RDO's Kozhikode, Mananthavady and Thaliparambu received one each Form 5 application on 12th January 2022 and the status of these applications showed as Pending at Kozhikode, Approved at Mananthavady and Rejected at Thaliparambu. In order to draw meaningful conclusions, Form 5 processing data associated with all the 27 Revenue Divisional offices in the State was collected from ReLIS. Two tables are presented below, (i) Data for the entire year 2022, (ii) Year 2022 Quarterly split of the performance, and the (iii) Q1 2022 vs Q1 2023.

(i) Year 2022:

Sno	RDO Office Name	No.of applications received	No. of applications fully processed			Applications pending
			Approved	Rejected	Total	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3031	424	159	583	2448
2	Nedumangadu	1065	180	137	317	748
3	Kollam	2988	359	70	429	2559
4	Punalur	1296	123	135	258	1038
5	Adoor	1538	387	138	525	1013
6	Thiruvalla	890	155	8	163	727
7	Chengannur	3766	349	92	441	3325
8	Alapuzha	3631	335	85	420	3211
9	Kottayam	1244	194	98	292	952
10	Pala	1097	355	133	488	609
11	Idukki	660	216	8	224	436
12	Devikulam	333	31	19	50	283
13	Moovattupuzha	9544	3448	170	3618	5926
14	Fort Kochi	14526	538	64	602	13924
15	Thrissur	6070	856	300	1156	4914
16	Irinjalakuda	2542	742	228	970	1572
17	Palakkad	6718	2804	322	3126	3592
18	Ottapalam	3625	534	139	673	2952
19	Tirur	3472	95	78	173	3299
20	Perinthalmanna	2972	732	302	1034	1938
21	Kozhikode	6475	656	110	766	5709
22	Vadakara	4918	1828	401	2229	2689
23	Mananthavady	3332	706	159	865	2467
24	Thalassery	825	375	96	471	354
25	Thaliparambu	1648	222	201	423	1225
26	Kanjangadu	1226	77	36	113	1113
27	Kasargod	123	38	22	60	63
Total		89555	16759	3710	20469	69086
Average		3316	620	137	758	2558

Analysis of the table presented above reveals that, on an average, 3316 Form 5 applications were received in an RDO office. Eleven out of 27 Revenue Divisional offices received more than average number of Form 5 applications. This suggests that these Districts (Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Wayanad) requires special attention.

Similarly, for the number of approved applications, 8 out of the 27 Revenue Divisional Offices showed more than average Approved Status. Since all these eight offices received more number applications compared to other offices, a percentage analysis would be better to identify the best performing Revenue Divisional office. On calculation, it is found that 19% of the applications are

approved on an average. Thalasserry RDO reported maximum approval percentage followed by Palakkad, Vadakara and Moovattupuzha.

Again, for the Rejected Form 5 Application forms, 12 out of the 27 revenue Divisional Offices stood more than the average number of Rejections in the State. The largest Rejection is reported at Vadakara RDO followed by Palakkad RDO, Perinthalmanna RDO and Thrissur RDO.

As far as the pendency of application forms is considered, 11 out of 27 offices are showing pendency above average figure of 2558 Form 5 applications. These Districts include Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad and Kozhikode.

(ii) Year 2022 (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4) : Four different quarter-wise split up data is presented below using the same colour marking scheme used above. The data is self explanatory and it clearly holds promise to draw meaningful conclusions not only for RDO's but for other reporting officers.

Sno	RDO Office Name	No. of applications received				No. of applications fully processed												Applications pending			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Approved				Rejected				Total				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	748	831	652	800	199	162	40	23	61	69	16	13	260	231	56	36	488	600	596	764
2	Nedumangadu	208	298	231	328	47	68	42	23	51	50	27	9	98	118	69	32	110	180	162	296
3	Kollam	923	841	553	671	221	90	37	11	57	12	1	0	278	102	38	11	645	739	515	660
4	Punalur	256	332	283	425	45	57	16	5	67	52	11	5	112	109	27	10	144	223	256	415
5	Adoor	272	582	347	337	88	215	58	26	37	55	25	21	125	270	83	47	147	312	264	290
6	Thiruvalla	134	305	253	198	44	83	26	2	5	2	0	1	49	85	26	3	85	220	227	195
7	Chengannur	662	1082	970	1052	118	121	61	49	31	23	19	19	149	144	80	68	513	938	890	984
8	Alapuzha	792	914	860	1065	125	104	59	47	35	28	13	9	160	132	72	56	632	782	788	1009
9	Kottayam	302	356	281	305	82	82	24	6	46	32	13	7	128	114	37	13	174	242	244	292
10	Pala	288	274	252	283	130	130	67	28	54	37	36	6	184	167	103	34	104	107	149	249
11	Idukki	49	89	148	374	18	22	48	128	0	5	2	1	18	27	50	129	31	62	98	245
12	Devikulam	43	51	65	174	13	6	1	11	5	6	6	2	18	12	7	13	25	39	58	161
13	Moovattupuzha	915	2360	3083	3186	410	1253	1160	625	40	63	44	23	450	1316	1204	648	465	1044	1879	2538
14	Fort Kochi	3953	4089	3039	3445	197	210	102	29	32	20	10	2	229	230	112	31	3724	3859	2927	3414
15	Thrissur	1134	1410	1555	1971	399	338	102	17	185	96	17	2	584	434	119	19	550	976	1436	1952
16	Irinjalakuda	507	667	599	769	195	229	176	142	62	88	42	36	257	317	218	178	250	350	381	591
17	Palakkad	950	1998	1773	1997	495	935	784	590	78	149	59	36	573	1084	843	626	377	914	930	1371
18	Ottapalam	770	912	993	950	202	196	97	39	79	39	18	3	281	235	115	42	489	677	878	908
19	Tirur	675	775	833	1189	21	28	15	31	21	23	30	4	42	51	45	35	633	724	788	1154
20	Perinthalmanna	670	750	664	888	219	234	190	89	131	90	61	20	350	324	251	109	320	426	413	779
21	Kozhikode	1654	1506	1435	1880	356	187	73	40	74	29	6	1	430	216	79	41	1224	1290	1356	1839
22	Vadakara	1256	1143	1136	1383	684	579	366	199	168	122	73	38	852	701	439	237	404	442	697	1146
23	Mananthavady	937	960	665	770	309	263	78	56	82	55	13	9	391	318	91	65	546	642	574	705
24	Thalasserry	151	257	181	236	102	152	76	45	24	50	22	0	126	202	98	45	25	55	83	191
25	Thaliparambu	429	352	373	494	130	45	31	16	122	61	12	6	252	106	43	22	177	246	330	472
26	Kanjangadu	325	276	292	333	40	22	8	7	14	7	11	4	54	29	19	11	271	247	273	322
27	Kasargod	11	28	31	53	4	11	12	11	7	5	5	5	11	16	17	16	0	12	14	37
Total		19014	23438	21547	25556	4893	5822	3749	2295	1568	1268	592	282	6461	7090	4341	2577	12553	16348	17206	22979
Average		730	900	827	980	188	223	143	87	60	48	22	10	248	272	166	98	482	628	661	882

(iii) Q1 2022 vs Q1 2023

The following table compares the first quarter performance in handling Form 5 across the 27 Revenue Divisional Offices using the same colour marking scheme explained above. Across year increase in application count and drastic reduction in approval count are the two important observations that can be drawn from the data. This is an opportunity worth exploring

Slno	RDO Office Name	No.of applications Received		No. of applications fully processed						Applications pending	
		Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Approved		Rejected		Total		Q1 2022	Q1 2023
				Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Q1 2023		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	748	791	199	6	61	3	260	9	488	782
2	Nedumangadu	208	296	47	0	51	0	98	0	110	296
3	Kollam	923	782	221	10	57	0	278	10	645	772
4	Punalur	256	307	45	0	67	3	112	3	144	304
5	Adoor	272	239	88	5	37	0	125	5	147	234
6	Thiruvalla	134	211	44	0	5	0	49	0	85	211
7	Chengannur	662	953	118	22	31	4	149	26	513	927
8	Alapuzha	792	895	125	23	35	4	160	27	632	868
9	Kottayam	302	332	82	2	46	12	128	14	174	318
10	Pala	288	322	130	7	54	1	184	8	104	314
11	Idukki	49	270	18	30	0	1	18	31	31	239
12	Devikulam	43	197	13	0	5	0	18	0	25	197
13	Moovattupuzha	915	2600	410	152	40	13	450	165	465	2435
14	Fort Kochi	3953	3077	197	14	32	0	229	14	3724	3063
15	Thrissur	1134	2009	399	13	185	0	584	13	550	1996
16	Irinjalakuda	507	938	195	42	62	8	257	50	250	888
17	Palakkad	950	2144	495	114	78	4	573	118	377	2026
18	Ottapalam	770	1013	202	54	79	3	281	57	489	956
19	Tirur	675	1633	21	31	21	1	42	32	633	1601
20	Perinthalmanna	670	966	219	52	131	2	350	54	320	912
21	Kozhikode	1654	1566	356	22	74	1	430	23	1224	1543
22	Vadakara	1256	1105	684	62	168	0	852	62	404	1043
23	Mananthavady	937	736	309	20	82	0	391	20	546	716
24	Thalassery	151	229	102	3	24	0	126	3	25	226
25	Thaliparambu	429	476	130	12	122	0	252	12	177	464
26	Kanjangadu	325	321	40	1	14	1	54	2	271	319
27	Kasargod	11	43	4	1	7	0	11	1	0	42
TOTAL		19014	24451	4893	698	1568	61	6461	759	12553	23692
AVERAGE		704	905	181	25	58	2	239	28	464	877

Ente Bhoomi
User Acceptance Test - Revenue Part
(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & Nodal Officer, State IT Cell)

The test cases created and presented below are only to validate the revenue part of the Ente Bhoomi

Test ID	Test Case	Remarks	Test Status (Passed/ In progress/Failed)
1	Citizen should be able to create login		
2	Citizen should be able to add land parcel		
3	Citizen should get his/her data auto populated while applying for revenue services offered in Ente Bhoomi		
4	Only Digital Survey completed Villages be shown for registration		
5	Only Digital Survey completed Villages be shown for selection while applying for revenue services offered in Ente Bhoomi		
6	Citizen Added land parcel shows accurate ownership details (Land holder name, Tax Payment status, TP, Survey/Sub Division Number, extent etc)		
7	Citizen should be able to view Tax dues		
8	Citizen should be able to clear Tax dues		
9	Prompt for tax dues, if it exists, when Citizen apply for Thandaper certificate		
10	Citizen should be able to register for permitted land related grievances (show types of permitted grievances)		
11	Show history of all transactions carried out by the Citizen		
12	Citizen should be able to view receipts and certificates already obtained/transacted		
13	After the Citizen adds all his/her land parcels – auto finding of ceiling limits		
14	Citizen should be able to view the textual and spatial data of his/her land parcel		
15	Citizen should be able to apply for LRM		
16	Citizen should be able to apply for Single Thandaper Certificate to initiate a land transaction	Should the recently obtained or existing Thandaper certificate be permitted to use?	
17	Citizen should see the status of TP application	Citizen to know if VO decides to hold inquiry.	

Test ID	Test Case	Remarks	Test Status (Passed/ In progress/Failed)
18	Citizen should be able to pay land tax (as the receipt is required for land transactions)	Both ReLIS and Ente bhoomi need to have provisions for land tax payments	
19	Citizen should be able to pay building tax (as it is required for land transactions)	Should the recently obtained or existing Thandaper certificate be permitted to use?	
20	Citizen should be able to pay land tax (as the receipt is required for land transactions)	Citizen should be able to pay land tax (as the receipt is required for land transactions)	
21	Citizen should be able to upload documents while applying for TP as a first step to the land registration (E.C. may be uploaded)	Is the plan to upload EC if it is not made available to VO by the Registration?	
22	Citizen should be able to view red flag on the application after completion of four days since his/her TP application	In ReLIS also, VO should get Red Flag	
23	If any of the pre mutation sketch related work is going to be allocated to any Village Office (not officer) , then that facility must be made available and the prepared sketch be made visible to the Citizen	If it is sufficient for Village/Taluk Surveyor to provide pre-mutation sketch	
24	Once the LPM is created, citizen should be able to apply for location sketch online		
25	e-Payment facility should be made available to Citizen while applying for revenue services		
26	Should the buyer make land tax payment on the land parcel on which the seller has already made payment during any given FY		
27	Messaging facility to Citizen showing status of applications		
28	Land Parcel AADHAR linking option		
29	Should the VO be permitted to reject the application for TP on account of the land parcel being included as notified land or LRM	Should the scope of litigation be modified?	
30	Citizen should be able to modify personal data	Should ReLIS login Changes reflect here?	
31	Multiple Village land parcel management	TP certificate rejection	

LAND RECORD MAINTENANCE WORK FLOW DOCUMENT

(Author : Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Cell Nodal officer)

Revision History:

#	Author	Document Date	Document Version	Submitted to	Remarks
1	Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) and Nodal officer- State IT Cell	25.03.2023	1.0	Director, SLR	Sent on 08.11.2023
2	Sambasiva IAS, Director, SLR	14.11.2023	2.0	Madhu K.	Sent on 18.11.2023
3	Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) and Nodal officer- State IT Cell	22.11.2023	3.0	Director, SLR	Sent on 22.11.2023

LRM Work flow

References:

1. Kerala Survey and Boundaries Act 1961 (Act 37 of 1961)
2. Kerala Survey and Boundaries Rules, 1964 (*G.O. (P) No.544/64/Rev., dated 26.8.1964*)

Rule 27

Request for demarcation of registered lands.- When the registered holder of a settlement or post settlement or current pokkuvaravu subdivision which as not yet been demarcated and surveyed, applies for the demarcation and survey of his land, it shall be done at his cost. The application for the purpose shall be made in Form No 8 to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situated.

Rule 28

Rates of Survey charges.- the applicant at the rates specified below shall deposit Survey charges under rule 27 in advance.

(a) When the area to be surveyed is one acre 40 area or less ten rupees.

(b) When the area to be surveyed is more than one acre 40 ares ten rupees for the first acre 40 ares and Re.1 for every additional acre 40 ares for fraction thereof.

Provided that in cases where the above rates are inadequate owing to the heaviness of work involved on the demarcation and survey, the Tahsildar may fix higher rates according to the special circumstances of the case in consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records of the District.

Rule 29

Notice by Tahsildar.- The Tahsildar shall, after determining the charges to be levied, issue notice to the applicant in Form No.9 informing him of the amount to be deposited.

Application can be filed by an applicant for five LRM case types

1. Subdivision : Form 8
2. Area Alteration : Form 8
3. Boundary fixing : Form 10
4. Name Change : Form 8
5. Land Type Change : Form 8

Upload feature: Supporting documents required

1. Subdivision : Title Deed, Tax Receipt
2. Area Alteration : Title Deed, Tax Receipt
3. Boundary fixing : Title Deed, Tax Receipt
4. Name Change : Title Deed, Tax Receipt
5. Land Type Change : Title Deed, Tax Receipt

Title deed and Tax Receipt can be uploaded as a supporting document

Optional Feature: As application is processed via ReLIS, the applicant needs to enter Thandapper information only, the Tax Receipt would be automatically be made available therein. If an applicant had not paid tax, s/he has to make fresh tax payment

Application reaches Tahsildar Clerk

S/he inspects the application then forwards it to it is very clearly mentioned that the JS

JS then calls for VO report

VO report and necessary details to be sent back to the Tahsildar Clerk.

Revenue List creation feature: VO needs to include **Revenue List** for Form 10 cases. For this necessary tabular data entry features shall be provided in VO login

The Tahsildar Clerk then send the file to JS who in turn will send it to either Tahsildar (for name change types of applications) or to Head Surveyor for all other cases.

If name change application Tahsildar processes and then proceedings will be issued then the file will be sent to VO for necessary record updations

Payment Feature:

Head Surveyor, if it is a Form 10 case, initiates **payment procedures** and send the file back to Tahsildar JS who in turn processes the necessary Form for payment, to be paid by the applicant. Applicant pays using e-Payment, then the file is passed to the Head Surveyor.

Notice Generation feature: Head Surveyor, after realizing payment, passes it to the concerned Surveyor. S/he then intitiates hearing process (Form-6 based).

If Form-10 based application, then notice to all boundary sharing parties as available in the Revenue List. If there are some issues in the Revenue List, the concerned Surveyor should be able to modify/add/delete the said revenue list. Accordingly, a new hearing schedule should be possible.

Field Visit Module

Report Generation (Online generation or upload feature

Sketch (Upload feature)

Send the file back to Head Surveyor

then after the inspection of this file, it is then sent back to Tahsildar Clerk or if the head surveyor is not satisfied, another loop with the Taluk Surveyor

If the file is transferred to the Tahsildar Clerk, then to JS and then to Tahsildar for approving the final proceedings

then the final proceedings to the VO for necessary record updation in ReLIS

The applicant should be able to view the entire file flow

SMS Feature: SMS to applicant with necessary download links should also be possible during payment and hearing cases

Review Comments Incorporated Below

Statement in Version 2:

The citizen will have the provision to upload scanned pdf of Title Deed and Tax Receipt

Statement to be modified considering the fact that Ente Bhoomi portal permits a citizen to perform land parcel transaction during which (i) TP certificate, (ii) Land Tax Receipt, (iii) Registered Document, (iv) Sketch etc would be processed and hence these documents associated with all such transactions need to be made available in the citizen login. Also, as LRM web module is going to be made available to only those whose land parcel digital survey is completed, the land tax payment receipt would always be available in the citizen login.

Hence the citizen will have the provision to view the Title deed and Tax Receipt already available in the database or upload the required Title Deed apply and use the Tax Receipt already available.

Statement in Version 2:

The clerk scrutinises the request and if found correct will accept after which the citizen will be automatically intimated the amount to be paid in the prescribed format (Form 9). The amount to be collected will be calculated by the system in the background based on the area in question. The details will also be displayed for the Clerk.

Please go through the following point taken from the GO(MS) 303/2017 Revenue dated 26-08-2017

- 11. സർവ്വേയറുടെ നടപടിയ്ക്കു ശേഷം തിരികെ ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഫയലുകളിൽ, ഹെഡ് സർവ്വേയർ സർവ്വേയറുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടും, സ്റ്റേപ്പും പരിശോധിച്ച്, സൂക്ഷ്മ പരിശോധനയും ഏരിയ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടേഷനും നടത്തി ശുപാർശ സഹിതം ഫയൽ തഹസിൽദാർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

Also, please go through Rule 28 and modify accordingly (relevant part is marked in BOLD below)

Rates of Survey charges.- the applicant at the rates specified below shall deposit Survey charges under rule 27 in advance.

- (a) When the area to be surveyed is one acre 40 area or less ten rupees.

(b) When the area to be surveyed is more than one acre 40 ares ten rupees for the first acre 40 ares and Re.1 for every additional acre 40 ares for fraction thereof.

Provided that in cases where the above rates are inadequate owing to the heaviness of work involved on the demarcation and survey, the Tahsildar may fix higher rates according to the special circumstances of the case in **consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records of the District.**

Statement in Version 2

Once the payment is done, the request is directly forwarded to the Tehsildar Clerk. The clerk will forward the file to Village Officer (In case of Name change) and all other files to the concerned Surveyor for further process

GO(MS) 303/2017 Revenue dated 26-08-2017 states that the application should be directly sent to the Village Officer as shown below. Please modify accordingly

- 8. 2017 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 1 മുതൽ പേരുമാറ്റം അപേക്ഷകൾ മാത്രം അതാത് വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസുകളിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ, വിസ്തീർണ്ണ വ്യത്യാസം, അതിർത്തി പുനർ നിർണ്ണയം മുതലായ അപേക്ഷകൾ അതാത് താലൂക്ക് ഓഫീസുകളിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Also need to take a decision whether the Appeal module should also be implemented in Ente Bhoomi

- 15. തഹസീൽദാർ (എൽ.ആർ) ന്റെ നടപടിയെതിരെ ആക്ഷേപമുള്ള പക്ഷം ആർ.ഡി.ഒ. യ്ക്ക് അപ്പീൽ നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.

EoDB: SBRAP 2024 : KYA (Know Your Approval)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Annexure 3

(g) Service Name : Change in Land Type (Tharam Mattam)

Statute:

- 1 The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act 2008 and various Amendment Acts
- 2 The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Rule 2008, and various Amendment Rules

- A Service Type : Approval
B Service Incidence : Pre – Operation
C Service Integration Status : Not Integrated with SWS
D Statutory Timelines : attached below
E Document Checklist : attached below
F Statutory Form : Form 5, Form 6 and Form 7 (Forms attached below)
G Fee Structure :

Form No	Application fee	Conversion fee
Form 5	100	Not Applicable
Form 6	1,000	As attached below
Form 7	1,000	As attached below

- H Standard Operating Procedure : attached a separate document
I Statutory Timelines : Attached below
J Inspection procedure :

Form No	Inspection Applicable	Officer	Additional Document Collection
Form 5	Yes	Village Officer, Agriculture Officer	KSRS&EC
Form 6	Yes	Village Officer, RDO	KSRS&EC

Form 7	Yes	Village Officer, Agriculture Officer RDO	KSRS&EC
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Document Checklist:

Document Checklist for Approval for Form 5

Application Fee Payment Details

Payment Mode	Online
Receipt Number	
Receipt Date	//
Amount	100

1. ടാക്സ് രസീത് *
2. പൊതുമേഖല സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ്
3. ആധാരത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് *
4. സർവ്വെ സ്കെച്ച്
5. അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി ഡാറ്റാബാങ്കിൽ പുതു വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുമെന്നുള്ള അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചർ ഓഫീസറുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ്
6. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് (ആവശ്യമുള്ള പേജ് മാത്രം)
7. മറ്റു രേഖകൾ
8. കേരളാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സിംഗിൾ വിൻഡോ ക്ലിയറൻസ് ബോർഡ് തെളിയിക്കുന്ന രേഖകൾ

Document Checklist for Approval for Form 6

Application Fee Payment Details

Payment Mode	Online
Receipt Number	
Receipt Date	//
Amount	1000

Additional Fees

Fee as per Rule 12(9) of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Rule, 2018

Uploads

Documents Uploaded By Public

1. ടാക്സ് രസീത് *
2. പൊതുമുഖ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് *
3. ആധാരത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് *
4. സർവ്വെ ന്യൂഷ്
5. ഡാറ്റ ബാങ്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള എന്ന് അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചർ ഓഫീസറുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ്
6. റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറുടെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുക
7. ബിൽഡിംഗ് പ്ലാൻ
8. സത്യവാങ്മൂലം
(അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി 25 സെന്റർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ)
9. മറ്റു രേഖകൾ
10. കേരളാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സിംഗിൾ വിൻഡോ ക്ലിയറൻസ് ബോർഡ് തെളിയിക്കുന്ന രേഖകൾ

Document Checklist for the Approval of Form 7

Application Fee Payment Details

Payment Mode	Online
Receipt Number	
Receipt Date	//
Amount	1000

Additional Fees
Fee as per Rule 12(9) of the Kerala
Conservation of Paddy Land and
Wetland Rule, 2018

Uploads

1. സർവ്വെ സ്കെച്ച്
(Sketch showing 10% of the land set aside for water conservation for work in blue colour and other area in red colour.)
2. ഓക്സ് രസീത്
3. ആധാരത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ്
4. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്ന അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചർ ഓഫീസറുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ്
5. ബിൽഡിംഗ് പ്ലാൻ
6. പൊതുമേഖല സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ്
7. ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ
8. കേരളാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സിംഗിൾ വിൻഡോ ക്ലിയറൻസ് ബോർഡ് തെളിയിക്കുന്ന രേഖകൾ
9. മറ്റു രേഖകൾ

ഫാറം 5

(ചട്ടം 4 ഡി കാണുക)

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

- 1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും :
മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :
- 2. ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച :
ആക്ഷേപം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :

 - (i) ബില്ലി :
(ii) താലൂക്ക് :
(iii) വില്ലേജ് :
(iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
(v) സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ :
(vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
(vii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ഹെക്ടറിൽ) :
(viii) തണുപ്പേർ നമ്പർ :

- 3. ഭൂമി ഉൾപ്പെടുവയ്ക്കുന്ന തദ്ദേശ :
സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനം :
- 4. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച തീയതി :
- 5. ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
സാഹചര്യം :
- 6. ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന രേഖകളുടെ :
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :

100
രൂപയുടെ
കോർട്ട് ഫീ
സ്റ്റാമ്പ്
പതിക്കുക

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ഞാൻ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
ഒപ്പ് :

**പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതിയുടെ ശുപാർശ സംബന്ധിച്ച്
കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട്**

.....താലൂക്കിൽ.....വില്ലേജിൽ.....
ബ്ലോക്ക്.....സർവ്വെ/റീസർവ്വെയിൽപ്പെട്ട
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വരുന്ന അപേക്ഷയ്ക്ക് ആസ്പദമായ ഭൂമി പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ
സമിതി പരിശോധിച്ചതിൽ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്ന വസ്തുതകൾ കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് ഈ ഭൂമിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്
പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്/ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല എന്ന്
പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട്
ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പ്രസ്തുത തീരുമാനം.....തീയതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ
കൈക്കൊണ്ടതും ആയത്(നമ്പർ).....ആയി മിനിറ്റ്സ്
ബുക്കിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം കൂടി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**കൺവീനർ,
പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ആന്റ്
കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ.**

ഫാറം 6

[ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ

(20.2 ആറിൽ കുറവ് വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും :
മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :

2. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :

(അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ കൈവശത്തിലോ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി ചേർക്കുക)

- (i) ബില്ലു :
- (ii) താലൂക്ക് :
- (iii) വില്ലേജ് :
- (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
- (v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :
- (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
- (vii) ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- (viii) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം :
വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ :
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- (ix) തണ്ടപ്പേർ നമ്പർ/നമ്പരുകൾ :

3. മുൻ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്വഭാവ :
വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി അനുമതി :
ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ :
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
(റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറുടെ :
ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം :
ചെയ്യുക)

- 4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം :
- (എ) ഭവന നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് :
- (ബി) വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിന് :
- (സി) മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക്. (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) :
- 5. ഫീസ് നൽകിയതിന്റെ നമ്പരും തീയതിയും :
- 6. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/ വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
ഒപ്പ് :

വില്ലേജാഫീസറുടെ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

1. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി ആവശ്യ :
പ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
2. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ :
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും സ്ഥിരമായി കാണുന്ന
നിർമ്മാണകളോ തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളോ
നിലവിലുണ്ടോ?
3. വെള്ളക്കെട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ബണ്ട് :
പിരിപ്പിച്ച് അതിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ നട്ട് കര
ഭൂമിയാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിലെ ജലാഗമന
നിർഗമന സ്രോതസുകൾ
5. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ
നടത്തിയാൽ സമീപ ഭൂമിയിലേക്കുള്ള
വരമ്പ്, നടവഴി തടസ്സപ്പെടുമോ?
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ
അപേക്ഷകൻ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ
6. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ സമീപത്തുള്ള
നെൽവയലുകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
7. നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്ന
തിലൂടെ സമീപത്തെ നെൽകൃഷിയെ
പ്രതികൂലമായി ബാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന വസ്തുത
8. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയുടെ ചുറ്റുമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
(തരം, സർവ്വെ നമ്പരുകൾ മുതലായവ)
(കിഴക്ക്/പടിഞ്ഞാറ്/തെക്ക്/വടക്ക്)

9. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം (എ) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

(ബി) കൈവശ വസ്തുവിന്റെ മൊത്തം വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ

(സി) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ

10. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ ഭനമിട്ടുള്ള അന്വേഷണത്തിലും സ്ഥല പരിശോധനയിലും ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തമമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

പേര് :
തസ്തിക :
വില്ലേജ് :
ഒപ്പ് :

ഫാറം 7

[ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
(വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്തതും 20.23 ആറോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതുമായ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള
അപേക്ഷ)

- 1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും :
മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :
- 2. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
(അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ :
കൈവശത്തിലോ വിവിധ സർവ്വ :
നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി :
ചേർക്കുക)

 - (i) ജില്ല :
 - (ii) താലൂക്ക് :
 - (iii) വില്ലേജ് :
 - (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
 - (v) സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ :
 - (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
 - (vii) ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
 - സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
 - വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ :
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
 - (viii) തണ്ടപ്പേർ നമ്പർ/നമ്പരുകൾ :

- 3. മുൻ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി :
അനുമതി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ (റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ
ഓഫീസറുടെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം
ചെയ്യുക)
- 4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ടതിന്റെ :
ആവശ്യം
(എ) ഭവന നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് :
(ബി) വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിന് :
(സി) മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) :
- 5. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ
ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി മാറ്റി
വച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
(i) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
(ii) സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ :
(iii) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
(iv) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- 6. സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജലസംരക്ഷണ :
നടപടികളുടെ സംക്ഷിപ്ത രൂപം
(ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം അധിക ഷീറ്റുകൾ
ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.)
- 7. ഫീസ് നൽകിയതിന്റെ രസീത് നമ്പരും തീയതിയും :
- 8. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/
വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിട
ത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും
പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന
ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
ഒപ്പ് :

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വില്ലേജാഫീസറുടെ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

1. അപേക്ഷാ വസ്തു ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ :
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
2. അപേക്ഷാ വസ്തു ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ :
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരമായി
കാണുന്ന നീർപാലുകളോ തണ്ണീർ
തടങ്ങളോ നിലവിലുണ്ടോ ?
3. വെള്ളക്കെട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് :
ബണ്ട് പിരിപ്പിച്ച അതിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ
നട്ട് കരുമിയാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിലെ ജലാഗമന
നിർഗമന സ്രോതസുകൾ
5. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ
നടത്തിയാൽ സമീപ ഭൂമിയിലേക്കുള്ള
വരമ്പ്, നടവഴി തടസ്സപ്പെടുമോ?
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ
അപേക്ഷകൻ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള
നടപടികൾ
6. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാനു :
ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ സമീപത്തുള്ള
നെൽവയലുകളുടെ വിശദാംശം
7. നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ :
നടത്തുന്നതിലൂടെ സമീപത്തെ
നെൽകൃഷിയെ പ്രതികൂലമായി
ബാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന വസ്തുത
8. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാനു :
ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ ചുറ്റുമുള്ള
വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
(താ, സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകൾ മുതലായവ)
(കിഴക്ക്/പടിഞ്ഞാറ്/തെക്ക്/വടക്ക്)

9. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ
സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം

(എ) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ :
നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന
വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം
ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

(ബി) കൈവശ വസ്തുവിന്റെ മൊത്തം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

(സി) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം ആവശ്യ :ഹെക്ടർആർ
പ്പെടുന്ന വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

10. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി
മാറ്റിവച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ

(i) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :

(ii) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :

(iii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ

11. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജല
സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ തൃപ്തികരമാണോ?

12. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/
വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന
കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അന്വേഷണത്തിലും
സ്ഥല പരിശോധനയിലും ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തമമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന്
റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :

പേര് :
തസ്തിക :
വില്ലേജ് :
ഒപ്പ് :

Statutory Timelines

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കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2018



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI

Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/634/2018-20.

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 7 Vol. VII	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ശനി Thiruvananthapuram, Saturday	2018 ഡിസംബർ 15 15th December 2018	നമ്പർ } No. } 3176
		1194 വൃശ്ചികം 29 29th Vrischikam 1194	
		1940 അഗ്രഹായണം 24 24th Agrahayana 1940	

കേരള സർക്കാർ

റവന്യൂ (പി) വകുപ്പ്

വിജ്ഞാപനം

സ. ഉ. (പി) നമ്പർ 85/2018/റവന്യൂ. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 2018 ഡിസംബർ 15
1194 വൃശ്ചികം 29
1940 അഗ്രഹായണം 24.

എസ്. ആർ. ഒ. നമ്പർ 902/2018.—2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ആക്റ്റിലെ (2008-ലെ 28) 30-ാം വകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം നൽകപ്പെട്ട അധികാരങ്ങൾ വിനിയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, 2008 ഡിസംബർ 24-ാം തീയതിയിലെ ജി. ഒ. (പി) നമ്പർ 443/2008/റവന്യൂ പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതും 2008 ഡിസംബർ 24-ാം തീയതിയിലെ 2743-ാം നമ്പർ കേരള അസാധാരണ ഗസറ്റിൽ എസ്. ആർ. ഒ. നമ്പർ 1255/2008 ആയി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതുമായ 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി, കേരള സർക്കാർ, ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപ്പറയും പ്രകാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു, അതായത്:—

സർക്കാർ പ്രസ്താവനയുടെ സുപ്രസംഗം തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഗവൺമെൻ്റ് സെൻ്റ്രൽ പ്രസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചത്. 2018.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ

1. ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും പ്രാരംഭവും.—(1) ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് 2018-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ (ഭദ്രാതി) ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എന്നു പേരു പറയാം.

(2) ഇത് ഉടൻ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുന്നതാണ്.

2. ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഗം.—(1) 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 2-ാം ചട്ടം (1)-ാം ഉപചട്ടം (ഡി) ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്, അതായത്—

(എ) "അടിസ്ഥാന തിക്വതി ജെസ്റ്റർ" എന്നതിൽ അടങ്കലും സെറ്റിൽമെന്റ് ജെസ്റ്ററും സപ്ലിമെന്റി അടിസ്ഥാന തിക്വതി ജെസ്റ്ററും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

(എഫ്) "ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക്" എന്നാൽ ആക്റ്റിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പ് (4)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് (1) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന നെൽവയലുകളുടെയും തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളുടെയും ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(ജി) "യോഗ്യത നേടിയ സർവ്വേയർ" എന്നതിൽ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ സർവ്വീസിലുള്ള സർവ്വേയറും ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ട്രെയിനിംഗ് സർവ്വേ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള സർവ്വേയറും സർവ്വേ ആന്റ് ഭൂരേഖ വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും ട്രെയിനിംഗ് നേടിയ സർവ്വേയറും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്;

(എച്ച്) "സ്കെച്ച്" എന്നാൽ യോഗ്യത നേടിയ സർവ്വേയറോ, വില്ലേജാഫീസറോ നിശ്ചയിത സ്കെയിലിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ, വിസ്തീർണ്ണം, വശങ്ങളുടെ അളവുകൾ എന്നിവ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർവ്വേ പ്ലാൻ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(ഐ) "തഹസിൽദാർ" എന്നാൽ ഭൂരേഖ തഹസിൽദാർ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(ജെ) "വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ" എന്നതിൽ സ്പെഷ്യൽ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസറും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

(2) 4-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ, (4)-ാം ഉപചട്ടത്തിനുപകരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന ഉപചട്ടങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്, അതായത്—

"(4) (2)-ാം ഉപചട്ടം (ബി) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം അംഗീകരിച്ച നെൽവയലുകളുടെയും തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളുടെയും സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകളും വിസ്തൃതിയുടെയും ഫാറം 4-ലെ ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് സമിതി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, സെക്രട്ടറി അത് ഒരു വിജ്ഞാപനമായി ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

എന്നാൽ, നിലവിലെ കൃഷി ഭവനുകളുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്ത്/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി/കോർപ്പറേഷനുകൾ ഓരോ കൃഷി ഭവനും ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് പ്രത്യേകം തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതും ഒന്നിച്ചോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ആയത് ഗസറ്റിൽ വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതുമാണ്.

(4എ) അപ്രകാരം ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച ഡാറ്റാബാങ്കിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്ത്/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി/കോർപ്പറേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറി തങ്ങളുടെ ഓഫീസ് നോട്ടീസ് ബോർഡിലും വെബ്സൈറ്റിലും പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(4ബി) പ്രസ്തുത ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിന്റെ രണ്ടു പകർപ്പുകൾ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്ത്/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി/കോർപ്പറേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർക്കും കൃഷി ഓഫീസർക്കും അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(4സി) ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസറും കൃഷി ഓഫീസറും അപ്രകാരം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പകർപ്പുകളിലൊന്ന് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അറിവിലേക്കായി, തങ്ങളുടെ നോട്ടീസ് ബോർഡുകളിൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അവയിൽ ഒന്ന് ഓഫീസിൽ ഭദ്രമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഭവനമോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം, ആയത് പരിശോധനയ്ക്ക് ലഭ്യമാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(4ഡി) അപ്രകാരം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾമൂലം സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും അത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഫാറം 5-ലുള്ള അപേക്ഷാ ഫാറത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ മുന്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അപ്രകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ കൈപ്പറ്റ് രസീത് നൽകേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ജെസ്റ്റർ തയ്യാറാക്കി സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(4ഇ) (4ഡി) ഉപചട്ടത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ പ്രകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ നെൽവയലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കൃഷി ഓഫീസർക്കും തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വില്ലേജാഫീസർക്കും റിപ്പോർട്ടിനായി അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, അതത് സംഗതിപോലെ, കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ ഒരു മാസത്തിനകം അതിൻമേലുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(4എഫ്) (4ഇ) ഉപചട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ലഭിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം, റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ, ഉചിതമാണെന്ന് കാണുന്നപക്ഷം, നേരിട്ട് പരിശോധന നടത്തിയോ കേന്ദ്ര സംസ്ഥാന ശാസ്ത്ര സാങ്കേതിക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഉപഗ്രഹ ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു അപേക്ഷയിൻമേൽ ഉചിതമായ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്."

(3) 7-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടണാൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്, അതായത്:-

6. പിടിച്ചെടുത്ത കളിമണ്ണ്, മണൽ, മണ്ണ്, ഗുർഷ്ടിക, ടൈൽ, വാഹനങ്ങൾ/യാനങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ കൈയൊഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ-(1) 20-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരമുള്ള വിലയുടെ ഒന്നര മടങ്ങിന് തുല്യമായ തുക കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് ഉടമസ്ഥനോ അഥവാ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകാരനോ തയ്യാറാകാത്തപക്ഷം പിടിച്ചെടുത്ത വസ്തുക്കൾ പൊതുലേലത്തിൽ വിൽപന നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരം വിൽപന നടത്തേണ്ട വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിശദവിവരങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കി ജില്ലാ കളക്ടറുടെയോ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി തഹസീൽദാർ പദവിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ റെക്കർട്ടേഷൻ വഴി അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലം ചെയ്തു വിൽക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലവും ദിവസവും സമയവും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പേരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രേഖ നോട്ടീസ് അപ്രകാരം ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റ് സഹിതം ജില്ലാ കളക്ടറുടെ കാര്യാലയത്തിലും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക് ഓഫീസിലും വില്ലേജാഫീസിലും പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും നോട്ടീസിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പ്, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥന് പ്രസ്തുത വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലം ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തീയതിക്ക് കുറഞ്ഞത് മൂന്ന് ദിവസം മുമ്പെങ്കിലും നൽകേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(2) പിടിച്ചെടുത്ത വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽപന നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്, ആവശ്യമെന്തു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ നിശ്ചിത സമയത്തും സ്ഥലത്തും ഒന്നോ അതിലധികമോ ഭാഗങ്ങളായി ലേലത്തിനു വയ്ക്കാവുന്നതും ഏറ്റവും കൂടിയ തുക വിളിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്ക് പ്രസ്തുത വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിൽപന നടത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(3) ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽപന നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള, പിടിച്ചെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വില റെക്കോ പണമായി നൽകേണ്ടതും, പ്രസ്തുത തുക റെക്കോ പണമായി നൽകുന്നതുവരെ വസ്തുവിന്റെ യാതൊരു ഭാഗവും കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ വാങ്ങുന്ന ആളിനെ അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു. വാങ്ങുന്ന ആൾ ക്രയവില നൽകാൻ വിഴ്ച വരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ഉടൻതന്നെ വീണ്ടും വിൽക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും നഷ്ടത്തിനും വീണ്ടും വിൽപന നടത്തുന്നത് കാരണമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും നഷ്ടത്തിനും വീണ്ടും വിൽപന നടത്തുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലവിനും അപ്രകാരം വിഴ്ച വരുത്തുന്ന വാങ്ങുന്ന ആൾ ഉത്തരവാദിയായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാണ്.

(4) പിടിച്ചെടുത്ത വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വാങ്ങുന്ന ആൾ മുഴുവൻ തുകയും അടയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അധികാരപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തുക സ്വീകരിച്ചു അതിലേക്കായി രസീത് നൽകേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ തരവും അളവും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒപ്പിട്ട്, പേരും ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേരും അടങ്ങിയ മുദ്ര വച്ച തീയതി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ ക്രയസർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

9. സംസ്ഥാനതല സമിതിയിൽനിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ട് ലഭിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്ന മറ്റ് അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ.-10-ാം വകുപ്പ് (4)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം, സംസ്ഥാനതല സമിതി മൂന്ന് മാസത്തിനകം സർക്കാരിന് റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, സർക്കാരിന്, മലബാർ ബോട്ടാണിക്കൽ ഗാർഡൻ ആന്റ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഫോർ പ്ലാന്റ് സയൻസസ്, കോഴിക്കോട്, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യ ബോർഡ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, സെന്റർ ഫോർ റാട്ടർ റിസോർസ് ഡെവലപ്മെന്റ് ആന്റ് മാനേജ്മെന്റ്, കോഴിക്കോട്, നാഷണൽ സെന്റർ ഫോർ ഏർത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, റീജിയണൽ അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ റിസർച്ച് സ്റ്റേഷൻ, പട്ടാമ്പി എന്നീ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിൽനിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

10. തരിശു നെൽവയൽ കൃഷി ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ച ചെലവുകൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത്.- (1) 16-ാം വകുപ്പ് (3ജി) ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഒന്നാം ക്ലിപ്തനിബന്ധനയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന "മറ്റു തുക" എന്നതിൽ 1966-ലെ കേരള റവന്യൂ റിക്കവറി ആക്റ്റിന്റെ 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (ജെ) ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ നിർവ്വചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ, മാത്രം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

(2) ആക്റ്റിലെ 16-ാം വകുപ്പ് (3ജി) ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഒന്നാം ക്ലിപ്തനിബന്ധനയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന, നെൽകൃഷിക്ക് വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവ് ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ ഓരോ വർഷവും വിലതാപനമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരം ചെലവ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുമ്പോൾ തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ വേതനം, കൃഷിക്കുവേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവ്, നെൽകൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഏജൻസികൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലവ്, തൃക്കമെന്തു തോന്നുന്ന മറ്റു ചെലവുകൾ എന്നിവ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഓരോ പ്രദേശത്തും നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ആവശ്യമായ ചെലവുകളുടെ വിവരം ഹെക്ടർ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വിലതാപനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചെലവ് കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രീൻസിപ്പൽ അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ ഓഫീസറുടെയും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തഹസീൽദാർ മാരുടെയും റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കളക്ടറുടെ, കൃഷി ഓഫീസ്, താലൂക്ക് ഓഫീസ്, വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസ്, തദ്ദേശ സയൻസെസ് സ്ഥാപനം

എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലെ നോട്ടീസ് ബോർഡുകളിൽ ആയത് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് അവകാശം ലഭിച്ച ആൾ/എജൻസി അപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിച്ച തുകയേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ തുകയ്ക്ക് അവകാശവാദം ഉന്നയിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

11. വില്പനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഭാഗം സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം.—അപേക്ഷകന്റെ കൈവശം ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഭാഗം മാത്രം 27എ വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന ഭൂമി പ്രത്യേകമായി അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തി സ്കെച്ചിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ബാക്കി ഭൂമി റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിലെ നിലവിലുള്ള തരം ആയി തന്നെ നിലനിറുത്തേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി പ്രത്യേക നിറം കൊടുത്ത് സ്കെച്ചിൽ അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും സബ്മിറ്റർ അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആവശ്യമായ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

12. 27എ വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം വില്പനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം.—(1) വില്പനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു അപേക്ഷ, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 20.23 ആർ വരയാകുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഫാറം 6-ലും 20.23 ആറിൽ കൂടുതലാകുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഫാറം 7-ലും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ മുന്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(2) അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്കെച്ച് പ്രസ്തുത ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ തറവിസ്തീർണ്ണം സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും, സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 20.23 ആറിൽ അധികരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയിൽ ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന പത്ത് ശതമാനം ഭൂമി നില നിറത്തിലും മറ്റു പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ചുവപ്പു നിറത്തിലും വ്യക്തമായി സ്കെച്ചിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള പത്ത് ശതമാനം ഭൂമിയിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജലസംരക്ഷണ നടപടികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിശദമായ ഒരു പ്ലാൻ കൂടി അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(3) പ്രസ്തുത അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം ഫണ്ടിന്റെ പേരിൽ ആയിരം രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള ഡിമാന്റ് ഡ്രാഫ്റ്റോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ മുഖേന ആയിരം രൂപ പ്രസ്തുത ഫണ്ടിലേക്ക് അടച്ചതിന്റെ തെളിവോ ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(4) റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ, (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർക്ക് അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ ഫാറം 8 പ്രകാരമുള്ള രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ അവ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി മുൻഗണനാക്രമം പാലിച്ച് അപേക്ഷകളിന്മേൽ അമ്പപ്പനം നടത്തി പതിനഞ്ച് ദിവസത്തിനകം റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ മുന്പാകെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(5) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ചാൽ സമീപത്ത് നെൽവയൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിലേക്കുള്ള സുഗന്ധമായ നീർമാഴുകി തിരസ്സപ്പെടുമോയെന്ന് (4)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കേണ്ടതും, അപേക്ഷാധാരിയോ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്കെച്ചിന്റെ കൃത്യത പരിശോധിച്ച് അത് സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(6) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 20.2 ആറിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആകുന്നപക്ഷം, അപേക്ഷകൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനപ്രദമാണെന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് കൃഷി ഓഫീസറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ വാങ്ങേണ്ടതാണ്.

(7) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന വില്പനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഒരു ഹെക്ടറിൽ അധികരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ, വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ എന്നിവരുടെ സാന്നിധ്യത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ പ്രസ്തുത ഭൂമിയിൽ നേരിട്ട് പരിശോധന നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

(8) കൃഷി ഓഫീസറുടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം ജലസംരക്ഷണ നടപടികളിൽ ദേദഗതി വരുത്തേണ്ടതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുവാൻ അപേക്ഷകനോട് രേഖാമൂലം റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്.

(9) വില്പനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളിൽ, പട്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുബന്ധമായുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള നിരക്കിലുള്ള തുകയ്ക്ക് ഡിമാന്റ് ഡ്രാഫ്റ്റോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ മുഖേന പ്രസ്തുത തുക ഫണ്ടിലേക്ക് അടച്ചതിന്റെ തെളിവോ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിന്മേൽ, അപ്രകാരം അനുമതി നൽകപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ

വിസ്തീർണ്ണം, സർവ്വ നമ്പർ, അപേക്ഷകൻ ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ സർവ്വ നമ്പരും വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും എന്നിവ വ്യക്തമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടും ജലസംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ വിശദമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടും റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതും ഉത്തരവിനോടൊപ്പം മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രസ്തുത ഭൂമിയുടെ ഓക്സ്കെട്ട് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(10) വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉത്തരവ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനേൽ, സ്വഭാവവ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതിക്കനുസൃതമായി ഭൂനികുതി തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തി തഹസിൽദാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതും വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ അതനുസരിച്ച് റവന്യൂ റേഖകളിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(11) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ, സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ അനുവദിച്ച തഹസിൽദാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതും, ആയതിൽ സ്വഭാവവ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതിക്കനുസൃതമായി ഭൂനികുതി പുനർനിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(12) ജലസംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി പ്രത്യേക സബ് ഡിവിഷനായി നിലനിർത്തി തണ്ണീർത്തടമായി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയിൽ യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലുമുള്ള നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമാണ്.

(13) 1967-ലെ ജൂലൈ 4-ാം തീയതിക്കുമുമ്പ് നികത്തീയതോ നികന്നതോ ആയ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ഫാറം 9-ൽ സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും പ്രസ്തുത ഭൂമി 1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ാം തീയതിക്കുമുമ്പ് നികത്തീയതോ നികന്നതോ ആണെന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിനായി പ്രസ്തുത ഭൂമിയെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന താഴെ പറയുന്ന രേഖകൾ തെളിവായി സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്, അതായത്:-

- (i) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി 1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നികന്നതായോ മറ്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായോ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആധാരത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പുകൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ;
- (ii) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയിൽ 1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നികന്നതായോ മറ്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായോ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള/രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള മുദ്രപത്രത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള നിവരാനുസൃത ഉടമ്പടികൾ (ഒറ്റ, കാണം തുടങ്ങിയവയുടെ ഉൾപ്പെടെ);

(iii) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി 1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നിവർത്തിയല്ലാത്തതല്ലെങ്കിൽ തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ കെട്ടിട നികുതി അപേക്ഷിച്ച് സീൽ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(iv) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി 1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നികന്നതായോ മറ്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായോ തെളിയിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ, സർക്കാർ ഏജൻസികളോ നൽകിയ രേഖസന്ദേശം മറ്റ് രേഖകളോ;

(v) വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം സംബന്ധിച്ച് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമിയിലുള്ള മരങ്ങൾ, വീടുകൾ, പുരാതനമായ കാവുകൾ, എടുപ്പ് എന്നിവയുടെ പ്രായം, കാലപ്പഴക്കം എന്നിവയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും അതിനനുസൃതമായും ഉള്ള സാക്ഷ്യമാഹികളോ.

(14) ഉക്കാട്ടുത്തിൽ തീരുമാനമെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസറോട് അനേകമം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം സ്ഥല പരിശോധന നടത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(15) 27എ വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിന് റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് പ്രസ്തുത വകുപ്പിന്റെ (11)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം റദ്ദുചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ, ചട്ടം 13 പ്രകാരം റവന്യൂ റേഖകളിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം സംബന്ധിച്ച മാറ്റം വരുത്തിയത് റദ്ദുചെയ്ത് പ്രസ്തുത രേഖകളിൽ പുർവ്വസ്ഥിതിയിലുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതും റവന്യൂ റേഖകളിൽ അപ്രകാരം റദ്ദു ചെയ്ത വിവരം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസറുടെ പേരും ഒപ്പും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട്, സീൽ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള നടപടികൾ പുർത്തീകരിച്ച വിവരം തഹസിൽദാറോടും റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറോടും അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(16) 27എ വകുപ്പ് (8)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം ഏതെങ്കിലും പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ പരിവർത്തനപ്പെടുത്തൽ ആവശ്യമാകുന്നിടത്ത്, റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസ്തുത റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പരിവർത്തനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സമീപത്തെ നെൽവയലുകളിലേക്കുള്ള സ്വഗതമായ നീരൊഴുക്ക് തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുവാനാകുമെന്നും സമീപ സ്ഥലത്തെ കൃഷിയെ പ്രതികൂലമായി ബാധിക്കുമെന്നും പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പരിശോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും, ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ കൃഷി ഓഫീസറോട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

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(17) 2018-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ (പ്രദേശ) നിയമം പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വന്നതിന് മുമ്പ്, 1987-ലെ കേരള ഭൂവിനിയോഗ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം വീട് വയ്ക്കാനോ മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കോ നിലം പരിവർത്തനപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിയമപരമായി അനുമതി വാങ്ങിയത് സംബന്ധിച്ച ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമിയ്ക്ക് റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിന് ക്ഷേപ്യയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഫീസിന്റെ 25% നിരക്കിൽ അടവ് വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

13. റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ.—(1) വിഭജനപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച അപക്ഷകളിൽ, സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത സംഗതികളിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ തങ്ങളുടെ ഭൂമിയുടെ സഭാവം സംബന്ധിച്ച മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതും സൂപ്പിമെന്ററി അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രേഖകളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതുമാണ്. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച അപക്ഷകളിൽ, സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ, തങ്ങളുടെ സൂപ്പിമെന്ററി അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രേഖകളിലും ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങളും ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങളും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും തങ്ങളുടെ അക്കൗണ്ടിൽ പുതിയ സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ അനുവദിച്ചു, ഭൂമിയിൽ പുനർനിർണ്ണയിച്ചു, സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ സ്കെച്ച് തയ്യാറാക്കി റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിലേക്കായി തഹസീൽദാർ നടപടികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർക്ക് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(2) 27 എ വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരവും 27ബി വകുപ്പ് (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരവും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൾ പ്രകാരം തഹസീൽദാരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന്മേൽ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തങ്ങളുടെയും സൂപ്പിമെന്ററി അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രേഖകളിലും സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

(3) സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ അനുമതി നൽകപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമി 'പുരയിടം' എന്ന ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പത്തു ശതമാനം ഭൂമി 'നിലം-ജല സംരക്ഷണ പ്രദേശം' എന്നും സൂപ്പിമെന്ററി അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രേഖകളിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും 'നിലം-ജല സംരക്ഷണ പ്രദേശം' ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതുമാണ്.

(4) ഭൂമിയുടെ സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തിൽനിന്നും സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം കുറവ് ചെയ്ത്, അനുവദിച്ച പുതിയ സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പരും, തരവും, നികുതിയും, സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ നമ്പരും തീയതിയും എഴുതി ചേർത്ത്

വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസറുടെ പേരും ഒപ്പും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി സീൽ പതിക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള നടപടികൾ പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച വിവരം തഹസീൽദാർ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(5) ഇത് സംബന്ധിച്ച സൂപ്പിമെന്ററി അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി രേഖകളിലും തങ്ങളുടെയും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു പുറമെ ഇപ്രകാരം സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തിനായി ഓരോ വില്ലേജിലും ഫാറം 10-ൽ ഒരു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആയത് എല്ലാ മാസവും വില്ലേജിന്റെ ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഓഫീസർ പരിശോധിച്ചു ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും 6 മാസം കൂടുമ്പോൾ തഹസീൽദാർ ആയത് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള രേഖകളെല്ലാം ജമാബതി ഓഫീസർ പരിശോധനയ്ക്ക് വിധേയമാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

14. ഫണ്ടിന്റെ സ്വരൂപിക്കലും കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യലും വിനിയോഗിക്കലും.—

(1) ഫണ്ടിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിനായി സർക്കാർ നിയോഗിക്കുന്ന സംസ്ഥാനതല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒരു ട്രഷറി സെവിംഗ്സ് ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതും, അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അക്കൗണ്ട് നമ്പരും ട്രഷറിയും ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർമാരെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(2) ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചെലവുകളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി തുക ചെലവഴിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്, അതായത്:—

(എ) നെൽകൃഷി പോൽസാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും നെൽവയലുകൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും സർക്കാരിന്റെ മുൻകൂർ അനുമതിയോടുകൂടിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലോ ആക്ട്ന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ;

(ബി) നെൽവയലുകൾ പൂർവ്വസ്ഥിതിയിലാക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവുകൾ;

(സി) നെൽവയലുകൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന ജില്ല/താലൂക്കുതല സ്കാഡുകളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന് ആവശ്യമായ വാഹനങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ജാറ്റാവിധി ചെലവുകളും;

(ഡി) ആക്ട് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ഉപഗ്രഹ ചിത്രങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവുകൾ;

(ഇ) കൃഷിഭൂമിയുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു സുപ്രധാന നടപടിയായ ലൈഫ് മിഷൻ ഭവന സമുച്ചയ പദ്ധതിയിലെ ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റിന്റെയും നിർമ്മാണ ചെലവിന്റെ മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടുഭാഗം വരെയുള്ള ചെലവ്."

[ചട്ടം 12(9) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
 വിലങ്ങാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം
 അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന് അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഫീസ്

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആർ)	ഫീസായി അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ ന്യായ വിലയുടെ ശതമാനം (%)		
		പഞ്ചായത്ത് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി	കോർപ്പറേഷൻ	
1	20.23 വരെ	10	20	30
2	20.23 മുതൽ 40.47 വരെ	20	30	40
3	40.47-നു മുകളിൽ	30	40	50

കുറിപ്പ്—(1) അപകാരം സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്താൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 3000 ചതുരശ്ര അടിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആണെങ്കിൽ അപകാരം അധികമായി വരുന്ന ഓരോ ചതുരശ്ര അടയ്ക്കും 100 രൂപ നിരക്കിലുള്ള ഫീസ് കൂടി അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കുറിപ്പ്—(2) 4.04 ആർ ഭൂമിയിൽ 120 ചതുരശ്രമീറ്റർ വരെ വിസ്തൃതിയുള്ള വീട് നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനോ, പുനർനിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിപുലീകരിക്കുന്നതിനോ 2.02 ആർ ഭൂമിയിൽ 40 ചതുരശ്രമീറ്റർ വിസ്തൃതിയുള്ള വാണിജ്യ കെട്ടിടം നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനോ, പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിപുലീകരിക്കുന്നതിനോ യാതൊരു ഫീസും നൽകേണ്ടതില്ല.

ഫോറം 5

(ചട്ടം 4 ഡി കാണുക)

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
 (ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

100 രൂപയുടെ കോർട്ട് ഫീ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് പതിക്കുക

- അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും
- ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച ആക്ഷേപം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
 - (i) ജില്ല
 - (ii) താലൂക്ക്
 - (iii) വില്ലേജ്
 - (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ
 - (v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ
 - (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ
 - (vii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ഹെക്റ്ററിൽ)
 - (viii) തണുപ്പേടു നമ്പർ
- ഭൂമി ഉൾപ്പെടുവയുന്ന തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനം
- ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്ക് പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച തീയതി
- ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ട സാഹചര്യം
- പാജരാക്കുന്ന രേഖകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ഞാൻ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
 സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി :
 ഒപ്പ് :

പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതിയുടെ ശുപാർശ സംബന്ധിച്ച കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

താലൂക്കിൽ..... വില്ലേജിൽ.....
ബ്ലോക്ക്.....സർവ്വേ/റിസർവ്വേഷൻ.....
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വരുന്ന അപേക്ഷയ്ക്ക് ആസ്പദമായ ഭൂമി പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി പരിശോധിച്ചതിൽ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്ന വസ്തുതകൾ കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്:

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് ഈ ഭൂമിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്/ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല എന്ന് പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പ്രസ്തുത തീരുമാനം.....തിയതിയിൽ ചേർന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ കൈക്കൊണ്ടതും ആയത്(നമ്പർ).....ആയി മിനിറ്റ്സ് ബുക്കിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം കൂടി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കൺവീനർ,
പ്രാദേശികതല നിരീക്ഷണ സമിതി ആസ്റ്റ്
കൃഷി ഓഫീസർ.

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[ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ

(10.2 ആറിൽ കുറവ് വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

- 1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും :
മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :
- 2. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :

(അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ കൈവശത്തിലോ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകളിലായി നന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി ചേർക്കുക)

- (i) ജില്ല
- (ii) താലൂക്ക്
- (iii) വില്ലേജ്
- (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ
- (v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ
- (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ
- (vii) ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- (viii) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- (ix) തണ്ടപ്പാർ നമ്പർ/നമ്പരുകൾ :

- 3. മുൻ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി അനുമതി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ (റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസറുടെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുക)

- 4. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം :
 (എ) ഭവന നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് :
 (ബി) വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിന് :
 (സി) മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക്. (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) :
- 5. ഫീസ് നൽകിയതിന്റെ നമ്പരും തീയതിയും :
- 6. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം : അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
 തീയതി : ഒപ്പ് :

വില്ലുവാഫീസറുടെ അനേകന രിപ്പോർട്ട്

- 1. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി ആവശ്യം :
 ചൂട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടോ?
- 2. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭൂമി ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിൽ :
 ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ സർക്കാരിൽ കണ്ടുവന്ന നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളോ തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളോ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടോ?
- 3. ചേർക്കപ്പെടുമ്പോഴായിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ബണ്ട് :
 പിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കുക. നട്ട് കര ഭൂമിയാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
- 4. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
 ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിലെ ജലാഗമന നിർമ്മാണ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
- 5. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന :
 ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയാൽ സമീപ ഭൂമിയിലേക്കുള്ള വരമ്പ്, നടവഴി തടസ്സപ്പെടുമോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ അപേക്ഷകൻ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ
- 6. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
 ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ സമീപത്തുള്ള നെൽവയലുകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
- 7. നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്ന :
 തിരിയുടെ സമീപത്തെ നെൽകൃഷിയെ പ്രതികൂലമായി ബാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന വസ്തുത
- 8. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി :
 ഭൂമിയുടെ ചുറ്റുമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
 (തരം, സർവ്വേ നമ്പരുകൾ മുതലായവ)
 (കിഴക്ക്/പടിഞ്ഞാറ്/തെക്ക്/വടക്ക്)

9. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷി :
 ക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം
 (എ) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ
 നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന
 വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം
 ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

(ബി) കൈവശ വസ്തുവിന്റെ ചോരണം :പഹകൾ.....ആർ
 വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

(സി) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :പഹകൾ.....ആർ
 തിനായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ
 വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

x. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/
 വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന
 കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

ഇത് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവത്തിലും സ്വയം
 പരിശോധനയിലും ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തരമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു
 വിശ്വസിക്കട്ടെ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്വരം : പേര് :
 തീയതി : തസ്തിക :
 വില്ലേജ് :
 ഒപ്പ് :

[ചട്ടം 12(i) കാണുക]

2018-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
 (വീടനംപനം ചെട്ടുപ്പൊടത്തത്വം 20.23 ആറോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ
 വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതുമായ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള
 അപേക്ഷ)

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
 വാർഡിലോസവറും :
 മോശബാൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പരും :
2. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
 ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
 (അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ :
 കൈവശത്തിലോ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ :
 നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന :
 ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി :
 പേർക്കുക)

 - (i) ജില്ല :
 - (ii) താലൂക്ക് :
 - (iii) വില്ലേജ് :
 - (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
 - (v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :
 - (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
 - (vii) ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :പഹകൾആർ
 സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം :പഹകൾആർ
 വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ :
 വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
 - (viii) തണ്ടപ്പേർ നമ്പർ/നമ്പരുകൾ :

9. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷി
ക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം
(എ) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ
നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന
വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം
ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

(ബി) കൈവശ വസ്തുവിന്റെ മൊത്തം :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

(സി) സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ
തിനായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

10. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/
വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന
കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

ഇത് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവത്തിലും സ്വയം
പരിശോധനയിലും ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തരമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന്
റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം : പേര് :
തീയതി : തസ്തിക :
വില്ലേജ് :
ഒപ്പ് :

[ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
(വിഭജനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്തതും 20.23 ആനോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതുമായ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള
അപേക്ഷ)

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
രാജ്വിലാസവും :
മൊത്തം ഹോണ്ട് നമ്പരും :

2. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട :
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
(അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ
കൈവശത്തിലോ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ
നമ്പരുകളിലായി ഒന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന
ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി
പേർക്കുക)

(i) ജില്ല :

(ii) താലൂക്ക് :

(iii) വില്ലേജ് :

(iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :

(v) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :

(vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :

(vii) ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ

സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം :ഹെക്ടർ.....ആർ

വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ

വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

(viii) തണ്ടപ്പേർ നമ്പർ/നമ്പരുകൾ :

1569

- 3. മുൻ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനത്തിനായി :
അനുചിത ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ
വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ (റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ
ഓഫീസറുടെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം
ചെയ്യുക)
- 4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ടതിന്റെ :
ആവശ്യം
(എ) ഭവന നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് :
(ബി) വാണിജ്യാവശ്യത്തിന് :
(സി) മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) :
- 5. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ
ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി മാറ്റി
വച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
(i) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ :
(ii) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :
(iii) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :
(iv) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
- 6. സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജലസംരക്ഷണ :
നടപടികളുടെ സംക്ഷിപ്ത രൂപം
(ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം അധിക ഷീറ്റുകൾ
ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.)
- 7. ഫീസ് നൽകുവാനുള്ള തീയതിയും :
8. തീർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ / :
വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിട
ത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും
പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന
ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം : _____ അപക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് : _____
തീയതി : _____ ഒപ്പ് : _____

വില്ലേജാഫീസറുടെ അനുമതിപത്രം

- 1. അപക്ഷാ വസ്തു ഡാറ്റാ ബാക്കിൽ :
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- 2. അപക്ഷാ വസ്തു ഡാറ്റാ ബാക്കിൽ :
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരമായി
കാണുന്ന നിർപാലകങ്ങളോ തണ്ണീർ
തടങ്ങളോ നിലവിലുണ്ടോ ?
- 3. വെള്ളക്കെട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് :
ബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അതിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ
നശ്ചിതമാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- 4. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിലെ ജലാഗമന
നിർഗമന സ്രോതസ്സുകൾ
- 5. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ
നടത്തിയാൽ സമീപ ഭൂമിയിലേക്കുള്ള
വരമ്പ്, നടവഴി തടസ്സപ്പെടുമോ?
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് നിലനിർത്തുവാൻ
അപക്ഷകൻ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള
നടപടികൾ
- 6. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാനു :
ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ സമീപത്തുള്ള
നെൽവയലുകളുടെ വിശദാംശം
- 7. നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ :
നടത്തുന്നതിലൂടെ സമീപത്തെ
നെൽകൃഷിയെ പ്രതികൂലമായി
ബാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന വസ്തുത
- 8. സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാനു :
ദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ ചുറ്റുമുള്ള
വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
(അ, സർവ്വേ നമ്പറുകൾ മുതലായവ)
(കിഴക്ക്/പടിഞ്ഞാറ്/തെക്ക്/വടക്ക്)

9. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ :
അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം

(എ) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ വിവിധ സർവ്വേ :
നമ്പരുകളിലായി നന്നായിക്കിടക്കുന്ന
വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം
ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

(ബി) കൈവശ വസ്തുവിന്റെ മൊത്തം :ഹെക്ടർആർ
വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

(സി) സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം ആവശ്യ :ഹെക്ടർആർ
പ്പെടുന്ന വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

10. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾക്കായി
മാറ്റിവച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ

(i) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :

(ii) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ :

(iii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം :ഹെക്ടർആർ

11. സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്ന :
ഭൂമിയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജല
സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ തൃപ്തികരമാണോ?

12. നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/പുനർ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാൻ/
വിപുലീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന
കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവങ്ങളാൽ
സ്ഥല പരിശോധനയിലും ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തരമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന്
റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
തീയതി :
പേര് :
തസ്തിക :
വില്ലേജ് :
ഒപ്പ് :

[ചട്ടം 12(4) കാണുക]

2001-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
(വിഭജനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ
ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട്, വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസുകളിൽ ലഭിക്കുന്ന
അപേക്ഷകളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ)

നമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	വില്ലേജ്	സഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ	നടപ്പാക്കാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ (വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 20.23 ആറിൽ അധികിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം)
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[ചട്ടം 12(13) കാണുക]

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നികത്തിയതോ നികന്നതോ ആയ ഭൂമിയുടെ റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ തരം മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും :
മേൽവിലാസവും മൊരൈബൽ ഫോൺ നമ്പറും
2. ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ :
 - (i) ജില്ല
 - (ii) താലൂക്ക്
 - (iii) വില്ലേജ്
 - (iv) ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ
 - (v) സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ
 - (vi) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ
 - (vii) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം : ഹെക്ടർ ആർ
 - (viii) തണുപ്പാർ നമ്പർ
3. ഭൂമി നികത്തിയതോ നികന്നതോ :
ആയ കാര്യമുണ്ട്
4. ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന രേഖകളുടെ വിവരം

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ശരിയും സത്യവുമാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ഞാൻ സത്യപ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം : അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
തീയതി : ഒപ്പ്

[ചട്ടം 13(5) കാണുക]

1967-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (വിത്തരംപണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച ഉത്തരവാകുന്ന കേസുകളിൽ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് വില്ലേജാഫീസിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട രേഖിസ്റ്റർ)

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക് :	വില്ലേജ് :
	സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിച്ച ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ	ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികൾ നടപ്പാക്കിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
1	കേരള നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
2	ഭൂമിയുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും താലൂക്കും	ജല സംരക്ഷണ നടപടികളുടെ സംരക്ഷിത വിവരണം
3	അപേക്ഷകൻ/റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ/ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ/താലൂക്ക് ഉത്തരവിലെ നമ്പരും യു.പി.യുടെ താലൂക്കിലെ നമ്പരും	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
4	ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
5	സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
6	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
7	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
8	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
9	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
10	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
11	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
12	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
13	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
14	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
15	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിർത്തികളിലെ നമ്പരും
16	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൽ പ്രകാരം,
പി. എച്ച്. കുര്യൻ,
താലൂക്കിലെ ഓഫീസ് ഓഫീസർ

1575

1571 0

വിശദീകരണക്കുറിപ്പ്

(ഈ വിന്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമാകുന്നതല്ല. എന്താൽ, അതിന്റെ പൊതു ഉദ്ദേശ്യം വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നതിന് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ളതാണ്.)

2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ആക്റ്റിന് (2008-ലെ 28) ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് 2018-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ (ഭേദഗതി) ആക്റ്റ് (2018-ലെ 29) കേരള നിയമസഭ പാസ്സാക്കുകയും 2018 ജൂലൈ 6-ാം തീയതിയിലെ 26798/ലെഗ്.ബി2/2017/നിയമം നമ്പർ വിജ്ഞാപനപ്രകാരം 2018 ജൂലൈ 6-ാം തീയതിയിലെ 1820-ാം നമ്പർ കേരള അസാധാരണ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ ഭേദഗതി ആക്റ്റിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനായി 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുവാൻ സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ ലക്ഷ്യം നിറവേറ്റുന്നതിന് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ളതാണ് ഈ വിജ്ഞാപനം.



EoDB: SBRAP 2024 : KYA (Know Your Approval)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Annexure 3

(h) Service Name : Land Mutation (*Pokkuvaravu*)

Statute:

3 The Transfer of Registry Rules, 1966

- K Service Type : Approval
- L Service Incidence : Post Registration
- M Service Integration Status : Not Integrated with SWS
- N Statutory Timelines : Attached below
- O Document Checklist : Registered Deed
- P Statutory Form : Form 1A
- Q Fee Structure :

Land Extent in ha 00 (ha) : 00(are) : 00 (m ²)		Fee (in Rs)
00:00:00 – 00:10:00	[0 - 10] are	100
00:10:00 – 00:20:00	(10 – 20] are	200
00:20:00 – 00:50:00	(20 – 50] are	300
00:50:00 – 01:00:00	(50 are – 1 hectare)	500
01:00:00 – 02:00:00	(1 – 2] hectare	700
> 02:00:00	> 2 hectare	1,000

R Standard Operating Procedure : Statutory Provision Only

S Statutory Timelines :

സേവനാവകാശ നിരവധിപ്രകാരം വില്ലേജാഫീസിൽ നിന്ന് ലഭിക്കുന്ന സേവനങ്ങൾ

സേവനങ്ങൾ	സമയ പരിധി	നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ (സംസ്ഥാന ആവശ്യത്തിന് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ)	ഒന്നാം അപ്പീൽ അധികാരി	രണ്ടാം അപ്പീൽ അധികാരി
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
പോക്ക്വരവ് (സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ഇല്ലാത്ത കേസുകൾ)	നിയമ തടസ്സമോ സാങ്കേതിക തടസ്സമോ ഇല്ലാത്ത കേസുകളിൽ 40 ദിവസത്തിനകം	വില്ലേജാഫീസർ	തഹസിൽദാർ	റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ആഫീസർ

Document Checklist:

Last Tax Receipt	<input type="button" value="Choose files"/> No file chosen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Maximum file size limited to 250 kb* Only pdf and Jpg files can be uploaded
Last Deed	<input type="button" value="Choose files"/> No file chosen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Maximum file size limited to 2MB* Only pdf and Jpg files can be uploaded
Legal heirship Certificate (as applicable)	<input type="button" value="Choose files"/> No file chosen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Maximum file size limited to 2MB* Only pdf and Jpg files can be uploaded
Additional Document (Death Certificate , Court Decree etc..)	<input type="button" value="Choose files"/> No file chosen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Maximum file size limited to 250 kb* Only pdf and Jpg files can be uploaded
Document Details *	<input type="text" value="----- SRO -----"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text" value="DocNo"/> <input type="text" value="Year"/>
Remarks	<input type="text"/>	

*THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY RULES, 1966

In supersession of the rules laid down in the Travancore & Cochin Land Revenue Manuals, the Madras B. S. O. No. 31 and the unified rules issued by the Travancore-Cochin Government in their Notification R. Dis. No. 7449/52/Rd. dt. 17/09/1953 relating to the transfer of revenue registry, the Government of Kerala hereby issue the following unified rules for the Transfer of Registry.

1. (a) These rules may be called the Transfer of Registry Rules, 1966.

(b) They shall come into force at once.**

[1A. In these Rules, the term "Tahsildar" shall include the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar of the Taluk and the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of a sub-taluk.]

2. Transfer of Revenue Registry takes place either—

(1) by voluntary action of the owners.

(2) by virtue of decrees of Civil Courts or by Revenue sales, or

(3) by succession.

3. For effecting the transfer of registry, the following procedure shall be followed:—

(a) **Voluntary transfer of title.**— (i) In all cases of absolute transfer of title over a land, by sale, partition, gift, agreement etc., the party or parties thereof shall record in the application in Form I appended to these rules, their consent for the transfer of registry of the survey numbers involved in the transfer. A true copy of the document by which the transfer is proposed to be effected, shall be furnished on the reverse of the form. In the case of lengthy documents additional sheets on plain paper may be used in continuation of the form. This application shall be presented to the Registering Officer along with the document to be registered.

(ii) The copy of the document furnished on the reverse of the application form shall be compared with the original document in the Registry Office and certified as true copy by the Registering Officer.

(iii) After the admission of the document for registration, the Registering Officer shall obtain the signature of the transferor and the transferee, (or their agents or representatives) who agree to the transfer of registry on the application form enter necessary particulars in the space provided and attest them by affixing his signature. Whenever any party does not appear for admission of execution, the fact shall be so recorded on this form.

Note.— Form of application (Form I) can be had from the Registry Office at 15 ps. each.

(iv) A register in Form II shall be maintained in the Registry Office in which the details of applications received for transfer of registry shall be entered giving them consecutive numbers for each calendar year.

²(v) The application for Transfer of Registry with copies of the connected documents

* Published under Notification No. G. O. (P) 490/66/Rev. dt. 14/09/1966 in K. G. No. 40 dt. 11/10/1966 P. I.

** Date of commencement: 01/10/1967, published as per Notification G.O. (P) No. 158/67/RD. dt. 20/04/1967 in K. G. No. 17 dt. 02/05/1967.

1. Inserted by Notification No. G. O. Rt. 1244/68/Rev. dt. 04/10/1968, published in K. G. No. 43 dt. 24/12/1968 P.I.

2. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD. dt. 10/08/1984. Prior to the substitution it read as:

"(v) The application for transfer of registry received in a month together with copies of the connected documents shall be forwarded by the Registering Officer to the Tahsildar concerned within seven days after the expiry of the month, with an intimation in Form No. III. The receipt of the application etc. shall be

shall be given to the applicant by the Registering Officer immediately after registration of the document, so that the applicant may move the Village Officer to effect the transfer of registry. The receipt of the application on presentation by the party shall be acknowledged by the Village Officer indicating the serial number of the application year-wise. ³[A fee of Rs.10 shall be levied from the applicant in each case of transfer of registry on proper receipt].]

- ⁴[(vi) The Registering Officer shall see that the application for transfer of registry are forwarded to the Tahsildar/Village Officer in a complete form. In the villages notified from time to time under the National Land Records Modernisation Programme, the application in Form 1B appended to this Rules should be forwarded online wherever possible for effecting transfer of registry.]
- (vii) When the property involved in a transaction is situated in more than one village, as many copies of documents as there are such villages shall be obtained from the parties along with the applications for transfer of registry ⁵[x x x].
- ⁶[(viii) The application for Transfer of Registry where lands are to be described by reference to Government map or survey according to Rule 25 of the Registration Rules (Kerala) received together with copies of the connected documents shall be forwarded by the Registering Officer to the Village Officer concerned fortnightly with an intimation in Form No. IIIA. The receipt of the application shall be acknowledged by the Village Officer in Form No. IIIA within 7 days of the receipt.]
- (b) **Transfers by decrees of Civil Courts or Revenue sales.**— (i) In respect of decrees or orders of Civil Courts which create any proprietary right over immovable property to the decree holder or revenue sales, when registered under the Registration Act, the Registering Officer shall follow the procedure laid down in Rule 3(a).
- (ii) Certificates filed under Section 89 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 relating to immovable property whereby the ownership of such property is conveyed or an absolute right over the property is created, shall be prepared in the Registry Office and forwarded to the Revenue authorities concerned for effecting transfer of registry with an explanatory note, after making necessary entries in the Register in Form No. II.
- (c) **Transfers due to succession.**— It shall be the duty of the Village Officer, whenever a pattadar dies, to report the fact to the Tahsildar with the names of the legal heirs so far as can be ascertained. A statement of cases of transfer in which neither party has applied to nor has any application, copy of document etc., been received by the Tahsildar shall also be submitted by the Village Officer to the Tahsildar. When these cases are reported to the Tahsildar, necessary entries shall be made in the register in Form VIA as stated in Rule 7(2) and on receipt back from the Tahsildar they shall be entered in Register No. VIB and the entry in Register VIA closed.

Case Law

National Land Records Modernisation Programme: Stipulation that assignor to obtain an extract of Record of Right from village concerned: Compliance of: Parties cannot be compelled to obtain Record of Right as a pre-condition for registration. For proper implementation of the Programme, Registration Rules have to be amended. *Synudheen v. State of Kerala* — 2013 (1) KHC 437 : 2013 (1) KLT 221 : 2013 (1) KLJ 453.

⁷[4. It is open to any party desiring transfer of registry in cases without sub-division or in

3. Added by Notification No. G. O. (P) 610/91/RD. dt. 29/10/1991.
4. Substitution by Notification No. G. O. (Ms) 227/2011/RD. dt. 16/06/2011 published in K.G. Ext. No. 1227 dt.22/06/2011.
5. Words "and shall be forwarded to the concerned Tahsildars" Omitted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD. dt. 10/08/1984.
6. Added by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 200/95/RD. dt. 30/03/1995.
7. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 19/92/RD. dt. 17/01/1992. Prior to the substitution it read as:
⁴. It is open to any party desiring transfer of Registry under any of the categories mentioned in Rule 3 to

any case arising out of succession, which is uncontested, to apply in writing in Form 1A to the Village Officer with attested copies of relevant documents. All other applications for transfer of registry shall be submitted in writing in Form 1A to the Tahsildar with attested copies of relevant documents.]

⁸[5. The T.R. applications received from the Sub Registry office as per Rule 3(a)(viii) above shall be registered in Form VI(C) and Transfer of Registry effected by the Village Officer within 15 days, complying with the rules existing from time to time.

(b) The Village Officer shall communicate the party concerned within the one month, if the T.R. cannot be effected.]

6. The transfer of registry cases shall bear consecutive serial number for each calendar year.

7. ⁹[(1) The Village Officer shall prepare statement in Form 'A' and forward to the concerned Tahsildar within 15 days of the receipt of application.]

(2) (i) A record of the reports sent to the Tahsildar under Rule 3(c) shall be maintained in the Village in Form VIA. The Transfer of registry cases received for report will be entered in a register in Form VIB. The cases shall be registered in the order of their date of receipt and 'A' form statements prepared in the serial order by the Village Officer. The pending cases at the end of a financial year shall be carried over to the new register. The Revenue Inspector shall check the entries in the new registers and furnish the following certificate on the first page of the first Vol. of the new Register:—

"Certified that all cases in the registers for the previous years pending on 31st March have been brought over to his register".

Signature

Revenue Inspector, Frika

(ii) The Village Officer furnishing the required details shall also certify in the statement in Form 'A' whether the lands involved therein are owned by Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and whether the transfer of registry is in favour of the same community. It shall also be ascertained and reported whether there is any prohibition in the original document against alienation of the property by the transferor or his predecessor in interest. Village Officers should certify in Form 'A' Statement to the effect that the property is not pledged as security for loans etc., and it has not been attached by Government.

(iii) If the transfer of registry in respect of the case cannot be effected owing to the restriction on alienation laid down in any of the enactments, the fact should be reported and in that case the statement in Form 'A' need not be furnished.

(iv) When the case regarding transfer of registry involves sub-division of the property an entry to that effect shall be made in the column provided for the purpose in Form 'A' and a plotted sketch in triplicate showing the position and the area of sub-division together with sub-division statements in triplicate shall be forwarded along with statement in Form 'A'. For this purpose, the Village Assistant shall measure the new sub-division boundary according to its alignment as seen on the ground, after issue of intimation to the parties. The signature of all the parties involved in the sub-division case in token of their approval of the extent and boundaries of the new sub-division shall as far as possible, be obtained in the sketch and the sub-division statement.

If it is not possible to prepare a plotted sketch on account of the non-availability of proper survey data relating to that field, a location sketch giving the length of the boundary lines of the plot

8. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 200/95/RD, dt. 30/03/1995. Prior to the substitution it read as:
"5. On receipt of application under Rule 3(a)(v) the Village Officer shall enter them in the Register for Transfer of Registry cases maintained in Form V."

9. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD, dt. 10/08/1984. Prior to the substitution it read as:

in question and complete description of the boundary including survey or sub-division numbers, names of owners and occupants of the adjoining fields should be furnished. If there are porambokes adjoining the field this fact should be clearly mentioned in the sketch. In short sufficient data to plot independently the portion of the land transferred must be furnished in the sketch. The Village Assistant shall also furnish a certificate to the effect that there are well defined and clear hedges or boundaries for the plot proposed to be sub-divided.

The Village Assistant shall forward his report through the Village Officer and under intimation to the Tahsildar, to the Taluk Surveyor or the Revenue Inspector as the case may be, who shall check measure the plot, scrutinise the sketch and submit the file to the Tahsildar with the least possible delay.

¹⁰[Applications received by the Village Officer under Rule 4 shall be enquired into through the Village Assistant. The Village Assistant shall submit his report to the Village Officer with the required details as specified in sub-clause (ii) and (iii) under clause 2 of Rule 7. The Village Officer shall verify the report of the Village Assistant with Village records, the application for transfer of registry attested copy of document produced by the applicant and dispose of the application within 15 days of its receipt.]

8.¹¹[The Village Officer shall prepare and submit the statement or report under Rule 7 to the Tahsildar within 15 days of the receipt of the application from the party.]

9. The cases received ¹²[x x x] in the Taluk Officer with the report of the Village Officer shall be classified and dealt with according to the following instructions.

- (a) Uncontested cases.
- (b) Contested Cases.
- (c) Cases involving sub-divisions.

10. Uncontested cases may be of two kinds,—

- (1) those which can be disposed of without further enquiry.
- (2) those in which a decision cannot be taken without conducting a further enquiry by the Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar.

Note.— Cases of sale and other absolute transfer of land mentioned under Rule 3(a) and (b) will fall under the 1st category. In such cases no enquiry is necessary and they shall be disposed of by the Deputy Tahsildar of the Taluk.

Note.— (ii) The cases coming under the second category are transfers due to inheritance acquisition of title by adverse possession etc. for which the parties might have applied under Rule 4. Most of such cases are usually uncontested but in all such cases notices should be issued to the parties interested, if any, inviting objections, to the transfer of registry. The objection should be preferred within 15 days of the service of the notice. Copies of the notice shall also be published on the Notice Board of the concerned Village, Panchayat and Taluk Offices. Such cases shall also be disposed of by the Deputy Tahsildar on merits, after giving the parties concerned an opportunity of being heard. A Revenue Inspector after making personal enquiry in the village where the land situated may dispose of such of the petitions, presented to him and also such of the cases of transfer ascertained by him as do not involve the formation of new sub-divisions and about which there is no dispute.

11. All contested cases shall be enquired into and disposed of by the Tahsildar, following the procedure laid down in Note:— (ii) to Rule 10.

10. Added by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 19/92/RD. dt. 17/01/1992.

11. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD. dt. 10/08/1984. Prior to the substitution it read as:
"The Village Officer shall prepare and submit the statements or reports under Rule 7 within two weeks of the receipt of the Tahsildar's order."

12. The cases which involve sub-division of the plots may be of the following types:

(1) Those in which the documents of transfer specifically mention the area of the land conveyed and give details of measurements of the land or details of the boundaries which would facilitate the location of the land on the ground.

(2) Those in which the documents mention only the area but do not give either the details of the measurements of the land or boundaries.

(3) Those in which the documents do not mention the area but give details of measurements or boundaries.

(4) Those in which the documents give only the area but no other details to enable the location of the land on the ground.

Transfer of registry in the above cases shall be ordered only if it has been possible to effect sub-division on the ground. On receipt of the file from the Taluk Surveyor or the Revenue Inspector as the case may be and after making necessary enquiries the Tahsildar may either accept or reject the proposals. In case of acceptance, the orders shall be provisional as the sub-division sketches and statements have yet to be scrutinised and area computed by the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records.

Copies of the provisional order shall be communicated to the Village Officer to the parties and the concerned clerk in the Taluk Office. Necessary entries may be made with reference to the provisional order in the Village and Taluk accounts but the entries relating to the survey number or sub-division number and extent shall be made only in pencil.

A copy of the provisional order together with the sketch and sub-division statement in triplicate shall be communicated to the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records for scrutiny and computation of the area. On receiving it back from him after scrutiny, final orders shall be passed by the Tahsildar. A copy of the sketch and sub-division statements shall then be communicated to the Village Office for getting necessary entries being made in the Village Accounts by the Taluk Surveyor or the Revenue Inspector during his next visit to the Village and for filing them with the village records of the concerned survey field. ¹³[Another copy of the sanctioned sketch and statement shall be filed with records of the concerned survey field in the Taluk office, if filed measurement sketches are available, otherwise they will be filed with the relevant records in the office of the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in the charge of maintenance work.]

The cost of effecting sub-divisions at the rate fixed from the time, shall be met by the transferee. If it is not possible to effect sub-division on the ground, the name of the transferee shall be jointly registered. Ordinarily, no transfer of registry case shall be kept pending for more than 4 months.

13. As soon as the cases are finally disposed of, necessary entries shall be made in the Taluk Register of transfer of registry applications.

14. In conducting enquiries in the case for transfer of registry, the following general principles shall also be observed.

(1) When the transfer of registry is sought for under the authority of a decree of a Civil Court or revenue sale, or registered document and if the transferor is not the registered pattadar, the production of the document with the tax receipt or with a certificate from the Village Officer as to the possession of the property and payment of land tax thereof will be sufficient evidence regarding the *bona fides* of the application provided that, the series of transactions connecting the transferor with the pattadar are ascertained and recorded.

(2) When the transfer of registry is due to inheritance, a summary enquiry as to who is the nearest legal heir of the deceased pattadar according to the law of inheritance applicable to the parties concerned and a certificate from the Village Officer as to the possession and payment of tax or the production of the tax receipt will be sufficient. A notification inviting objections to the

proposed transfer of registry in the name of the legal heirs shall be published in the Village, Panchayat and Taluk Offices inviting objections, if any, within a period of 15 days from the date of publication of the notice.

(3) In cases in which one of the joint pattadars alienates a portion of a holding, without specifying the exact lie area and boundaries of the land so alienated in relation to the entire holdings sub-division and transfer of registry of the land in favour of such a transferee are not possible, in such cases, the name of the transferee shall be registered jointly with the other co-shares and the transferor's name removed unless his interest has been transferred only in part. The consent of the other joint pattadars is not necessary in such cases but notice shall be given to all the persons interested and their objections if any duly considered. In those cases where the document specifies the extent and also the lie of the land and where it is certified that the land transferred is in the transferee's possession, sub-division and transfer of registry shall be effected after giving notice to the other joint pattadars and hearing them. In such cases also the consent of the other joint holders is not necessary.

(4) In respect of the Oodukkoor cases of the erstwhile Travancore area, transfer of registry shall be sanctioned only for the sub-division of the share hold and the assessment paid by the transferor and not for the area transferred. No sub-division sketch is then necessary. But in the cases in which the share-holders come to a settlement and divide the land by metes and bounds, sub-division shall also be effected and the transfer of registry duly sanctioned.

The system of holding lands without specifying the area and the boundaries of each share shall not be recognised in new case. In such cases, the transfer of registry shall be ordered only in the names of all the joint share holders making them jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land tax etc. In case the share-holders divide the land by metes and bounds, sub-division and separate registry shall be effected.

(5) No conditional or temporary transfer of registry in the names of mortgagees, lessees etc. shall be ordered.

(6) When transfer of registry is refused in any case, the reasons for such refusal shall be briefly stated in the decision.

Case Law

Mutation: Description of property: Effect of: Description of property in the document will have to be accepted for the purpose of effecting mutation. Whether any paddy land has been converted or not is not a matter for the authorities under the Transfer of Registry Rules to be gone into for effecting mutation. *Pareed Salim v. State of Kerala and Others* — 2012 (4) KHC 79 : 2012 (4) KLT 211 : ILR 2012 (4) Ker. 340 : 2012 (4) KLJ 426.

15. With the help of the details furnished in the statement in Form 'A' prepared by the Village Officers and such further information as the Tahsildar may receive from parties and village officials at the time of enquiry regarding the fact of possession and enjoyment, payment of tax and other particulars, the Tahsildar shall determine the person in whose name the transfer of registry shall be made. No case shall be rejected solely for the default of appearance of the parties as it is the immediate concern of the Land Revenue Department to keep the thandaper accounts (Chitta) upto date and bring into it the names of the real land-holders who shall be held liable for the payment of Government revenue due on the land.

16. The summary enquiry and decision thereon is only an arrangement for fiscal purposes and does not affect the legal rights of any person in respect of the lands covered by the decisions in transfer of registry cases. The question of legal rights is always subject to adjudication by Civil Courts and pattas will be revised from time to time in accordance with judicial decisions.

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, it shall be competent for the Tahsildar to take up and dispose of any transfer of registry case which under these rules could be disposed of by a Deputy Tahsildar or by a Revenue Inspector. Orders in a transfer of registry case shall be communicated promptly to the Village Officer and to the parties concerned and shall be given

effect to in the Village Accounts. A patta in the prescribed form under the signature of the Tahsildar, in accordance with the decision, shall be issued to those who apply for it.

18. (i) An appeal against an order passed by ¹⁴[the Village Officer or] the Revenue Inspector shall lie to the Tahsildar and an appeal against the order passed by the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar shall lie to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Appeals shall be presented within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. In computing the period of 30 days, the time taken for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded.

(ii) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the prescribed period of 30 days if he is satisfied that the appellant has good and sufficient cause of not preferring the appeal within that period. In such cases, the authority who admits the appeal shall record the fact of having condoned the delay.

(iii) No appeal shall be admitted unless accompanied by the original of a certified copy of the order appealed against. (The certified copies shall be prepared on stamp paper and signed by competent authority). No officer shall decide a case in appeal without giving notice to the parties who are affected by the decision and without giving them an opportunity to be heard.

(iv) ^{14A}[x x x x] it shall be open to the District Collector if he is satisfied that sufficient ground exists to revise, cancel or alter on his own motion or otherwise any decision or order passed by the Revenue Inspector, Deputy Tahsildar, Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer within a period of ¹⁵[five years] from the date of such decision.

(v) No revision shall however be entertained by the District Collector unless the parties have exercised the right of appeal prescribed under these rules. No order in revision interfering with the original order shall be passed without giving to the party or parties affected thereby a reasonable opportunity of being heard. The revision petition presented by the parties shall be accompanied by the original or a certified copy of the order sought to be revised. The certified copies shall be prepared on stamp paper of sufficient value. The District Collector shall take up a revision case and decide it if it comes to his knowledge that there is a likelihood of Government being involved in a Civil Suit.

Case Law

Tata Housing Development Company Ltd. : Allegation that property given on lease for industrial purpose used for housing : Writ petition filed : Maintainability of: Writ Courts cannot decide matters concerning disputed questions of title. District Collector directed to pass appropriate orders in the matter in a time - bound manner. *Hindustan Lever Ltd. and Others v. Tahsildar, Kanayannur Taluk and Others* — 2011 (1) KHC 466 : 2011 (1) KLT 671 : ILR 2011 (1) Ker. 905.

19. It shall be open to the District Collector if sufficient grounds exist to transfer a Transfer of Registry Appeal Case pending before a Tahsildar or Revenue Divisional Officer in his District to the file of his Personal Assistant for disposal or take it on his own file and dispose it of himself.

¹⁶[20. (i)] It shall be open to the Board of Revenue, if sufficient grounds exist, to take on its file and dispose of any transfer of registry case pending before a District Collector.

¹⁷[(ii) The Board of Revenue may, if it is satisfied that sufficient grounds exist, either on its own motion or otherwise revise, cancel or alter any decision or order passed by any authority subordinate to it within a period of ten years from the date of such decision.

(iii) The Government may, if it is satisfied that sufficient grounds exist, either on its own motion or otherwise revise, cancel or alter any decision or order passed by any authority subordinate to it at any time] ^{17A}[or otherwise any decision or order passed by the District Collector, within a period of three months from the date of such decision.]

14. Added by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 19/92/RD. dt. 17/01/1992

14A. Omitted by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 389/2010/RD. dt. 13/09/2010 in K.G. Ext. No. 2299 dt.12/10/2010. Prior to the omission it read as: "There shall be no second appeal. But."

15. Substituted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD. dt. 10/08/1984, for "one year".

16. Renumbered by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD. dt. 10/08/1984.

21. The appeal and revision petitions shall be duly stamped.

22. As soon as orders are passed on a transfer of registry case, the Tahsildar shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the Thandaper accounts (Chitta) of the village. In the cases in which the decision is subsequently cancelled or altered in revision under Rule 19 or 20 the Tahsildar shall order the necessary corrections being made at once in the thandaper accounts (Chitta). A patta in the prescribed form under the signature of the Tahsildar, in accordance with the decision shall be issued to those who apply for it.

23. The number in the Thandaper account (Chitta) shall run consecutively except in the cases in which the transferee is already a Thandaper holder.

24. The Tahsildar shall during his inspection of the village office satisfy himself that the Thandaper accounts (Chitta) have been brought upto date according to the decisions in transfer of registry cases.

25. At the close of every year, the Tahsildar shall record a certificate in the last volume of the Thandaper account (Chitta) to the effect that it has been brought upto date according to the decisions in all transfer of registry cases.

26. Patta Nos. which have fallen blank in the Thandaper or chitta accounts as a result of giving effect to the changes on account of transfer of registry shall be retained as such, for a minimum period of one year from the year in which they fell blank and such members shall be filed in after that period.

27. **Transfer of title by succession.**— Under this class of transfers, all cases of change of registry necessitated by the death or prolonged absence for more than seven years of the registered holder will be disposed of.

(i) **Succession by heirship.**— In dealing with claims to succession by heirship, if the succession is not disputed, the Tahsildar may direct the transfer of registry either at once or after due enquiry. If the succession is disputed, he should hold a summary enquiry as to who has the right to succeed to the property of the deceased registered holder according to the principles of the law of succession which governs the case and give notice to all persons known or believed to be interested in the manner provided in Note (ii) to Rules 10 to the effect that the registry will be made in the name of the person found to be entitled, unless a declaration is filed, within three months from the date of the notice, by any person objecting to the registry, stating that he has instituted a suit in a Civil Court to establish his superior title and an authenticated copy of the plaint in the suit is produced. If no declaration is filed, the registry should be made as stated in the notice, at the expiration of three months. If a declaration is filed, the result of the suit should be awaited before taking further action. With regard to the entry of the names of the heirs in the case of undivided families, the name of the managing member or members should be registered. In other cases, the names of all the heirs entitled to shares in the property should be registered.

(ii) **Succession in case of disappearance of registered holder.**— In case of disappearance for more than 7 years of the registered holder of a holding and in the absence of any evidence to show that he is still alive, he should be considered as dead and registry transferred in the name of his legal heirs accordingly. In all cases in which there are no legal heirs who claim the registry, it may be made in the name of the person in possession of the lands after giving notice in the District Gazette if published in the District or in the Government Gazette to the effect that the registry will be made in his name unless a declaration is filed within three months from the date of the notice by any person objecting to the registry stating that he has instituted a suit in a Civil Court to establish his right and an authenticated copy of the

plaint in the suit is produced. If no declaration is filed, the registry shall be made as stated in the notice at the expiration of three months. If a declaration is filed the result of the suit should be awaited before taking further action.

28. Transfer in favour of person proving title by adverse possession for 12 years or more.— Where parties who have no documents of title are shown in a summary enquiry to have been in actual, continuous and uninterrupted possession as reputed owners for 12 years or more transfer of registry may be made after notice, etc. as provided in Note (ii) to Rule 10. The action contemplated in this paragraph may be taken by the revenue officers either on their own motion or on the applications presented by the parties concerned.

Payment of revenue as evidenced by the production of kist receipts or by the testimony of the Village Officers may be taken as proof of possession, but the absence of such proof shall not be considered entirely to invalidate the claim and oral evidence of possession may be accepted.

29. The Tahsildar shall intimate all changes effected by them on account of sub-divisions to the Registering Officers who have jurisdiction over the properties once in 3 months (in prescribed form) so as to reach them on or before the 15th of the month succeeding the quarter to which they relate.

Form of application for transfer of revenue registry

FORM I

FORM TO BE USED WHEN THE APPLICATION IS PRESENTED TO A REGISTRAR OR SUB-REGISTRAR OF ASSURANCE

I..... son of..... residing at..... request that the revenue registry of the lands referred to in the schedule attached hereto and registered in the name of.....may be transferred to the name of..... son of..... residing at.....

(Signature of the transferor)

I, the aforesaid consent to have the revenue registry of the lands entered in the schedule transferred to my name.

(Signature of the transferee)

Taluk	Village	Survey number	Sub-number	Government of Inam	Irrigated or dry	Hectare		Extent		Nature of transfers
						Acre	Cents	Sq. links	Assessment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)

Executed before

Registering Officer

N.B.— In the case of inam villages, etc., the land should be described by boundaries as in the documents registered, and the inability of the parties to furnish all the particulars referred to in the schedule should not stand in the way of the application being executed if they furnish sufficient information for the identification of the lands.

If the transfer refers to taxed-trees, the word "trees" should be substituted for lands in the body of the application; the words "on which the trees stand" should be added to the headings of columns 3 and 4 in the schedule and the heading of column 7 altered into "number and description of trees".

Note.— It is not essential that the application should be signed by both the transferor and the

FORM IA

FORM TO BE USED WHEN THE APPLICATION IS PRESENTED TO REVENUE OFFICERS

I/We son/sons residing in the Village of.....
 in Taluk, do hereby request that the land specified in the schedule on the reverse and
 registered in the name of be transferred in the name of..... son of.....
 residing in the village of.....

Dated (Signature of Transferor)

I/We named above do hereby consent to have the registry of the land specified in the schedule
 transferred in my/our name.

Dated (Signature of Transferee)

SCHEDULE

Survey Number	Letter or sub-division	Dry or wet	Government or inam	Village			Taluk		Remarks
				Hectares	Area		Assessment	Nature of transfer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Acre	Ares	Sq. metres	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Cents	Cents	Sq. links	Rs.	Ps.	

Verified

(1) That the description of land, area, assessment and name of transferor have been checked with the land register.

(2) That the name of the registered holder given in the application is correct and that the signature of the transferor and the transferee are genuine.

Dated Karanam

Signature of

No. Headman

DECISION

The Village Officers have been ordered to have the transfer effected during fasli as requested by both parties.

Date Tahsildar

Note.— This form should be printed on a quarter sheet of paper with the application on one side and the schedule on the reverse. Copies of forms in the regional language only should be supplied to Collector and not copies in English or in diglott. The original applications shall be retained in the taluk office and the orders passed separately communicated to the Village Officers, the clerical work involved in making copies being reduced either by using the prescribed printed forms or by requiring the applicants for transfer to present their applications in duplicate.

17B [FORM 1B

APPLICATION FOR EFFECTING ONLINE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY

I. Details of land for Transfer/Sale

1. District
2. Taluk
3. Village
4. Tandaper No. of land going to be transacted

- 5. Name of owner/owners of the above land
- 6. Address
- 7. Area
- 8. Block No.
- 9. Survey No.
- 10. Re-survey No.

II. Details of persons buying the land and the details of transfer

Name of persons or organizations buying/selling the land:

- 1. Address
- 2. Election ID No.
- 3. Ration Card No.
- 4. Pan Card No.
- 5. Passport No.
- 6. UID No.
- 7. Driving Licence No.
- 8. Land Phone No.
- 9. Mobile No.
- 10. Area of land transferred
- 11. Nature of transfer: Sale deed/Conveyance Deed/Court Decree/Gift Deed/Partition Deed/
Settlement Deed/Release to co-owner deed/Sale Certificate/Deed of Will
- 12. Block No.
- 13. Survey No.
- 14. Re-survey No.
- 15. Boundaries (Survey No.)
 - (a) North
 - (b) South
 - (c) East
 - (d) West
- 16. Price
- 17. Licence No. of Document Writer
- 18. Registration No.
- 19. Date of Registration

(Sd.)

Sub-Registrar.]

FORM II

**Register of Transfer of Registry Applications in the Office of the
Registering Officer for the Year**

Serial number	Date of receipt	Details of document			Date of Registration	Date of despatch of application	To whom sent	Number of forwarding letter	Date of acknowledgement	Remarks
		Year	Number	Nature						

¹⁹[FORM III - FORM IV

xxxx]

¹⁹[FORM IIIA

[Under Rule 3(a)(viii)]

No.....

From

The District/Sub Registrar,

To

The Village Officer

18. Omitted by Notification No. G. O. (P) 806/84/RD, dt. 10/08/1984. Prior to the omission it read as:

***FORM III**

RECEIPT OF TRANSFER OF REGISTRY APPLICATION

No.....

From

The Registering Officer

To

The Tahsildar.....

Sir,

The under noted applications for transfer of registry may be accepted and the acknowledgements returned within 7 days.

Date:

Registrar

Total No.	Description	Year	Book	No.	Remarks
-----------	-------------	------	------	-----	---------

Acknowledged receipt of the above applications

Tahsildar/Dy. Tahsildar

No.

From

The Registering Officer

To

The Tahsildar.....

Sir,

The under noted applications for transfer of registry may be accepted and acknowledgements returned within 7 days.

Registry Office

Date:

Registering Officer

Total No.	Description	Year	Book	No.	Remarks
-----------	-------------	------	------	-----	---------

Acknowledged receipt of the above application

Office:

Date:

Tahsildar/Dy. Tahsildar

To

The Registering Officer.....

FORM IV

Consolidated Statement of Applications for Transfer of Registry Remaining to be Acknowledged by the Tahsildars for Over One Month

Office to which the applications for transfer of registry were sent	Details of cases in respect of which acknowledgements remain to be received during the preceeding month	Total No.	Remarks
---	---	-----------	---------

Registry Office,
..... 19

Registering Officer

To

The Revenue Divisional Officer.*

18. Added by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 200/95/RD, dt. 30/03/1995.

Sir,

I am forwarding herewith the under noted applications for Transfer of Registry for necessary action. Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same within seven days.

Total No.	Description	Year	Book No.	Remarks

Yours faithfully,
Sub Registrar.

(Cut here)

No.....

Village Office

.....
Date.....

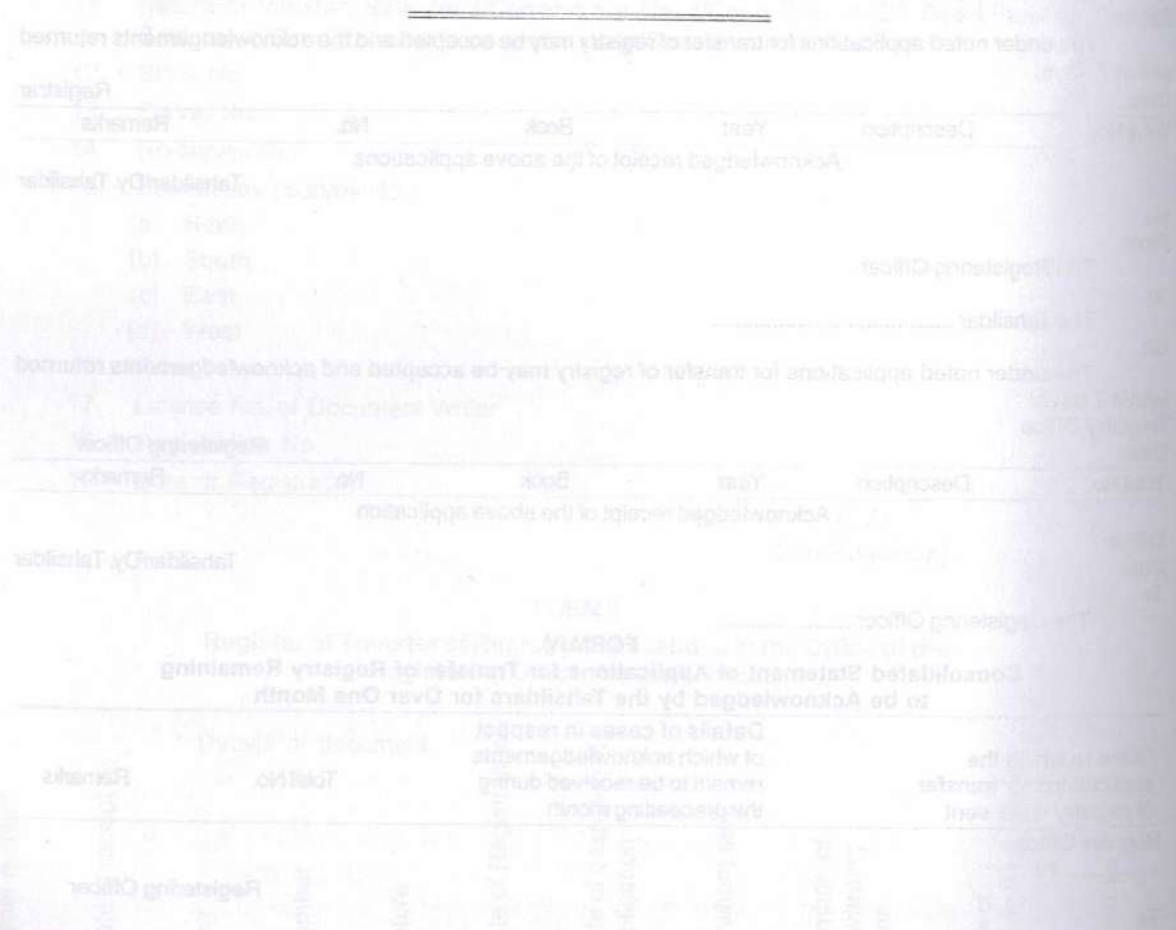
Acknowledged the receipt of the applications for Transfer of Registry forwarded along with your letter No..... dated.....

Yours faithfully,
Village Officer

To

The District/Sub Registrar,

.....]



FORM V

Register for Transfer of Registry Cases in District..... Taluk for the Year

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Date of receipt	From whom received	Current No. and date	Name of Village (Amsom/Desom)	Survey Number	Sub-division No. or letter	Extent affected	Patta No. and name of Transferor	Patta No. and name of Transferee	No. and date of document if any	Date on which put up by clerk	Date of receipt back by clerk	Reference made to whom and date	Reply received from whom and No. and date of reply	Date of receipt by clerk	Nature of decision	Date of communication of order to applicant and Village Officers	If a case involving sub-division, date on which copy of the order and sketch were handed over to clerk maintaining Register J and the Sl. No. assigned in Register J	Remarks

FORM No. VIA
Village Register of Transfer of Registry Cases Reported by the Village Officers

Thandaper holder's Name	Kara	Survey Number	Sub-division Number	Date of submission of report to Tahsildar	Name and address of the person in whose favour registry is recommended	Serial Number in register Number VIB	Remarks

FORM No. VIB
Village Register of Transfer of Registry Cases

Number and date of receipt	Number and date of 'A' form report	Tahsildar's order Number and date	Nature of decision	Thandaper holder's or Pattadar's name in whose favour transferred	Date on which recharges effected in the Thandaper accounts etc.	Remarks

20[FORM NO. VIC]loc

VILLAGE REGISTER OF TRANSFER OF REGISTRY CASES

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Date of receipt	Name of SRO No. & date of reference	Block No.	Survey No.	Sub Division No.	Thandaper No. & Name of the transferer	Area	Description of land	Basic tax	Name of transferee	Details of original documents (The restriction for alienation in the original documents, lands belonging to the SC/ST details of pledging attachment to Government etc. should be noted	Whether the Transfer of Registry is accepted	Date of effecting changes in the records and Thandaper No. assigned to the transferee	If the transfer of registry is not effected the details of communication showing the number and date, sent to the applicant.		

Added by Notification No. G. O. (Ms.) 200/95/RD. dt. 30/03/1995.

താലൂക്ക്
വില്ലേജ്

പാറാറം - എ

പട്ടയമാറ്റക്കണക്ക്

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	പട്ടയ നമ്പരും പട്ടയ കോരന്റെ പേരും	സർവ്വേ		കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യേണ്ട സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരണം (നഞ്ചി, പുഞ്ചി, നീലം, പൂരയിടം)	ബേസിക്ക് ടാക്സ്		കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്ത സ്ഥലം ഉൾപ്പെടെ കൈമാറ്റം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളിന്റെ തങ്ങളപ്പേരിലുള്ള ബേസിക്ക് ടാക്സ് വിവരങ്ങൾ				കൈമാറ്റത്തിനു ശേഷം കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്ത ആളിന്റെ തങ്ങളപ്പേരിൽ ബേസിക്ക് ടാക്സ് വിവരങ്ങൾ			
			നമ്പർ	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പരോ ലെറ്ററോ			ടാക്സ്	സെസ്	പേർ/പി	അടുപ്പം/സെസ്	പേർ/പി	അടുപ്പം/സെസ്				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

താലൂക്ക്
വില്ലേജ്

ഫോറം - എ

പട്ടയമാറ്റക്കണക്ക് - (തുടർച്ച)

18	രാജഭാഗം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ		ജന്മിക്കരം				22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	അത്	പൈസ	നെല്ലി	മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങൾ	പണം	പൈ.							
19	തൃപ	പൈസ	ലിറ്റർ/പറ	മില്ലി ലിറ്റർ/ഇടങ്ങി	മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങൾ	തൃപ	പൈ.	അന്യായനത്തിന്റെയോ പിന്തുടർച്ചയുടെയോ സ്വഭാവം		കൈമാറ്റം കിട്ടേണ്ട ആളിന്റെ പേര്	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആവശ്യമാണോ എന്നും ആണെങ്കിൽ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ കിടപ്പുകാണിക്കുന്ന സ്വമൂലമായ സ്കെച്ച്	റിമാർക്ക്	
18													
19													

സ്ഥലം.....
തീയതി.....

വില്ലേജ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്
വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ



Revenue Department, Government of Kerala

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining Social Security Pension

Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State Nodal Officer, Revenue (IT)

Kerala State e-Governance Awards 2021-22
Category i : e-Citizen Service Delivery & M-Governance

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining Social Security Pension

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Description of the Project

Good governance requires efficient and citizen-friendly revenue administration and prompt service delivery. The Revenue Department has extensive interaction with the public, who frequently visit Revenue Offices for various needs. The Social Security Pension scheme, introduced by the Government of Kerala, provides financial aid to economically disadvantaged individuals undergoing treatment for Cancer, Tuberculosis, and Leprosy. The scheme offers Rs. 1000 per month for up to one year for cancer patients and six months for Tuberculosis and Leprosy patients, based on medical certification. Previously, pensions were disbursed via Money Order, which posed challenges like missed deliveries and money return issues. With the new portal, applicants can conveniently access application details and status from home. Direct Beneficiary Transfer ensures timely assistance directly to the beneficiary's bank account, eliminating delays.

Key Persons Involved in the Project

The author extends gratitude to Smt. Tinku Biswal IAS, Principal Secretary of the Revenue Department, and Dr. A Kowsigan IAS, the Land Revenue Commissioner, for their invaluable support and encouragement throughout project management, report preparation, and for motivating the team to submit this report for consideration in the Kerala State e-Governance Awards.

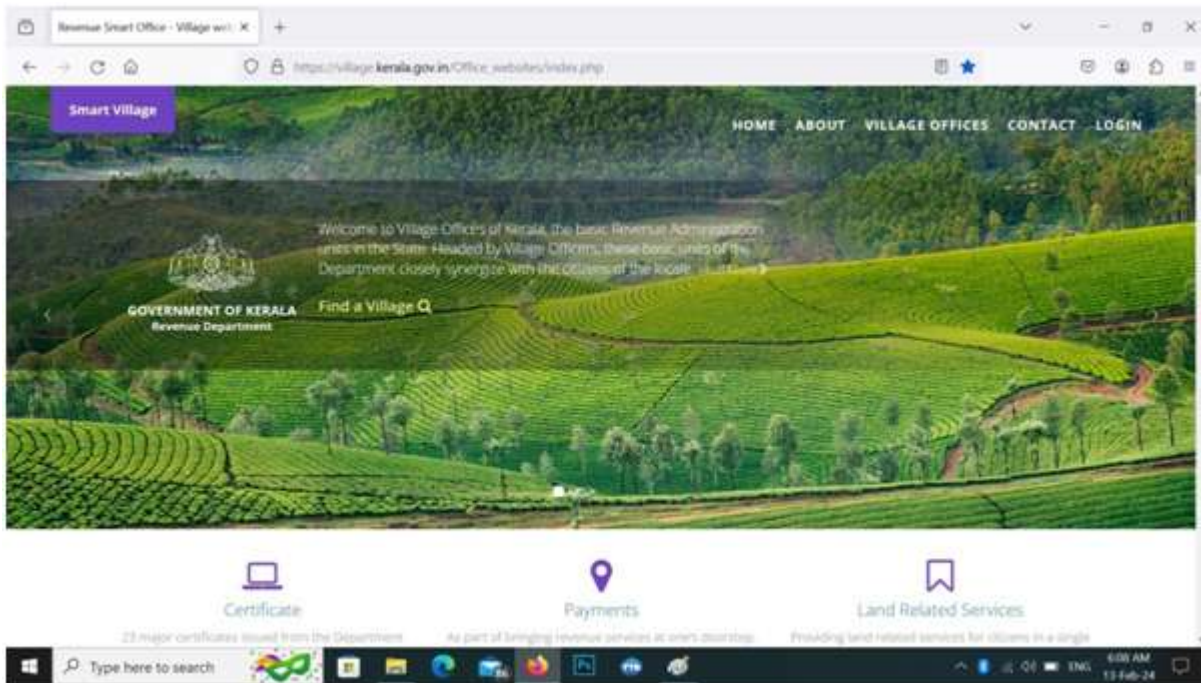
The Key persons involved during the period 2021-22 include the following

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Shri K Biju IAS | Land Revenue Commissioner |
| 2 | Shri. V. Jayamohan | Nodal Officer, State IT Cell |
| 3 | Jose F. | Junior Superintendent, State IT Cell |
| 4 | Sreekumar K. | Senior Clerk, State IT Cell |
| 5 | Team CDIT | Team Lead and Developers |

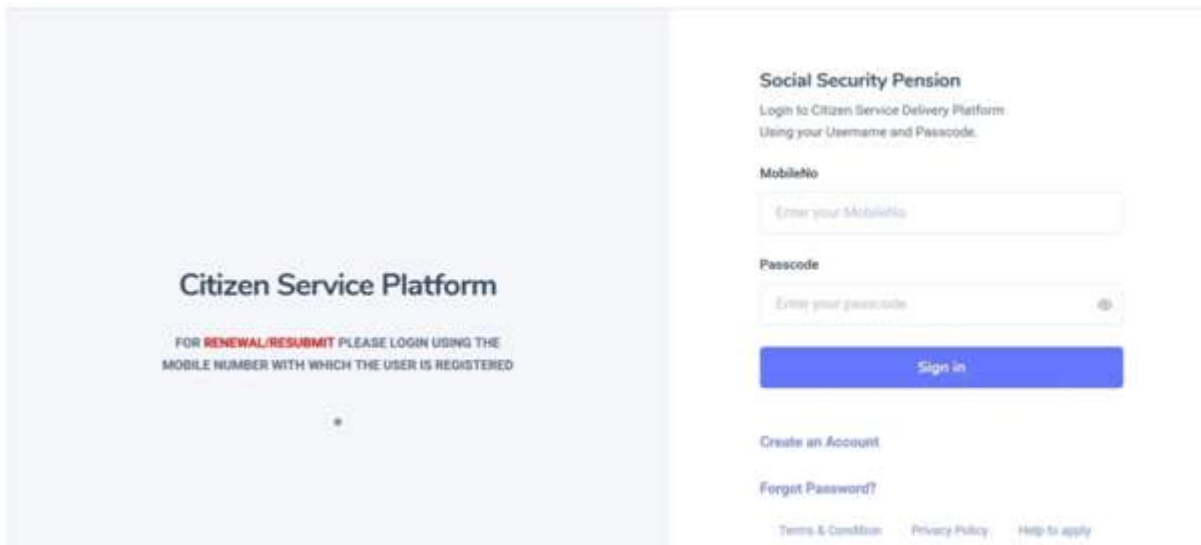
Achievement/Outcome of the Project

This portal enables applicants to conveniently apply for pension from home via citizen login. Alternatively, applications can be submitted through Akshaya Centres or by visiting Village Office/Taluk Office using the back-office entry option. Three submission options are available to the public. Registration on the citizen platform requires entering name and mobile number, followed by OTP verification. Only one application per Aadhaar number is allowed. Attachments such as Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Income Certificate, Bank Passbook, and a medical certificate obtained within 6 months must be included. The application is then submitted to the Village Officer for verification. Approved applications are forwarded to the Tahsildar LR for pension issuance. Beneficiary lists are digitally signed by the Tahsildar and sent to the treasury via the BIMS portal. Any errors in bank details are corrected within a month. Government rules allow Village Officers and concerned Taluk officials to approve pension applications after review.

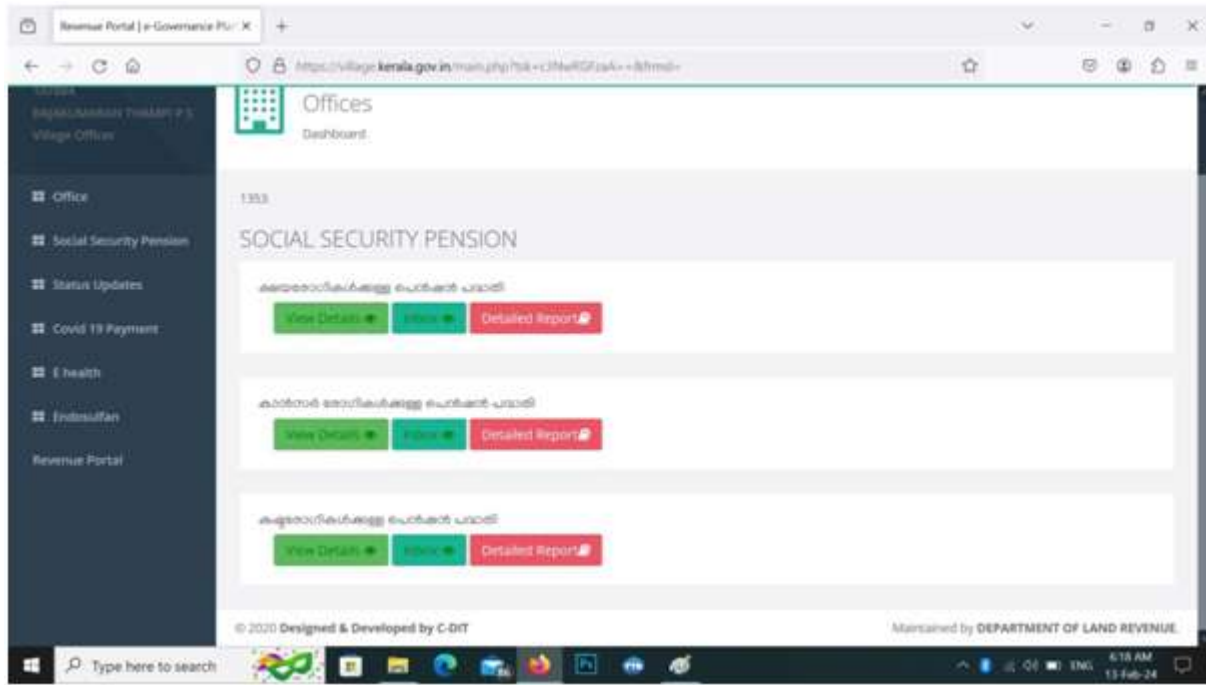
1. A sizeable number of applications were processed saving valuable time and disbursing assistance to the beneficiaries in a time bound manner
2. Login provided to the public for submitting online applications through Village Services portal. Public can upload the mandatory documents for the processing of the applications. Multiple upload options are provided for the same.



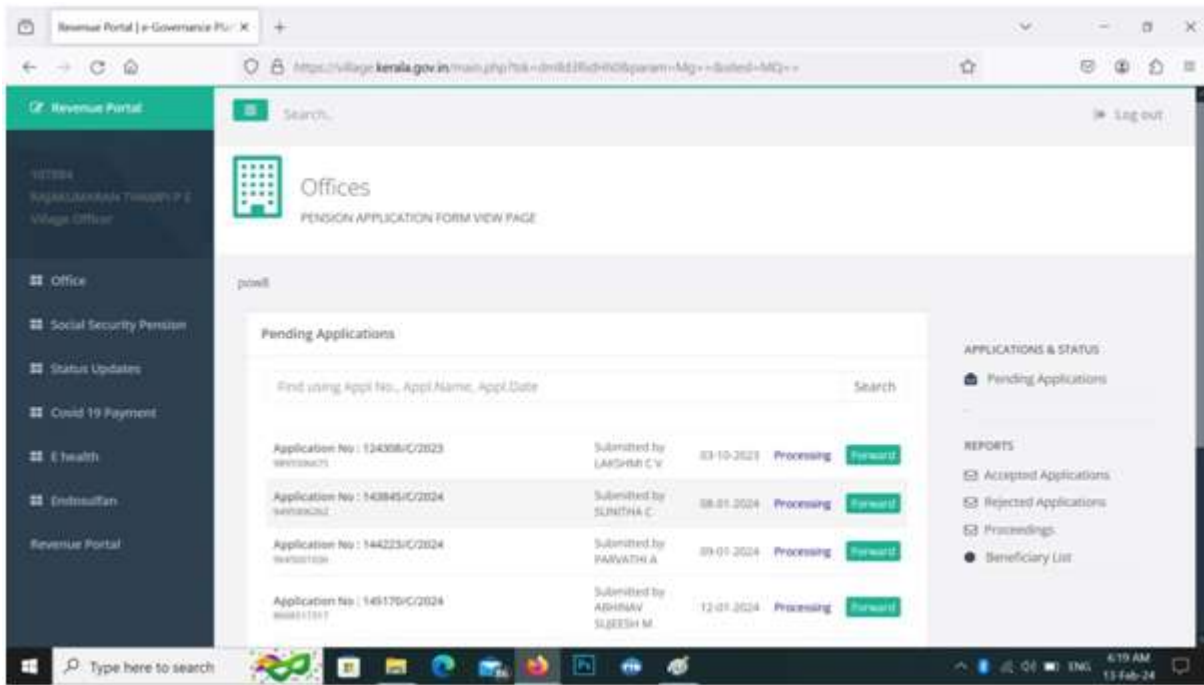
2. Through the citizen service platform, the applicant can register in the portal. The applicant can then be able to forward the application using the user credentials and monitor the status of the application. Like citizen login, the officials can log in with their pen number and password as user credentials through the official login window.



3. All the applications like cancer pension, tuberculosis pension, leprosy pension etc received from the citizen platform and village/taluk office back office entry are then forwarded to concerned Taluk office.

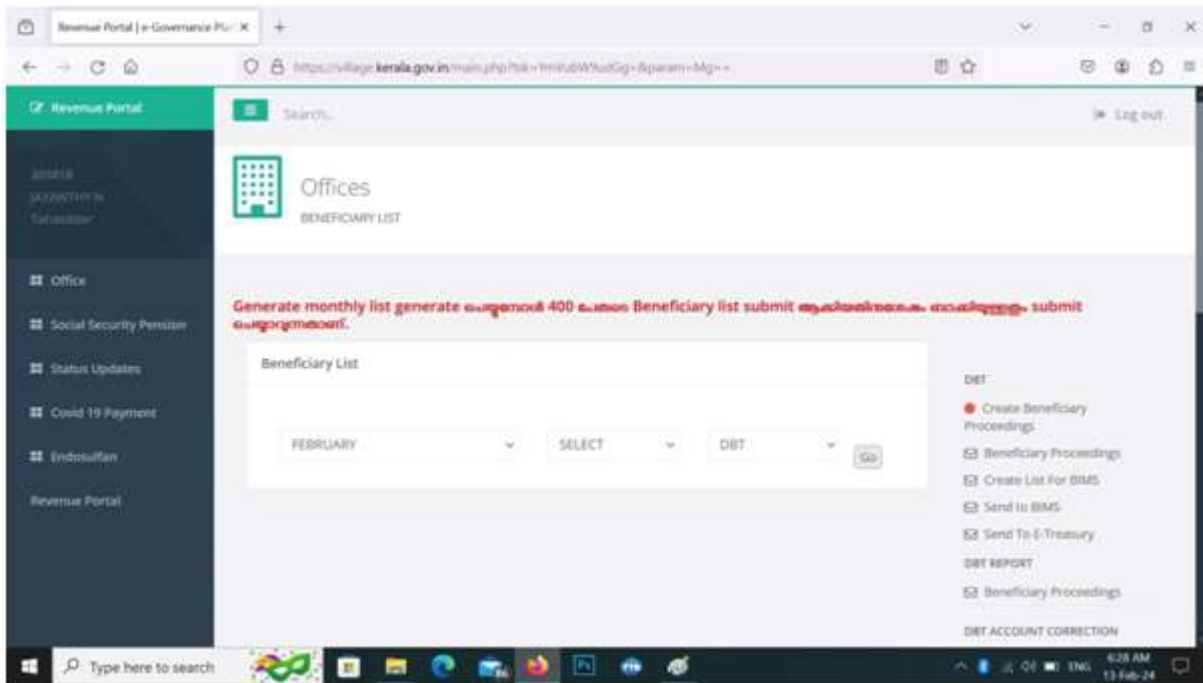


4. By selecting the concerned tab, the village officer can see the details and verify the application by clicking the process button.

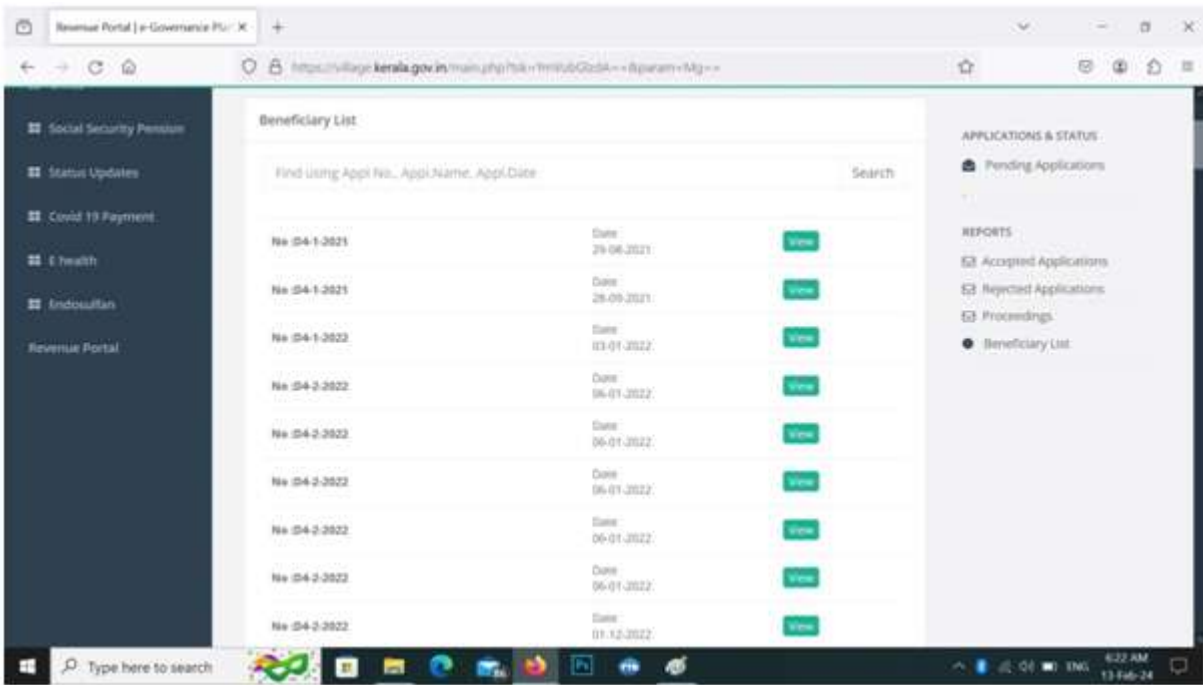


5. All the applications received from the concerned villages are processed as separate file and then submitted to JS/Deputy Tahsildar by Taluk Clerk. JS will forward the application to Tahsildar LR and Tahsildar LR in turn will approve the pension application and issue proceedings and return back to Clerk.

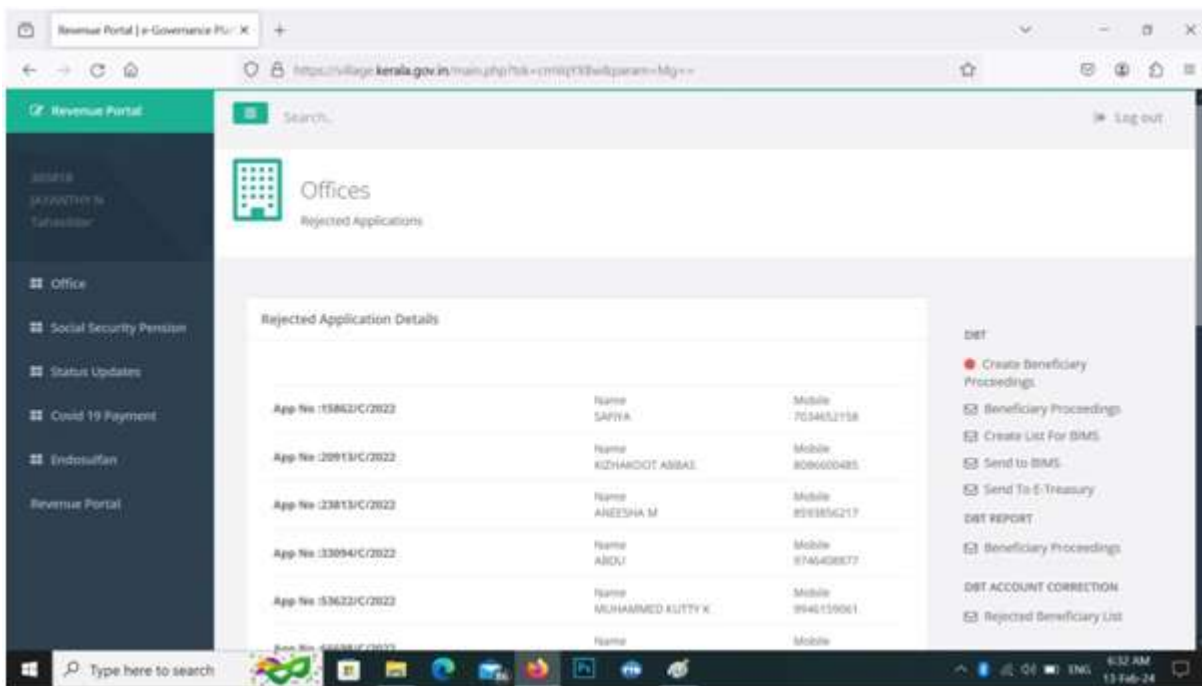
After processing all the applications received from the village offices, a monthly list will be generated by selecting month, year.



6. The monthly list is generated after removing the death cases and period correction in the applications were made. After that the list of beneficiaries is created and proceedings approved by the Tahsildar LR. Then from the Tahsildar Login, it will sent to Bims by clicking the *send to bims* button using Tahsildar's DSC. After that, the bills will be send to the concerned treasury for pension distribution.



7. If there is an error in the account number and IFSC code, it will appear in the rejected beneficiary list menu. There is a chance to correct it once. Corrected proceedings from clerk login will be resubmitted to e-treasury through LR Tahsildar and Tahsildar login.



8. The said portal is developed and made functional on 28/09/2021 and is being used for disbursement of Social Security Pension at Taluk Offices and Village Offices across districts.

Category	Applications Received	Applications Rejected	Amount Disbursed
T.B	15254	640	56205000
Cancer	136041	3994	993380000
Leprosy	106	45	17000
TOTAL	151410	4679	1049602000

9. Several report formats are incorporated in the module to monitor the progress of applications.

Challenges Faced & Measures Taken to Address

#	Challenges Faced	Measures Taken
1		

Since the application is running online, the concerned village and taluk officials were not aware of updations in the Portal realtime. Hence, a specialized training was conducted to the officers including district and taluk IT Coordinators who were then designated as master trainers. For filing pension application, citizens needs to visit akshaya Centres. But with the introduction of back office entry option in the portal through village offices and taluk offices, it became very helpful for the applicants.

Other Relevant Information about the Project

N/A

Supporting Documents, Software, Statistics

At present 1,51,410 online applications (TB -15254 , Cancer - 136041, Leprosy -106 are received in 3 categories and the total amount of Rs.1049602000/- (TB - 56205000/- , Cancer – 993380000/-, Leprosy -17000/-) has been distributed towards Social Security Pension.



Revenue Department, Government of Kerala

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining Tharam Mattam

Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State Nodal Officer, Revenue (IT)

Kerala State e-Governance Awards 2022-23
Category i : e-Citizen Service Delivery & M-Governance

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining

Tharam Mattam

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Description of the Project

An overview of paddy land cultivation data from <https://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/> reveals that Kerala had 6,78,281 hectares of paddy land in 1985-86, decreasing to 2,89,974 hectares in 2004-05. This represents a reduction from 17.46% to 7.46% of the state's total area used for paddy cultivation. From 2004-05 to 2019-20 paddy land further decreased to 1,96,180 hectares (a 2.36% reduction). It was then the Government recognized the need to conserve paddy land and wetlands to promote agricultural growth, food security, and ecological sustainability, leading to the enactment of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act and subsequent amendments. The provisions of the Act enables citizen to apply before the Revenue Divisional Officer for the following

#	Application	Application Fees	Process Fee	Description – Purpose
1	Form 5	100	NA	<p>ഫോം 5 (ചട്ടം 4 ഡി കാണുക) 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (ഡാറ്റാ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)</p>
2	Form 6	1,000	See Table Below	<p>ഫോം 6 [ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക] 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (20.2 ആറിൽ കുറവ് വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള വിഭജനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)</p>
3	Form 7	1,000	See Table Below	<p>ഫോം 7 [ചട്ടം 12(1) കാണുക] 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (വിഭജനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്തതും 20.23 ആറോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതുമായ ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)</p>
4	Form 9	NA	NA	<p>[ചട്ടം 12(13) കാണുക] 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ (1967 ജൂലൈ 4-ന് മുമ്പ് നികത്തിയതോ നികന്നതോ ആയ ഭൂമിയുടെ റവന്യൂ രേഖകളിൽ തരം മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ)</p>

The fees required to modify the status of unnotified land depend on various factors, as outlined in the table below, including (1) land extent, (2) fair value of the land, and (3) the category of the local self-government institution (Panchayat/municipality/Corporation).

പട്ടിക [ചട്ടം 12(9) കാണുക] 2008-ലെ കേരള നെൽവയൽ-തണ്ണീർത്തട സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ വിലനാപനം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ സ്വഭാവ വ്യതിയാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന് അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഫീസ്				
ക്രമ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആർ)	ഫീസായി അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ ന്യായ വിലയുടെ ശതമാനം (%)		
		പഞ്ചായത്ത്	മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി	കോർപ്പറേഷൻ
1	20.23 വരെ	10	20	30
2	20.23 മുതൽ 40.47 വരെ	20	30	40
3	40.47-നു മുകളിൽ	30	40	50

The Revenue Divisional Officer is statutorily obligated to seek reports from the Village Officer, Agricultural Officer, and/or the Kerala State Remote Sensing and Environmental Centre to authenticate applicants' claims based on their application type. Applicants also had to manually pay application and processing fees, requiring visits to treasuries. Despite RDO approval, additional processing at the Taluk Office/Village Offices added to the burden, necessitating visits to multiple offices. With nearly 2,30,000 applications and significant manual labor anticipated, the Revenue Department introduced an online system to streamline processes and reduce manual efforts.

Key Persons Involved in the Project

The author extends gratitude to Smt. Tinku Biswal IAS, Principal Secretary of the Revenue Department, and Dr. A Kowsigan IAS, the Land Revenue Commissioner, for their invaluable support and encouragement throughout project management, report preparation, and for motivating the team to submit this report for consideration in the Kerala State e-Governance Awards.

The Key persons involved during the period 2022-23 include the following

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shri K Biju IAS
Smt. Anupama T.V. IAS | Land Revenue Commissioner
[01.04.2022 – 31.03.2023] |
| 2 | Shri. V. Jayamohan
Shri. Vineet T.K.
Madhu K. | Nodal Officer, State IT Cell
[01.04.2022 – 31.03.2023] |
| 3 | Jose F. | Junior Superintendent, State IT Cell |
| 4 | Haneesh K.
Sreekumar K. | Senior Clerk, State IT Cell |
| 5 | Team NIC, Palakkad | District Informatics Officer, Assistant DIO,
Developers etc. |

Achievement/Outcome of the Project

The Online Tharam Mattam Module has processed 149,806 out of 396,771 received applications. Form 5 and Form 6 applications each accounted for over 48%, with other forms less than 4%. Regarding disposal, 40.7% of processed applications involved Form 5, 58.35% involved Form 6, and the rest less than 1%. The module collected 23.31 crores in application fees and 262.87 crores in conversion fees, totalling 286.18 crores. Among the 27 RDOs, the average number of applications received is 14,695, with a minimum of 1,506 at Kasargod RDO and a maximum of 14,695 at Fort Kochi RDO. In terms of disposal rate, the average among all RDOs is 41%, with a minimum of 18.2% at Fort Kochi RDO and a maximum of 66.97% at Pala RDO. Over 50% of RDOs achieved a disposal rate higher than the state average.

The Revenue Department's prompt adoption of e-Governance measures enabled significant cost and time savings at a large scale. These measures resulted in (a) enhanced efficiency, (b) improved service delivery, (c) greater transparency, and (d) increased citizen empowerment through (i) streamlined administrative processes, (ii) faster assistance via digital platforms, (iii) transparency via digital access, (iv) enhanced data accessibility, (v) cost savings, and (vi) citizen participation.

Challenges Faced & Measures Taken to Address

#	Challenges Faced	Measures Taken
1	Managing office units other than Revenue	Login facility created for all concerned officers
2	Payment Requirements	API Integration with the Treasury Department
3	Digital Literacy to both office users and public users	Online training and IEC.
4	Data Security and Privacy	Administrator from the Development Team constantly monitored logs and data protection protocols and encryption techniques were used to safeguard citizen data collected
5	24 x 7 availability of online services	Provide continuous support and technical assistance to address any challenges or issues encountered during implementation and operation
6	Address urgent disposal requests from applicants with pressing personal needs.	An online seniority prioritization algorithm was introduced for four specific cases: educational loans, chronic diseases, government housing schemes, and marriage, to address urgent disposal requests from applicants with pressing personal needs.
7	Delay in Survey Process caused further wait time	Implemented Special Module to handle the wait time and introduced temporary land parcel numbering schema
8	Anomalies observed in the application forms submitted by the applicants	Return option provided in the Module
9	Applicant wanting to know the status of application	Individual applicant based status view option provided in the Web Module. Also, SMS feature was introduced to update the Applicant
10	Manual Signature	Replaced by Digital Signature
11	Operating System Dependency	Web Module is made both browser and operating system independent to the best extend possible
12	Transfer and Posting changes	Regular online training and Availability of video lectures

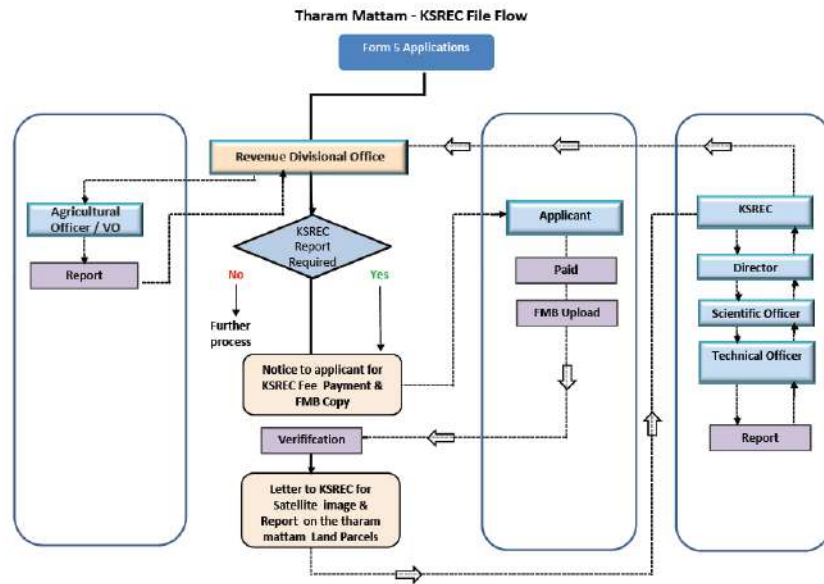
Other Relevant Information about the Project

1. As per The Kerala Stamp (Fixation of Fair Value of Land) Rules, 1995, the Revenue Divisional Officer is responsible for determining the fair value of registered land within their jurisdiction. If the classification of a land parcel changes in village records, the RDO/Sub Collector must reassess the fair value. Previously, a separate manual process revised the fair value of land converted under the Tharam Mattam process. To streamline this and revise fair values alongside Tharam Mattam proceedings, a process re-engineering approach is implemented.
2. The Kerala government has scheduled special Adalats from January 16, 2024, to handle Form 6 applications for lands under 25 cents, qualifying for free conversions. The module was enhanced to streamline the selection of Adalath applications and issue approval tokens. Applicants are notified via SMS with approval specifics, token numbers, and adalath details.
3. Government initiative allowed for 990 temporary hires for six months via Employment Exchanges, leasing 340 vehicles, procuring computer equipment, and providing financial allowances. This effort enables the processing of over a lakh applications daily and extends the service duration of temporary staff at RDO offices by six months. Additionally, creating 249 new vacancies has significantly impacted Revenue Offices' operations.

Supporting Documents, Software, Statistics

Item	Description																								
Application Software	www.revenue.kerala.gov.in																								
Statistics	<table border="1" data-bbox="548 554 1382 743"> <thead> <tr> <th>Applications Received</th> <th>Form 5</th> <th>Form 6</th> <th>Form 7</th> <th>Form 9</th> <th>Total Disposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>60982</td> <td>87411</td> <td>1013</td> <td>400</td> <td>149806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>2259</td> <td>3237</td> <td>38</td> <td>15</td> <td>5548</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min</td> <td>182</td> <td>356</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>676</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Applications Received	Form 5	Form 6	Form 7	Form 9	Total Disposed	Grand Total	60982	87411	1013	400	149806	Average	2259	3237	38	15	5548	Min	182	356	5	0	676
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Supporting Document	<p style="text-align: center;">തരം മാറ്റം അടവത്ത്</p> <p>25 സെന്റിൽ അധികരിക്കാതെയുള്ള സൗജന്യ തരം മാറ്റത്തിന് അർഹമായ ഫോറം 6 ൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുടെ അടവത്ത് സംവേദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സർക്കാർ തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്.</p> <p>പ്രസ്തുത അടവത്തിന്റെ സംസ്ഥാനതല ഉദ്ദേശ്യം 2024 ജനുവരി 15, രാവിലെ 11 മണിയ്ക്ക് മാനന്തവാടി ആർഡി ഓഫീസിലെ അപേക്ഷകളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ബഹു. റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതാണ്.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Government of Kerala Land Revenue Department</p> </div>																								
Supporting Document																									

Creation of Workflow Associated with KSRSEC



Statistics

Applications Received	Form 5	Form 6	Form 7	Form 9
Grand Total	191374	197824	6119	1454
Average	7088	7327	227	54
Min	335	601	42	3
Max	27517	16516	594	250

Typical File Movement

Application Movement - Only after 01/02/2022 is available			
Sno	Action	Action On	Action By
1	Online Application Fee Updated	20/02/2023 13:05:43.287616	Applicant
2	Forwarded To RDO	27/02/2023 12:05:32	Applicant
3	File forwarded to Village Officer And Agricultural Officer.	27/02/2023 13:20:03	Snr Clerk RDO [Manoj Mathew]
4	File Returned Back To RDO From VILLAGE OFFICE by VO.	16/03/2023 06:41:33	Village Officer [Anitha.S.Kumar]
5	Inserted Agriculture Officer Report By AO And Approved	31/03/2023 13:29:50	Agriculture Officer [Sherin S Masoodu]
6	File Forwarded To RDO By Agricultural Officer	31/03/2023 13:31:45	Agriculture Officer [Sherin S Masoodu]



Revenue Department Kerala

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining Disaster and COVID Pandemic Management

Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State Nodal Officer, Revenue (IT)

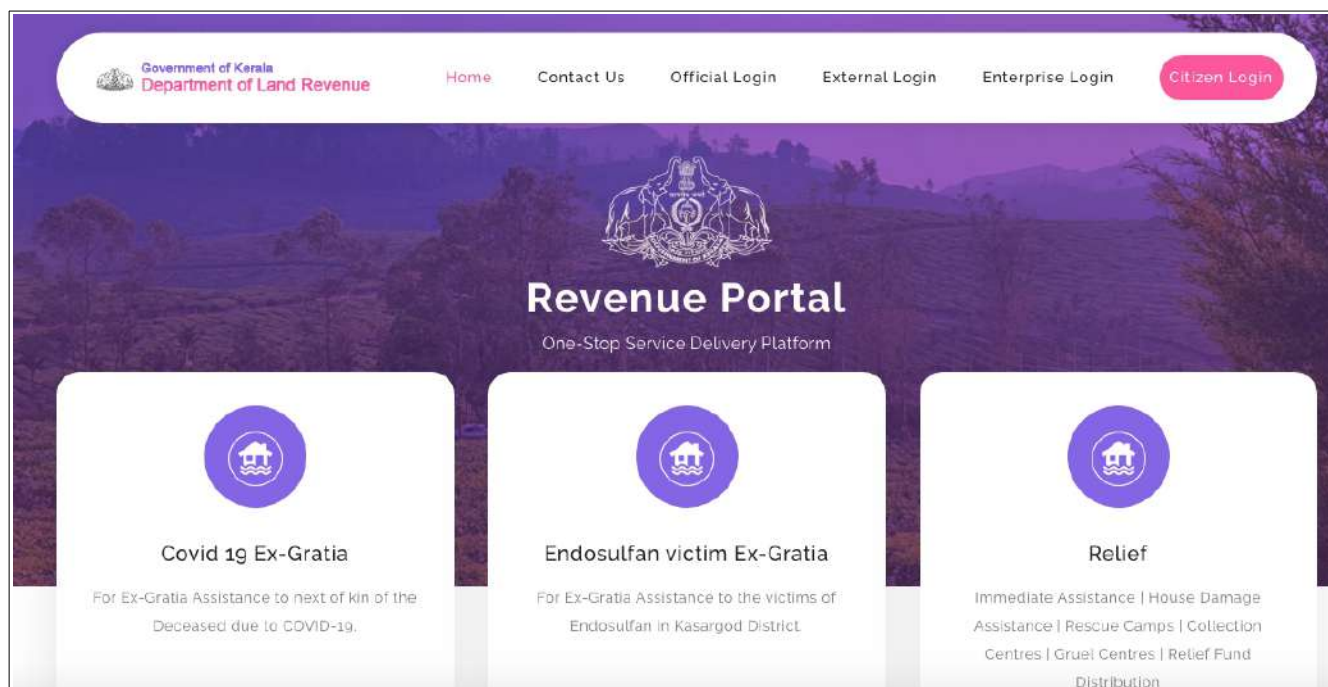
Kerala State e-Governance Awards 2021-22 Category xi : Innovations in Disaster Management & COVID Management

An e-Governance Step to Citizen Assistance: Streamlining Disaster and COVID Pandemic Management

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6 Supporting Documents, Software, Statistics.....	9

Description of the Project

The Revenue Department, primarily responsible for overseeing land revenue affairs in the State, has taken on the added duty of managing disasters since the enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Administering the State Distress Relief Fund (SDRF), the department offers financial aid to individuals affected by both natural and human-made disasters. Within the state's disaster management framework, the District Collector acts as the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), while the Land Revenue Commissioner oversees the coordination of post-disaster management activities throughout the state. Formerly, the department relied on traditional methods involving paperwork, bureaucratic procedures, and face-to-face interactions with government officials to provide assistance to those in need. However, this manual process of gathering data at the village level and consolidating it at the district level for disaster relief distribution has several limitations, including inaccuracies in demographic data and discrepancies in reported losses, hampering aid efforts and leaving many without support. Consequently, the department has opted to develop a disaster management portal to address these shortcomings and improve the efficiency of disaster response efforts. Initially, in partnership with C-DiT, the Revenue Department launched a comprehensive disaster management portal focused on distributing financial aid and managing relief camps, which has since expanded to include three main modules as detailed below.



This report thus highlights three significant e-Governance initiatives introduced by the Revenue Department to address the urgent needs of citizens affected by various disaster situations. The first initiative aims to provide assistance to individuals impacted by floods, facilitating the recovery and rehabilitation of affected communities to help them regain stability. The second e-Governance system, managed by the Revenue Department in Kerala, ensures the swift and transparent distribution of COVID-19 Ex-Gratia funds to dependents of those who have died due to the pandemic. This digital platform streamlines the process, facilitating efficient management and disbursement of financial aid to affected families, supporting their recovery during these challenging times. The third e-Governance system, also overseen by the Revenue Department, addresses the pressing need to offer financial assistance to individuals affected by Endosulfan in Kasaragod district. This was achieved through the development of an e-Governance application, ensuring the efficient distribution of financial aid to those impacted by the crisis.

The Relief Module streamlines disaster relief fund distribution and boosts camp management efficiency with key features namely, (a) Online Application Submission, (b) Consolidation and Verification, (c) Claim Application Endorsement, (d) Claim Approval and Finalization, (e) Approval and Fund Release, (f) Digitally Signed Fund Sanction Proceedings, (g) Direct Beneficiary Fund Transfer and the Camp Management Functions include various camp management tasks, optimizing relief distribution and addressing logistical challenges. Similarly, the e-Governance facilities for the remaining two modules included the following, namely:- (a) Online Application Portal, (b) Automated Verification Processes, (c) Centralized Data Management, (d) Direct Beneficiary Transfer, and (e) Monitoring Committee Dashboard. It is important to highlight that a specialized dashboard enabled the Hon'ble Supreme Court-appointed committee to oversee the progress of Ex-Gratia disbursements, access real-time data, and produce reports.

Key Persons Involved in the Project

The author extends gratitude to Smt. Tinku Biswal IAS, Principal Secretary of the Revenue Department, and Dr. A Kowsigan IAS, the Land Revenue Commissioner, for their invaluable support and encouragement throughout project management, report preparation, and for motivating the team to submit this report for consideration in the Kerala State e-Governance Awards.

The Key persons involved during the period 2021-22 include the following

- 1 K. Biju IAS Land Revenue Commissioner (APR 2021-NOV 2022)
- 2 V. Jayamohan Nodal Officer, State IT Cell (Revenue) (APR 2021-NOV 2022)
- 3 V.V.Prakash Kurup Junior Superintendent, State IT Cell
Dinil Kumar D.J.
- 4 & Senior Clerk, State IT Cell
Sreekumar K.
- 5 Alex H. T. Project Head, Developing team, C-DIT, Kerala
- 6 Noby Manohar Software Developer, Developing team, C-DIT, Kerala
- 7 Remyasree U. Software Developer, Developing team, C-DIT, Kerala

Achievement/Outcome of the Project

Till date, the COVID-19 Ex-Gratia Module has processed 68,932 applications, providing approximately 326 crores to 89,254 dependents. Similarly, the Endosulfan Victim Ex-Gratia Module has handled 5,208 applications, distributing 217 crores to 5,509 beneficiaries. Camp management Module processed opening of 1,113 camps that accommodated a total of 49,520 citizens. Additionally, the Relief Module has assisted 37,992 beneficiaries, dispersing 90 crores. This accomplishment is noteworthy, given the extensive distribution of applications and beneficiaries across 14 districts within the state. On average, 4,885 applications were received, with a minimum of 891 in Wayanad District and a maximum of 8,223 in Thiruvananthapuram, dispersing sums of 23.25 crores, 4.3 crores, and 38.26 crores, respectively.

This effective Disaster & Pandemic Management at such a large scale was made possible by the Revenue Department's strategic implementation of e-Governance measures. These measures led to (a) improved efficiency, (b) enhanced service delivery, (c) increased transparency, and (d) greater citizen empowerment through (i) streamlined administrative processes, (ii) quicker assistance via digital platforms, (iii) transparency via digital access, (iv) improved data accessibility, (v) administrative cost savings, and (vi) citizen empowerment through active participation.



Challenges Faced & Measures Taken to Address

#	Challenges Faced	Measures Taken
1	Limited Time Availability to implement the Project	Media Advertisements, Door to Door Outreach, Effective use of Local Revenue Administration (Villages)
2	Medical Validation Requirements for COVID-19 pandemic death cases	API Integration with the e-Health Portal
3	Identifying a Development Team	Spreadsheet-based data collection was initially attempted. Later, a Web Portal development team was identified.
4	Digital Literacy to both office users and public users	Online training and IEC.
5	Data Security and Privacy	Administrator from the Development Team constantly monitored logs and data protection protocols and encryption techniques were used to safeguard citizen data collected
6	24 x 7 availability of online services	Provide continuous support and technical assistance to address any challenges or issues encountered during implementation and operation

Other Relevant Information about the Project

- (a) The Kerala Government, in compliance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directive, developed an online system to swiftly distribute Rs.50,000 Covid-19 Ex-Gratia to the families of deceased individuals, ensuring timely support.
- (b) The central committee, appointed by the Supreme Court, lauded Kerala Government's efforts in overseeing the Ex-gratia disbursement process after a thorough examination.
- (c) In 2011, the Supreme Court of India mandated the Kerala Government to compensate and rehabilitate Endosulfan victims
- (d) During the 2021-22 period, the highest number of camps, totaling 595, accommodated a combined population of 34,528 inmates, including 14,877 males, 16,561 females, and 12 transgenders.
- (e) The web portals remain operational

Supporting Documents, Software, Statistics


Item	Description																												
Application Software	www.lrd.kerala.gov.in																												
Supporting Document																													
Statistics – Camp Management	<table border="1" data-bbox="597 1079 1377 1314"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Portal Managed Camps</td> <td>595</td> <td>376</td> <td>142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portal Managed Citizen</td> <td>34,528</td> <td>10,723</td> <td>4,259</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>14,877</td> <td>4,582</td> <td>1,807</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>16,561</td> <td>5,090</td> <td>1,967</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transgender</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children</td> <td>3,078</td> <td>1,050</td> <td>481</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2021	2022	2023	Portal Managed Camps	595	376	142	Portal Managed Citizen	34,528	10,723	4,259	Male	14,877	4,582	1,807	Female	16,561	5,090	1,967	Transgender	12	1	4	Children	3,078	1,050	481
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Supporting Document																													

Supporting Document

Outlook

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Kerala To Compensate 5,000 Endosulfan Victims Five Years After SC Judgement;



Kerala Endosulfan tragedy

The Kerala government on Wednesday decided to provide a one-time financial assistance of Rs 1000 each to as many as 5,287 Endosulfan victims in Kasaragod district.

A cabinet meeting, chaired by Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan, decided to give away the aid to those victims, who are getting pension through the Kerala Social Security Mission, a CMD statement said here.

The decision was taken days after the government gave assurance to meet the demands of social activist Daya Bai, who held a hunger strike here in solidarity with the victims.

About Kerala's Endosulfan tragedy

Endosulfan is a pesticide that was widely sprayed in Kerala's Kasaragod district from the mid 70s until 2011 to protect cashew, cotton, tea, paddy crops from whiteflies.

Supporting Document

Printed from
THE TIMES OF INDIA

Covid ex-gratia payment now at 90% in Kerala

THN | Feb 1, 2022, 5:31 AM IST



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: With the Supreme Court criticizing the state government for slow disbursement of Covid-19 ex-gratia relief and the state making necessary changes in the procedures for sanctioning the funds to the beneficiaries, as many as 90.07% of the claims have been cleared by the state by Monday evening.

Of the 44,864 applications received by the districts for the ex-gratia relief, 40,410 applications have been processed and approved. As much as Rs 150,85,64,425 has been disbursed to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Among the districts, Kasaragod (97.80%), Wayanad (96.42%) and Kannur (95.11%) are those which have processed and cleared the maximum number of applications.

The rate of disbursement in Thiruvananthapuram, where maximum number of deaths have been reported (5,851), as many as 4,850 out of 5,685 applications (85.31%) have been cleared.

The percentage of ex-gratia relief processed and cleared vis-à-vis the number of applications received have crossed 80% in all districts, including Kollam (91.46%), Pathanamthitta (84.09%), Alappuzha (91.57%), Kottayam (88.47%), Idukki (91.35%), Ernakulam (89.33%), Thrissur (91.94%), Palakkad (86.83%), Malappuram (89.51%) and Kochikode (92.70%). The SC on January 19 had issued specific directions for the state while issuing general directions for all the states, observing that the disbursement of financial relief of Rs 50,000 to the closest relative of those who lost their lives due to Covid-19, were less in number. On the basis of the court order, chief secretary V P Joy had convened a meeting of all the district collectors on January 20 to ensure that the timeline for disbursement of ex-gratia payments as committed by the state government is met.

The district collectors were directed to expedite the collection and processing of remaining applications and disbursement of ex-gratia. Some of the district collectors had raised the issue of delay in issuance of Covid-19

Statistics – All three e-Governance Portals

Module	Applications	Beneficiaries	Amount in Cr
Covid-19 Ex-Gratia	68,392	89,254	325.58
Endosulfan Victim Ex-Gratia	5,208	5,509	217.00
Relief	37,992	37,992	90.01

An e-Governance Step Towards Effective Revenue Administration : Qualitative & Quantitative Assessment of Villages in Kerala

(Author : Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State Nodal Officer (Revenue-IT))

Introduction

The Department of Land Revenue, a significant entity within the Kerala State Government, employs over 19,000 personnel across various office units, including the Land Revenue Commissionerate, State Land Board, 14 District Collectorates, 27 Revenue Divisional Offices, 243 Special Offices, 78 Taluks, and 1,666 Villages. The Village Office, a pivotal component, plays a crucial role in local revenue administration, addressing diverse resident needs, ranging from land management to census, certificates, elections, calamity operations, grievance redressal, law and order support, and social welfare pensions. To enhance local administration productivity, the department initiated e-Governance initiatives, encompassing land and building tax payment, AADHAAR-linked land parcel accounts, certificate service delivery, land conversion, acquisition, and conservancy aligning with the state's administrative vision, "Land for All, Record of Right for all lands and All Services Smart". These platforms enable Village officers to process online social service pensions, grievances, and revenue recovery too. The Village Office thus directly addresses local issues, administer essential services, and ensures the effective implementation of Government policies at the community level and thereby plays a pivotal role in overall coordination with higher administrative levels, having to contribute significantly for the smooth functioning of the entire administrative framework. Hence the **Qualitative and Quantitative evaluation** of a Village Office plays a significant role in determining the efficiency of the Revenue Administration in the State.

The **Quantitative evaluation** aims to quantify the Village Office's effectiveness in delivering services, addressing community needs, and implementing government policies. It helps identify areas for improvement, optimize resource allocation, and enhance overall governance, ensuring accountability and transparency. Conversely, **Qualitative evaluation** is crucial to assess nuanced performance aspects, examining service quality, responsiveness to community needs, and overall impact on residents' lives. This approach captures the effectiveness of interpersonal interactions, information reliability, and citizen satisfaction, providing insights for holistic and responsive local governance.

The land revenue department employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to assess Village Office performance. For quantitative data collection, a statewide exercise utilized three options: (1) an Android AppSheet-based App, (2) an Open Data Kit-based Android App, and (3) Google Spreadsheet. Qualitative analysis involved a web tool facilitating surprise inspections by senior officers and survey-like form completion, relying on the collected data. Statewide implementation began in July 2023, following an 8-month pilot study in 18 villages of Pattambi Taluk, Palakkad District, from July 2022 to February 2023. After a successful pilot, the initiative extended to Palakkad District with 157 Villages from March 2023. The statewide roll-out commenced in July 2023, and the Surprise Inspection Tool, complementing quantitative data, was implemented from August 2023 across 1,666 village offices.

Identified Data Points for Collection

The following 80 data points are collected on a monthly basis from all the 1,666 villages in the State. These data points are carefully chosen based on the pilot study findings conducted in Taluk and District levels and also based on the feedback collected from the field level officers.

Frequency of Data Collection : Monthly

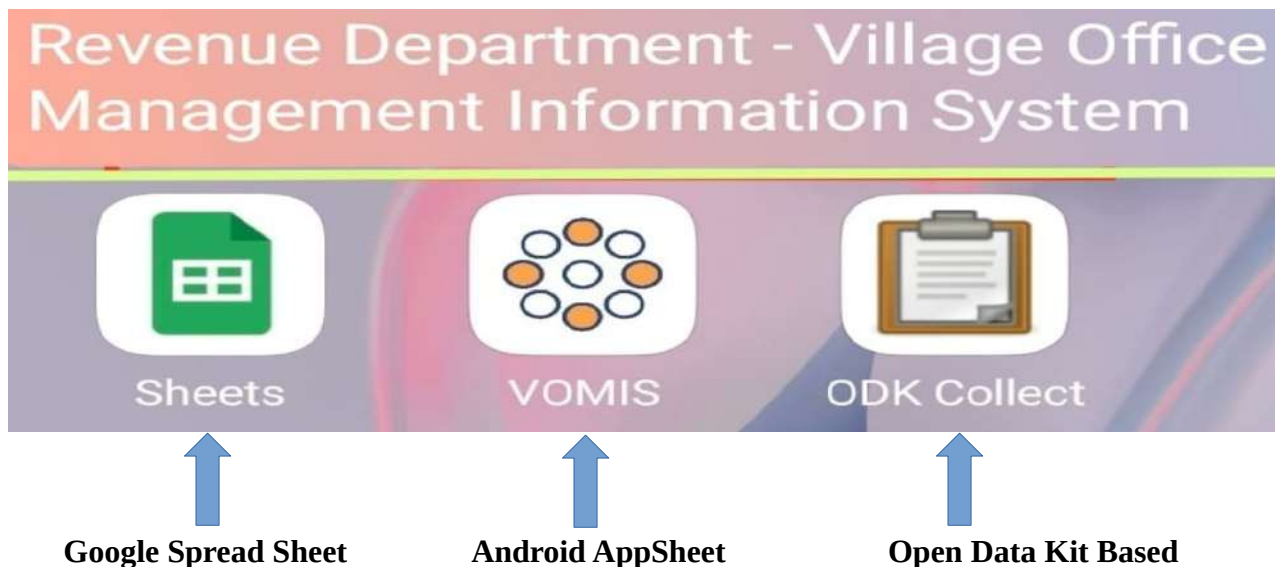
1.0 One Time Certification of Land Parcels in Revenue Land Information System	1.1.Completed (Count)
	1.2.Cumulative Pendency Count
2.0 Online Mutation of Land Parcels	2.1.Completed (Count)
	2.2.Cumulative Pendency Count
3.0 Offline Mutation of Land Parcels	3.1.Completed (Count)
	3.2.Cumulative Pendency Count
4.0.Kerala Coservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act	
4.1.Illegal Conversions	4.1.1.Reported Cases
	4.1.2.Reclamation Orders
	4.1.3.Reclaimed Cases
4.2.Form 5- Data Bank Appeal	4.2.1.Completed
	4.2.2.Cumulative Pendency Count
4.3.Land Conversion (Form 6 & 7)	4.3.1.Completed
	4.3.2.Cumulative Pendency Count
5.0.Land Conservancy	5.1.Booked Cases (Count)
	5.2.Evicted Cases (Count)

	5.3.Cumulative Pendency Count
6.0.Land Reforms – Surplus Land	
	6.1.Possession Declared (Hectare)
	6.2.Possession Taken (Hectare)
	6.3.Land Distributed (Hectare)
7.0.Land for All Vision : Pattayam	
	7.1.Applications Received (Count)
	7.2.Applications Processed (Count)
	7.3.Cumulative Pendency Count
8.0.Land for All Vision : Land Rteforms Kraya Certificate	
	8.1.Applications Received (Count)
	8.2.Applications Processed (Count)
	8.3.Cumulative Pendency Count
9.0.Land Record Maintenance	
	9.1.Applications Received (Count)
	9.2.Applications Processed (Count)
	9.3.Cumulative Pendency Count
10.0.Land Records – Bought-in-Land	
	10.1.Declared Cases (Count)
	10.2.Returned to Land Holder (Count)
	10.3.Cumulative Cases (Count)
	10.4.Cumulative Extent (Hectare)
11.0.Collection – Revenue Recovery	
	11.1.Collection (Rs.)
	11.2.Target (Rs.)
	11.3.Cumulative Collection (Rs.)
	11.4.Cumulative Target (Rs.)
	11.5.Demand Notice Serviced (Count)
	11.6.Recovery Certificate Returned (Count)
	11.7.Recovery Certificate Closed (Count)
	11.8.Recovery Certificate Cumulative Pendency (Count)
12.0.Distress Warrant	
	12.1.Processed (Count)
	12.2.Cumulative Processed (Count)
	12.3.Cumulative Pendency (Count)
13.0.Collection – Building and Land Tax	
	13.1.Building – Booked Cases (Count)
	13.2.Building – Tax Collection (Rs)
	13.3.Building Tax – Cumulative Collection (Rs)
	13.4.Building Tax – Pendency (Count)
	13.5.Additional Luxury Tax – Collection (Rs)
	13.6.Additional Luxury Tax – Cumulative Collection (Rs)
	13.7.Additional Luxury Tax – Pendency (Count)
	13.8.Land Tax – Collection (Rs.)
	13.9.Land Tax – Cumulative Collection (Rs.)
	13.10Land Tax – Pendency (Count)
14.0.Field Work	
	14.1.Squad Work total (Count)
	14.2.Vehciles Siezed (Count)
	14.3.Hearings Attended (Count)

- 14.4.Field Visit -Others (Count)
- 14.5.Election-SVEEP Work (Count)
- 15.0.Certificates Processed
 - 15.1.ROR Processed (Count)
 - 15.2.ROR Cumulative Pendency (Count)
 - 15.3.Total Applications received on identified Certificates (Count)
 - 15.4.Total Applications Processed on identified Certificates (Count)
 - 15.5.Cumulative Pendency of Applications on identified Certificates (Count)
- 16.0.Distress Financial and other Assistance Applications (Each of CMDRF/CMO/SSP/Covid Exgratia)
 - 16.1.Total Received (Count)
 - 16.2.Total Processed (Count)
 - 16.3.Cumulative Pendency (Count)

Data Collection Methods Adopted – Quantitative Data Collection

The e-Governance tools made available to the Village Officers for submitting data included (i) an Android App built on AppSheet, (ii) an Android App based on Open Data Kit, and (iii) a Google Spreadsheet integrated with both Android applications through an AppScript consisting of 1092 lines of code. The image below displays the icons of these three tools used for data collection, captured from an Android phone screen.



The links for installing all three tools are given below in the order they appear in the image above.

1. https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PA_3NOKMDt1-SiNipP0GEjWUXWeQgQCqJ0KKHOoko8/edit?usp=sharing
2. <https://www.appsheet.com/newshortcut/2ad4f476-2ac1-47f5-b815-2b80482b1a75>

3. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1axZLX-H3Vj6Msf9aZOFChrJJvur9rdgE/view?usp=sharing>

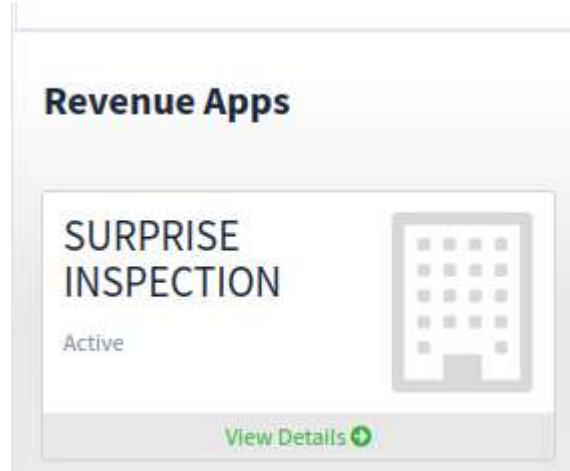
The Version of ODK-Collect employed is ODK-Collect-v2022-3.0.apk and/or ODK-Collect-v2022-4.0.apk

All Village Officers have been given access to the following video links to enhance their proficiency in using Android applications.

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSDk7S7faQ0&t=130s>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCIKvNKdNSM>

Data Collection Methods Adopted – Qualitative Data Collection

To collect Qualitative Data, the web portal www.lrd.kerala.gov.in includes an icon, as shown below, accessible in the official login of officers holding the rank of Tahsildar or above.



The following are the screenshots of the 8 questions used in the Surprise Inspection for qualitative performance analysis.

Questionnaire	2. Status of Registers
1. Name Boards	Personal Cash declaration Register
Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau Related Information	Attendance
Revenue Vigilance	Casual Leave
Right to Service	Movement
Right to Information	Inspection
Disaster Emergency Control Room Numbers(Taluk/Collectorate)	Charge hand over register
Public Information	Stock Register
	(i) IT
	(ii) Furniture
	IT Stock in Asset Management System
	Certificate Register
	Thandapper Account Pakarpp Issue Register
	FMB Copy application register

3. RR

Demand Notice Service Pendency

Stay Cases

4. KBT

AO/DN serving Pendency

5. LT

Collection pending

6. ePayment

Remittance pending

ePOS machine available

ePOS machine working

7. PV

Online PV Pendency

Offline PV Pendency

8. OTHERS

Reports for Assignment Pending

Land Tribunal SM Reports Pending

e-Office Receipts pendency

e-Office unread file pendency

Tharam Mattam Report Pendency

Lease register updation pendency

Is this a Smart Village?

Assured minimum facility?

Destruction of old files as per village office manual

Did the Village Premises and Offices look clean?

Are there employees who completed more than 3 years in that office?

Is the Sanctioned Strength Available in the Office?

Overall feedback

Village Service training required?

Results Obtained

The extensive statewide data collection has provided a substantial number of data points; however, the detailed analysis is still ongoing, and the advanced findings are not yet included in this report. As a representative set of key results, the report covers data on (1) the promptness of data entry in these villages, (2) the statewide average performance capability of these villages, (3) major work completion status of these villages and (4) the identification of possible number of performance characteristic clusters.

(1) **Officer's promptness as an index of Performance:** Officer's Promptness and enthusiasm are evaluated by tracking the duration taken for data entry. The provided data below indicates the count of villages awaiting data entry within the first 5 working days of the month. The data clearly shows that more than 60% of the Villages entered data within the said period.

DISTRICT	Total Villages	DEC 2023 Pending Villages	NOV 2023 Pending Villages	OCT 2023 Pending Villages	SEP 2023 Pending Villages	AUG 2023 Pending Villages	JUL 2023 Pending Villages
TVM	124	88	65	41	53	24	0
KLM	105	27	4	5	23	39	0
PTA	70	1	2	0	1	0	0
ALP	93	61	48	46	46	36	0
IDK	68	44	31	10	9	0	0
KYM	100	11	28	7	9	2	0
EKM	127	20	32	5	0	3	0
TCR	255	135	139	67	103	112	11
PKD	157	20	29	17	2	20	1
MPM	138	53	68	37	21	0	0
KKD	118	49	16	24	69	29	0
WYD	49	3	4	3	0	0	0
KNR	133	74	74	54	63	37	3
KGD	129	49	29	5	29	3	0
Villages →	1666	635	569	321	428	305	15
Entry Status →	Not entered	38.12 %	34.15 %	19.27 %	25.69 %	18.31 %	0.9 %
Entry Status →	Entered %	61.88 %	65.85 %	80.73 %	74.31 %	81.69 %	99.1 %
Entry Status →	Entered Count	1031	1098	1345	1239	1361	1652

(2) **State Average as an index of Performance:** An essential analysis was conducted to assess the ability of this initiative to monitor monthly progress. It involved examining the percentage of officers aligning with the state average in processing One Time Certification of Land in the Revenue Land Information System (data index 1.1, Paragraph 2). One Time Certification is a crucial prerequisite for

enabling land parcel owners to make online land tax payments. The report indicates that 87.59–92.34% of Village Officers performed within one average value of the state average, while the remaining 4.71-7.38% of highly proficient officers processed nearly double the state average.

Data Processed Range		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Count – From	Count – To	1612	1645	1650	1647	1649	1657
0	50	1412	1484	1471	1480	1491	1530
51	100	119	95	101	106	100	78
101	150	40	24	37	36	32	26
151	200	16	21	22	12	10	10
201	250	13	10	9	6	7	7
251	300	7	6	8	7	6	6
301	350	5	5	2	0	3	0
% of Village Offices Processed within One Average →		87.59 %	90.21 %	89.15 %	89.86 %	90.42 %	92.34 %
% of Village Offices Processed Within Two Averages →		7.38 %	5.78 %	6.12 %	6.44 %	6.06 %	4.71 %

State Average as an index of Performance: When considering another variable, namely the quantity of online mutations processed, it becomes evident from the following table that 18.59–27.54% of Village Offices exceeded the state average level, demonstrating a notably superior performance compared to the earlier task of one-time certification.

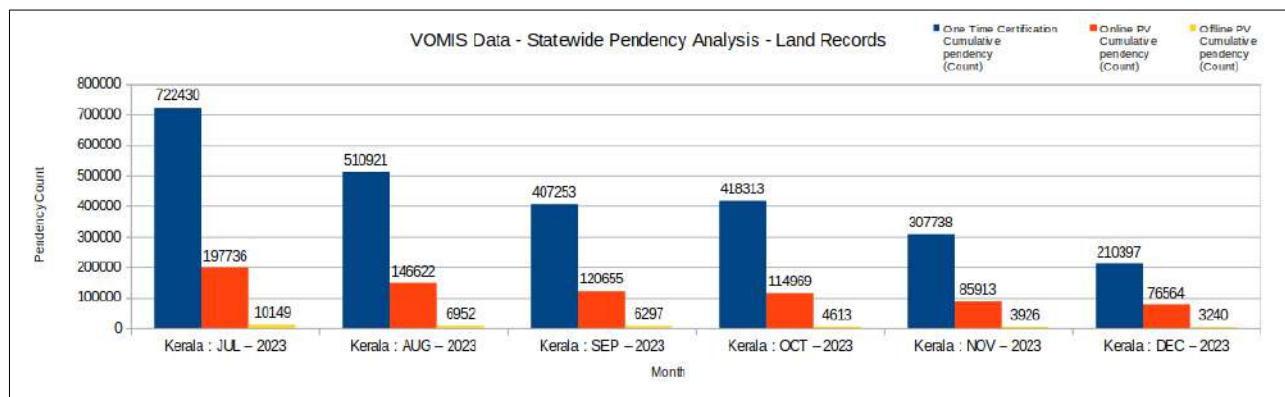
Data Processed Range		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Count – From	Count – To	1641	1656	1655	1659	1660	1662
0	44	944	1117	1136	1086	1169	1221
45	88	452	361	345	392	331	309
89	132	154	111	106	100	103	86
133	176	52	37	33	47	37	28
177	220	23	14	16	19	10	8
221	264	8	9	11	11	9	6
265	308	8	7	8	4	1	4
% of Village Offices Processed within One Average →		57.53 %	67.45 %	68.64 %	65.46 %	70.42 %	73.47 %
% of Village Offices Processed Within Two Averages →		27.54 %	21.8 %	20.85 %	23.63 %	19.94 %	18.59 %

The State Average, serving as a performance index for the two data indices, exhibited distinct behaviors during two different data processing approaches. This observation hints at a promising opportunity to enhance performance across additional metrics.

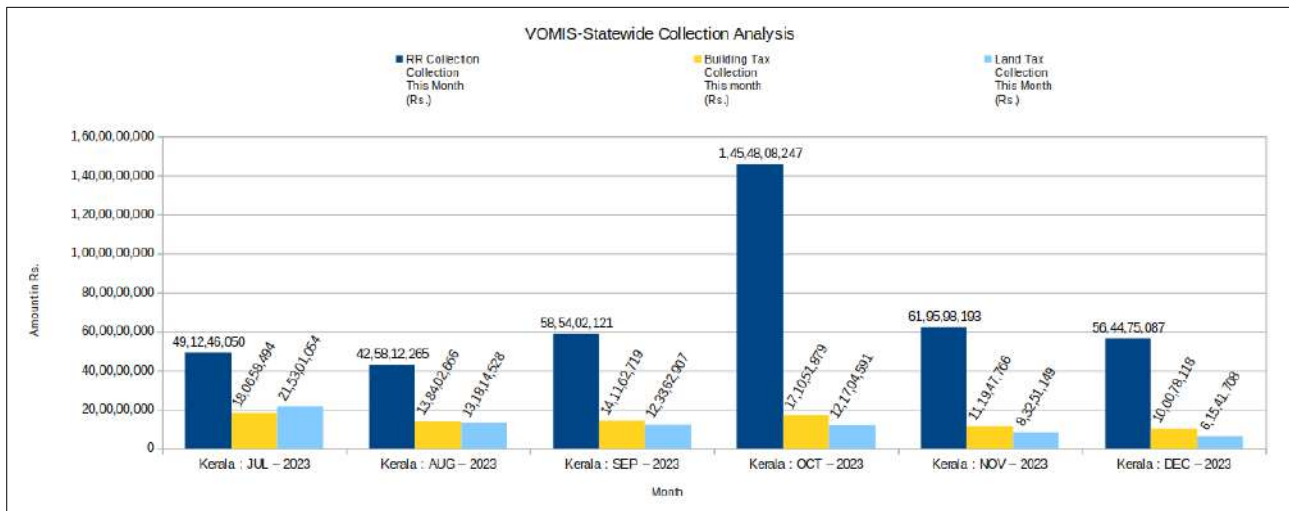
(3) Work Completion Status, Case-1: The histogram provided below illustrates the State's progress based on the initial three data points from paragraph 2. The statewide pendency count of one-time

certification decreased significantly from 722,430 in July 2023 to 2,10,397 by December 2023, reflecting a noteworthy 70.87% change. This consistent reduction in the cumulative pendency shows actual work happening in the field. Despite a slight increase shown during the September to October month, the achievement is remarkable, given the ongoing statewide data updation work involving additional data entry and the removal of the deny tax option associated with land parcels upon legal clearances, leading to an increase in cumulative pendency.

Analysis of the additional two data points in the histogram reveals a consistent decrease, even with dynamically changing inflow and outflow of the mentioned requirements. The continual decrease in offline mutations from 10,149 in July 2023 to 3,240 in December 2023 signifies the department's readiness to transition from paper governance to paperless e-governance. However, the slow rate of change exhibited by the latter indices across various data points suggest the potential need to extend the study to identify bottlenecks and foster additional progress..



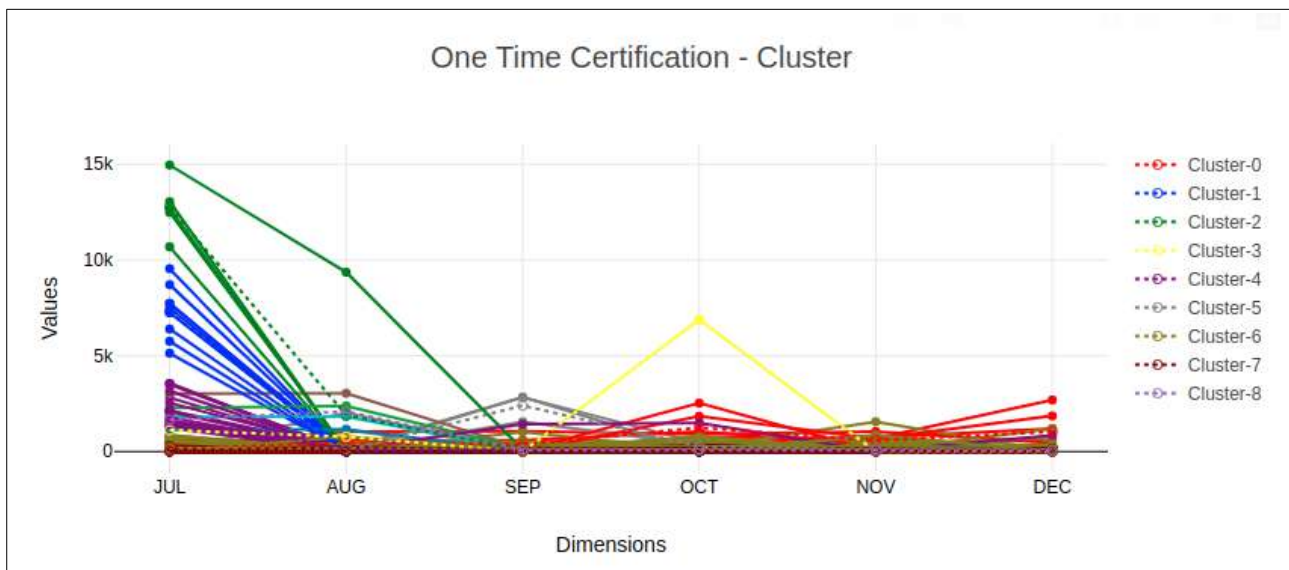
Work Completion Status, Case-2: The histogram below illustrates the Statewide month wise collection made in revenue recovery, building tax and land tax respectively.



The statewide monthly collections for Revenue Recovery display diverse trends, notably spiking in October 2023 compared to previous months. In contrast, building tax collections show fluctuations, declining from October to November and further decreasing in December. Additionally, land tax collections present a wavering pattern, witnessing a substantial drop from July to August, followed by a gradual decline in subsequent months. These irregular variations in collection data may indicate the influence of a specific event or factor. To comprehend the underlying reasons and draw informed conclusions about overall trends, a thorough analysis and additional contextual information are crucial. Consequently, a dimensional search based on clustering was carried out. The cluster analysis aimed to group individuals based on similarities across various dimensions, hoping that this grouping could help identify patterns or segments within the dataset, allowing a better understanding of how different factors contribute to variations in completion times.

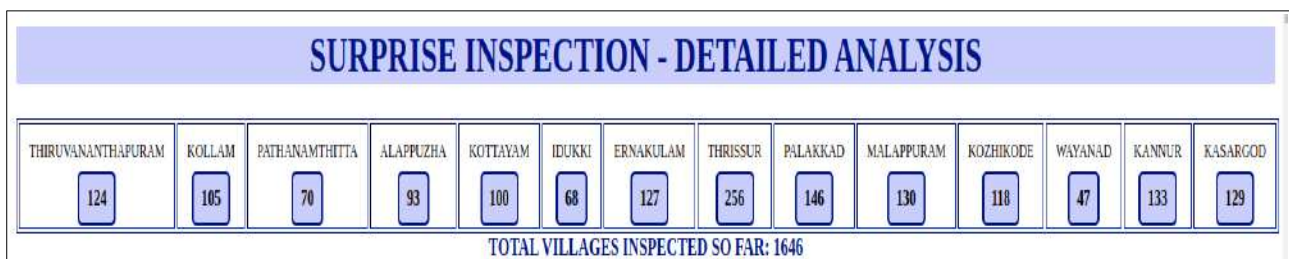
(4) Cluster Analysis on Completion of One Time Certification :

This work utilized the website <https://www.statskingdom.com/cluster-analysis.html> to conduct a cluster analysis on the completion data of One Time Certification for all villages in the state from July 2023 to December 2023. The resulting clusters are displayed. Notably, the analysis involves eight dimensions, signifying consideration of eight distinct factors or features related to completion times. These dimensions could encompass various attributes such as officer experience, skill level, workload, efficiency, external factors, or other relevant variables. In summary, the eight dimensions in the cluster analysis indicate the consideration of multiple factors to categorize individuals into clusters based on similarities in their task completion times.



Within the qualitative study, officials from the Revenue Department, holding a rank no lower than Tahsildar, conducted surprise inspections at Village Offices. The web portal is designed to ensure a minimum of one surprise inspection per quarter in every village. Additionally, the portal allows each village officer to respond to the inspection officer's findings, facilitating swift corrective actions to enhance local governance in the State.

Below is the data extracted from the web portal for the first quarter completion. The officers inspected these Village Offices graded the overall outcome of the inspection as (i) Satisfactory, (ii) Needs Improvement and (iii) Serious Irregularity. Data is being analysed to correlate the quantitative analysis findings with the conclusions made by the surprise inspection officers.



Conclusion

The Village Office addresses local concerns, administers essential services, and ensures the effective implementation of Government policies at the community level. It plays a crucial role in coordinating with higher administrative levels, contributing significantly to the smooth functioning of the entire administrative framework. As a measure to ensure effective administration, performance evaluation becomes crucial. This mission aims to evaluate the functioning of Village Offices both qualitatively and quantitatively. Employing user-friendly and cost-effective e-Governance tools for data collection and analysis, the mission's preliminary findings suggest the potential to expand the study nationwide. This would provide performance data to administrators at all levels, facilitating the delivery of high-quality governance to citizens.

Future Expansion Plans

The Revenue Department has successfully implemented several e-Governance initiatives to provide Smart Services for both citizens and officers. These encompass web portals managing Collection Services, Citizen Services, Employee Services, and Inventory Services. Land records are entirely digitalized, offering facilities for online land tax payment, AADHAAR-linked land parcel accounts, land-related certificates, conversion, acquisition, and conservancy measures. Citizens can apply for social service pensions, submit grievances, and pay building taxes online. The immediate focus is on utilizing existing web-based platforms to automatically collect data for quantitative and qualitative analysis. Ongoing efforts involve the National Informatics Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, in automating data extraction from the aforementioned web modules.

Acknowledgement

The author gratefully acknowledges the support and encouragement received from Smt. Tinku Biswal IAS, Principal Secretary, Revenue Department and also from Dr. A Kowsigan IAS, the Land Revenue Commissioner. Additionally, the author gratefully acknowledges the department's support for conducting the pilot study and subsequent statewide implementation. Again, the study's funding support from the Government of Kerala is duly recognized

Step Towards Hybrid Learning of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Process

(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Nodal officer)

(Video Reference : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h15TErLM4cM>)

Hybrid Learning of the Revenue Recovery Process

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Introduction to the Hybrid Learning Approach

Accurate understanding of various provisions in the Centre and State Acts is very important. It provides the required platform to achieve time effective, cost productive and reliable results. At present, such level of understanding is seen to largely come from plain reading of the Acts, participation in the induction training program and from the preparation for one time department level subject scrutiny. While the plain reading of the act is a continuous task, the other two methods occur in a flash and do not offer required extent of subject learning. Moreover, the inability to capture the implied meaning of the true legislative intent provided in these Acts and Rules invariably resulted in umpteen litigations being handled by the Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court. These litigations demand accurately written statement of facts from the executive which always lead to time and productive lapses in the other ongoing work. This recursive loop does not hold promise to have better capacity planning to achieve the true vision, Better Governance!

A remedial approach is to attack the problem itself as the answer lies in the problem itself. These litigations have resulted in various interpretations of the provisions of these Acts and Rules. These interpretations need to be considered as a feed forward step before the desired results are achieved. This will increase the level of confidence in the working class. Hence the suggested approach is to consider the legal interpretations of these provisions in the Acts and Rules and educate the working class offering them various case scenarios thereby developing them to adapt to an improved working level. It is with this idea, a hybrid learning assessment tool was developed.

To study the effectiveness of this approach, the hybrid learning tool considered a sample case, the Act and Rules associated with the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. Random Experiments conducted on 30 samples (working class with more than 2 years work experience in the same field) yielded encouraging results. Hence the foundation approach used in the development of the Hybrid Model learning is presented below as a set of scenarios.

Hybrid learning of the Revenue Recovery Process in Kerala

The Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968, came into force on December 15, 1968, as an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the recovery of arrears of public revenue in the State of Kerala. Section 2(a) of the Act defines "arrears of public revenue due on land" as meaning any portion of any kist or installment of such revenue not paid on the day on which it falls due. Section 2(c) of the Act defines "Collector" as meaning the District Collector or any other officer appointed by the Government to exercise the powers and conferring on him the functions of a Collector under the Act. Section 2(j) of the Act defines "public revenue due on land" as meaning the land revenue charged on the land and including all other taxes, fees and cesses on land whether charged on land or -not and all cesses or other dues payable to the Government on account of water used for purposes of irrigation. Section 5 of the Act gives the power to the Collector to recover the arrears of public revenue due on land by the modes referred to in that section.

Section 7 requires the Collector to furnish to the person employed to make the attachment of movable properties, a demand in writing signed by him containing the name of the defaulter, the amount of arrears of public revenue due on land for which the attachment is to be made, the date on which such arrear fell due and such other particulars that may be prescribed. The person employed to make the attachment is to serve the demand on the defaulter and if the defaulter fails to remit the amount, make the attachment construing the demand in writing given to him by the Collector as the authority for making the attachment. At the stage of Section 7, it is clear that no enquiry by the Collector with notice to the defaulter is contemplated. The Collector is only expected to issue a demand in writing to the authorised officer to proceed to demand the amount from the defaulter, and to attach the, movables on the failure of the defaulter to pay. Sections 8 to 18 provide for acceptance of the tender of arrear by the defaulter and the procedure to be followed for sale of the movables attached on the failure of the defaulter to pay the amount demanded under Section 7 of the Act. Sections 19 to 27 deal with attachment of specified assets referred to in those sections. Sections 28 and 29 deal with claims to property attached. Section 30 confers jurisdiction on the civil court to restore

possession to the officer who had effected the attachment when the attached property was taken away clandestinely or forcibly from him. Section 31 confers power on the officer making the attachment for entering dwelling houses, etc., and Section 32 provides for removal of property from the apartments of women. Section 33 provides for punishment for entering the apartments of women contrary to the terms of Section 32 of the Act.

Section 34 of the Act lays down the procedure for attachment and sale of immovable property. That section also contemplates the causing of service of written demand on the defaulter before the Collector proceeds to attach the immovable property of the defaulter. Sub-section (2) of Section 34 states that if within the time prescribed under Sub-section (1) the defaulter objects to the claim of arrears wholly or in part, the Collector or the authorised officer as the case may be was to **inquire** into the objection and record a decision before proceeding to attach the immovable property of the defaulter. Section 35 provides that the immovable property of the defaulter could be attached when the defaulter neglected to pay the amount due in terms of the written demand served on him. Section 36 provides for the mode of attachment and sections 37 to 41 provide for the custody of the property attached and the appointing of an agent to manage the property. Sections 42 to 51 provide for the procedure to be followed for sale and Section 51 provides for the case where a tender of arrears is made before the sale. Section 52 of the Act provides for an application to set aside the sale of immovable property on deposit of the amounts due and Section 53 of the Act provides for an application to set aside the sale on the ground of material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale. Sections 54 to 64 deal with the procedure to be followed regarding the delivery of possession and the mode of conducting the sale. Sections 65 and 66 provide for arrest and the procedure in case of arrest.

Section 67 of the Act refers to the mode of enforcing payment by sureties. Section 68 of the Act provides for the application of the Act to recovery of certain other dues to the Government including amounts due on account of quit rent or revenue other than public revenue due on land, all moneys due under a written agreement, all specific pecuniary penalties to which that person renders himself liable under the agreement, all sums declared by any other law for the time being in force to be recoverable as arrear of public revenue due on land or land revenue and all fees and other dues payable by any person to the Government. Section 69

provides the procedure for recovery when the defaulter or his surety resided outside the district and for recovery of dues other than public revenue due on land. Section 70 provides that when proceedings are taken under the Revenue Recovery Act against any person, for recovery of any sum of money due from him, that person may, at any time before the commencement of the sale of any property attached, pay the amount claimed and at the same time deliver a protest signed by himself or his authorised agent to the officer issuing the demand or conducting the sale, who thereupon, was to drop further proceedings for recovery of the money. Section 70(2) of the Act provides that if the amount was paid under protest under subsection (1) of Section 70, if the same was received by an officer other than the one who issued the demand, that officer was to forward the same to the officer who had issued the demand. The protest was also to be forwarded to the officer who issued the demand in case the officer who collected the money was someone other than the officer who issued the demand. The officer issuing the demand or the officer at whose instance the proceedings were initiated was to enquire into the protest and pass appropriate orders. If the protest was accepted, the officer disposing of the protest was to immediately order the refund of the whole or part of the money paid under protest and was to initiate fresh proceedings for the realisation of the amount if any due. Sub-section (3) of Section 70 provides that subject to Sub-section (4) of that section, the person who was making the payment under protest had the right to institute a suit for recovery of the whole or part of the sum paid by him under Sub-section (2) of Section 70, Sub-section (4) of Section 70 states that no suit under subsection (3) shall be instituted if the law under which the amount paid under protest was due, provided a remedy whether by way of appeal or revision or other proceedings, to the person who paid such amount, before exhausting such remedy. In other words, if that person had an alternate remedy by way of appeal or revision or other proceeding, he could not institute the suit contemplated by Sub-section (3) of Section 70 of the Act before exhausting such remedy.

Section 71 of the Act enabled the Government by notification in the Gazette if it was satisfied that it was necessary to do so in public interest, to declare that the provisions of the Act should be applicable to the recovery of amounts due from any person or class of persons to any specified institution or any class or classes of institutions. Once a notification was thus issued, upon the issuance of such notification, all the provisions of the Act

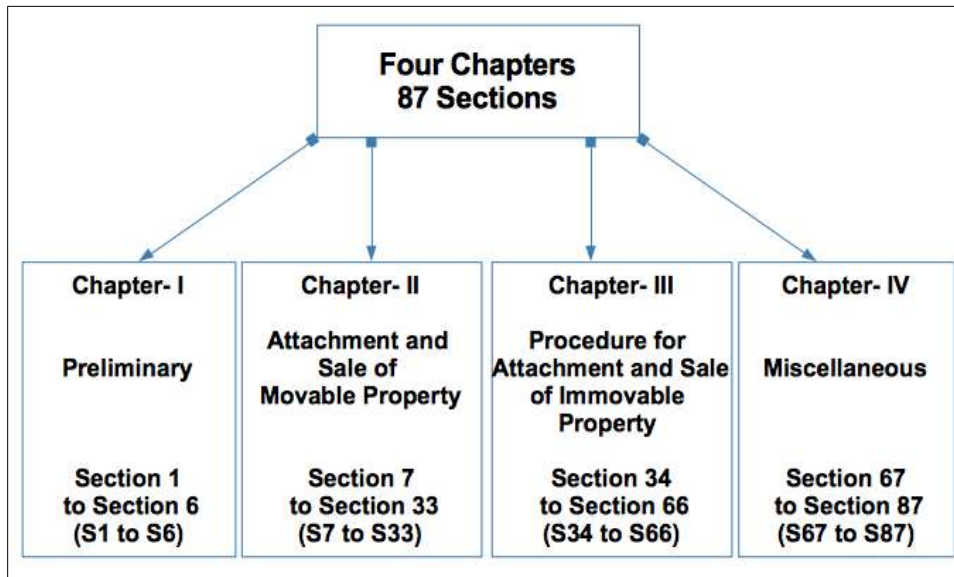
were applicable to the recovery. Section 72 bars the jurisdiction of the civil court save where fraud was alleged. Section 73 provides for delegation of power by the Collector. Sections 74 to 78 provide for the modes of service of notice. Section 79 of the Act provides that no civil court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate of public revenue due on land payable to the Government, or as to the amount of assessment fixed or to be thereafter fixed on the portions of a divided field. Section 80 provides for attachment of salaries and debts due to defaulters and Section 81 saves the right of suit provided that the suit was instituted within ninety days from the time when the cause of action arose. Section 82 bars any suit except as provided by the Act. Section 83 of the Act confers a power of revision on the Board of Revenue and the Government in respect of any proceeding taken by the Collector or the authorised officer under the Act.

As cited in the judgement of Hon'ble High Court in WP (C) No. 1619/2008 dated 18th August 2008, it can be seen from Section 5 that the arrears of public revenue is to be recovered along with interest and cost of process by taking recourse to methods viz. (a) The attachment and sale of defaulter's movable property, (b) The attachment and sale of defaulter's Immovable property, (c) by appointing an agent for managing defaulter's immovable property, and (d) By arrest and detention of the defaulters. Chapters 2 and 3 deal with the procedure for attachment and sale of the property of the defaulter. Elaborate procedure has been prescribed under those two chapters.

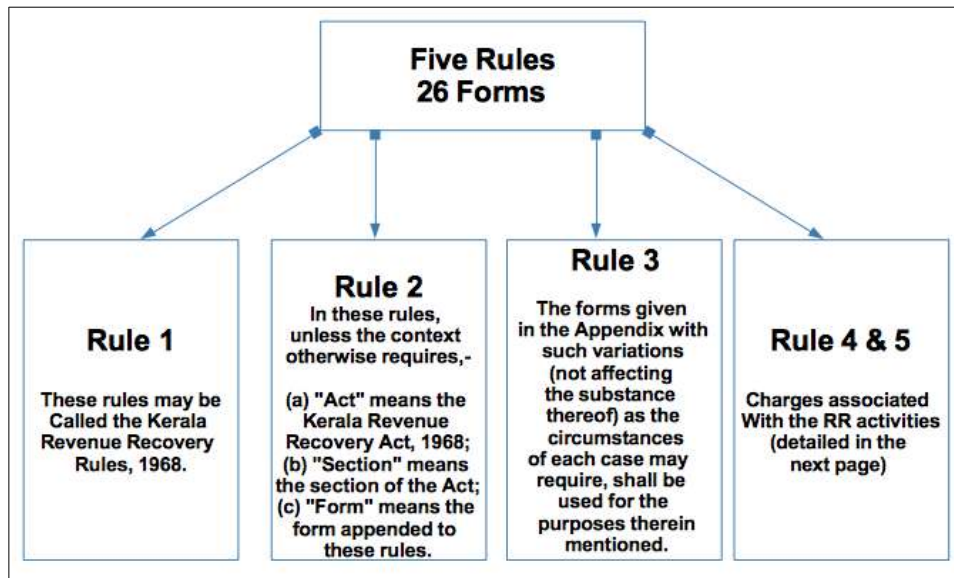
Also, a proviso has been introduced under Section 71 by Act 31 of 2007 effective from 27/02/1980, making the institutions or autonomous bodies liable to pay the collection charges for the recovery of the amounts as prescribed by the Government. Section 76 provides that persons employed in serving notices or other process under the Act shall be entitled to batta as fixed by the Government. Section 77 provides that the interest and cost of process incurred in the process of recovery shall be recoverable from the defaulter and the surety. Under Section 86, the Government is bestowed with power to make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act. The Kerala Revenue Recovery Rules, 1968 were thus framed under the authority of Section 86. Rule 4 provides for batta and other charges including collection charges. A table is also provided for the charges in the said Rules. Rule 5 deals with

collection charge and service charge. A pictorial representation of the overview of the said Act and Rule is given below.

The Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 Overview



The Kerala Revenue Recovery Rules, 1968 Overview



Hybrid Learning Approach-Scenarios

As a fitting example to the intended approach, the following scenario may be considered. It clearly shows the **Government's intention to amend the Act taking feedback from various judgements of the Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court.**

The Government order, GO(RT) No. 2099/12/RD dated 09/04/2012 was released by the Revenue (H) Department. Section 50(2) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1958 was under consideration in the fifth paragraph of this order which is extracted here

*5. Govt have examined the matter in detail. While considering the verdicts of the Hon'ble High Court in similar cases like Ramachandran Nair v State of Kerala, ILR 2008 (4) Kerala 841, in Varkey T.U v State of Kerala (ILR 2008 (4) Kerala 621), in Lakshmi Devi Tube Works V District Collector Thrissur 2009 (2)KLT 587, in Danesh Kumar Gupta V Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and others 2008 (1) KHC 621, in District Collector V Subaida Beevi 2010 (1) KLT 913, in State of Kerala and others V George Jacob,2010(3) KHC 381 and also the judgment in WP(C)2032/2010, it is revealed that an **amendment** on certain vital aspects of the Revenue Recovery Act is required. Since **amendment** is under consideration before the Government for bringing to effect the direction contained in the judgment in DistrictCollector V Subaida Beevi 2010 (1) KLT 913, the judgment in WP(C)No.2032/10 is complied with.*

Scenario 1: Other Indian States making revenue recovery requisition

Section 3 of the Central Act and Section 73 of the State Act were considered while passing judgements in Antony v. Tahsildar Alwaye (OP 312/1972 dated 21.03.1975) and in Tahsildar Alwaye v. P.V.Antony (WA 233/1975 dated 06.10.1976). The final decision in the OP was made considering the absence of (----- of -----) of the collector in the central act. The decision in the appeal was made to recover the amount stated therein as if it were arrears of land revenue which had accrued in his own district. You may insert a comma between the two words

Scenario 2: Latest Demand Notice Fee

It was originally 50 paise when it was instituted in 1968, then became Rs. 2 in 2012 (by SRO 149/2012 in K.G. Ext. No. 442 dt. 06/03/2012). Then, it was modified to Rs.(---) effective from 25th February , 2012 (by SRO 149/2012, GO(P) No 85/2012/RD dated 25/02/2012) and then to Rs (-----) effective 01/04/2019 by the proceedings of the Land Revenue Commissioner following an order GO(P) 28/2019/Fin of the Finance department dated 08/03/2019.

Scenario 3: Can Demand Notice be sent by Registered Post

One of the options made available in the Revenue Recovery Act is that any of Notice, Demand or Order has to be served under this Act, such service shall be made by Registered Post. True or False?

Scenario 4: Can all the immovable properties be considered for attachment?

Person A takes loan by pledging one of his two 4.05 are (10 cent) properties from a financial institution X that is notified u/s 71 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. As A does not repay the loan, X initiated Revenue Recovery Proceedings u/s 69(2) of the Act and the District Collector of the district issued Form 25. After issuing the necessary demand notices, the Revenue Recovery Officer observed that A's movable properties will be thoroughly inadequate and also that A has sold out the pledged property. The Revenue Recovery Officer can proceed with the other property of A. **True or False?**

Scenario 5: Can defaulted credit card bill come under the scope of the Act

Person A spent a definite sum using a credit card issued by a Bank X and defaulted on its due payment. Accordingly, X filed suit and obtained a decree against A for recovery of the outstanding amount with interest thereon. A challenged this before the Hon'ble High Court. This case is now better known as K. JACOB Vs. DISTRICT COLLECTOR [LAWS(KER)-2006-2-87].

The Bank relied on the decision made by the Hon'ble High court in the State Bank of India v. Kuttappan [1998 (2) KLT 130] where it was held that decree amount can be recovered through revenue recovery proceedings under the above referred notification issued under Section 71 of the R.R Act. However the counsel for the petitioner relied the Hon'ble Supreme Court decision in Califf India Chambers v. Syndicate Bank [1999 (1) KLT 155] where it was held that unless the loan falls within the definition of development loan found in the notification, (-----) is not maintainable.

Scenario 6: Difference between Collection charge and Service charge

Rules 4 (viii), 5(1) and 5(2) of the Revenue Recovery Rules, 1968 deals with the rates of collection charges associated with Revenue Recovery Activities. However, Rule 5(3) deals with (-----) charge

Scenario 7: Who should actually Pay Collection Charge?

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held in State Of Kerala vs Shibu Kumar P.K. on 19th August, 2015 held that the High Court should have taken up the matters individually and decided whether the State was justified in issuing the demand notice(s) for the purposes under Rules 4 and 5 of the Rules.

After the Apex court's verdict, this particular matter was taken up for hearing by the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala as WA 1107/2009 dated 21.01.2016. It was concluded that when the amount due is recovered through revenue recovery proceedings, it is open for the revenue authorities to collect (-----).

Scenario 8: Who should actually Pay Collection Charge?

In (1) Kadeeja Beevi v. Financial Corporation [1985 KLT 741], (2) Village I.D. Centre v. Khadi & Village I. Board [1996(2) KLT SN 44], and (3) Bhaskaran v. Sub Registrar [2005(3) KLT 150], it was held that mere issuance of demand notice would not enable the revenue recovery authority to take (-----), if the amount was recovered not through the recovery proceedings, but when the amount was directly paid to the requisitioning authority.

Scenario 9: The District Collector of the residing/property district to issue RRC

Kesavan v. District Collector I.L.R. (1976) 1 Ker. 575 held that the Revenue Recovery proceedings taken without certificate from the Collector of the District in which the defaulter resides or owns property is (-----)

Scenario 10: The District Collector of the residing/property district to issue RRC

In *Usman vs Kerala Financial Corporation* dated 02/01/2006 [2006 (2) KLT 449], Usman was a personal guarantor for the loan availed in May, 1989 by a "company" X from Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC). When X committed default, KFC initiated revenue recovery proceedings in Thrissur District and eventually took over X and sold it on 8.8.1996. However, the sale proceeds obtained was thoroughly inadequate to take care of the balance liability. KFC then continued revenue recovery proceedings against the Usman in 2004 at his new address at Palakkad District. The revenue recovery proceedings initiated and continued against Usman are upheld but with direction to (-----) Collector to continue recovery on (-----) Collector making up the procedural omission by forwarding the certificate under Section 69(4) of the RR Act which should be done immediately.

Scenario 11: Is there any time limit to completing collection on an issued RRC?

In the Chapter VI of Volume I of the Report of the CAG of India for the year ended March 2009, it was mentioned that the LRC issued directives prescribing the periodicity for various stages of recovery procedure which stipulates that recovery process has to be completed within (-----) weeks (maximum) from the date of registering a case.

Scenario 12: What if the defaulter or guarantor is no more?

On principle, a legal representative continues the persona of the deceased, as was recognised in *Janaki v. State of Kerala* [1976 Ker LT 182] and in *Kochu Narayanan v. Janaki Amma* [1962 Ker LJ 951]. Also, in *Devi vs. State of Kerala* [1977 KLT 781], it was held that the (-----) can be effected against the legal heirs of the deceased defaulter.

Scenario 13: Only legally recoverable inherited properties can be attached from LH

The condition in *Mariam v. Tahsildar, North Wynaad* [1969 Ker LT860] was that the coercive Revenue Recovery proceedings were sought to be taken out against a person in whom title had become vested by assignment in respect of dues which had accrued against the assignor prior to the assignment. Similarly, the condition in *Kunhi Ayisia Umma v. District Collector, Kozhikode* [ILR (1974) 2 Ker 391] was that the title had become vested in a third party by gift, and proceedings were in respect of dues which had accrued against the donor prior to the gift. Both coercive proceedings were (-----) by the Hon'ble high court as the arrears due from the deceased are sought to be recovered from his legal representative who continues the persona of the deceased.

Scenario 14: Nature of modes of Recovery

Section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 provides various modes of revenue recovery whenever public revenue due on land is in arrear. In a writ appeal, WA 1748 of 2000 dated 06.09.2000, *Mathew Joseph vs The Deputy Tahsildar*, it was held that the mode of recovery could be alternative or (.....)

Scenario 15: Properties purchased by defaulter after the DN being served

Person A defaulted on repayment of loan taken from a Bank X due to which X initiated RR proceedings. After the date of acknowledgement, A acquired some immovable properties. In a writ appeal, WA 1748 of 2000 dated 06.09.2000, *Mathew Joseph vs The Deputy Tahsildar*, it was held that it is (-----) to proceed against that property for realization of the debt.

Read the Clues : Clue-1: It was held in *Binny Ltd. v. Regional Poultry Officer and Ors.* [1994 (2) KLLJ 536] that the period of limitation for execution of a decree is 12 (twelve) years

Clue-2: It was held in *State Bank of India v. Kuttappan* [1998 (2) KLT 130] that as per S.R.O. No. 797/79 the recovery of the amount under the Revenue Recovery Act and the words

'on account of a loan advanced' would take in the amount due under a decree obtained on the basis of that loan.

Clue-3: It was held in *Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation v. Gar Re-Rolling Mills and Anr.* [AIR 1994 SC 2151] that the Corporation can not simultaneously pursue two remedies at the same time.

Person A defaults on the repayment of loan taken from Bank X in Kerala. X instituted a suit for realisation of the amounts due and payable by A and obtained a decree on 20/5/1989. X then filed an execution petition, E.P. No. 95/1991. While so, X proceeded to recover an amount under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 by making a requisition dated 10.11.2000.

Scenario 16: Is law of limitation applicable on RR Proceedings?

As what was sought to be recovered by X was Bank loan and not a decree amount and as the Bank loan normally should be paid on the expiry of three years, this revenue recovery proceeding is barred by law of (-----)

Scenario 17: Recourse to multiple recovery proceedings

Can X seek recourse to two parallel proceedings, namely-after filing an E.P., X can not turn round and proceed to recover the amounts under the Revenue Recovery Act?

Scenario 18: Recourse to multiple recovery proceedings

Can X seek recourse to two parallel proceedings simultaneously, namely-after filing an E.P. X can not turn round and proceed to recover the amounts under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Scenario 19: The Act is just a process for speedy recovery

In this Scenario, all three words to be filled in is the same and hence you need to write only one answer. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, interpreted the words 'money due', after considering the decision of the Privy Council in Hansraj Gupta Tramway Co. Ltd. v. Dehra Dun Mussoorie Electric [AIR 1933 PC 63].

Then the Apex court held in State of Kerala v. Kalliyankutty [1999(2) KLT146 (S.C)] that only the (-----) and fixed dues can be recovered through the machinery under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act and it does not create any new right. It only provides a process for speedy recovery of money due-that is (-----) dues which are either admittedly due or adjudicated and (-----). Even time barred dues cannot be recovered.

Scenario 20: Can the defaulter evade property attachment?

In order to realise the abkari dues alleged to be due from a person A, revenue recovery proceedings were initiated against A as a result of which a particular property of A was attached on 23.02.1988. After this ATTACHMENT, another person B filed a suit OS 208/88 before the Munsiff court. The claim of B was that there existed an agreement with A over the same property and hence the suit was filed for specific performance of the agreement. Suit was decreed in favour of B. The property was then registered in the name of another person C.

The Government was not made a party to the suit. The State went up in appeal in A.S. 25/96 before the Subordinate Judge's Court. The appeal was allowed. A second appeal was preferred. The learned single Judge then referred the matter to the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. The reference was answered providing clarity on Section (----) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968.

Scenario 21: Is the debt time barred for RR proceedings?

Person A availed a loan in 1995 from an institution X that is notified under section 71 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. X initiated revenue recovery requisition process

in the year 2007 as a result of which demand notices were served in the year 2008. The question of whether this debt is a time barred one and therefore, (-----) be recovered was answered by the Hon'ble High Court in the writ petition, WP(C) 28458 of 2008 dated 03.04.2013.

Scenario 22: Period of limitation

A Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in A.K.Nanu and others v. State of Kerala and others [1987(2) KLT 921] held that debts barred by limitation cannot be recovered by taking recourse to the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act. Full Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala reversed this decision in Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd. v. P.S.John and others [1996(1) KLJ 540] taking a the view that the limitation Act has applicability only to courts and not to proceedings initiated under the Revenue Recovery Act. Appeals were filed against the Full Bench judgment and the Apex Court disposed of the matters by its judgment in State ofKerala v. V.R.Kalliyankutty [1999(2) KLT 146], where the Full Bench judgment was reversed.

The period of limitation for recovering the dues of any institution, is (-----) years as provided under Article 113 of the Limitation Act. Since the Revenue Recovery Act does not create any new rights or obligations, the fact that a notification has been issued, cannot have any effect on the (----) year period of limitation prescribed under Article 113.

Scenario 23: Do notified institutions have Government Status for limitation purposes?

Under section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968, the Kerala State Financial Enterprises (KSFE) was notified by S.R.O. 250/1970 and the Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) was notified by S.R.O. 851/79 dated 06/07/1979. The question mostly arises is whether these institutions which are established under the parent statutes can be considered as (-----) for the purpose of Article 112 of the Limitation Act.

Scenario 24: Amount due to the Government and notified institutions

In M.G. Raveendran Nair vs The State Of Kerala (WP(C).No. 28558 of 2013 dated 23.10.2013), the question arose whether Boards which are established under the parent statutes are Governments for the purpose of Article 112 of the Limitation Act. The Hon'ble court held that the answer should be in the negative.

In fact, similar contention raised by Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd. was rejected by this Court in the judgment in WA No.220/2012 holding that to apply Article 112 of the Limitation Act, amount due has to be amounts due to the (-----).

This judgment was confirmed by the Bench by dismissing RP No.801/12 by order dated 26/9/2014. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination can a statutory body claim the benefit of the provisions contained in Article 112 of the Limitation Act.

Scenario 25: Attestation of witness

Attachment, as far as possible, be made in the presence of two persons of the locality, other than the Government servants, who shall be required to (-----) the list or the inventory of the property attached

Scenario 26: Nature of assistance offered by financial institutions that comes under the Act

The Government of Kerala vide S.R.O. No. 797/79 dated 26/06/1979 declared that the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 shall be applicable to the recovery of amounts due from any person to any (-----) on account of any loan advanced to such person for agriculture or agricultural purposes. A similar declaration was made in S.R.O. No 1465/87 dated 13/10/1987 for various development schemes too.

Scenario 27: Preferential first charge applicability

In Abraham Jacob v. Thomas J. Nidhiri [2008 (2) KLT 204], the learned single Judge held that the arrears under section 28 of the Abkari Act, 1967 will be treated as arrears of land revenue but, they do not become public revenue due on land as defined in Section 2(j) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 and therefore, would not fall within Section (----) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 for a preferential first charge.

Scenario 28: Can the entire salary amount be attached?

Person A stood as surety for three loans taken by three individuals from the Kerala State Financial Enterprises (KSFE). As the defaulters and surety defaulted in repayment of these loans, KSFE initiated recovery proceedings. The recovery proceedings initiated against A is attachment of salary through the employer namely, KSRTC. A then challenged it before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, and it is now known as Bhargavan Pillai vs Special Dy. Tahsildar [2003 (3) KLT 753]. The challenge was confined to recovery proceedings by way of attachment of salary through employer, KSRTC over the limits prescribed by Section 60(1) of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) read with Section (----) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968.

Scenario 29: When is collection charge payment required?

The question involved in Rubber 'O' Malabar Products (P) Ltd and Anr vs. The Kerala State Electricity Board and Ors [WP(C).No. 10563/2009 dated 10/10/2013] was whether the revenue recovery authorities are entitled to proceed against any defaulter for realisation of

(-----) contemplated under Rule 5 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Rules, 1968, even after the amount due was settled and paid directly to the requisitioning authority.

Scenario 30: Applicability of limitation act is for courts; hence revenue court?

The Hon'ble High court, in Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Vs. P.S. John and Ors. [1997 88 CompCas 104 (Ker)] dated 10/04/1996, felt that it was necessary to consider the relevant provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 to find out whether the authority constituted under this Act exercises any adjudicatory power and could be found to be a "court" in the strict sense or a revenue court".

This was done to check the applicability of (-----) Act, 1963. This was very important because the rules of (-----) are not meant to destroy the rights of the parties. Especially when Section 3 of this Act only bars the remedy, but does not destroy the right to which the remedy relates.

Scenario 31: Will the debt ever extinguish?

The Constitution Bench decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.Ltd. v. State of Bombay [AIR 1958 SC 328] considered the question whether a debt which is time barred could be the subject of transfer and if it could be, how it could benefit the transferee. The Hon'ble court, observed that "Now, it is the settled law of this country that the statute of limitation only bars the remedy but does not extinguish the (-----)".

Scenario 32: Legal validity of Section 71 for money lending institutions

The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala considered the legislative competence of Section (-----) of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 in V.A. David and Anr. Vs. Kerala State Financial Corporation and Ors. [AIR 1988 Ker 319]. In that judgement, the Entry No. 30 of List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India was considered.

The entry Number 30 reads as follows. "Money-lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness".

In the light of the settled principles of interpretation of the legislative entries in the Constitution, and the weighty observations contained in the decision of the Supreme Court in M/s. Fatehchand Himmatlal's case, AIR 1977 SC 1825 at P. 1844, paragraph 54, we have no hesitation to hold that Section VI of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 will fall within Entry No. 30 of List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. Section (-----) of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act is intra-vires and is not open to any attack.

Scenario 33: Can the RR proceedings be done against the Legal heirs?

In Khadeeja vs District Collector on 20 February, 2006 [2006 (2) KLT 654], it was held that "We are therefore of the view, when the sum is payable by any person and the same is sought to be recovered from his property as if it were land revenue, the mere fact that defaulter is no more, the proceedings will not abate and the properties inherited by the (-----) (-----) could be proceeded with since recovery proceedings are not directed against the (-----) (-----) but against the properties left behind by the defaulter."

Scenario 34: Serving vs Publishing

The difference between the sections 74 and 75 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 is that the former one is about (-----) of any notice, demand or order while the latter is about (-----) of any notice, demand or order.

Scenario 35: Auction Purchase on behalf of the notified institutions

A Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala has considered the issue of purchase of the property of the defaulter by the Government u/s 50(2) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. It was in the context of the revenue recovery proceedings initiated at the instance of the State Bank of Travancore and in the judgment in District Collector v. Subaida Beevi [2010 (1) KHC 936] it was held that going by the scheme of the Act, when a notification is issued under section 71, the provisions of the Act apply mutatis mutandis to the recovery of the amounts due to the institution notified. On that basis, the Division Bench held that in section 50(2), the words 'on behalf of the Government' should be read as 'on behalf of the (-----) concerned'.

Scenario 36: Auction Purchase on behalf of the notified institutions

The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, in District Collector v. Subaida Beevi [2010 (1) KHC 936], considered whether, in the absence of a purchaser for a property, put to sale under the provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act (for short, 'theAct'), at the instance of an institution covered by the notification issued under Section 71 thereof, it can be purchased by the Government, as provided under Section 50 (2) of the Act. The Hon'ble Court then concluded that if there was no bidders, the Revenue Recovery Officer could have purchased the property on behalf of the (-----) only.

Scenario 37: Government's intention to amend the Act as per various judgements

The Government order, GO(RT) No. 2099/12/RD dated 09/04/2012 was released by the Revenue (H) Department. Section 50(2) of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1958 was under consideration in the fifth paragraph of this order which is extracted here

5. Govt have examined the matter in detail. While considering the verdicts of the Hon'ble High Court in similar cases like Ramachandran Nair B v State of Kerala, ILR 2008 (4) Kerala 841, in Varkey T.U v State of Kerala (ILR 2008 (4) Kerala 621), in Lakshmi Devi Tube Works V District Collector Thrissur 2009 (2)KLT 587, in Danesh Kumar Gupta V Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and others 2008 (1) KHC 621, in District Collector V Subaida Beevi 2010 (1) KLT 913, in State of Kerala and others V George Jacob, 2010(3) KHC 381 and also the judgment in WP(C)2032/2010, it is revealed that an (-----) on certain vital aspects of the Revenue Recovery Act is required. Since (-----) is under consideration before the Government for bringing to effect the direction contained in the judgment in District Collector V Subaida Beevi 2010 (1) KLT 913, the judgment in WP(C)No.2032/10 is complied with.

Scenario 38: Applicability of Section 50(2) in case of notified institutions

In Varkey T.U. v. State of Kerala & Ors., the Hon'ble High Court concluded that the provision under Section 50(2) giving right to the Government to purchase property presupposes that the liability for which recovery is taken is arrears of public revenue due on land. In other words, statute generally visualizes revenue recovery proceedings by the RR authorities for recovery of arrears due to the State. However, by virtue of notification issued under Section 71 of the Act, when recovery is initiated for any (-----) other than the Government, the right of Government to purchase defaulter's property under Sub Section (2) is available to such (-----)

Scenario 39: Recovery can be effected against the properties of Guarantors too

In Sathesh Chandran Nair and Ors. vs. Mini Panicker and Ors. [WP(C).No. 16187 of 2007 dated 07.09.2012], it was declared that the liability of the guarantors is 'coextensive' with that of the defaulter and it is open for the revenue recovery authorities to

proceed against them and their properties as well. However, the recovery of (-----) sought to be made from such petitioners shall only be to the extent as permissible under Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC).

Scenario 40: The Power of Act being for the people through legal ways

Person A availed loan from Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC). A became a defaulter and KFC made a requisition to the Revenue authorities for realization of the amount invoking the provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 ("the Act"). The pledged property of A was property was put to sale and it was effected in favour of B on 04.08.1999. Sale was confirmed on 01.09.1999 and sale certificate was issued on 17.12.1999 and mutation was effected on 01.02.2000. While so, A filed a petition dt. 29.01.2000 before the Hon'ble District Collector for setting aside the Revenue sale under Section 53 of the Act. The petition was not being acted upon and hence A approached the Government who in turn dismissed the petition on 17.11.2003 citing that petition did not have any merit or bonafides and hence that no interference was called for. However, A submitted another application before the Government on 02.11.2006 who in turn set aside the sale. When matters stood so, B approached the Hon'ble High court of Kerala and got this decision revoked on 10.07.2007. Pursuant to this verdict, the matter was re-considered by Commissioner of Land Revenue (CLR) and after hearing both the sides, it was held that there was absolutely no irregularity in the sale conducted. A preferred a (-----) before the Government as provided under Section 83(2) of the Act and the Sale was set aside again. Again, B approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala filing WP(C).No. 2706 of 2009 and got the decision revoked on 11.06.2009.

Scenario 41: Applicability of Section 50(2) in case of notified institutions

In *Sibi Francis vs State Of Kerala* [WP(C).No. 2588 of 2013 (W) dated 31 July, 1998], the revenue recovery proceedings were initiated for the recovery of the dues of a notified institution. The Hon'ble High Court held that in such a situation, Section 50 of the Revenue Recovery Act does not authorize the (-----) to appropriate the property unto itself for the reason that it was only for recovering the dues on behalf of the notified institution. This principle has been laid down by a Division Bench of this Court in *District Collector v. Subaida Beevi* [2010 (1) KLT913]

Scenario 42: Admitted liability vs time barred

In Anandan K. v. State of Kerala [2009(4) KLT 1002], the Hon'ble High Court made it very clear that

It is settled that, the Revenue Recovery steps can only be in respect of a liability quantified in a proper manner, unless the liability is (-----). As the petitioner's specific case is that, he does not owe any amount to the Block Panchayath, there is absolutely no rationale in proceeding with the Revenue Recovery steps before fixing the liability and as such, the Block Panchayath is very much liable to quantify the same, after giving an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner. In the said circumstance, the Demand Notices cannot have any valid existence and they are hereby set aside.

Scenario 43: Default amount of the notified institutions not “public revenue due on land”

In Anandan K. v. State of Kerala [2009(4) KLT 1002], the Hon'ble High Court made it very clear that

Section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 ("the Act") enables the Government to declare the Act as applicable to any institution in public interest and once the relevant notification is issued in the Gazette in this regard, the amount due to such institution can be realised by applying the Act and procedure as being made applicable in the case of the realisation of the 'public revenue due on land'. In other words, merely by issuance of a notification under Section 71, it will not change the status of the dues payable to such institution as “public revenue due on land”. The scope and effect of the notification is only such that, the (-----) prescribed for recovery of the 'public revenue due on land' can be made use of making use of the tooth and nail provided under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968.

Scenario 44: All the legally recoverable properties are liable to attachment and sale

In *Venu P.T. v. Excise Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram and Ors* [2009 (4) KHC 426], the Hon'ble High Court made it very clear that

As per Section 5 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968, the public revenue due on land could be recovered, inter alia, by attachment and sale of the immovable properties of the defaulter. The above statutory provisions do not make any distinction between properties covered by solvency certificates and those not covered. (-----) the properties of the defaulter are liable to attachment and sale. Solvency certificates are demanded, while granting licences, to ensure that the grantee has sufficient properties to meet the dues to the Government. Such certificates do not denude the power of the Government under the statutes to proceed against other properties of the defaulter.

Scenario 45: written demand litigations

In the judgement in Second Appeal SA 774/1995 dated 08.10.2009, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala referred to the discussion on Clause 72 of the Bill (which corresponds to Section 72 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1968) in the Kerala State Legislative Assembly to ascertain whether an illegality in the execution, discharge and satisfaction of a written demand is a matter which could be agitated in the civil court. It was then concluded that

"the legislative intent is very clear that even an illegality relating to the execution of a written demand shall not be the subject matter of a (-----) but, is a matter required to be determined by the Collector or other authority referred to in Section 72 of the Act."

Scenario 46: The Auction purchaser not to suffer

Person A purchased a property in an auction held by the revenue authorities under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968. A paid for the entire consideration amount to the State Government and obtained a sale certificate, got the property mutated in A's name and then sought delivery of possession u/s 58 of the Act. The Collector failed to take action and that constrained A to approach the Hon'ble High Court. A's petition was allowed and that was challenged by the Revenue authority citing that the said property was a part of forest land. The Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court then set aside the previous order. This was then challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India [as reported in (2008) 15 SCC 166]. The Apex court observed that

"Even if the land could be deemed to be a forest land under certain circumstances, the state should have alleged and proved the existence of those circumstances. It was for the state government to take action in accordance with law to resume the land if the land was a forest land and not for the (-----) purchaser to approach the civil court."

Reference-5: Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgements

Diary No. - 71328 - 1989
STATE OF KERALA vs. RADHAMANY

Case Details	
Diary No.	71328/1989 Filed on 23-08-1996 12:00 AM [SECTION: XII-A] DISPOSED
Case No.	C.A. No. 011906 / 1996 Registered on 23-08-1996 SLP(C) No. 014925 / 1989 Registered on 23-08-1996
Present/Last Listed On	
Status/Stage	DISPOSED () (Disposal Date: 23-08-1996, Month: 8, Year: 1996) JUDGES: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMASWAMY, HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE G.B. PATTANAIAK
Disp. Type	Dismissed
Category	9999-Other
Act	
Petitioner(s)	1 STATE OF KERALA .
Respondent(s)	1 RADHAMANY
Pet. Advocate(s)	M. A. FIROZ
Resp. Advocate(s)	P. K. MANOHAR
U/Section	

PETITIONER:
STATE OF KERALA & ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
RADHAMANY

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 23/08/1996

BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
G.B. PATTANAIAK (J)

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

O R D E R

Leave granted.
We have heard learned counsel on both sides.
This appeal by special leave arises from the judgment and order of the High Court of Kerala dated February 14, 1989 made in Second Appeal No.77/83. The admitted facts are that one Vasudevan was an Abkari contractor for the year 1968-69. He fell into arrears in payment of Abkari dues as on April 1, 1969. For the recovery of a sum of Rs.35,497/-, proceedings were initiated under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 [for short, the "Act"] on May 31, 1969. Ex.P-1, a demand notice was issued on the defaulter on June 30, 1969 for 3 acres 97 1/2 cents of the agriculture land in favour of his wife. On February 22, 1969, the Tehsildar served a notice of attachment of the schedule property for recovery of the dues. Challenging the notice of attachment, the respondent filed Suit O.S. No.94 of 1977 which was decreed. On appeal filed by the respondent, by the impugned order dated February 14, 1989 the learned Single Judge has held that only if a demand notice under Section 7 had been served on the defaulter and the transfer was followed thereafter, the person becomes defaulter and the arrears could be recovered. Thus service of demand notice is a condition precedent for recovery of arrears. In the absence of such a notice, the presumption under Section 44 is inapplicable is valid in law. The question, therefore, is whether the view taken by the High Court is correct in law?

Section 44 of the Act reads as under:

"44. Effect of engagements and transfers by defaulter- (1) any engagement entered into by the defaulter with any immovable property after the service of the written demand on him shall not be bonding upon the Government.

(2) Any transfer of immovable

property made by a defaulter after public revenue due on any land from his has fallen in arrears, with intent to defeat or delay the recovery of such arrears, shall not be binding upon the Government.

(3) Where a defaulter transfers immovable property to a near relative or for grossly inadequate consideration after public revenue due on any land from has fallen in arrears, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that such transfer is made with intent to defeat or delay the recovery of such arrears and the Collector or the authorised officer may, subject to the orders of a competent court, proceed to recover such arrears of public revenue attachment and sale of the property so transferred, as if such transfer had not taken place:

Provided that, before proceeding to attach such property, the Collector or the authorised officer shall-

(i) give default an opportunity of being heard; and

(ii) record his reasons therefor in writing.

Explanation- For the purpose of this section, "near relative" includes husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, stepson, step daughter, uncle, aunt, son-in-law, nephew or niece of the transferor."

The effect of engagements & transfers by the transferee has been enumerated in sub-sections (1) to (3) of the Act. Each sub-section is independent of the transaction dealt with by Section 44. As regards sub-section (2), any transfer of immovable property made from him defaulter, after public revenue due on any land from him has fallen in arrears, sale was with intent to defeat or delay the recovery of such arrears, the sale shall not be binding upon the Government. The crucial question of application of sub-section [2] is as to the date when the arrears have land over which the recovery could be fastened. In view of the admitted fact that arrears had become due as on April 1, 1969 and the lands came to be sold subsequent to said date, the sub-section [2] stands attracted and, therefore, transfer of immovable property was made by the defaulter was with an intention to delay or defer the recovery of such arrears. Therefore, such a sale does not bind the Government.

Sub-section [3] contemplates another situation; where a defaulter transfers immovable property to a near relation or for grossly inadequate consideration, after public revenue on any land from his has fallen in arrears, it shall be presumed that such transfer was made with intention to defeat or delay the recovery of such arrears. The Collector or authorised officer may, subject to the orders of the competent authority, proceed to recover such arrears by attachment and sale of the property, as if such transfer had not taken place. The sale must be in favour of a near

relation or for grossly inadequate consideration. This should be, if the public revenue is due on any land from the defaulter who is in arrears, prior to sale. In such a case, it shall be presumed, unless contrary is proved, that such a transfer was made with intention to defeat and delay the recovery of such arrears. The State is entitled to ignore the sale and would proceed to recover the arrears by sale of the said lands.

The question in this case is: whether without a prior notice of demand, a notice of attachment having been issued under sub-section [3] has any application? In our view the High Court has committed grave error of law. Sub-section [3] does not contemplate of prior service of such a notice. It contemplates that arrears should become due before such a sale was made and the sale must be in favour of near relation or for grossly inadequate consideration. If the consideration was the statutory presumption raised is that the transfer was made with intention to delay or defer recovery of arrears. Such a sale, therefore, does not bind the Government. The recovery official is entitled to proceed against that property as if such transfer has not taken place. The burden to prove contrary is on the defaulter and the transferee. What is a grossly inadequate consideration to a stranger would always be a question of fact each case.

Therefore, prior service of notice of demand of arrears or attachment before sale is not a pre-condition to deny the statutory presumption available under sub-section [3] of Section 44. The High Court, therefore, was not right in its conclusion that prior notice of demand of arrears or attachment before sale is a pre-condition.

The appeal is accordingly allowed. The judgment and order of the High Court stands reversed. We restore the decree of the appellate Court dismissing the suit. No costs.

Diary No.- 67981 - 1988
STATE OF KERALA vs. V.R. KALLIYANIKUTTY

Case Details	
Diary No.	67981/1988 Filed on 01-01-1900 12:00 AM [SECTION: XII-A] DISPOSED
Case No.	C.A. No. 004211 / 1988 Registered on 00-00-0000
Present/Last Listed On	
Status/Stage	DISPOSED () (Disposal Date: 01-04-1999, Month: 4, Year: 1999) JUDGES:
Disp.Type	Dismissed
Category	1900-Three Judges Bench Matter
Act	
Petitioner(s)	1 STATE OF KERALA
Respondent(s)	1 V.R. KALLIYANIKUTTY .
Pet. Advocate(s)	
Resp. Advocate(s)	
U/Section	

PETITIONER:
STATE OF KERALA & ORS.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
V.R.KALLIYANIKUTTY & ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 01/04/1999

BENCH:
Sujata V.Manohar, D.P.Mohapatra, R.C.Lahoti

JUDGMENT:

Mrs. Sujata V. Manohar, J.

Leave granted in S.L.P.(C) No.12051 of 1988.

All these appeals raise a common question of law whether a debt which is barred by the law of limitation can be recovered by resorting to recovery proceedings under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act of 1968. A Division Bench of the Kerala High Court in the impugned common judgment dated 2.11.1987 in C.A.No.4211 of 1988, CA No.4393 of 1988 and C.A.No.4175 of 1988 held that in the absence of any provision in the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act creating a substantive right to recover time-barred debts, the said Act which provides for summary recovery cannot be availed of once the period prescribed for recovery under the Limitation Act has expired. This judgment of the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court was followed by a subsequent Division Bench in its judgment dated 29.1.1988 which is the subject matter of appeal arising from S.L.P. (C) No.12051 of 1988. The above decisions of the Division Bench, however, have been overruled by a Full Bench of the Kerala High Court by its judgment dated 10.4.1996 which is the judgment under appeal in C.A.Nos.12393 and 12394 of 1996. All these appeals, have, therefore, been heard together.

The Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 is an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to recovery of arrears of public revenue in the State of Kerala. Under Section 5 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act of 1968, "whenever public revenue due on land is in arrear," such arrear, together with interest, if any, and cost of the process may be recovered by one or more of the modes set out in that section. One of the modes so prescribed is attachment and sale of the defaulters' movable or immovable property. Under Section 68 of the said Act, "all sums due" to the Government on account of quit rent or revenue other than public revenue dues on land, as also all sums declared by any other law for the time being in force to be recoverable as arrear of public revenue "due" on land or land revenue can be recovered under the provisions of the said Act. Under Section 2(a) of the said Act "arrears of public revenue due on land" is defined to mean the whole or any portion of any kist or instalment of such revenue not paid on the day on which it falls due according to the kistbandy or any engagement or usage. Under Sub- section

(j) of Section 2 "public revenue due land" means the land revenue charged on the land and includes all other taxes, fees and cesses on land, whether charged on land or not, and all cesses or other dues payable to the Government on account of water used for purposes of irrigation. The Act, therefore, provides a method for speedy recovery of arrears of public revenue. Under Section 71, however, there is a provision for extending the Act to recovery of certain other dues if the Government is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in public interest. Under Section 71 it is provided as follows:-

"Power of Government to declare the Act applicable to any institution:- The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, declare, if they are satisfied that it is necessary to do so in public interest, that the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the recovery of amounts due from any person or class of persons to any specified institution or any class or classes of institutions, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such recovery."

In exercise of its powers under Section 71, the State Government has issued a notification bearing S.R.O. No.797 of 79 by which the provisions of the said Act have been made applicable to the recovery of the amounts due from any person to any bank on account of any loan advanced to such person by that bank for agriculture or agricultural purposes. Under another notification S.R.O. No.851 of 79 issued under Section 71 by the State Government the provisions of the said Act are also made applicable to the recovery of amounts due from any person or class of persons to the Kerala Financial Corporation. Thus in public interest the State Government has made the said Act applicable for speedy recovery of loans given by a bank for agricultural purposes as well as for speedy recovery of loans given by the Kerala Financial Corporation. The overall scheme of the Act, therefore, is to provide for speedy recovery, not merely of public revenue but also of certain other kinds of loans which are required to be recovered speedily in public interest.

Explaining analogous provisions of the U.P. Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1965, this Court in The Director of Industries, U.P. and Ors. v. Deep Chand Agarwal (AIR 1980 SC 801) held that the said Act is passed with the object of providing a speedier remedy to the State Government to realise the loans advanced by it or by the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation. Explaining the need for speedy recovery, it says that the State Government while advancing loans does not act as an ordinary banker with a view to earning interest. Ordinarily it advances loans in order to assist the people financially in establishing an industry in the State or for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry or for such other purposes which would advance the economic well-being of the people. Moneys so advanced have to be recovered expeditiously so that fresh advances may be made for the same purpose. It is with the object of avoiding the usual delay involved in the disposal of suits in civil courts and providing for an expeditious remedy that the U.P. Act had been enacted. It was on this ground that this Court upheld the classification of loans which are covered by the said U.P. Act in a separate category. It held that this is a valid classification and

the provisions of the Act are not violative of Article 14.

The same reasoning would apply to the loans which are covered by the said notifications under Section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act. Agricultural loans and loans by the State Financial Corporation are also loans given in public interest for the purpose of economic advancement of the people of the State, to help them in agricultural operations or establishment of industries. For this reason the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act has been made applicable to such loans so that there can be a speedy recovery of such loans and the amounts can be utilised for similar objects again.

Civil Appeal Nos. 4211 of 1988, 4393 of 1988 and 4175 of 1988 pertain to agricultural loans given by a bank while Civil Appeal Nos. 12393 of 1996 and 12394 of 1996 pertain to loans given by the Kerala Financial Corporation.

Looking to the object of Section 71 we have to examine whether time-barred claims of the State Financial Corporation and the banks can be recovered under it. Is the object only speed of recovery or is it also enlargement of the right to recover? The respondent-institutions rely on the words "amount due" in Section 71 as encompassing time-barred claims also. Now, what is meant by the words "amounts due" used in Section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act as also in the notifications issued under Section 71? Do these words refer to the amounts repayable under the terms of the loan agreements executed between the debtor and the creditor irrespective of whether the claim of the creditor has become time-barred or not? Or do these words refer only to those claims of the creditor which are legally recoverable? An amount "due" normally refers to an amount which the creditor has a right to recover. Wharton in Law Lexicon defines "due" as anything owing; that which one contracts to pay to another. In Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edn. at page 499 the following comment appears against the word "due". "The word "due" always imports a fixed and settled obligation or liability; but with reference to the time for its payment there is considerable ambiguity in the use of the term, the precise signification being determined in each case from the context. It may mean that the debt or claim in question is now (presently or immediately) matured and enforceable, or that it matured at sometime in the past and yet remains unsatisfied, or that it is fixed and certain but the day appointed for its payment has not yet arrived. But commonly and in the absence of any qualifying expressions, the word "due" is restricted to the first of these meanings, the second being expressed by the term "overdue" and the third by the word "payable". There is no reference in these definitions to a time-barred debt. In every case the exact meaning of the word "due" will depend upon the context in which that word appears.

In the case of Hansraj Gupta & Ors. v. Dehra Dun-Mussoorie Electric Tramway Co. Ltd. (AIR 1933 PC 63) the Privy Council was required to interpret the words "money due" under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 1913. Section 186 dealt with the recovery of any money due to the Company from a contributory. Interpreting the words "money due", the Privy Council said that the phrase would only refer to those claims which were not time-barred. It noted that the section is concerned only with moneys due from a contributory. A debtor who is not a contributory is not

affected by it. Moneys due from him can be recovered only by a suit in the Company's name. Secondly, the section creates a special procedure for obtaining payment of moneys. It is not a section which purports to create a foundation upon which to base a claim for payment. It creates no new rights. Thirdly, the power of the court to order payment under that Section is discretionary. It may refuse to act under that section, leaving the liquidator to sue in the name of the Company. Therefore, the respondent under the procedure of Section 186 cannot be deprived of some defence or answer open to him in a suit for the same moneys.

The same reasoning would apply in the present case also. The Kerala Revenue Recovery Act does not create any new right. It merely provides a process for speedy recovery of moneys due. Therefore, instead of filing a suit, (or an application or petition under any special Act), obtaining a decree and executing it, the bank or the financial institution can now recover the claim under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act. Since this Act does not create any new right, the person claiming recovery cannot claim recovery of amounts which are not legally recoverable nor can a defence of limitation available to a debtor in a suit or other legal proceeding be taken away under the provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act. In fact, under Section 70 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, it is provided that when proceedings are taken under this Act against any person for the recovery of any sum of money due from him, such person may, at any time before the commencement of the sale of any property attached in such proceedings, pay the amount claimed and at the same time deliver a protest signed by himself to the officer issuing the demand or conducting the sale as the case may be. Sub-section (2) of Section 70 provides that when the amount is paid under protest, the officer issuing the demand or the officer at whose instance the proceedings have been initiated, shall enquire into the protest and pass appropriate orders. If the protest is accepted, the officer disposing of the protest shall immediately order the refund of whole or part of the money paid under protest. Under Sub-section (3) of Section 70, the person making a payment under protest shall have the right to institute a suit for the refund of the whole or part of the sum paid by him under protest.

Therefore, under Section 70(3) a person who has paid under protest can file a suit for refund of the amount wrongly recovered. In law he would be entitled to submit in the suit that the claim against which the recovery has been made is time-barred. Hence no amount should have been recovered from him. When the right to file a suit under Section 70(3) is expressly preserved, there is a necessary implication that the shield of limitation available to a debtor in a suit is also preserved. He cannot, therefore, be deprived of this right simply by making a recovery under the said Act unless there is anything in the Act which expressly brings about such a result. Provisions of the said Act, however, indicate to the contrary. Moreover, such a wide interpretation of "amount due" which destroys an important defence available to a debtor in a suit against him by the creditor, may attract Article 14 against the Act. It would be ironic if an Act for speedy recovery is held as enabling a creditor who has delayed recovery beyond the period of limitation to recover such delayed claims.

In the case of New Delhi Municipal Committee v. Kalu

Ram and Anr. (1976 (3) SCC 407) relying on the Privy Council decision in Hansraj Gupta v. Dehra Dun-Mussoorie Electric Tramway Co. Ltd. (Supra) this Court interpreted Section 7 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 in a similar way. Under that Section where any person is in arrears of rent payable in respect of any public premises, the Estate Officer may, by order, require that person to pay the same within such time and in such instalments as may be specified in the order. While considering the meaning of the words 'arrears of rent payable' this Court examined whether section 7 creates a right to realise arrears of rent without any limitation of time. The Court observed that the word 'payable' is somewhat indefinite in import and its meaning must be gathered from the context in which it occurs. In the context of recovery of arrears of rent under Section 7, this Court said that if the recovery is barred by the Law of Limitation, it is difficult to hold that the Estate Officer could still insist that the said amount was payable. When a duty is cast on an authority to determine the arrears of rent the determination must be in accordance with law. Section 7 only covers arrears not otherwise time-barred.

The respondent-institutions, however, placed reliance on Khadi Gram Udyog Trust v. Ram Chandraji Virajman Mandir, Sarasiya Ghat, Kanpur (1978 (1) SCC 44). This case turned on the interpretation of Section 20 of the U.P. Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972. Under Section 20(2) (a) a suit for eviction against a tenant may be instituted on the ground that the tenant is in arrears of rent for not less than four months and has failed to pay the same to the landlord within one month from the date of service upon him of a notice of demand. A further opportunity of payment of rent is provided to the tenant under Section 20(4) which provides that if, at the first hearing of the suit, the tenant unconditionally pays or tenders the entire amount of rent and damages due from him together with interest the court may pass an order relieving the tenant against his liability for eviction. The Court said that Section 20(4) is meant to give a last opportunity to the tenant to retrieve his position. It confers a benefit on the tenant to avoid a decree of eviction. Hence the entire amount of arrears due would have to be tendered including time-barred rent also. This reasoning, however, does not have any application to the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act. There is no indication in any of the sections of the said Act that the entire amount due whether time-barred or not, can be recovered by resorting to the procedure under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act.

In our view if such a wide interpretation is put on the words "amount due" under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, there is every likelihood of the provisions of Article 14 being attracted. This Court in the case The Director of Industries, U.P. and Ors. v. Deep Chand Agarwal (Supra) justified the special procedure for recovery of certain debts under the U.P. Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1965 on the ground that the amounts which were advanced by the State, or by the financial institutions were for the economic betterment of the people of that State. Speedy recovery of these amounts was necessary so that these amounts could be re-utilised for the same public purpose. It is doubtful if this public purpose would extend to granting exemption to these claims from the statute of limitation. The law of limitation itself rests on the

foundations of public interest. The courts have expressed at least three reasons for supporting the existence of statutes of limitation; (1) that long dormant claims have more of cruelty than justice in them; (2) that a defendant might have lost the evidence to disprove a stale claim; and (3) that persons with good causes of action should pursue them with reasonable diligence. (See Halsbury 4th Edn. Vol. 28 paragraph 605). In *Nav Rattanmal and Ors. v. State of Rajasthan* (AIR 1961 SC 1704), the Statutes of Limitation have been considered as Statutes of Repose and Statutes of Peace. The generally accepted basis for such statutes is that they are designed to effectuate a beneficent public purpose. Whether public purpose of speedy recovery would outweigh public purpose behind a statute of limitation is a moot point. But we need not examine this aspect any further in view of our interpretation of the words "amounts due" in Section 71.

It has been submitted before us that the statute of limitation merely bars the remedy without touching the right. Therefore, the right to recover the loan would remain even though the remedy by way of a suit would be time-barred. Reliance was placed on *Khadi Gram Udyog Trust v. Ram Chandraji Virajman Mandir, Sarasiya Ghat, Kanpur* (Supra) in this connection. The Court there observed that though a debt may be time-barred, it would still be a debt due. The right remains untouched and if a creditor has any means of enforcing his right other than by action or set-off, he is not prevented from doing so. In *Punjab National Bank and Ors. v. Surendra Prasad Sinha* (1993 Supp. (1) SCC 499 at page 503- 504), this Court held that the rules of limitation are not meant to destroy the rights of parties. Section 3 of the Limitation Act only bars the remedy but does not destroy the right which the remedy relates to. Excepting cases which are specifically provided for, as for example, under Section 27 of the Limitation Act, the right to which the remedy relates subsists. Though the right to enforce the debt by judicial process is barred, that right can be exercised in any manner other than by means of a suit. For example, a creditor's right to make adjustment against time-barred debts exists.

There is no question, however, in the present case of any payment voluntarily made by a debtor being adjusted by his creditor against a time-barred debt. The provisions in the present case are statutory provisions for coercive recovery of "amounts due". Although the necessity of filing a suit by a creditor is avoided, the extent of the claim which is legally recoverable is not thereby enlarged. Under Section 70(2) of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act the right of a debtor to file a suit for refund is expressly preserved. Instead of the bank or the financial institution filing a suit which is defended by the debtor, the creditor first recovers and then defends his recovery in a suit filed by the debtor. The rights of the parties are not thereby enlarged. The process of recovery is different. An Act must expressly provide for such enlargement of claims which are legally recoverable, before it can be interpreted as extending to the recovery of those amounts which have ceased to be legally recoverable on the date when recovery proceedings are undertaken. Under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act such process of recovery would start with a written requisition issued in the prescribed form by the creditor to the collector of the District as prescribed under Section 69(2) of the said Act. Therefore, all claims

which are legally recoverable and are not time-barred on that date can be recovered under the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act.

In view of the interpretation which we have put on Section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act it is not necessary for us to consider whether by making a requisition under Section 69(2) a creditor sets in motion a process of recovery which is a judicial process which would attract the Law of Limitation. There is a clear provision for adjudication under Section 70(3) of the said Act. This right under Section 70(3) is not affected by Section 72 of the said Act as was contended before us by the respondents. Section 72 merely provides that every question arising between the Collector or the authorised officer and the defaulter relating to execution, discharge or satisfaction of a written demand issued under this Act will be determined not by a suit but under the provisions of the said Act. Section 72 does not cover the right of a person making a payment under protest to institute a suit which is expressly provided for under Section 70 Sub-section(3). Looking to the scheme of recovery and refund under Sections 70 and 71, "amounts due" under Section 71 are those amounts which the creditor could have recovered had he filed a suit.

In the premises under Section 71 of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act claims which are time-barred on the date when a requisition is issued under Section 69(2) of the said Act are not "amounts due" under Section 71 and cannot be recovered under the said Act. Our conclusion is based on the interpretation of Section 71 in the light of the provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act.

In the premises, Civil Appeal Nos. 12393 and 12394 of 1996 are allowed while Civil Appeal Nos. 4211 of 1988, 4393 of 1988, 4175 of 1988 and Civil Appeal No...../1999 (Arising out of SLP(C) No.12051 of 1988) are dismissed. There will, however, be no order as to costs.

Diary No.- 39095 - 2009
STATE OF KERALA vs. SHIBU KUMAR P.K.

Case Details	
Diary No.	39095/2009 Filed on 18-12-2009 03:39 PM [SECTION: XI-A] DISPOSED
Case No.	C.A. No. 006436 / 2015 Registered on 11-01-2010 SLP(C) No. 001107 / 2010 Registered on 19-08-2015
Present/Last Listed On	
Status/Stage	DISPOSED () (Disposal Date: 19-08-2015, Month: 8, Year: 2015) JUDGES: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H.L. DATTU, HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN MISHRA, HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMITAVA ROY
Disp.Type	Disposed Off
Category	1807-Ordinary Civil Matters : Others
Act	
Petitioner(s)	1 STATE OF KERALA .
Respondent(s)	1 SHIBU KUMAR P.K..
Pet. Advocate(s)	JOGY SCARIA
Resp. Advocate(s)	SUDARSH MENON
U/Section	

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6436 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.1107 of 2010)

STATE OF KERALA & ORS .

APPELLANT(S)

VERSUS

SHIBU KUMAR P.K. & ANR .

RESPONDENT(S)

WITH

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6437 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.2428/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6438 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.3471/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6439 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.5487/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6440 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.5488/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6441 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.5489/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6442 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.7242/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6443 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.7243/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO.6444 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.7244/2010)



CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6445 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.7245/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6446 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.10480/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6447 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.10481/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6448 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.10483/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6449 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.10485/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6450 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.11586/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6451 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.11674/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6452 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.12869/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6453 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.13023/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6454 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.13286/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6455 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.13512/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6456 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.14897/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6457 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.27432/2010)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6458 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.17155/2012)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6459 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.17163/2012)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6460 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(C) No.17560/2012)

O R D E R

1. Leave granted.
2. This batch of appeals is directed against the common judgment and order passed by the High Court of Kerala in Writ Appeal No.1107 of 2009 and connected matters, disposed of on 18.08.2009.
3. The first respondent was a defaulter in payment of moneys due to the bank(s)/financial institution(s). The respondent(s)/writ petitioner(s) was/were served with the demand notice(s), *inter alia*, directing him/them for payment of the amounts due, as well as, collection charges under the provisions of the Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968 (for short, "the Act") and Rules framed thereunder.

4. The Court being of the view, that no serious steps had been taken by the Revenue Recovery Officer for realization of the amounts due from the defaulter(s), had directed the State Government to refund the collection charges charged and collected from him/them. Aggrieved by the said order, the matter was carried further in appeal by the State Government.

5. In these matters, none of the parties to the proceedings had laid the required pleaded foundation for questioning the vires of Rules 4 and 5 of the Rules as imperative in law. What was really questioned by the respondent(s)/defaulter(s) was/were only the show cause notice(s) issued for the recovery of the amounts due from him/them, either to the financial institution(s) or to the Bank(s). Ignoring this aspect of the matter, the Division Bench of the High Court has proceeded to consider the vires of item (viii) under Rules 4 and 5(1) of the Rules.

6. In our opinion, the first and foremost, in the absence of adequate pleadings and grounds of challenge to the vires of the Rules in the writ petition, the Division Bench ought not to have considered that issue, and given its verdict or opinion. Even otherwise, in our opinion, the High Court has not convincingly substantiated its conclusion that the aforesaid Rules are unreasonable and arbitrary and, therefore, requires to be struck down on the touch stone of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

7. In our opinion, in these types of cases, the High Court should have taken up the matters individually and decided whether the State was justified in issuing the demand notice(s) for the purpose of collection charges as well as service charges under Rules 4 and 5 of the Rules.

8. In view of the above, we set aside the judgment and order passed by the High Court and

remand the matters to the High Court for a fresh disposal in accordance with law. We also request the High Court to take the cases individually instead of clubbing all the matters and look into the facts of each case and take a positive decision on the pleadings adduced by both the parties.

9. The appeals are disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

.....CJI.
(H.L. DATTU)

.....J.
(ARUN MISHRA)

.....J.
(AMITAVA ROY)

NEW DELHI
AUGUST 19, 2015.

Extract of Hon'ble High Court Judgements on Rule 5(3)

#	Case No	Order date	Petitioner	Respondent	Outcome
1	WA 569/2018	14/06/2018	State of Kerala & Ors	Sivadasan & Anr	Appeal Dismissed
	Extract: In the totality of the circumstances, we do not think that there is any sustainable ground available to the Government to raise a claim for collection charges. The claim stands negated by the binding precedent of this Court and by the action of the Government in having claimed service charges as declared in Vijay Builders [supra], in a writ appeal filed before this Court. The service charges @1% have also been satisfied.				
2	WP(C) 16386/2008	25/07/2017	Usha Mary	KFC & Anr	Allowed
	Extract: In the light of the judgment made in Deputy Tahsildar (RR) vs. Vijaya Builders (2016(1) KLT 684), if no recovery is effected by way of revenue recovery proceedings, only actual expenditure involved alone should be recovered. This writ petition is disposed of making it clear that the revenue authority can only claim actual expenditure involved in the matter from the petitioner and not the collection charges as such.				
3	RP 215/2017	21/03/2017	SDT(RR) & Anr	Bijoy & Anr	Review Incorporated
	Extract: the review petition is disposed of holding that the petitioners in the writ petition are liable to pay service charge at 1% of the total amount collected from the petitioners.				
4	WA 2461/2016	11/01/2017	The Deputy Tahsildar (RR) & Ors.	Sureshkumar & Ors.	Allowed
	Extract: Bound to pay 1% of the amount as service charges as held by the Division Bench in WA No. 421 of 2010. Accordingly, this writ appeal is allowed with a conclusion that the private respondents/writ petitioners have the obligation to pay service charges at the rate of 1% of the amount as per Rule 5(3) of the Revenue Recovery Rules.				
5	WP(C) 36959/2016	18/11/2016	Bijoy & Anr	KSFE & Ors	Allowed
	Extract: If the petitioners make the payment in accordance with the settlement scheme directly to the KSFE, the charges included against collection under the Revenue Recovery Act or under any of the provisions of any notifications of the KSFE shall be avoided.				
6	WA 421/2010	21/01/2016	Deputy Collector (RR)	Joseph Navally	Allowed
	Extract: Rule 5(3) had come into force on 06/05/2008 and if the payment of the amount to be paid was after 06/05/2008, definitely the KFC is entitled to collect 1% of the amount as service charges for initiating revenue recovery proceedings				
7	WA 1619/2008	21/01/2016	Deputy Tahsildar (RR) & Ors.	Vijaya Builders & Ors.	Dismissed

	Extract: Going by the scheme of revenue recovery, collection charges can be recovered only if any amount is recovered through revenue recovery Proceedings. Since Rules have already been framed, it is possible for the Government to compute the actual expenditure, if no recovery is effected by way of revenue recovery proceedings. Under such circumstances, we are of the view that the learned Single Judge was justified in directing recovery of the actual expenditure involved in the matter and to refund the balance amount. Appeal is dismissed				
8	WA 578/2021	22/02/2013	SDT (RR) & Anr.	K.P.Rajan & Anr.	Disposed
	Extract: The Hon'ble Supreme Court having stayed the judgment of the Division Bench of this Court, we are of the opinion that the writ petition is devoid of merit and is liable to be dismissed and we do so.				
9	WA 1107/2009	18/08/2009	State of Kerala	Shibukumar P.K.	Dismissed
	Extract: found that item (viii) under Rule 4 and Rule 5(1) are unreasonable and discriminatory and ultra vires.				
10	WP(C) 32570/2008	09/11/2009	K.Sodaran	KFC & Anr.	Allowed
	Extract: In view of the ruling made in Usha Mary Vs. Kerala Financial Corporation and others, if the demand remaining is only with respect to collection charges or service charge, such demand shall be treated as quashed, and the petitioner shall be returned with the documents of title relating to the property mortgaged.				
11	WP(C) 25369/2006	06/03/2008	Vijaya Builders & Anr	KFC & Anr	Allowed
	Extract: "I make it clear that what I have kept in my mind when I use 'expenditure' is the "actual expenditure" involved and not a flat percentage of the total amount requisitioned to be recovered, as is normally done in these cases"				

Concluding Remarks

The purpose of this work is to familiarize practitioners of the revenue recovery process in Kerala with the concept of hybrid learning. This involves extracting conceptual interpretations of various Sections, Rules, and associated provisions from detailed analyses and illustrations provided in judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. Consequently, this document presents key scenarios alongside references for enhanced reading and learning. This approach holds promise for scaling the knowledge of revenue recovery process practitioners.

Feedback on the Proposal Submitted by KSRS&EC

An e-Governance Step Towards Data Bank Validation

e-Governance in Revenue Department

(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Nodal officer)

An e-Governance Step Towards Data Bank Validation

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Introduction

One of the pivotal aspects of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008 is the establishment of Local Level Monitoring Committee (LLMC), as outlined in Section 5 of the legislation. This committee, mandated for each Local Government Institute (Panchayat or Municipality or Corporation), play a crucial role in overseeing the effective implementation of the Act's provisions. Among their primary responsibilities is the creation and maintenance of a comprehensive **Data bank** containing detailed information on cultivable paddy land and wetlands, along with survey numbers, block number, name of the land parcel owner and the land extent, within their respective local Government jurisdictions, employing sophisticated techniques such as satellite imaging for accuracy. The Act also mandates official gazette notification and exhibition of the said notification for public access at local government and Village offices.

Shortcomings in the data bank created in Kerala for categorizing paddy land and wetland as per the provisions of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act include multiple factors, namely - (a) Incomplete Data Coverage, (b) Data Inaccuracy, (c) Lack of Standardization, (d) Limited Validation Tool Accessibility, (e) Insufficient Metadata, and (f) Lack of Integration with Spatial Data.

Addressing these shortcomings requires robust data management practices, including comprehensive data coverage, standardized classification criteria, accessible data portals, rigorous quality control mechanisms, regular updates, and adequate documentation of metadata. Additionally, **integrating the data bank with spatial data** and **promoting stakeholder engagement** can enhance its usability and effectiveness in supporting conservation efforts and land management decisions.

Data Bank – Gazette Notification Samples

Case Study 1: Gazette notification of a Data Bank

ചാഴൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്

വിജ്ഞാപനം

എസ് സി 3/6375/2023

2023 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 30

2012 മാർച്ച് 24 തീയതിയിലെ കേരള ഗസറ്റ് (അസാധാരണം) 595/08/GP55 നമ്പരായി പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച ചാഴൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് നെൽവയലി തണ്ണീർത്തട ഡാറ്റാബാങ്ക് 31/10/2017 ലെ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് (സാധാ)നമ്പർ 4592/2017/റവന്യൂ പ്രകാരമുള്ള പരിശോധനകൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കി 19/09/2023 തീയതിയിലെ ചാഴൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രാദേശിക നിരീക്ഷണസമിതിയോഗം അംഗീകരിച്ച പ്രകാരം ചാഴൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് നെൽവയലി തണ്ണീർത്തട ഡാറ്റാബാങ്ക് പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് ഇതിനാൽ വിജ്ഞാപനം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

സെക്രട്ടറി

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ചാഴൂർപഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പുളളി വില്ലേജിലെ നെൽവയലുകളുടെ വിവരം

ക്രമനമ്പർ	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ	വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥൻപേര്	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആർ)
1	2/	25	ചേലൂർ നാരായണൻ ഇട്ടി രവി നമ്പൂതിരി	244.02
2	3/	25	ചേലൂർ നാരായണൻ ഇട്ടി രവി നമ്പൂതിരി	335.08
186	166/6	25	തേറ്റാട്ടിൽ കാട്ടുകൊരൻ കുഞ്ഞിപ്പാലു അഗസ്റ്റി	31.57
187	166/7	25	അരിമ്പൂർ അടമ്പികുളം ഔസേപ്പ് അന്തോണി	49.37

ചാഴൂർപഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പുളളി വില്ലേജിലെ തണ്ണീർത്തടങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം

ക്രമനമ്പർ	ബ്ലോക്ക് നമ്പർ	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥൻപേര്	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആർ)
1	25	1/	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.37
2	25	5/1	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.07
3	25	6/2	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.04
4	25	6/3	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.08
5	25	7/2	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.11
6	25	8/2	പുറമ്പോക്ക്	0.05
7	25	8/4	ചേലൂർ നാരായണൻ ഇട്ടി രവി നമ്പൂതിരി	131.12

Case Study 2: Gazette notification of a Data Bank

MUKKAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT

Notification

No. A2/12273/11.

20th August, 2011.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to publish and notify the Data Bank of Cultivable Paddy Land and Wet Land under section 5 (4) (i) of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wet Land Act, 2008 and Rule 4 (2) (b) of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wet Land Rules, 2008:

Now, THEREFORE, the Data Bank prepared under section 5 of the said Act by the Local Level Monitoring Committee, by incorporating Survey Nos., nature of land, present position of land, details of Cultivable Paddy Land and Wet Land is hereby notified for the information of the public.

(Sd.)
Secretary.

1. താഴെക്കാഴ്ച ഭാഗം

Sl. No.	Village	Land identification detail							Extent (Area)	Status of land as per the Act		Approximate date of conversion	Remark
		Survey (either old or Resurvey)				Title				PADDY LAND	WET LAND		
		Sy No. (Old)	Block No.	Re Survey		Govt. land	Regd. land						
				Re Sy. No.	Sub Divn No.		Pattadar	Thandaper					
1	താഴക്കാട്	105-1,2	158	3	1			159	55.44	_____	55.44		
2	"	105-3	158	3	2			28	33.99		33.99		
3	"	105-4	158	3	3			42	84.18		84.18		
4	"	105-5	158	4	1			43	51.40		51.40		
5	"	105-6	158	4	2			44	57.87		57.87		
6	"	110-2	158	7	1			28	46.54		46.54	12.08.08	മുൻപോ 10 സെന്റ്
7	"	110-3	158	7	2			4	53.01		53.01		സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മണ്ണിട
8	"	110-4	158	7	3			27	60.30		60.30		നികത്തം

Proposed Methodology of Data Bank Validation

The proposal submitted by highlights the following methodology of validation.

- (a) Primary Checking of survey number plot (not at sub division level) with the Survey of India Topo (1967, 1:50,000 scale).
- (b) Overlay with 2008 Satellite data
- (c) Evaluation of the plot land type (whether Paddy or Converted)
- (d) For Sub Division level Validation, user can upload scanned copies of Field Measurement Book (FMB).
- (e) The web tool will facilitate navigation and area measurement for validating subdivision-level status.

The proposal submitted by the Kerala State Remote Sensing and Environmental Centre outlines a commendable effort to create a web portal aimed at validating land data pertaining to Paddy Land and Wetland in 2008. Leveraging historical 1967 toposheets alongside 2008 satellite data demonstrates a thoughtful approach to assessing the accuracy of Paddy Land and Wetland status over time. The Strengths, Challenges and Limitation of the proposal include the following

Strengths:

- (a) **Utilization of Historical Data:** Incorporating 1967 toposheets provides a valuable historical perspective, enabling comparisons and insights into land use changes over several decades.
- (b) **Technological Integration:** The proposal demonstrates an adept integration of remote sensing technology with web-based platforms, offering a modern and accessible solution for land data validation.
- (c) **Decentralized Validation :** The approach presented in the proposal distributes the validation process among multiple stakeholders, potentially improving data accuracy and also fosters community engagement and ownership of the validation process, enhancing transparency and trust in the resulting data.

Challenges and Limitations:

The proposal rightly identifies the challenge of validating smaller land parcels due to the lack of geo-referencing for these areas. This limitation could affect the overall accuracy and reliability of the validation process, especially in regions with diverse land ownership patterns. Another challenge is on the Data Consistency and Quality. Ensuring the consistency and quality of both 1967 toposheets and 2008 satellite data is crucial for accurate validation. Any discrepancies or inaccuracies in these datasets could undermine the effectiveness of the proposed methodology. Given the challenges associated with validating smaller land parcels, alternative validation methods like ground-truthing or crowd sourcing initiatives could be relied on in order to complement the proposed approach. Investing in geo-referencing technologies and techniques for smaller areas could improve the accuracy and granularity of land data validation, addressing the identified challenge more effectively.

Furthermore, the proposal overlooks the need to utilize the textual land parcel data already available with the Revenue Department. Integrating this existing data into the web tool is essential for ensuring comprehensive validation of land parcels. Therefore, the development of the web tool should prioritize the incorporation of this textual data to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of the validation process

Recommendation

The proposed Web Application Portal may be approved subjected to the following conditions

1. Amount requested by KSRS&EC for the development of the web portal may be either be provided from the Fund (as per the provision in Rule 14 (2)(d) of the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Rules, 2018) or from the Plan Fund allotted for e-Governance activities of the Revenue Department. If it is from the e-Governance Plan Fund, then 100% payment shall be provided spanning over two financial years
2. It shall have user login for all stakeholders handling various processes outlined in the the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008, Rule and associated Amendment Acts and Amendment Rules.
3. The LSGI users shall be permitted to upload notified data bank and all other stakeholders be permitted to view these uploaded databanks. KSRS&EC team should validate the uploaded Data Banks and the said validated data bank shall be made available to all stake holders for future decision making.
4. the Web tool should utilize the textual land parcel data already available with the Revenue Department using appropriate API.
5. Appropriate API interface with ReLIS (www.revenue.kerala.gov.in) and/or ILIMS should be possible wherever needed
6. Screenshot may either be enabled or disabled. If enabled, Screenshots shall have both date and timestamp of screenshot enabled.
7. Effective monitoring dashboards and admin privileges must be provided
8. Application should be maintained at least for one year after which maintenance can be based on the requirement by the department
9. The Application must be hosted at the State Data Centre
10. Video training modules shall be made available in the portal

Conclusion

The proposal offers a comprehensive approach to validating land data, particularly focusing on Paddy Land and wetland fields in 2008. Leveraging both historical toposheets and contemporary satellite data, the proposal demonstrates a well-rounded strategy to assess the accuracy of land classifications. The incorporation of a web portal for data validation is a forward-thinking move, allowing for easy access and utilization of the validated information. Additionally, the proposal's recognition of the challenge in validating smaller land parcels is commendable, and the suggestion to address this issue by allowing users to upload scanned copies of Field Measurement Books (FMBs) is a practical solution.

However, the success of the proposal hinges on the accuracy and availability of the historical toposheets, as well as the reliability of the satellite data. Ensuring the consistency and quality of these datasets will be paramount to the effectiveness of the validation process. Furthermore, while the proposal addresses the challenge of validating smaller land parcels, there may be additional complexities involved in navigating and measuring these subdivisions accurately. Further clarity on how this process will be streamlined and standardized would strengthen the proposal.

Overall, the proposal presents a promising initiative to validate land data through a combination of historical and contemporary methods. With careful attention to data quality and user experience, the proposed web portal has the potential to significantly contribute to land data validation efforts.

Key Achievements

(Author: Madhu K., Deputy Collector (HG) & State IT Cell Nodal officer)

- 1. Wall of Fame – 3rd National Conference of Chief Secretaries, Chaired by Hon’ble PM**
- 2. General Transfer Module – 2023**
- 3. DILRMP – Central Fund Received**
- 4. VOMIS – Android/ODK App and Cloud based Data Analytics for Review Meetings**
- 5. e-Court Web Portal Approval**
- 6. Security Audit Team for 3 years**
- 7. 100% Plan Fund Utilisation at Department Level (including UPS for Revenue Offices)**
- 8. First ever Security Audit Certificate for two of the C-DiT developed projects.**
- 9. Grievance & Innovation Web Portal for Employee Grievance Tracking**
- 10. Safe to Host Certificate for Electronic Mortgage Recorder from CERT-K**

Kerala State IT Mission
Computer Emergency Response Team-Kerala (CERT-K)
Saankethika, Vrindavan Gardens, Pottakkuzhi, Pattom.P.O,
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695004
Tel: +91 471 2525444

E-mail: cert.ksitm@kerala.gov.in, Website: <https://itmission.kerala.gov.in>

Security Audit No: KSITM/CERT-K/VAPT/91-1023

Date: 02nd May 2024

WEB APPLICATION SECURITY AUDIT (SAFE TO HOST) CERTIFICATE

Web Application Name : Web Application of EMR Portal

Organisation Name : Land Revenue Commissionerate, Government of Kerala.

Testing URL : <http://10.5.93.165/>

Infrastructure Details : Operating System Linux 4.18.0, Development Platform: PHP 7.3.33

Auditor Name : Anithi, Saranya- Engineer CERT-K

Reviewed By : Ayswaria.R.C, Senior Security Engineer CERT-K

Audit Verified By : Aswathi.S, Manager CERT-K

Testing Period : First audit – 20.10.2023 to 16.11.2023
Second audit -24.11.2023 to 15.12.2023
Third audit- 10.01.2024 to 26.01.2024
Fourth audit-27.01.2024 to 27.01.2024
Fifth audit – 12.04.2024 to 18.04.2024
Final audit -25.04.2024 to 02.05.2024

This is to certify that the security audit of Web application of EMR Portal has been completed and it is safe to host as on the date of this certificate.

Recommendation:

- ❖ The whole website ought to be hosted using a working SSL.
- ❖ All software components utilized in the program should be up to date and stable.
- ❖ Use TLS 1.2 or higher. Disable outdated protocols on the server, such as TLS 1.1, 1.0, SSLV3, etc.
- ❖ Review the Access/Error/Security logs on a regular basis, to identify any intrusions or assaults. Malicious attempts may be indicated in logs with the HTTP error codes 403 (Forbidden) and 404 (Not found). You can report any real occurrence to cert.ksitm@kerala.gov.in.

Note: The validity of the certificate will lapse in case of changes to the application and also conduct a formal full-fledged security audit of the website by any CERT-In empaneled security auditor with in a period of 6 months.



CODEC Networks Private Limited
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New Delhi 110001
Regd. Office: B-136, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi 110092
Contact No.: +91 11 43752299, 9971676124
Email: projects@codecnetworks.com
Web: www.codecnetworks.com

Safe to Host Certificate

Dated: 09th December 2023

Cert No.: CNPL23-24071223225

Client Name: Land Revenue Department, Government of Kerala
Client Address: Public Office Buildings, Opp. Museum, Museum P.O Pin:695033
Application Name: Village Website
Purpose of Application: A single window portal for officials for the processing of applications received through different software modules.
Application Version: B.1
Hosting URL: https://village.kerala.gov.in/index_new.php (Official Login)
Testing URL: http://village.cd@project.org/Office_websites/
Testing Dates: 25th October 2023 till 07th December 2023
Tool Used: Nessus Professional, Burpsuite Professional, Nmap & NSE, OSINT Tools, Manual Test Methodologies, Exploit DB Database.
Name of Audit Company: Codec Networks Private Limited
Audit Team Members: Mr. Gaurav Parit, Mr. Himanshu Chauhan
Reviewed By: Mr. Piyush Mittal, Head – Projects (Email: piyush@codecnetworks.com)

To Whomsoever It May Concern

This to certify that the tested application hosted of the current version is audited by Codec Networks Private Limited [A CERT-In Empaneled Organization Wide Letter No: 3(15)2004 CERT-In (Vol.XI) dated 12.02.2021] and it is free from OWASP vulnerabilities, and any know severe web vulnerability/threat.

The application has passed Critical / High / Medium vulnerabilities for application security assessment tests.

For detailed description of vulnerabilities and other security assessment related details, please refer to the audit report shared with respective client.

It is also recommend that the application may be hosted with read and script execution permission for public with exact replica of the audited URL in the production environment.

Certificate Validity: The maximum validity of the certificate is Two Year from the date of issue.

Note: Our opinion is valid for the period during which the changes are not made in the source of tested application that any changes in the system will require to re-audit of application's new version. Projections of any conclusions based on our current findings will not be applicable and has to be altered for future period and application new versions is subject to any risks because of changes made to the application or system. Also, we recommend that Web Server and OS level hardening need to be in place for production server.

Thanks & Regards,



Piyush Mittal
Project Manager, Codec Networks Private Limited

Proprietary and Confidential.

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CODEC Networks Private Limited
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Contact No.: +91 11 43752299, 9971676124
Email: project@codiconetworks.com
Web: www.codiconetworks.com

Safe to Host Certificate

Dated: 09th December 2023

Cert No.: CNPL23-24071223234

Client Name: Land Revenue Department, Government of Kerala
Client Address: Public Office Buildings, Opp. Museum, Museum P.O Pinus83033
Application Name: Revenue Mithram
Purpose of Application: Portal enabling citizen to register complaints directly to Minister (Revenue) and its tracking online.
Application Version: B.1
Hosting URL: <http://mithram.revenue.kerala.gov.in/> [Citizen Login]
Testing URL: <http://vilags.cd/project.org/indexm.php>
http://vilags.cd/project.org/index_new.php
Testing Dates: 03rd November 2023 till 07th December 2023
Tool Used: Nessus Professional, Burpsuite Professional, Nmap & NSE, OSINT Tools, Manual Test Methodologies, Exploit DB Database
Name of Audit Company: Codec Networks Private Limited
Audit Team Members: Mr. Gaurav Pant, Mr. Himanshu Chauhan
Reviewed By: Mr. Piyush Mittal, Head - Projects (Email: piyush@codiconetworks.com)

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Thanks & Regards

Piyush Mittal
Project Manager, Codec Networks Private Limited

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