



## SVAMITVA SCHEME

# *A Stepping-Stone towards upliftment of Rural Economy*

Concept Note

14-September-2021

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

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## SVAMITVA SCHEME

### *The future of India lies in its villages- Mahatma Gandhi*

Villages are at the core of the country's soul. Gandhiji wanted villages to attain Moral, Social and Economic Independence. He was enamoured Of Immemorial 'Village Republics' and has once said *"The true India is to be found not in its few cities, but in its seven hundred thousand villages. If the villages perish, India will perish too."*

Transformation of the villages & the Panchayats by ensuing the basic quality of life in the villages is the need of the hour. An economic boost in the villages is also germinal to India's vision of achieving global power status. **SVAMITVA scheme** has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 with a resolve to enable economic progress of Rural India by providing "Record of Rights" to every rural household owner in rural inhabited area

#### Phase I - Pilot Scheme (April, 2020-March, 2021)

Pilot States- Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, AP, and Rajasthan

210 CORS network establishment - Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and MP

#### Phase II (April 2021 – March, 2025)

Complete survey of remaining villages

357 CORS establishment



Survey of rural land in India for Settlement and record of rights had last been completed many decades back and moreover, ABADI (inhabited) area of villages were not surveyed/ mapped in most States. Hence, in the absence of a legal document, the owner of the property in the rural habitations are not able to leverage their own property as a financial asset acceptable by the banks for the purpose of

providing loans and other financial assistance. In order to provide the legal right of the property to the household owner in a time transparent and cost-effective manner, there is a need of latest Drone Technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) technology for capturing images. The high resolution and accurate image base maps have facilitated creation of the most durable record of property holdings in these areas with no legacy revenue records. Such accurate image base maps provide a clear demarcation of land holdings in a very short frame of time compared to on ground physical measurement and mapping of the land parcels.

SVAMITVA scheme, is a collaborative effort of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Panchayati Raj Departments, State Revenue Departments and Survey of India, and aims to provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India, engaging the latest Drone Surveying technology, for demarcating the inhabitant (Abadi) land in rural areas.



### **The scheme targets to**

- Provide the right of the property to the household
- Opens avenue for applying loans from Financial institutes by Property Owners
- Reduction in disputes related to property
- With clear titles, accurate size determination and transparent land titles, SVAMITVA provides the States with an unprecedented prospect of empowering the Gram Panchayats to levy and collect Property Tax, which would be available to the Panchayat for local use/ development work. This would provide financial wherewithal to the Gram Panchayats.
- Creation of accurate land records and GIS maps, to support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- Enhance the socio- economic profile of the Panchayats, making them self-sustainable



The scheme will ensure streamlined planning, revenue collection and provide clarity over property rights in rural areas. This will open up avenues for applying for loans from financial institutions by the owners. Disputes related to property would also be settled through the title deeds/Property Cards allotted through this scheme.

### **1.1. Broad level implementation flow of Scheme**

- i. Signing of MoU between Survey of India and respective State Governments
- ii. Identification of villages to be surveyed during Pilot Phase
- iii. Amendments in States/UTs Rule and Acts to take drone based survey and provision for Property Cards under SVAMITVA Scheme
- iv. Sensitisation of GPs/villages
- v. Demarcation of abadi area and chunna marking of rural properties
- vi. Large scale mapping of rural abadi area using unmanned aerial vehicles/drones
- vii. Creation of maps
- viii. Ground verification of maps by drone survey teams
- ix. Correction of maps – post ground verification
- x. Inquiry Process
- xi. Generation of final Property Cards
- xii. Uploading of the Property Cards on digital platform.

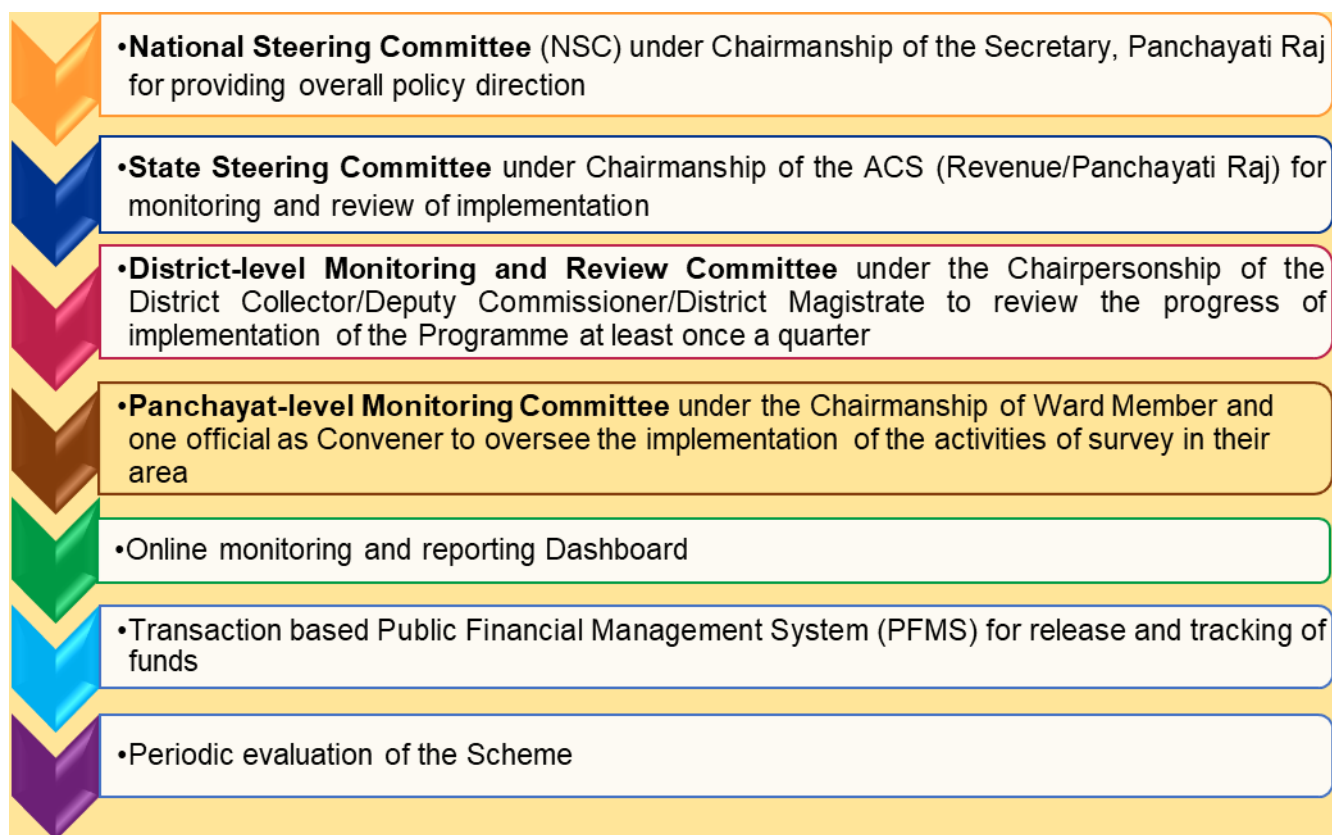


## 1.2. Scheme Components

### SVAMITVA Components

- i. **Establishment of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) network:** The CORS network would support in establishing Ground Control Points, which is an important activity for accurate Geo-referencing, ground truthing and demarcation of Lands.
- ii. **Large Scale Mapping using Drones:** Rural inhabited (abadi) area would be mapped by Survey of India using drone Survey. It would generate high resolution and accurate maps to confer ownership property rights. Based on these maps or data, property cards would be issued to the rural household owners.
- iii. **IEC Initiatives:** Awareness program to sensitize the local population about the scheme methodology and its benefits
- iv. **Enhancement of Spatial Planning Application “Gram Manchitra”:** Leveraging digital spatial data/maps created under drone survey for creation of spatial analytical tools to support preparation of GDP
- v. **Online Monitoring System:** Online Monitoring and reporting dashboard would monitor the progress of activities
- vi. **Project Management:** Programme Management Units at the National and State levels for supporting Ministry & State respectively with scheme implementation

### 1.3. Monitoring Mechanism



### 1.4. Achievements

1. Large Scale Mapping of rural abadi area survey under the Scheme generates high resolution and accurate maps of the scale 1:500 that would facilitate creation of the most durable records of property holdings in the rural abadi areas and support in comprehensive village level planning.
2. Drone survey technology is the latest survey methodology which makes mapping activities easier and more efficient. It reduces field time and survey costs and capturing topographic data with a drone is manifold faster than with land-based methods. Taking into cognizance the usability of this technology, many States like Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are surveying areas, in addition to rural abadi area.
3. Drone Survey is completed in nearly 57117 villages till August'21 (Haryana- 6458 villages, Maharashtra- 6418 villages, Uttar Pradesh - 29877 villages, Uttarakhand -5548 villages, Madhya Pradesh- 5741 villages, Karnataka- 1569



villages, Andhra Pradesh- 800 villages, Rajasthan- 447 villages, Punjab-261 villages)

4. The drone requirements for SVAMITVA scheme has boosted the **Drone Manufacturing sector** in India. The Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have now developed Survey Grade Drones and supply orders have been put to “**Make in India**” product companies. Survey of India (Sol) being technology partner for the implementation of the scheme has been working arduously to achieve Scheme targets.
5. Also, the Scheme has uplifted **generation of employment for skilled manpower**. Due to the huge requirement for GIS manpower, more than 700 GIS Digitizers have been engaged at various Sol offices and these numbers are increasing regularly based on their requirements. As a result, numerous START-Ups and MSME service companies have started augmenting their GIS manpower bench strength to cater to these requirements.
6. Towards the nation-wide roll out of the Scheme (FY 2021-2025), as on August 2021, 28 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of understanding with the Survey of India for the implementation of Scheme and remaining States are in process of signing soon.

S.No	STATES/UTs	Date of Signing MoU
1	Andaman & Nicobar	27-Jul-20
2	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	08-Dec-20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11-May-21
4	Assam	21-Jun-21
5	Chhattisgarh	23-Dec-20
6	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31-May-21
7	Gujarat	21-May-21
8	<b>Haryana</b>	08-May-19
9	Himachal Pradesh	27-May-21
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17-Jun-21
11	Jharkhand	14-Jul-21
12	<b>Karnataka</b>	Already had MoU with Sol
13	Kerala	20-Apr-21
14	Ladakh	25-May-21
15	Lakshadweep	12-Apr-21

S.No	STATES/UTs	Date of Signing MoU
16	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Already had MoU with Sol
17	<b>Maharashtra</b>	Already had MoU with Sol
18	Manipur	21-Jun-21
19	Mizoram	08-Jul-21
20	Odisha	05-Feb-21
21	Puducherry	22-Jul-21
22	<b>Punjab</b>	02-Jul-20
23	<b>Rajasthan</b>	15-07-2020
24	Tripura	26-Apr-21
25	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	08-Jun-20
26	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	03-Jun-20
27	Sikkim	23-Aug-21
28	Goa	26-Aug-21

### Other State Status

State/UT	Remarks
Tamil Nadu	Expected to be signed by 30-Sep-21
Meghalaya	Garo Hills ADC ready to sign. State is discussing with other two ADCs. To be signed by 30-Sep-21
Nagaland	In-discussion. Expected to be signed by 30-Sep-21
West Bengal	Under consideration
Telangana	Under consideration
Bihar	Denied

\*Delhi and Chandigarh are not covered in the SVAMITVA Scheme as there are no Rural local bodies. However, they can utilize their resources to implement a similar scheme.

- The Scheme has the potential to transform rural India. Successful implementation of the Scheme has very large impact in upliftment of rural economy.

## PREPARATORY/ PRELIMINARY STEPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SVAMITVA SCHEME

### 2.1. Preparatory Activities for the State Government for the Implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme

1. **Signing of MoU:** State Nodal department viz. State Revenue Department/State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India (Sol) shall sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme in the State.
2. **CORS Site Selection (if applicable):** State Government shall provide CORS establishment site to Survey of India in a secure Government building/or premises.
3. **Amendments in Rules/ Acts:** The State nodal department need to check the extent of activities that can be undertaken to conduct drone survey for demarcation of rural inhabited areas in the State Revenue Act/ Panchayat Act. *If required, State may need to seek an amendment in the State Rules/Acts to undertake drone-based survey of properties. Please refer the list of Acts/Rules amended in the Pilot Phase States at Annexure I*
4. **Finalisation of Property cards format:** The State nodal department need to ensure that for issuance of property card to villagers, whether the prescribed form of property card need to created/modify/update / or any amendment in State Revenue Codes with respect to Drone Survey methodology. *If required, State may need to seek necessary amendments. Please refer the formats of Property cards of Pilot Phase States at Annexure II*
5. **Commencement of IEC Activities:** The State government shall develop comprehensive communication strategy to undertake awareness programs to sensitize the local population about the surveying methodology and its benefits.
  - i. Indicative list of IEC activities is illustrated below
    - a. Communication materials in the form of manuals, flip books, poster, role plays, puppet shows, billboards, pamphlet distribution and public announcements in villages
    - b. **Wall Paintings**

- c. Short films on the survey and innovations by Panchayats
  - d. Use of social media, audio visual media, community radio, special programmes/features on television channels
  - e. Cultural activities
  - f. Exhibitions
  - g. Mobile vans to disseminate information about scheme
- ii. To facilitate the process of preparation of communication material for IEC activities at State, the IEC content on the Scheme prepared by Ministry i.e sample slogan and wall painting content, Brochures & flyers and link to orientation videos are placed at **Annexure III** , **Annexure IV** and **Annexure V** respectively. State may utilise/refer/modify the content and must translate content in local language as per need.
6. Establishment of **State Programme Management Unit (SPMU)** – State Programme Management Unit shall be set up at the State level for overall management, monitoring of various activities under Scheme and to provide support to State Revenue Department, District officials, GP functionaries, Survey of India and other Stakeholders.
7. **Submission of annual IEC and SPMU proposal:** Funding to State Government is provided for two components under SVAMITVA Scheme viz. IEC activities and Establishment of SPMU. State Government shall submit annual IEC plan and SPMU proposal to Ministry and open **Single node PFMS account** for release of payment under the SVAMITVA Scheme. Refer sample IEC plan at **Annexure VI** and PFMS account details at **Annexure VII**. *Any other cost apart from drone survey like labour, material cost for demarcation related work, Gram Panchayat mobilisation, enquiry/objection process related administrative expenditure and other operational & administrative charges can be covered by the Gram panchayat utilizing funds from MGNREGA, XV Finance Commission and/or RGSA funds (under applicable component) as per felt need.*
8. **State Revenue department and State Panchayati Raj department shall work collaboratively towards IEC in the village-** Since the Scheme promises to uplift the rural economy and living standard of rural people and unlock potential of own Source of Revenues for GPs, Both State Revenue and

Panchayati Raj departments must collaborate to achieve the common goal through joint development of a robust framework for IEC activities. State Panchayati Raj department may utilise the RGSA funds (under applicable components) as per felt need. Any other convergence that can be achieved will be welcome, since the Scheme implications are far reaching.

9. **Organise Gram Sabhas:** Gram Panchayat shall invite the residents of the village for Gram Sabha to inform them about the schedule of the survey and to sensitize about the surveying methodology and its benefits
10. **Orientation Training** – Survey of India shall provide training to Revenue officials on survey related process and usage of SARTHI and SAHYOG applications
11. **Demarcation of inhabited/abadi area:** State Government shall provide the coordinates of abadi area/ KML files to survey of India. State Revenue Department shall also provide scanned copy of the available rural inhabited maps to Survey of India officials. (*if available*)
12. Preparation of district wise drone survey schedule, in consultation with Survey of India
13. Notifications
  - i. The regional revenue office takes requisite permissions to conduct the survey. The Collector/ Competent authority notifies the survey area through a public notice.
  - ii. Notifying District Revenue Officer/or overall Nodal officer or any other officer appointed to prepare village wise drone flying schedules
  - iii. Notify Schedules to BDPOs, Tehsildars, Gram Panchayats and Patwaris.
  - iv. Gram panchayat shall notify the drone survey schedule to villagers.
14. Officials from State Revenue Department along with Gram Panchayat officials and property owner identifies individual properties, government assets, gram Panchayat land parcels, roads, open plots etc. and mark the property boundaries with Chunna lines for the areas to be surveyed.
15. Gram Panchayats to update the village Asset Register (if available)

## **2.2. Role of Gram Panchayats**

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha
2. Creating awareness and amicable environment among villagers about rural abadi survey under SVAMITVA Scheme
3. Ensuring the participation of property holders
4. Assisting in chunna marking activity, surveys and physical verification
5. Resolution of disputes at local level

## SURVEY PROCESSES

Drone survey under SVAMITVA Scheme generates high resolution maps. These high resolutions 1:500 scale maps will improve manifold the ability of the Panchayats to plan interventions accurately. The preparatory/ pre-survey activities for Drone survey related activities are defined in Chapter 2 above. The subsequent sub-sections detail the various activities under the difference stages involved in the complete process of Drone based survey of rural in-habitations till the generation of Property Cards.

### 3.1. Provision of Control and Check points

Survey of India establish Ground Control Points (GCPs) viz. Horizontal and Vertical Control points with use of Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS), which provides accuracy of +- 5 Centimetres and facilitates in accurate Geo-referencing, ground truthing and demarcation of lands

### 3.2. Drone Flying and Data Acquisition

- i. Survey of India take requisite permission for flying drones from Directorate General of Civil Aviation/ MoCA etc
- ii. On the scheduled date, as per the mission plan, the Drone /Unmanned vehicle capture images.
- iii. The images captured through Drone would be processed by Survey of India in its Geographic Information System lab.

### 3.3. Post Survey Data Processing

- i. Survey of India perform data Processing and related activities at their GIS Lab
- ii. Survey of India generates following spatial data by processing the images captured through Drone Survey.
  - a. Generation of DEM & Ortho Rectified Images
  - b. Extraction of 2D topographical features from Ortho-rectified images
  - c. Generation of Land Parcel maps at a scale of 1:500 - The Land Parcel Maps product shall comprise of base map overlain by different layers of topographical features, man-made structures, land parcel

information, district/tehsil/village boundaries information, etc. along with alike attributes as per the requirement of State Revenue Department

- d. Creation of Spatial Database. It shall comprise of Seamless digital database for all the layers, data dictionary for latitude, longitude, sketch control-point along with data feature code, feature type (line, point and polygon), spatial and non-spatial data along with metadata of features. The Spatial Database shall be Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) complaint.
- iii. The attributes collected/provided by State Government shall be linked with their respective features, thereby Sol shall create a digital spatial library of all the features and their respective information. The data entry in the attributes table shall be carried out by Survey of India in coordination with State.
- iv. Sol shall number the properties / structures within rural inhabited (abadi)/Lal dora /area as per numbering system provided by the State Government.

### **3.4. Data Validation and Verification**

- i. Ground-truthing and validation of Land Parcel Maps: State Revenue Department shall perform ground-truthing and validation of land parcel maps and layers pertaining to feature list as per requirement of State.
- ii. Land Parcel Maps/ Boundaries corrections (if required)
  - a. Sol shall perform corrections in maps and boundaries as per ground truthing.
  - b. State Revenue Department and Sol shall jointly reconcile\* the survey data with the available records and finalize the dimensions of each land parcel.

*\* Reconciliation process and correction formula shall be defined as per respective State Government rules and policies*

- iii. Post correction of maps and boundaries. Sol shall generate land Parcel maps with integration of textual details (Records of Rights).

### **3.5. Inquiry and Dispute Resolution**

- i. Inquiry Process for Ownership adjudication: The process is initiated, where



- survey officials, Gram Panchayats verify ownership of the land parcels, with the help of gram sabha, landowners, and review the existing documents
- ii. State Revenue Department/Nodal department shall issue notification for Joint verification of ownership to the villagers.
  - iii. Competent officer (from the Survey Department) re-verifies the ownership and resolves any post survey objections received from property owners. These may be related to correction in owner name, property boundaries, joint holding etc. For unresolved objections / disputes, the final decision shall rest with the District Magistrate / Collector/ competent authority or as per State Revenue law.
  - iv. Gram Panchayat helps in resolving the post survey objections received from property owners.
  - v. State Revenue Department/Nodal Department shall issue second notification to provide the results after resolution of objections at Gram Panchayat

### **3.6. Generation of Final Maps/ Digital Data**

- i. Sol shall generate final
  - a. Ortho-Rectified Image (ORI) of better than  $\pm 5$  cm GSD
  - b. GIS data base prepared on 1:500 scale on UTM projection and WGS-84 datum
  - c. DEM/DSM of better than  $\pm 20$  cm accuracy
  - d. Hard copy maps on 1:500 scale (04 No's each) for a village on good quality 90 GSM paper along-with pdf copy
  - e. Integration of Spatial and Textual data: Occupant data from the available records, including Gram Panchayat records, shall be integrated with LPMs generated.

### **3.7. Generation of Property Card (Records of Right)**

State Revenue Department/ Nodal department prepare property cards as per States Rule /Acts and issue property cards to the villagers

## GOOD PRACTICES/ SUCCESS STORIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEME

### 4.1. Good Practices

1. Madhya Pradesh has created “*Margdarshika*” detailing out the stepwise processes in regional language for all the stakeholders involved in the survey. The easy to follow “*Margdarshika*” enabled the state to complete all work in a timely manner. *Margdarshika* is available on [www.revenue.mp.gov.in](http://www.revenue.mp.gov.in) and also on SVAMITVA Dashboard ([www.svमितva.nic.in](http://www.svमितva.nic.in))
2. Time bound generation of Property Cards – Madhya Pradesh has a time limit for the completion of survey activity from the date of proclamation of Abadi survey to distribution of property cards. As per Rule 26 of Madhya Pradesh Bhu-Rajasva Samhita Rules 2020, the work of distribution of Property Cards must be completed within 8 months from the data of proclamation of survey, except under extraordinary circumstances
3. States have implemented process automation in the in respect of land survey and other related activities (details are in section 6.4)
4. Co-ownership of Spouse: In Madya Pradesh amendment has been made in *Rural abadi survey Margdarshika* dated 05-April-21. Now, name of both husband and wife are jointly registered in Property cards of Property holders in rural inhabited/abadi areas.
5. Efficient coordination between different district level authorities. Jalaun District of State of Uttar Pradesh is the right example of efficient coordination and has given a commendable average of completing drone survey of 14-15 villages by a drone team in a single day. In Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh, prior to the start of survey, training workshops were conducted in all tehsils for lekhpals, revenue inspectors, panchayat and village development officials. Thereafter, survey teams comprising 4 lekhpals and headed by a revenue inspector were created. Whatsapp groups were created at tehsil level consisting of Sub Divisional Magistrates, Panchayati Raj Officer, Block Development Officer, Naib

Tehsildars, Tehsildar, Revenue clerk, Revenue Inspector, Lekhpal, Computer operator, Panchayat Secretary, Sol team and concerned police SHO, for effective coordination and immediately resolution of any issues during the survey. The relevant forms were printed well in time and uploaded on the portal. Also, the chuna bags were procured and delivered to the villages in advance. The District Magistrate and Addl. District Magistrates undertook daily review calls to ensure that the work is moving at a faster pace and any roadblocks are resolved promptly. Sol and the DMs prepared the survey planning at cluster level and tehsildars were informed of the same so that the progress at cluster level is fast. Therefore, an important learning that comes out of this case is that the enthusiastic participation of the district level authorities, the DM, ADM, SDMs and encompassing all the revenue and Panchayati raj officials at all levels is utmost essential for the survey to be completed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

6. Maharashtra is a pioneer state in the drone survey of rural abadi areas and a best practice that can be learnt from Maharashtra is the devolution of the right to collect property tax to the Panchayats in their respective areas. The updating of the property register in villages has increased the Panchayats income.
7. To make the whole process more efficient, Maharashtra State has recently devised a technology-based solution where the rectification of the Maps is done at the site and maps are finalized with the help of a software-based interface by the trained officials of the Land Record department. Usual process involves ground truthing the prepared maps and sending maps for rectification to the GDC office and then receiving and checking the rectifications done. The new interface developed by Maharashtra State has helped in speeding up the whole progress as the rectification and finalization process is to an extent done onsite which decreases the time spent in logistics. Thus, the rectified Maps are corrected on site and sent to GDC office for finalization. Once the Maps are prepared the property cards are prepared with record of rights imprinted of the owner of the property. The property cards are uploaded on the system and can be downloaded by the owners anytime. Thus digitized records are created which can be accessed by owner anytime.

8. The Pune Zila Parishad is using the final maps prepared under the SVAMITVA Scheme to upgrade their property tax register in the gram panchayats of the district. The department has so far been able to record and add more properties with the help of SVAMITVA Scheme. It is estimated that these added properties in the property tax register will increase the Own Source of Revenues (OSR) hence will financially empower the Gram Panchayats. This money in turn will be utilized for development works of the Panchayat hence will increase the Financial Sustainability of the Gram Panchayat.
  
9. Efficient weekly monitoring mechanism - Haryana has adopted a weekly review mechanism for monitoring districts performance and quick resolution of issues.  
  
Weekly meeting with all the DMs is scheduled on every Saturday between 1100-1300 hrs. via video conference. The meeting is attended by the officials from the Panchayati Raj, Revenue Department and DMs of all the districts. A set proforma/agenda is discussed during the meeting viz. status of Drone flying, creation of Initial Map given by Sol, status of Property attributes given to Sol and draft maps given by Sol to districts for claims and objections, status of Claims/Objections invited, Final Map given by Sol after claims, status of registration of properties, distribution of Property cards and districts wise panchayat assets report  
  
On the basis of above pointers, district-wise analysis is done and report is submitted wherein Data analysis for the past 4 weeks is completely examined.
  
10. To build the capability of drone equipment and services in the domestic sector, Sol is in process of engaging drone services from Indian vendors. Currently, there are very few vendors in India which meet the prescribed specifications of Sol. Domestic procurement by Sol shall encourage more vendors to develop and provide drones as per Sol specifications, leading to development of the drone and ancillary industries, generation of employment and moving one step closer to the vision of "**Atmanirbhar Bharat**".

## 4.2. Few Success Stories

### 1. Increase in Source of income – Construction of Home Stays to promote village entrepreneurship

Goda Village, District – Pauri Garhwal  
Uttarakhand

Reaping the benefits of SVAMITVA Scheme, property owners constructed Home Stays on their Land



### 2. Reduction in Property related disputes

- i. **Ancestral land dispute pending for many years settled** between Sh.Ramgopal, Sh.Chandrabhan and Sh.Harishchandra, village Vaghers, Tehsil Tahroli of **Jhansi District (UP)**. Earlier, efforts to settle the dispute did not succeed as demarcation of ancestral land couldn't be done. Through SVAMITVA Property Cards (Gharauni), demarcation of land was successfully done, thus settling the long pending dispute among them
- ii. **Long pending property dispute settled** between Sh Tejpal and Sh Dharam Singh of village Naukragrant of **Haridwar District (Uttarakhand)**
- iii. **Uttar Pradesh, Jhansi district ,Gram Tahrauli Kila, Tehsil Tahrauli (Smt. Ramkunwar w/o Sh. Bharsu Aadi)**

Before	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In their locality, complaints w.r.t. route - drainage were quite regular;</li> <li>• Residents of locality were preparing to register cases in civil courts against each other, which lead to more disputes;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post implementation, the various properties such as Bhawans, Houses, etc. received their SVAMITVA identities;</li> <li>• Further, marking of Public and Non-Public properties has lead to resolution of pending issues;</li> <li>• The residents are overwhelmed with the outcomes of the Scheme</li> </ul>

- iv. **Uttar Pradesh, Jhansi district, Kemari Gram Panchayat, Tehsil Mauranipur (Sh. Matadin and Sh. Bhagirath s/o Sh. Ache Lal)**

Before	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In last 4-5 years, there use to be property disputes. There were lot of attempts to resolve the issues but the clear demarcation could not happen;</li> <li>• There use to be regular in-fighting, resultantly;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now, there is no feud between the brothers;</li> <li>• All disputes related to the properties are now resolved;</li> <li>• Disputes that use to regularly reach the doorsteps of the Lekhpals, all such disputes were resolved after the Scheme implementation;</li> </ul>

### 3. Prevention of Encroachment

Sh. Suvendra Prakash, resident of village Pathaa of tehsil Garotha of **Jhansi District (UP)**. The land parcel leading to the house of Sh. Suvendra was illegally occupied by others which resulted in only a narrow stretch of pathway to his house, causing inconvenience. The efforts were made to **identify and remove encroachments** through SVAMITVA Scheme, leading to widening of the pathway and ease of movement for the owner

### 4. Loan against Property

- i. **Smt. Ramrati**, a women owner of household in village Mohammadpur Chauki, tehsil Nawabganj of district Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh has availed the loan 20,000 for the repair of her house and for purchase of a hand cart to further augment her business
- ii. **Sh. Lekh Ram**, a farmer from village Billaka, block Sohna of district Gurugram of Haryana has been able to secure a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from a Haryana public sector bank and has commenced the construction of his house
- iii. **Sh. Ram Bharose Vishvakarma** of village Abgaonkala of Harda district of Madhya Pradesh has received a compensation of Rs.21.4 lakh based on Property card under SVAMITVA Scheme against the land acquired for the building of National highway

## IMPLEMENTATION IN SCHEDULE VI AREAS

The Sixth Schedule consists of provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, according to Article 244 of the Constitution of India.

### 5.1. Introduction

- i. The VI<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution of India contains certain provisions for the administration of specified tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, according to Article 244 of the Indian Constitution.
- ii. The VI<sup>th</sup> Schedule seeks to safeguard the rights of the tribal population through the formation of Autonomous District Councils (ADC). ADCs are bodies representing a district to which the Constitution has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature. The governors of these states are empowered to reorganize boundaries of the tribal areas
- iii. While these areas fall within the executive authority of the state, provision has been made for the creation of the District Councils and Regional Councils for the exercise of the certain legislative and judicial powers.
- iv. In all, there are 10 areas in the Northeast that are registered as autonomous districts under the VI Schedule of the constitution of India – three each in Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram and one in Tripura.

STATE	Autonomous Districts
<b>Assam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The North Cachar Hills District.</li> <li>▪ The Karbi Anglong District</li> <li>▪ The Bodoland Territorial Areas District</li> </ul>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Khasi Hills District.</li> <li>▪ Jaintia Hills District.</li> <li>▪ The Garo Hills District.</li> </ul>
<b>Tripura</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tripura Tribal Areas District.</li> </ul>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Chakma District.</li> <li>▪ The Mara District.</li> <li>▪ The Lai District.</li> </ul>

## 5.2. Issues pertaining to land holdings and transfers in 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule

- i. In the hill areas of India's North Eastern region inhabited mostly by tribal population, i.e. the areas included under the VI<sup>th</sup> schedule, the land tenure system is markedly different from the system found in the other areas. In such areas, the individual rights over land is yet to take the form of full property rights in the sense that transfer of these rights is subject to restrictions if not virtually possible.
- ii. Non-transferability of holding rights renders land unsuitable as collateral for the purpose of securing institutional credit to land holders. This has long been cited as a constraint on extension of institutional credit in the hill economies of the region.
- iii. Agriculture in the hills, traditionally, has been shifting in nature due to nomadic population with no fixed location of settlement. Land used to be communally held and the rights to land used to be distributed to families according to customary norms by the village council or the village chief as the case may be and as such the land revenue is not collected. Absence of land revenue did not necessitate cadastral survey and settlement of land ownership.
- iv. In those parts of the hills of the North East where individual holdings of land have emerged, transfer of the holding is possible, and it takes place frequently but within the tribal community only. Details of the modalities of such transfers differ from state to state and in some cases even within the state.
- v. In some cases, transfer by sale of individual holdings within a village can take place within members of the same tribe, and such transfers are recognised by the village community.
- vi. In some cases, sale deeds on plain or stamped papers are executed by the transacting parties to record the transfer. But the process does not result in any formal record or documents conferring land holding rights.



- vii. Inter-tribal transfer of individual holdings of village land is not a general practice, though such transfer of communally held land are known to be in practice.
- viii. In towns, transfer of land holdings among individuals of even different tribes but of the same state is generally permissible. But transfer of land holding rights to non-tribal is prohibited by law in all the hill areas to prevent alienation of tribal land.

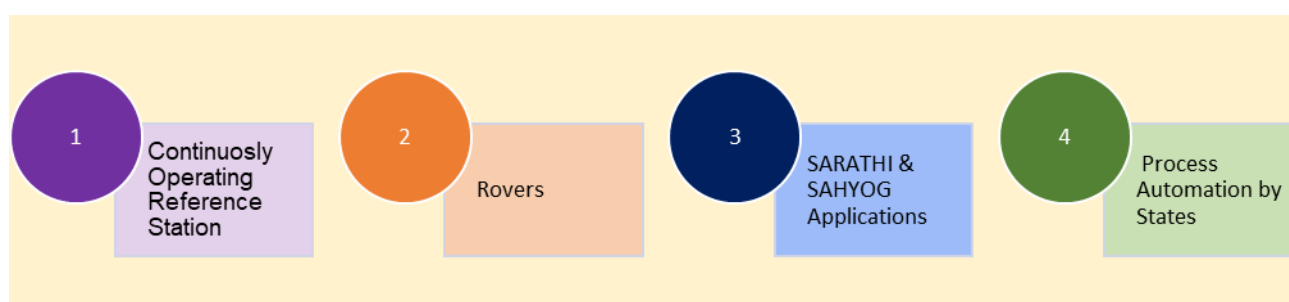
### **5.3. Benefits of SVAMITVA scheme for the Areas under 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule**

- i. Currently, there are no cadastral maps in existence for the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. SVAMITVA scheme using latest drone technology and centimetre scale mapping through CORS monumentation could provide digitized high-resolution images to land records/revenue department for better village level planning.
- ii. The digitized high-resolution maps of land holdings could help in having a record of land under possession by various communities, unpossessed forest land, government land etc. which shall be a valuable assistance to local level planning. It shall also bring to notice any unauthorised possessions or encroachments on the land and will help reduce property related disputes at village level.
- iii. In areas that are having permanent ownership of land inside ADCs but Records of Rights has not been given due to various reasons, SVAMITVA scheme could help bring such fringe segment of the population into the mainstream and empower them to avail financial and other benefits
- iv. Property tax collection in ADCs like Karbi Anglong, Assam can be further augmented through better demarcation of properties
- v. **It is further recommended that the competent authorities in these areas may review and suitably amend their acts/rules pertaining to land ownership, so as to obtain maximum benefit from the SVAMITVA scheme.**

## TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS/ INTERVENTIONS

SVAMITVA Scheme is making use of technology to achieve the objectives of providing property cards to village household owners. The ambitious target to cover inhabited rural areas of all villages across the country will only be possible through use of technology to achieve advantages of **Speed and Scale**.

Below are some of the technological pillars that are facilitating SVAMITVA Scheme:



### 6.1. Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS)

**Continuously Operating Reference Station** or CORS is a network of reference stations that provide a virtual base station that allows access to long-range high-accuracy Network Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections. It Supports in establishing Ground Control Points (GCP) for aerial survey, Ground truthing and Demarcation of Lands, etc. This Geo-spatial Infrastructure will facilitate location information of +/- 5-centimetre (cm) level accuracy in real-time across the country.



Few benefits of CORS include:

- Once established CORS could be used by any State agency / Department for the survey and implementing/using GIS based applications.
- This would facilitate development work in Gram Panchayats like road construction, irrigation and infrastructure etc.

## 6.2. Rovers

A rover is a small GPS receiver with data-collecting and transmitting capability. Their ability to perform measurements offers unprecedented advantages for quickly and inexpensively measuring features on a land with near-survey accuracy in minutes. A rover works in combination with a satellite base station (CORS) located nearby. The stationary base station (CORS) improves the accuracy of a rover's position data.



## 6.3. Automation of feature/map correction and ownership data collection process

Survey of India has developed two applications viz. SARTHI and SAHYOG. State may host these application at its own infrastructure to utilise its benefits. Survey of India would provide training to State on usage and utilities of the applications.

1. **SARTHI** – Automate feature/map correction process.

SARTHI is a geographic information system on Web platform. It automates the process of features/map correction, which is otherwise done manually by marking corrections on printed copies of maps thereby saves time and reduces error.

2. **SAHYOG** – SAHYOG application is a mobile based application to capture the ownership data of Property owners under SVAMITVA Scheme. The application can be easily customized and modified as per State requirements. Point data can be collected directly from field (around 1meter accuracy using android mobile)

## 6.4. Process automation Applications

Few States have developed process automation systems. This has helped state achieve process efficiency, reduce errors due to manual entry, and improve ease of doing business for revenue officials and citizens.

1. **Madhya Pradesh has implemented end to end process automation** in the state in respect of land survey. Drone Survey case is registered on the Revenue Case Management System (RCMS) platform for villages; Survey of India upon completing the drone survey in a village uploads the digitized map on SAARA portal; *Patwari* of the village performs the ground truthing through mobile application of SAARA wherein digitized maps are downloaded and ground truthing done. Through the use of RCMS, the process of Revenue Courts has become completely transparent. Monitoring has become easier for the higher officials so that the cases are disposed of at the earliest. The general public can apply for objection on the property from their home, can see the status of prevailing cases through the portal, and after the order is issued, can also download the copy of the order through the portal. The finalized *Adhikar-Abhilekh* or Record of Rights are published on MP-Bhulekh portal for downloading. Any subsequent change/transfer of ownership is registered through MP-Bhulekh portal.

2. **Maharashtra has developed Maha-SVAMITVA Information System** for automating end to end processes. Processes like maps received from Sol, maps handed over to Sol after correction, Inquiry process, nodal officer for inquiry process, generation of Property Card data etc is being automated. Property Card data will be fed to e-Property Card Information System (e-PCIS) wherein final property cards will be made available. The Maha-SVAMITVA Information System has improved upon the existing manual process which and brought further transparency. A GIS based web portal is also being developed for map correction to be used revenue officials which will be integrated with Maha- SVAMITVA Information System.

3. **Uttar Pradesh also has developed its own portal for monitoring of SVAMITVA processes** related to boundary demarcation of villages (Form-5), disputes related to abadi area or clerical errors (Form-6), Information related to corrected maps after incorporating Form-6 (Form-7), Finalized abadi maps with unique code for plots (Form-10) are being monitored regularly by the State on the portal.

4. **Karnataka E-Swathu portal** maintains the latest records of ownership and physical details of properties under each Gram Panchayat's (GP's) dominion, and updating of details in case of transfer of ownership, gift, inheritance, acquisition of land for government projects, court cases, liabilities, restrictions, etc. This portal makes it easier for the gram panchayath to share your property details with other related government departments, town planning offices, and courts. The two most important documents available through E-Swathu are Form-9 and Form-11.

## 6.5. Other Considerations

1. Linking of Property Card with **DigiLocker**
2. Linking of Property data with **Aadhar**
3. Generation of **unique Property Id** for each Property Parcel and linking it with spatial data/ map of Property parcel
4. Seamless **integration of Bhu-Naksha/** related Software with SVAMITVA maps.

## **BANKABILITY OF PROPERTY CARDS**

### **7.1. Introduction**

Financial inclusion may be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low- income groups at an affordable cost<sup>1</sup>.

To promote financial inclusion, The Government of India in coordination with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken numerous initiatives like introduction of priority sector lending requirements for banks, establishment of regional rural banks (RRBs), and self-help group-bank linkage programmes to extend the financial services to the poor and marginalized segments of the society.

Inspite of the initiatives taken by the government to promote financial inclusion, there is still a significant rural population that depends on non-institutional sources for their credit needs. 40% of the rural population depends on non-institutional credit sources mainly the money lenders who charge them with exorbitant rates of interest rates<sup>2</sup>. One of the main reasons attributed to it is the fact that there is no document of the property of village Abadi areas. Hence, in the absence of a legal document, the owner of the property in the rural areas are not able to leverage their own property as a financial asset acceptable by the banks for the purpose of availing loans and other financial assistance.

### **7.2. SVAMITVA Scheme – Facilitates monetisation of rural properties**

SVAMITVA Scheme provided 'Record of Rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages with the issuance of property cards to the property owners. The Property Cards facilitate monetization of rural residential assets for credit and other financial services.

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<sup>1</sup> (Rangarajan, 2008)

Making property card as financial instrument is one of the most crucial steps for upliftment and mainstreaming villagers. The Property Card should serve as an effective collateral which the institution should be confident of redeeming in case of default by the borrower. In order to meet the desirable outcome of the property Cards, State may consider following for the **recognition and legal sanctity of Property cards**

- i. In order for people to secure loans on the basis of Property Card, the State may take measures to ensure legal validity of transfer of Property. Engagement with Banks right from the start so that the property card is recognized by them for loan purposes may be a good strategy
- ii. The Property Cards owner's records may provide for noting of charge/ mortgage/ attachment over the land when such charge/ mortgage/ attachment is either created by the landowner/ court/ authority in favour of any person/ bank/ lending institution
- iii. Provision may be made for stamp duty and registration of Property Cards so that duplicate/fake Property Card are not used for availing multiple lending by fraud. Official record for registration of plots may be created at the district level.
- iv. The property may be rendered transferable, including for Patta awardees – registration authorities may allow creation of registered mortgage/ sale of such land.
- v. Procedures may be defined to determine mutation of property with due legal consultation- the mutation on occasion of voluntary (transfer, sale, gift, mortgage) or involuntary (Succession) be clearly defined.
- vi. To increase the accessibility, the spatial record of property may be created and geotagged with the Property Cards. This data could be utilised for identification of part or areas of property, which would further enable prevention of frauds.
- vii. The record of Property Cards owners under SVAMITVA Scheme may be aligned with land revenue records

### 7.3. Legal document / Property Card

Pilot Phase States have generated Property cards under State Revenue/ Panchayati Raj Rules/ Acts. States have different formats and nomenclature for the Property Cards viz. 'Title deed' in Haryana, 'Rural Property Ownership Record (RPOR)' in Karnataka, 'Adhikar Abhilekh' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Sannad' in Maharashtra, 'Gharauni' in Uttar Pradesh and 'Svमित्वा Abhilekh' in Uttarakhand. Sample Property Cards are **Annexure II**

#### Comparative Analysis of Property Cards of different States on various Parameters

States	Rules and Acts Amended	Registration	Encumbrances	Mutation	Geo-tagging
Haryana	√	√	X	X	X
Karnataka	√	√	X	X	X
Madhya Pradesh	√	√	√	√	√
Maharashtra	√	√	√	√	X
Uttarakhand	√	X	X	X	X
Uttar Pradesh	√	X	X	X	X
Rajasthan	√	√	√	√	X



#### **7.4. Way Forward**

- State Government shall finalize Property card format, with due engagement with banks
- State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) in coordination with State Government can decide on a uniform approach for financing against Property Cards generated under SVAITVA Scheme
- Financing against the Property Card may be included as a part of Annual Credit Plan (ACP) of the Banks and monitored at the SLBC/DCC level.
- Further, each Bank may have internal guidelines for issuance of loan against the Property cards.
- Digitization of 'Property Cards' registry and on-line creation of charge on the Asset to avoid duplicate financing
- Nomination of nodal officer at taluka level for facilitating financing through Banks.
- Sensitization of GPs/Villages for availing finance against Property card.
- Training of stakeholders including state government officials, bankers, etc.

## SVAMITVA DASHBOARD

SVAMITVA Dashboard has been developed as a real time monitoring and reporting tool to track the progress of Scheme. The dashboard provides interface for progress monitoring and data entry forms at different level. It has flexibility to be adopted by States. As of now, drone survey data related activities are auto-fetched from Survey of India System and Property Cards data is integrated with State Systems

### SVAMITVA Dashboard helps in

1. Progress tracking against identified key performance indicators
2. Bring transparency and accountability among the different Stakeholders
3. Display key performance indicators, metrics, and data points.
4. Different Statistical and Analytical reports for robust control over the project.
5. Drill Down reports till village level (State->District->Block/Tehsil-> Village)
6. Source of information related to SVAMITVA Scheme
  - a. Latest News
  - b. Various events
  - c. Publication & important materials viz. Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, circulars, presentations, Brochures/Flyers, report
  - d. Success Stories
  - e. Orientation/Training materials, Videos etc

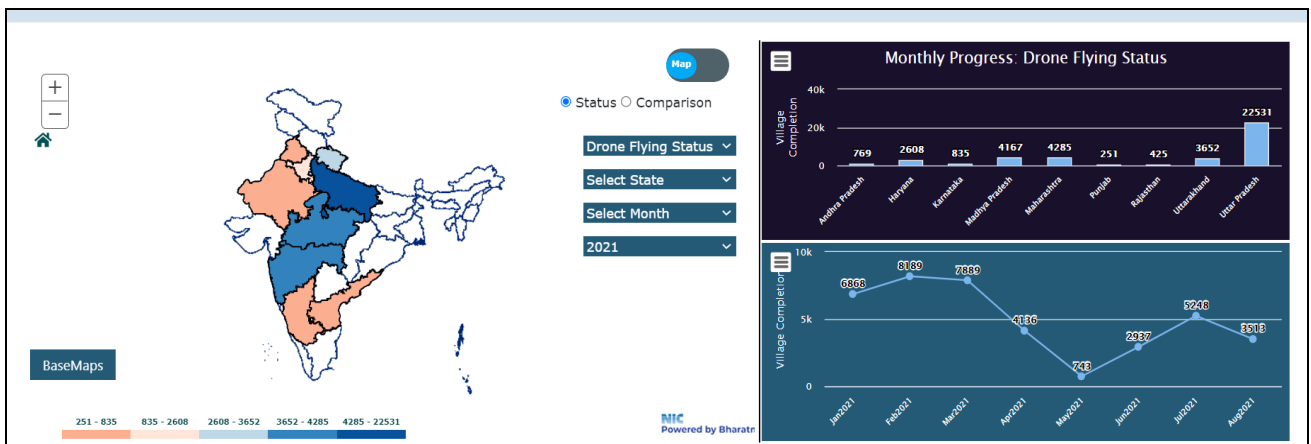
### Key Features: -

1. Progress on Key performance indicators KPI can be easily monitored on the dashboard viz. Chunna marking , drone survey, Feature Extraction, Ground truthed maps returned back to State, Maps in inquiry process, Generation of final maps, Property Cards prepared, Property Cards distributed and CORS established



### 2. Map based Thematic Reports

Thematic map based reports are available on the Dashboard. Based on activity, State, month/year, the progress is depicted on the map in colour code where different ranges of the output are displayed in different colours on map. This helps in visualisation of progress across states/ districts on the map. The progress is also depicted in the form of charts along with the map. There is an option to toggle between two views



### 3. Statistical Reports and Analytical reports

Various statistical and Analytical reports are also available on the dashboard to track progress for different parameters in different time frames. These reports are drilled down to village level. With these reports, users may be able to go through the entire process of the scheme and understand the performance of the scheme.

- Chunna Marking Completed
- Drone Survey Completed (SOI)
- Feature Extraction Completed (SOI)
- Enquiry Process Completed (SOI)
- Final Maps Generated (SOI)
- Property Card Prepared
- Property Card Distributed
- Data Entry Status For Drone Report (State)
- Village Status Report

### Village Status Report

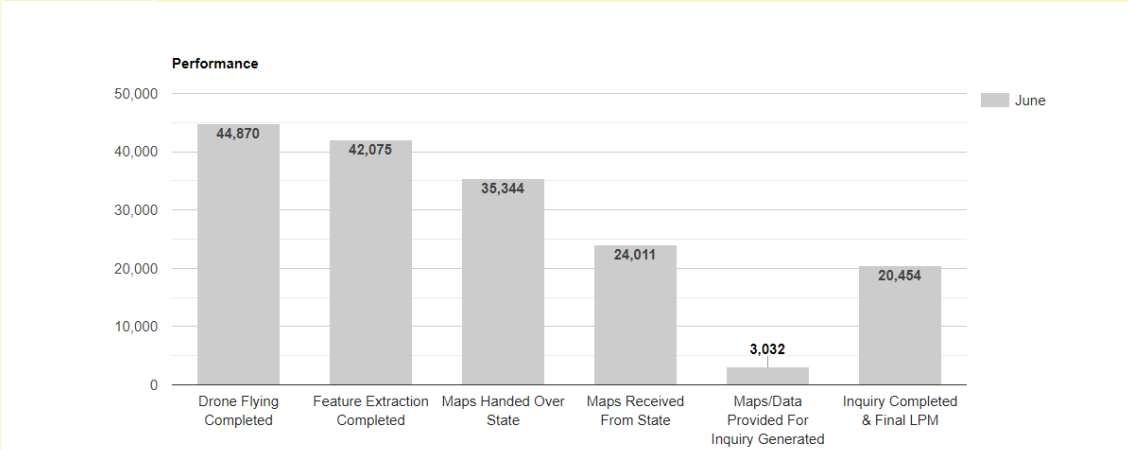
State :  District :  Tehsil :  [EXPORT TO EXCEL](#)

S.No	State Name	White lime/Paint Marking Drone Flying	Data Processing Completed	Feature Extraction Completed	Map 1.0 Handed Over Status	Map 1.0 Received Back From State	Map 2.0 Handed Over To State For Inquiry	Inquiry Completed And Data Received From State	Final GIS Data Submitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	769	472	299	290	0	0	0	0
2.	Haryana	6458	6358	6319	5982	4839	4076	2430	2184
3.	Karnataka	1583	1550	1431	1427	1002	987	52	50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5695	5563	5464	5459	3673	3588	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	5893	5350	5131	2584	407	391	391	250
6.	Punjab	251	210	190	176	162	144	26	26
7.	Rajasthan	425	281	219	89	86	82	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	5475	5059	4833	4678	2675	2511	959	60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	29675	27398	24842	18920	13048	10369	1542	1359

### Analytical Report

Select Type :  Select Month :  Select Year :  Select State :

Charts View  Table View  [DOWNLOAD PDF](#)



Category	Value
Drone Flying Completed	44,870
Feature Extraction Completed	42,075
Maps Handed Over State	35,344
Maps Received From State	24,011
Maps/Data Provided For Inquiry Generated	3,032
Inquiry Completed & Final LPM	20,454

## Contact Details of Nodal Officers

#	State	State Nodal Officer	SoI Nodal Officer	NPMU
1	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Sunil Jha, Dy. Land Settlement Commissioner <a href="mailto:borlko@nic.in">borlko@nic.in</a> , <a href="mailto:jha.sunil70@gmail.com">jha.sunil70@gmail.com</a> 7380390004	Sh. R.K.Srivastava <a href="mailto:up.gdc soi@gov.in">up.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 75791 49651 Col. Pawan Kumar Panday <a href="mailto:ukgdc.ddn soi@gov.in">ukgdc.ddn soi@gov.in</a> 96524 21836 Shri D.N.Pathak <a href="mailto:delhi.gdc soi@gov.in">delhi.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 852745393	Sh Manav Arora <a href="mailto:manav.arora@govcontractor.in">manav.arora@govcontractor.in</a> 98716 02940
2	Maharashtra	Sh. Sudhanshu Niranjana Commissioner, Survey & Settlement <a href="mailto:sudhansu@ias.nic.in">sudhansu@ias.nic.in</a> 9999032636	Col Sunil S Fatehpur <a href="mailto:mhgoa.pune soi@gov.in">mhgoa.pune soi@gov.in</a> 99103 18777	Sh. Asad Fatmi <a href="mailto:asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in">asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in</a> 79031 00848
3	Uttarakhand	Sh Madan Mohan, Technical Advisor, Board of Revenue <a href="mailto:boardofrevenue-uk@gov.in">boardofrevenue-uk@gov.in</a> 9412054699	Col. Pawan Kumar Panday <a href="mailto:ukgdc.ddn soi@gov.in">ukgdc.ddn soi@gov.in</a> 96524 21836	Sh Abhas Vyas <a href="mailto:abhas.vyas@nic.in">abhas.vyas@nic.in</a> 9999026388
4	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Gnyaneshwar Patil, Commissioner, Land Records <a href="mailto:dbpatil@ias.nic.in">dbpatil@ias.nic.in</a> 9425171409	Shri Sandeep Shrivastava <a href="mailto:mp.gdc soi@gov.in">mp.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9401895009	Ms. Karnika Kaushik <a href="mailto:karnika.kaushik@nic.in">karnika.kaushik@nic.in</a> 83779 36308
5	Haryana	Sh. Veenus Nathalia Nodal Officer e-Panchayat, Panchayat Raj <a href="mailto:veenus.nathalia@nic.in">veenus.nathalia@nic.in</a> 9356925623	Col. K.S.Borkar <a href="mailto:phc.gdc soi@gov.in">phc.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 70881 12255	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 90158 24269
6	Punjab	Sh. Keshav Hingonia, Spl. Secretary, Revenue <a href="mailto:splsecy.revenue@punjab.gov.in">splsecy.revenue@punjab.gov.in</a> 8427778425	Col. K.S.Borkar <a href="mailto:phc.gdc soi@gov.in">phc.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 70881 12255	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 90158 24269
7	Rajasthan	Dr. Sh. Prem Singh Charan Addl. Commissioner & Jt. Secretary <a href="mailto:rajpr.dstrg@rajasthan.gov.in">rajpr.dstrg@rajasthan.gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:rajpr.dsalegal@rajasthan.gov.in">rajpr.dsalegal@rajasthan.gov.in</a> 94611 57228	Shri A.K.Singh <a href="mailto:raj.gdc soi@gov.in">raj.gdc soi@gov.in</a>	Sh Manav Arora <a href="mailto:manav.arora@govcontractor.in">manav.arora@govcontractor.in</a> 98716 02940

#	State	State Nodal Officer	SoI Nodal Officer	NPMU
8	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Y V N Prasad Deputy Director, Land Revenue <a href="mailto:prasadbabu.yvn@mail.gov.in">prasadbabu.yvn@mail.gov.in</a> 7095555599	Col Sunil S Fatehpur <a href="mailto:ap.gdc soi@gov.in">ap.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 99103 18777	Sh. Asad Fatmi <a href="mailto:asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in">asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in</a> 79031 00848
9	Karnataka	Sh. C N Sreedhara Addl. Commissioner, Land Resources <a href="mailto:cnsreedhara@gmail.com">cnsreedhara@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:cnsreedhara1@gmail.com">cnsreedhara1@gmail.com</a> ; 9448505218	Lt. Col Siddarth Shekhawat <a href="mailto:karn.gdc soi@gov.in">karn.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8003492443	Sh. Sushant Sudhir <a href="mailto:sushant.sudhir@nic.in">sushant.sudhir@nic.in</a> 8800541388
10	Ladakh	Sh. Saugat Biswas Secretary, Revenue divcomm- <a href="mailto:ladakh@gov.in">ladakh@gov.in</a> 9419165917	Col K A Grewal <a href="mailto:jk.gdc soi@gov.in">jk.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 7406550101	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 9015824269
11	Andaman & Nicobar	Sh. Prem Singh Meena Asst. Commissioner, Settlement <a href="mailto:acset@and.nic.in">acset@and.nic.in</a> 9531972861	Shri Mahesh Ravindranathan <a href="mailto:tnpani.gdc soi@gov.in">tnpani.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8921846490	Ms. Karnika Kaushik <a href="mailto:karnika.kaushik@nic.in">karnika.kaushik@nic.in</a> 83779 36308
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. Amaranath Talwade Secretary, Panchayati Raj <a href="mailto:arunachalpanchayati@gmail.com">arunachalpanchayati@gmail.com</a> 9436055747	Col Ranjan Negi <a href="mailto:megh.gdc soi@gov.in">megh.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9971657801	Sh Abhas Vyas <a href="mailto:abhas.vyas@nic.in">abhas.vyas@nic.in</a> 9999026388
13	Chhattisgarh	Ms. Hina Netam Joint Commissioner, Land Records <a href="mailto:clr-cg@gov.in">clr-cg@gov.in</a> 9993116811	Shri Joy Kongari <a href="mailto:chhtg.gdc soi@gov.in">chhtg.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 6203621 162	Sh. Asad Fatmi <a href="mailto:asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in">asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in</a> 7903100848
14	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Ms. Charmie Parekh Dy Collector <a href="mailto:dycoll-dmn-dd@nic.in">dycoll-dmn-dd@nic.in</a> 9717157759	Shri D K Singh <a href="mailto:gdd.gdc soi@gov.in">gdd.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9880907704	Sh Abhas Vyas <a href="mailto:abhas.vyas@nic.in">abhas.vyas@nic.in</a> 9999026388
15	Gujarat	Sh. Kamlesh Rathod OSD, Land Records <a href="mailto:dylr-lr-scndlr@gujarat.gov.in">dylr-lr-scndlr@gujarat.gov.in</a> 9825477555	Shri D K Singh <a href="mailto:gdd.gdc soi@gov.in">gdd.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9880907704	Sh Abhas Vyas <a href="mailto:abhas.vyas@nic.in">abhas.vyas@nic.in</a> 9999026388
16	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Hansraj Chauhan, Director, Land Records <a href="mailto:dlr-hp@nic.in">dlr-hp@nic.in</a> 0177-2623678	Smt. Bindu Manghat <a href="mailto:hp.gdc soi@gov.in">hp.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9868932861	Sh Manav Arora <a href="mailto:manav.arora@govcontractor.in">manav.arora@govcontractor.in</a> 9871602940
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Sh. Rajeev Ranjan Addl. CEO, JaKLaRMA <a href="mailto:jaklarma.rev@gmail.com">jaklarma.rev@gmail.com</a> 9419080222	Col K A Grewal <a href="mailto:jk.gdc soi@gov.in">jk.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 7406550101	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 9015824269

#	State	State Nodal Officer	SoI Nodal Officer	NPMU
18	Manipur	Sh Y Rajen Singh Jt Secretary, Land Records <a href="mailto:yrajensingh@yahoo.com">yrajensingh@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:rajensingh@yahoo.com">rajensingh@yahoo.com</a> 7005881962	Shri Bharat Kumbhar <a href="mailto:tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in">tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8902797015	Sh. Asad Fatmi <a href="mailto:asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in">asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in</a> 7903100848
19	Mizoram	Ms. Angela Zothanpui Director, DLRS <a href="mailto:Lrsmizoram@gmail.com">Lrsmizoram@gmail.com</a> 9436151433	Shri Bharat Kumbhar <a href="mailto:tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in">tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8902797015	Sh. Asad Fatmi <a href="mailto:asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in">asad.fatmi12@govcontractor.in</a> 7903100848
20	Kerala	Sh. Samabasiva Rao Director, Survey <a href="mailto:dir-tvm.syr@kerala.gov.in">dir-tvm.syr@kerala.gov.in</a> 9447015266	Shri P V Rajasekhar <a href="mailto:ker.gdc soi@gov.in">ker.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9483957957	Sh. Sushant Sudhir <a href="mailto:sushant.sudhir@nic.in">sushant.sudhir@nic.in</a> 8800541388
21	Lakshadweep	Sh. Shahshipal Dabas ADM <a href="mailto:lk-admin@nic.in">lk-admin@nic.in</a> , <a href="mailto:lk-advisor@gov.in">lk-advisor@gov.in</a> , <a href="mailto:lk-coll@nic.in">lk-coll@nic.in</a> , <a href="mailto:collectorate2@gmail.com">collectorate2@gmail.com</a> 9540324806, 8078983007	Shri P V Rajasekhar <a href="mailto:ker.gdc soi@gov.in">ker.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9483957957	Ms. Karnika Kaushik <a href="mailto:karnika.kaushik@nic.in">karnika.kaushik@nic.in</a> 8377936308
22	Odisha	Sh. T S Mohanty Director, Land Records <a href="mailto:dhrs@nic.in">dhrs@nic.in</a> 6370505955	Shri Krushna Chandra Das <a href="mailto:ors.gdc soi@gov.in">ors.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8328909283	Sh Manav Arora <a href="mailto:manav.arora@govcontractor.in">manav.arora@govcontractor.in</a> 9871602940
23	Tripura	Sh. Sankar Chakraborty Joint Director, Land Records <a href="mailto:rksnkr@gmail.com">rksnkr@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:sankar.chakraborty61@gov.in">sankar.chakraborty61@gov.in</a> 9436129567	Shri Bharat Kumbhar <a href="mailto:tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in">tmmz.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8902797015	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 9015824269
24	Assam	Sh. Shantanu Gotmare Commissioner, DLRS <a href="mailto:dhrsassam@gmail.com">dhrsassam@gmail.com</a> 9999615699	Ch. Venkateshwara Rao <a href="mailto:assam.gdc soi@gov.in">assam.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9490314500	Sh Manav Arora <a href="mailto:manav.arora@govcontractor.in">manav.arora@govcontractor.in</a> 9871602940
25	Jharkhand	Sh. Karna Satyarthi Director, Land Records <a href="mailto:spmu.ranchi@gmail.com">spm.u.ranchi@gmail.com</a> 7761872462	Shri Ravinder Kumar <a href="mailto:jhar.gdc soi@gov.in">jhar.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9491170291	Ms. Karnika Kaushik <a href="mailto:karnika.kaushik@nic.in">karnika.kaushik@nic.in</a> 8377936308
26	Puducherry	Sh. M S Ramesh Director, Land Records & Survey <a href="mailto:secyrev.pon@nic.in">secyrev.pon@nic.in</a> 9442131762	Shri Mahesh Ravindranathan <a href="mailto:tnpani.gdc soi@gov.in">tnpani.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 8921846490	Sh. Sushant Sudhir <a href="mailto:sushant.sudhir@nic.in">sushant.sudhir@nic.in</a> 8800541388
27	Sikkim	Sh P S Rai Programme Director, DILRM Cell <a href="mailto:prem.rai@nic.in">prem.rai@nic.in</a> 9932294277	Col. Rajat Sharma <a href="mailto:wbs.gdc soi@gov.in">wbs.gdc soi@gov.in</a> 9012119330	Sh. Sushant Sudhir <a href="mailto:sushant.sudhir@nic.in">sushant.sudhir@nic.in</a> 8800541388

#	State	State Nodal Officer	SoI Nodal Officer	NPMU
28	Goa	Sh Paresh Faldesai, Joint Secretary, Revenue <a href="mailto:Pareshfaldessai74@gmail.com">Pareshfaldessai74@gmail.com</a> 9423307942	Col Sunil S Fatehpur <a href="mailto:mhgoa.pune.soi@gov.in">mhgoa.pune.soi@gov.in</a> 9910318777	Sh. Garvit Trivedi <a href="mailto:garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in">garvit.trivedi@govcontractor.in</a> 9015824269

*\*For any further queries, please send mail at [mopr.svavitva@nic.in](mailto:mopr.svavitva@nic.in) and any queries related to understanding of Scheme can be mail to Ms.Karnika Kaushik ( [karnika.kaushik@nic.in](mailto:karnika.kaushik@nic.in))*



## Annexures

### Annexure I: States Rules/ Acts Amended

	State	Panchayat/ Revenue Act Amended
1	Haryana	Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Section 26 Rule 14 of Haryana Panchayati Raj Rules 1995
2	Karnataka	Karnataka land Revenue Act 1964 and Karnataka land Revenue Rules 1966
3	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 (Amended 2018) – Sec-107(1) B
4	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966 -Sec 129.
5	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 2006 (Act number 8-year 2012) -Section 43(2)
6	Uttarakhand	U P Land Revenue Act 1901 Sec 53,54

#### Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Section 26

(1) The Gram Panchayat shall cause to be prepared in the manner hereinafter appearing, a map of abadi deh in the sabha area showing therein the boundaries of the buildings, public streets and other public open spaces.

(2) After preparation of the map, the Gram Panchayat shall publish, in the manner prescribed, a notice stating therein -- (i) that the map of the Abadi deh has been prepared ; (ii) the place at which the map may be inspected by the public ; and (iii) that the objections may be filed by any person within a period of thirty days of the date of publication of such notice in respect of the said map.

(3) After the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (2) the Gram Panchayat shall consider the objections or representations, if any, received by it and after giving a

reasonable opportunity to the persons who have filed any objection or representation, shall finalise the map after making such modifications therein as it may consider necessary.

(4) The final map so prepared under sub-section (3), shall then be authenticated by the Gram Panchayat and the copies of this map shall be kept in the offices of Gram Panchayat, Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Chief Executive Officer for inspection by the public. A notice to the effect that the map has been finalised shall be published in the manner prescribed.

(5) Any person desiring to inspect the map may do so on payment of a fee of five rupees. A copy of final map may also be obtained by making a separate application and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964 section 106 and Karnataka land Revenue Rules 1966

Revenue Survey may be introduced by State Government into any part of the State

(1) The State Government may, direct the survey of any land in any part of the State, with a view to the settlement of the land revenue and to the record and preservation of rights connected therewith, or for any other similar purpose and such survey shall be called a revenue survey. Such survey shall extend to the lands of any village, town or city generally, or to such land only as the State Government may direct; and subject to the orders of the State Government, the officers conducting any such survey may exclude from the survey settlement, any land to which it may not seem expedient that such settlement should be applied.

(2) The control of every revenue survey under sub-section (1) shall vest in, and be exercised by the State Government.

Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 (Amended 2018) –

Sec-107(1) B & RoR Section 108

"Field map.—(1) There shall be prepared a map showing the boundaries of survey numbers or plot numbers and waste lands called the field map for every village except when otherwise directed by the State Government.

There may be prepared for the abadi of each village a map showing the area occupied by private holders and the area not so occupied and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

If the State Government considers that in the case of any village it is necessary to show separately in the map prepared under sub-section (2) the plots occupied by private holders, it may direct the Collector to get the map so prepared or revised.

If any Gram Panchayat passes a resolution that a map of the village abadi should be prepared showing separately the plots occupied by private holders and is willing to contribute to the cost of survey operations in such proportion as may be prescribed, the State Government may undertake the preparation of such map.

Such map shall be prepared or revised, as the case may be, by the Settlement Officer at [revenue survey] and by the Collector at all other times and in all other circumstances.

RoR: Section 108. Record of rights.-3 [(1) 1 A record-of-rights shall in accordance with rules made in this behalf be prepared and maintained for every village and such record shall include following particulars : —

- (a) the names of all bhumiswamis together with survey numbers or plot numbers held by them and their area, irrigated or unirrigated;
- (b) the names of all occupancy tenants and Government lessees together with survey numbers or plot numbers held by them and their area, irrigated or unirrigated;
- (c) the nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and the conditions or liabilities, if any, attaching thereto;
- (d) the rent or land revenue, if any, payable by such persons; and (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

[(2) The record-of-rights mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be prepared during a [revenue survey] or whenever the State Government may, by notification, so direct.]"

#### Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966 -Sec 129.

"Every holder of a building site as aforesaid and every holder of a building site newly formed or first used as such, after the completion of a survey under section 126 shall be entitled, where the holder is required to pay survey fee provided therefor, to receive from

the Collector without extra charge one or more sanads, in the form of Schedule C or to the like effect specifying by plan and description the extent and conditions of his holding and where a holder is not required to pay any survey fee, he shall be entitled to receive such sanad or sanads on payment of a fee of 1[one rupee or such amount as may be prescribed, whichever is higher,] per sanad. Every such sanad shall be executed on behalf of the Governor by such person as he may direct or authorise :

Provided that, if such holder do not apply for such sanad or sanads at the time of payment of the survey fee or thereafter within one year from the date of the public notice issued by the Collector under section 127, the Collector may require him to pay an additional fee not exceeding 1[one rupee or such amount as may be prescribed, whichever is higher,] for each sanad."

#### Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 2006 (Act number 8-year 2012) -Section 43(2)

"Notification of record and survey operations.-

( 1) Whenever the State Government is of opinion that in any district or other local area, a revision of records or a re-survey, or both is necessary, it shall publish a notification to that effect, and thereupon such district or area shall be deemed to be under record operation or survey operation or both, as the case may be.

The State Government may, by notification in the gazette, order that a survey operation or a record operation of abadi or village abadi or both shall be made in the manner prescribed.

The State Government may, by a subsequent notification, amend or cancel the notification issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or declare the operation to be closed."

#### U P Land Revenue Act 1901 Sec 53,54

Revision of Maps and records, Land record officer will conduct the survey for revision of map and records. Tehsildar makes the rectification after verification of available annual records. After verification a notification is issued by Tehsildar for inviting any objection related to the property.

## Annexure II: Sample Property Cards

## UTTAR PRADESH




Department of Revenue  
(राजस्व विभाग)

Government of Uttar Pradesh  
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार  
Record of Rural Habitation-Gharani (ROH)  
ग्रामीण आवासीय अभिलेख (घरानी)



Department of Panchayati Raj  
(पंचायती राज विभाग)

District (जिला)	Tahsil (तहसील)	Block (ब्लॉक)	Gram Panchayat (ग्राम पंचायत)	Police Station (थाना)	Village Code : Name (ग्राम कोड : नाम)	Survey Year (सर्वेक्षण वर्ष)	Document No (अभिलेख सं)	
बाराबंकी	नबाबगंज	देवा	मुरादाबाद	देवा	नरगिसमऊ : 164577	2020		
1.Aubadi Gata Number (आबादी गाटा संख्या)	2.Plot No (भू-खंड संख्या)	3.Property Unique ID No (भू-खंड यूनिक आईडी नं)	4.Property Classification (संपत्ति वर्गीकरण)		5 Area of property (in sq.m.) (भू-खंड का क्षेत्रफल (वर्गमीटर में))	6. Dimensions (in m) (आयाम (मीटर में))		7. Property Sketch (नजरी नक्शा)
133	67		4.1 Type (श्रेणी)	4.2 Sub Type (उप श्रेणी)	No of Sides (भुजाओं की संख्या)	Lengths of Sides (भुजाओं की लंबाई)		
8. Bounded by –East (पूर्व चौहद्दी) सड़क		9. Bounded by –West (पश्चिम चौहद्दी) बुन्दे लाल		10. Bounded by –North (उत्तर चौहद्दी) रमेश	11. Bounded by –South (दक्षिण चौहद्दी) रास्त			
12.Owners' Names (भू-स्वामियों के नाम)		13.Father/Mother/Husband/Wife Name (पिता / माता / पति / पत्नी का नाम)		14.Address of Owner (भू-स्वामी का पता)		15.Share of Owner (भू-स्वामी का हिस्सा)	16 .GP Resolution No. and Date (ग्राम पंच प्रस्ताव संख्या एवं तिथि)	
रामू		कृज लाल		नि: ग्राम		1/3	1/2020 : 2020-09-01 00:00:00	
17.Remark (अभिप्रेक्ति)		-						
Assistant Record Officer (सहायक अभिलेख अधिकारी)								
18.Printed Date (मुद्रित तिथि)	19.Printing id (मुद्रित आईडी)	20.Service Charge (सेवा प्रभार)	21.Place of Issue (जारी करने का स्थान)	22.QR Code (क्यूआर कोड)	Digital Signature (डिजिटल सिग्नेचर)			

## KARNATAKA

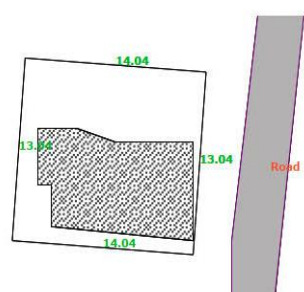
9/3/2020

localhost:39778/Home/GetSample?propertyNo=19&amp;HamletID=1

 <b>ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ</b> <b>ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆ</b> <b>ಕರಡು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ದಾಖಲೆ</b>	ಪು.ಸಂ: 1/2
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ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ :	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು:	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಮಜರೆ
ರಾಮನಗರ	ರಾಮನಗರ	M G Palya	Seebakatte

1. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		2. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ( ಚ.ಮೀ )		3. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ನೆಲೆ	
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಐಡಿ (ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)	ನಿವೇಶನ	ಕಟ್ಟಡ	ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗ್ರಾಮತಾಣ/ಮಜರೆ	
19	152900400901800190	183.42	80.28	ಹೊರಗೆ	
4. ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ			5. ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ		
ಭೂಪರಿವರ್ತನಾ ಆದೇಶ	ಬಡಾವಣೆ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ	ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಆದೇಶ	ಹಕ್ಕು ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ		
6. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ತರಹ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	7. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ	ವಸತಿ		

8. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ನಕ್ಷೆ	9. ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ನೆಲೆ ನೋಟ
	

10. ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ವಿವರ					
ಮಾಲೀಕನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕೋಂ/ಬಿನ್	ತಂದೆ /ತಾಯಿ/ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು	ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ತರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹಕ್ಕು ಅರ್ಜಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿ	ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
ಲಲಿತಮ್ಮಕೋಂ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ					
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ / ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು -ಸಂಬಂಧ-ತಂದೆ/ ತಾಯಿ /ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು					
11.ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಾರನ ತರಹ	ಸ್ವಂತ	ಲಲಿತಮ್ಮಕೋಂ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ			
12. ಇತರೆ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು					
13. ಋಣಭಾರಗಳು					
14. ಪರಾ					

ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 03-09-2020

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## MADHYA PRADESH

## अधिकार अभिलेख

प्ररूप- तीन

(नियम 6 देखिए)

मध्यप्रदेश भू-राजस्व संहिता(भू-सर्वेक्षण एवं भू-अभिलेख) नियम,2020

ग्राम/नगर.. देवरी कला.. पटवारी हल्का क्रमांक/सेक्टर क्रमांक... 49..तहसील...शहपुरा...जिला.. डिंडोरी

सरल क्रमांक	सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक/ब्लाक संख्यांक	भू-खण्ड संख्यांक (ब्लॉक की दशा में)	पूर्ववर्ती सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक	1. क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में) 2. भू-राजस्व (रुपये में)	भूमि उपयोग जिसके लिए निर्धारण किया गया है।	1. भूमिस्वामी / सरकारी पट्टेदार का नाम 2. उसकी माता / पिता / पति / पालक का नाम 3. निवास का पता	अधिकार की प्रकृति	संयुक्त खाते की दशा में प्रत्येक खातेदार के हित की सीमा	1. अधिभोगी कृषक का नाम (यदि कोई हो) 2. उसकी माता / पिता का नाम 3. निवास का पता	भूमि पर विल्लंगम तथा प्रभार 1. बंधक 2. दृष्टिबंधक 3. भू-अर्जन प्रक्रियाधीन	अभ्युक्ति या 1. सिंचाई संबंधी प्रास्थिति 2. अन्य व्यौरें
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4	278	4		209	आवासीय	फूलचंद पिता लालसाय विसंजन पिता लालसाय	भूमि स्वामी	½  ½			

## UTTARAKHAND

उत्तराखण्ड सरकार											
ग्रामीण आबादी स्वामित्व अभिलेख											
प्रपत्र-9											
नियम -33											
ग्राम- न्याणगढ़-कणारसू-1		LGD कोड- 046447		ब्लॉक :	परगना : देवलगढ़	तहसील : चाकीसेण	जिला : पींडी				
मूल खसरा संख्या	संपत्ति संख्या	संपत्ति की युनिक आई डी सं०	संपत्तिधारक का नाम,पिता/माता/पति/पत्नी का नाम और निवास स्थान		संपत्ति की श्रेणी	संपत्ति की उप-श्रेणी	संपत्ति का क्षेत्रफल			संपत्तिधारक का अर्थ/हिस्सा	
							निर्मित वर्ग मी०	खुला वर्ग मी०	कुल वर्ग मी०		
श्रेणी: 6-2 - स्थल,सडके, रेतवे, भवन और ऐसी दूसरी भूमियाँ जो अकृषक उपयोगों के लिये काम में लाई जाती है।											
895	00001	0464470000100101	राम सिंह / गुमान सिंह / ग्राम न्याणगढ़ कणारसू खुशाहाल सिंह / मेहरवान सिंह / ग्राम न्याणगढ़ कणारसू		निजी	आवासीय	3.8700	1.0000	2.0	1/2 1/2	
नज़री नक्शा	पूर्व चौहदी	पश्चिम चौहदी	उत्तर चौहदी	दक्षिण चौहदी	नामांतरण प्रकार		नामांतरण		भवन कर	मुद्रित तिथि	मुद्रित आई डी संख्या
							नामांतरण संख्या	नामांतरण तिथि			
naazi	प्रयाम सिंह का मकान	सिचाई विभाग की नहर	राधेश्याम की गोशाला	वन पंचायत की जमीन	na		नामांतरण संख्या	नामांतरण तिथि	Bhk	mid	mid
जारी करने का स्थान			क्यू आर कोड			जारीकर्ता के डिजिटल सिग्नेचर			अभ्युक्ति		
P			QR			sn			rm		
सक्षम अधिकारी: तहसील, चाकीसेण, पनगढ़, पींडी दिनांक एवं समय: Sat Aug 29 16:35:15 IST 2020											
* यह संपत्ति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजिटली सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार की गयी है तथा डाटा डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर द्वारा इस्तक़रिफ है।											

## MAHARASHTRA

## मालमत्ता पत्रक

जिल्हा	तालुका / तहसील		गावाचे नाव / नगर	
अहमदनगर	राहुरी		मल्हारवाडी	
नगर भुमापन क्रमांक	क्षेत्रफळ (चौरस मिटर)	धारणाधिकार	शासनाला दिलेल्या आकारणीचा किंवा भाड्याचा तपशील व त्याच्या फेरतपासणीची नियत वेळ	
4	711.00	अ		
सुविधाधिकार				
हक्काचा मूळ धारक ( शोधून काढला जाईल तेथवर ) वर्ष: 2020	मल्हारी नाना जाधव			
पट्टेदार				
इतर भार				
इतर शेरा				
दिनांक	व्यवहार	खंड क्रमांक	नवीन धारक( एच) पट्टेदार (एल) किंवा भार (इ)	साक्षकांन



### Annexure III: Sample Slogan & Wall Painting

गाँवों / ग्राम पंचायतों में स्वामित्व योजना से संबंधित वॉल पेंटिंग / भित्ति चित्रण के लिए स्लोगन / नारों के प्रारूप निम्नलिखित हैं:

आपके घर-जमीन के कागज़ होंगे दुरुस्त;  
ताकि आपकी आर्थिक स्थिति हो सके तंदुरुस्त ...

गाँवों में अब नहीं हो सकेंगे जमीन-जायदाद के झगड़े,  
भूमि के स्वामित्व प्रमाणपत्र से दूर होंगे कई सारे लफ़ड़े ...

स्वामित्व योजना सिर्फ मालिकाना हक़ दिलाने की योजना नहीं अभियान है;  
गाँव के आपके घर के पक्के दस्तावेज से अनेक समस्याओं का करना समाधान है ...

घर के मालिक होने के भाव के साथ जानें अपनी संपत्ति का बाज़ार भाव;  
स्वामित्व योजना के कार्यान्वयन से हो सकते हैं दूर जीवन के कई अभाव...

स्वामित्व योजना से तेज बहेगी गाँव में विकास एवं समृद्धि की बयार;  
ज़मीन के झगड़े-झंझट ख़त्म होंगे, तो गाँव में होगी सद्भावना एवं सदाबहार ...

**स्वामित्व योजना** के माध्यम से सरकार आपके गाँव में निर्मित घर का पक्का कागज़ात / दस्तावेज़ दिलाने को प्रतिबद्ध है ताकि अपनी पैतृक संपत्ति का सदुपयोग आप बेहतर ढंग से कर सकें और गाँव ज़मीन के झगड़ों से मुक्त हो। अपने ग्राम पंचायत में **स्वामित्व योजना** के क्रियान्वयन एवं **स्वामित्व योजना** से होने वाले लाभ के विषय में ग्राम पंचायत के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और कर्मचारियों अथवा अपने प्रखंड (Block) के प्रखंड विकास अधिकारी के कार्यालय से जानकारी प्राप्त करें। अपने गाँव में **स्वामित्व योजना** के सफल, समयबद्ध एवं कारगर क्रियान्वयन के लिए पंचायती राज विभाग, सर्वेक्षण विभाग और राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों का सहयोग करें।

## Annexure IV: Sample Brochures & Flyers



The SVAMITVA scheme is a Central Sector scheme. The scheme aims to provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India. The demarcation of inhabitant land in rural areas would be done by the use of drone technology with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India

**Pilot Scheme** (April 2020-March 2021)

**Phase II Scheme** ( April 2021- March 2025) - Large Scale mapping of rural abadi area using drones covering all villages across the Country and Establishment of CORS network



Drone maps the land Parcels and assets of the inhabited area of the village



Creation of Property cards on the exact area of each property in the village



Proprietary rights to the Village household owner



Property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits



### Issuance of Property card

- i. Villagers can easily avail Home / Property loans.
- ii. Coverage of Properties by property tax.
- iii. Automatic creation of Property Tax Determination Sheet
- iv. Automated Tax collection.
- v. Increase in liquidity of land parcels in the market
- vi. Increase the financial credit availability to the village.



### Minimise Property Disputes

- i. Protection of civil rights of villagers.
- ii. Prevention of the encroachment by identifying public land.
- iii. Exact area of revenue will be known
- iv. Records and map for taxation of the village, construction permits etc. will be available at Gram Panchayat



### Better GDP

Use of the maps created under survey provide decision support system and helps in development and execution of planning activities.



## Two -Page Flyer

# SVAMITVA


  
Ministry of Panchayati Raj  
Government of India


The **SVAMITVA** scheme is a Central Sector scheme. **The scheme aims to provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India.** The demarcation of inhabitant land in rural areas would be done by the use of drone technology with the collaborative efforts of the **Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India**

## Components of Scheme

1. **Establishment** of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (**CORS**) network
2. **Large Scale Mapping** of rural abadi areas using drone survey methodology
3. **IEC Activities** to create awareness about the scheme
4. **Enhancement** in Spatial Planning application and **development** Online Monitoring Dashboard
5. **Programme Management Unit** at National and State level

## Survey Methodology

Marking of boundaries on ground after due notice

Laying Standard Operating Procedures

Survey by drones

Processing of data captured through drone survey

Production of high quality maps and Dispute resolution

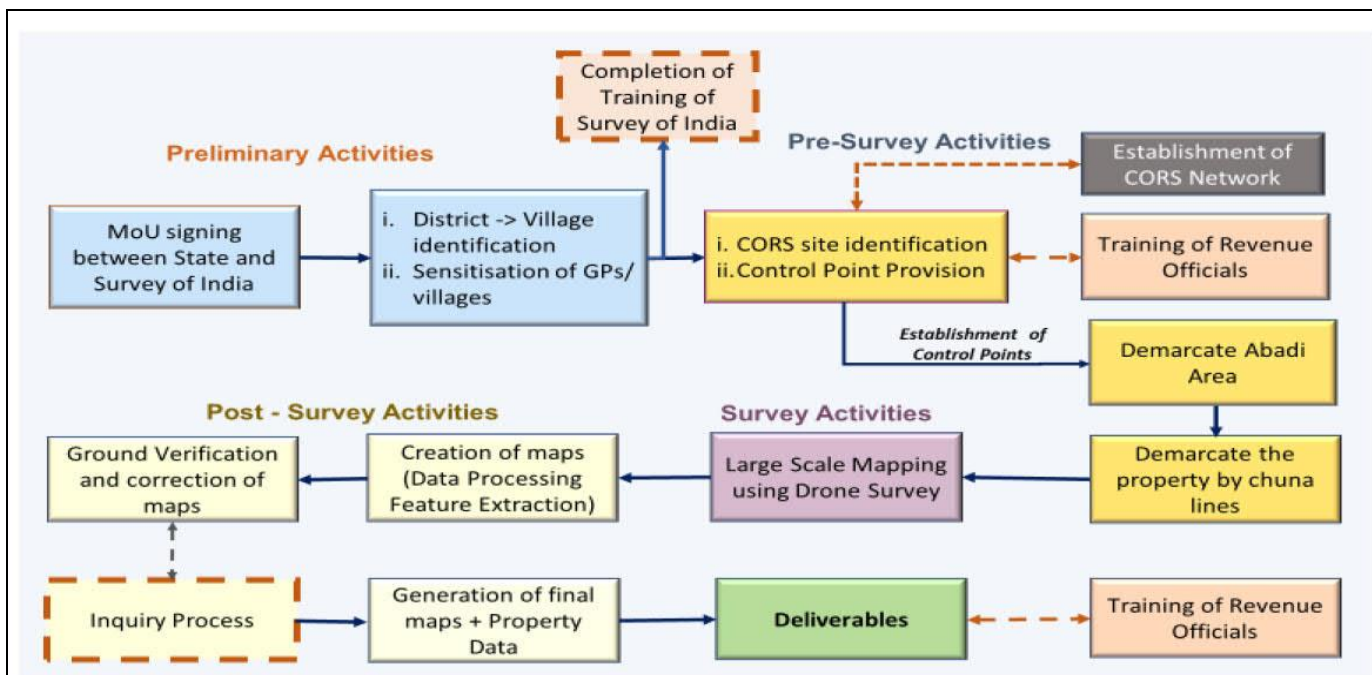
## Coverage of Scheme

**The Scheme is divided into two Phases**

**Phase I** - Pilot Scheme (April 2020-March 2021) nine pilot States (Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh) covering approx. 1 lakh villages and CORS network establishment in Punjab and Rajasthan

**Phase II** (April 2021 – March 2025) -Complete survey of remaining villages





## Monitoring & Implementation

### National Steering Committee (NSC)

- Provide strategic direction and guidance to the engagement.

### State Steering Committee (SSC)

- Provide operational guidance on the project
- Participate in all meetings and periodically review the progress of the project.
- Responsible for vetting the deliverables and recommending acceptance of deliverables to the NSC

### District-level Monitoring and Review Committee (DMRC)

- Review the progress of implementation of the Project
- Submit report to the State Steering Committee.
- Monitoring and oversight of the IEC funds granted

### Panchayat Monitoring Committee (PMC)

- Oversee the implementation of the activities of survey in their panchayat

### Programme Management Unit

- Manage and monitor various activities under scheme

## Benefits



Drone digitally maps all the assets of the inhabited area of the village



Creation of Property cards on the exact area of each property in the village



Proprietary rights to the Village household owner



Property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits



Reduce property disputes and legal cases



Determination of property tax



Creation of accurate land records for rural planning



Better GDP – leveraging GIS database/ maps created for better planning and execution of plans

**BROCHURE**



**SVAMITVA**  
(SURVEY OF VILLAGES AND MAPPING WITH IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY IN VILLAGE AREAS)









**INTRODUCTION**

Nearly 60% of Indian population lives in villages. Survey of rural land in India for settlement and record of rights are not done since the Britishers time. The owner of the property in the rural areas does not have any legal document for their property. **SVAMITVA Scheme** is a reformative step towards establishment of clear ownership of property in rural inhabited (abadi) areas, by mapping of land parcels using drone technology and issuing legal ownership cards (property cards/title deeds) to the property owners. This is the **first ever such exercise** to carry out Property survey of all villages across the country. **The Scheme is implemented** with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India. Phases of Scheme are:-

**Phase I - Pilot Scheme** (April 2020-March 2021)

**Phase II** (April 2021 – march 2025) -Complete survey of all villages across the country

-  Provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India
-  Leveraging property as a financial asset by the citizens of rural India
-  Creation of accurate land records for rural planning.
-  Determination of property tax
-  Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS map that can be leveraged by any other department for their use.
-  Reduce property disputes and legal cases



**SURVEY Activities**

**Pre- Survey Activities**

- Permissions to conduct the survey.
- Organise Gram Sabha** - to inform about the schedule of the survey and to sensitize about the surveying methodology and its benefits to the villagers.
- Identification and marking of Property** - Government assets, gram sabha land parcels, individual properties, roads, open plots etc
- Delineate property parcels** - Ground team and owners demarcate the property by chunna lines
- Finalisation of the boundary and survey area**
- Public Notification** - To notify the survey area
- Permission for flying Drones**

**Survey Activities**

- Establishment of CORS network**
- Setting up** Ground control points
- Acquisition/Capturing** of drone images
- Processing of Drone data** – Image processing & Feature Extraction
- Data verification** and ground truthing
- Digital maps** – Base maps generation and preparation of digital maps

**Post Survey Activities**

- Inquiry/Objection process** - Survey officials verify ownership of the land parcels, with the help of gram sabha, land owners, and review of existing documents
- Dispute Resolution**
- Issuance of Property Cards** - Distribution of property cards to village household owners (legal document of property ownership).
- Regular Update** of records and storage
- Training and capacity building** of government officials

**Continuous Operating Reference System (CORS)**

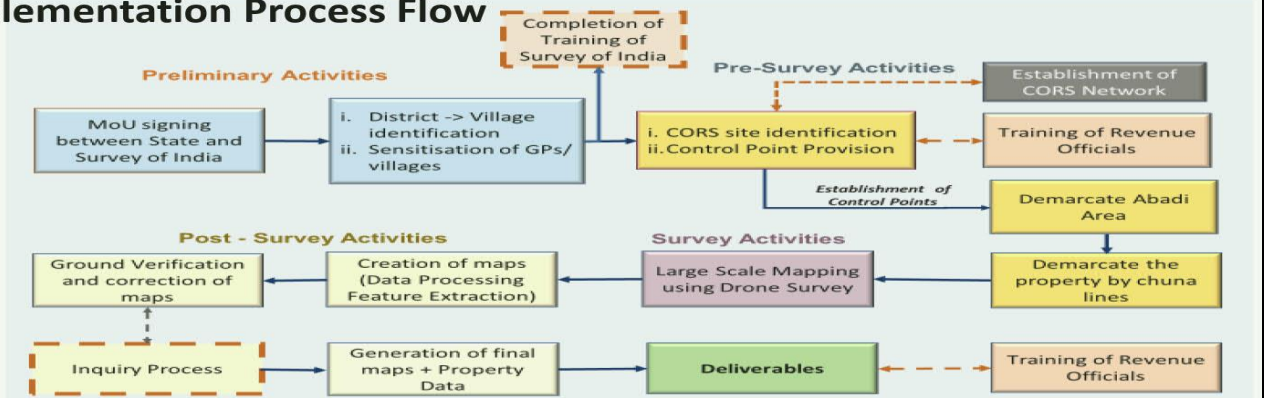
Network of reference stations that provide a virtual base station that allows access long-range high-accuracy Network RTK corrections

It Supports in

- Establishing Ground Control Points,
- Ground truthing and
- Demarcation of Lands, etc



**Implementation Process Flow**





### Benefits of SVAMITVA

#### Issuance of Property card

- i. Villagers can easily avail Home / Property loans.
- ii. Coverage of Properties by property tax.
- iii. Automated Tax collection.
- iv. Increase in liquidity of land parcels in the market
- v. Increase the financial credit availability to the village.

#### Minimise Property Disputes

- i. Protection of Civil rights of villagers.
- ii. Prevention of the encroachment by identifying public land.
- iii. Exact area of revenue will be known
- iv. Records and map for taxation of the village, construction permits etc. will be available at Gram Panchayat

#### Better quality GPDP

Using the maps created under survey for preparing GPDP.

Maps provide decision support system and helps in development and execution of planning activities.



Ministry of Panchayati Raj  
Government of India

<https://panchayat.gov.in/>

## Annexure V: Orientation Training Video Links

**Orientation training videos are available on SVAMITVA Dashboard**

[SVAMITVA Scheme | Government of India](https://svamitva.nic.in) (Svamitva.nic.in)



## Annexure VI: Sample IEC Plan

Media Plan for the IEC of Svamitva

Objective	Information, Education & Communication as an awareness campaign for Survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village area			
	Content Creation	Contents	Platform	Cost of Production
		Booklet/ Pamphlet		6,50,000
		Posters		
		Hoardings		
		Press ads		
		Social Media Posts		
		Film on the scheme	To be scripted and captured by the local teams. Footage to be edited and made into a film.	3,00,000
		Jingles Creation	3 Jingles written and recorded	1,00,000
			<b>Total For Content Creation</b>	<b>10,50,000</b>
	Media Channels	Dissemination	Description	Fund Allocation per medium to disseminate
		Regional Newspapers	Quarter Page Press Ad across regional newspapers (Frequency and regions to be decided)	2,00,000
		AIR	Jingles (Frequency to be decided)	1,00,000
		Banner/ Boards	Space outside Panchayats/ Banners outside offices for GP's	2,00,000
		Cycle announcement	Touring the GP's with an announcement	2,50,000
		Pamphlet/ Booklet	Pocket booklet of Svamitva information 4 to 8 pages.	2,50,000
			<b>Total For Fund allocation across mediums</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>
			<b>Total Cost of the Plan excluding GST</b>	<b>20,50,000</b>

## Annexure VI: PFMS Account

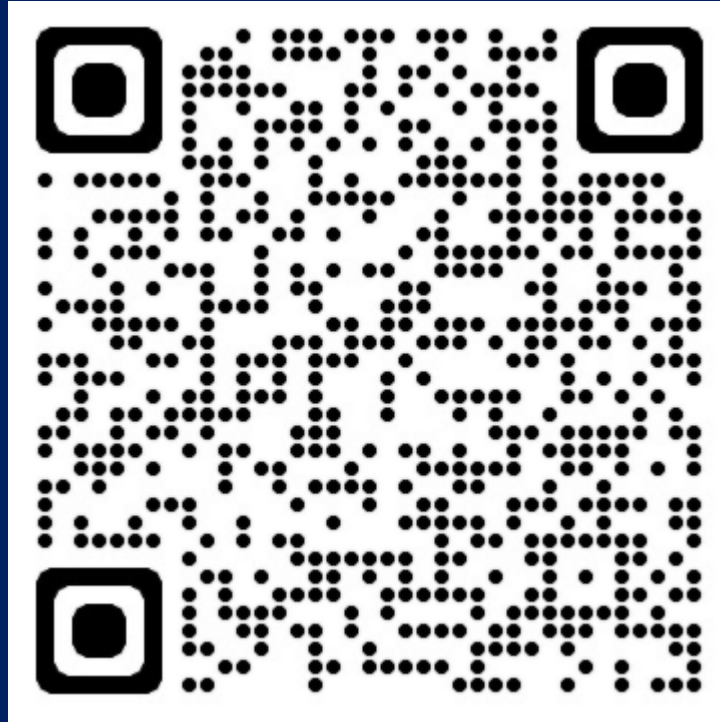
### Steps to Onboard on PFMS for SVAMITVA Scheme

1. State Directorate of PFMS (SPCU) to create new State Linked Scheme for scheme code 3880 for monitoring releases pertaining to Svamitva e.g. UP139, MP318 etc.
2. State Scheme Manager user will register scheme by mapping the account no. for State level agency.
3. Agency Scheme approval will be provided by approval level 2 user, registered by State Scheme Manager for State level agency

### Details required for PFMS Account

S. No.	Fields	Particulars
1.	Institution to be registered	
2.	Agency Name	
3.	Act Registration	
4.	Date of Registration	
5.	Registration Authority	
6.	State of Registration	
7.	TIN No	
8.	TAN No	
9.	PAN No	
10.	State	
11.	District	
12.	Rural / Urban	
13.	Block / Tehsil	
14.	Panchayat / Taluk	

15.	Village / Ward	
16.	PIN Code	
17.	Address (Complete Address)	
18.	Name of the Contact Person	
19.	Designation	
20.	Phone No	
21.	Mobile No	
22.	Email Address	
23.	Funding Level (State / District)	
24.	Funding Agency (Central Govt / State Govt / Other Agency)	
25.	Bank Account number	
26.	Account name as per Bank Passbook	
27.	Name of the Bank	
28.	Branch Address	
29.	IFSC Code / RTGS Code	
30.	MICR Code	
31.	Bank Account Type	



**SCAN AND PROVIDE FEEDBACK**



**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**