

LAND REFORMS

A new scheme NLRMP is included in the Draft Annual Plan 2012-13 which has 3 major components - (a) Computerization of land record (b) Survey/re-survey (c) Computerization of Registration. The District has been taken as the unit of implementation, where all programme activities are to converge. It is hoped that all districts in the country would be covered by the end of the 12th Plan period except where cadastral surveys are being done for the first time. The main objective of the NLRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system in the country with the aim to implement the conclusive land-titling system with title guarantee, which will be based on four basic principles, i.e., (i) a single window to handle land records (including the maintenance and updating of textual records, maps, survey and settlement operations and registration of immovable property), (ii) the 'mirror' principle, which refers to the fact that cadastral records mirror the ground reality, (iii) the 'curtain' principle which indicates that the record of title is a true depiction of the ownership status, mutation is automated and automatic following registration and the reference to past records is not necessary, and (iv) title insurance, which guarantees the title for its correctness and indemnifies the title holder against loss arising on account of any defect therein.

The following is an outline of the components and activities to be taken up under the NLRMP:

I. Computerization of land records

- a) Data entry/re-entry/data conversion of all textual records including mutation records and other land attributes data
- b) Digitization of cadastral maps
- c) Integration of textual and spatial data
- d) Tehsil, sub-division/district Computer centers
- e) State-level data centres
- f) Inter-connectivity among revenue offices

II. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using the following modern technology options:

- a) Pure ground method using total station (TS) and differential global positioning system (DGPS)
- b) Hybrid methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by TS and DGPS
- c) High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) and ground truthing by TS and DGPS.

III. Computerization of Registration

- a) Computerization of the sub-registrar's offices (SROs)
- b) Data entry of valuation details
- c) Data entry of legacy encumbrance data
- d) Scanning & preservation of old documents
- e) Connectivity of SROs with revenue offices

IV. Modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level

V. Training & capacity building

- a) Training, workshops, etc.
- b) Strengthening of the Survey and Revenue training institutes

VI. Core GIS

- a) Village index base maps by geo-referencing cadastral maps with satellite imagery, for creating the core GIS.
- b) Integration of three layers of data: (i) Spatial data from aerial photography or high-resolution satellite imagery; (ii) Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps; and (iii) GIS-ready digitized cadastral maps from revenue records. Once the basic plot-wise data is created by the States/UTs, seamless integration would be possible for micro and macro-planning and other relevant applications.

VII. Legal changes

- a) Amendments to The Registration Act, 1908
- b) Amendments to The Indian Stamp Act, 1899
- c) Other legal changes
- d) Model law for conclusive titling

VIII. Programme management

All the activities shall be taken up in a systematic, ladder-like manner. These have been framed in the form of two kinds of ladders – primary and secondary. The primary ladder covers activities for reaching the stage of conclusive titling, and the secondary ladder covers archival purposes and strengthening of the revenue administration.

The State Governments/UT Administrations will implement the programme with financial and technical supports from the Dept. of Land Resources, Government of India. Outsourcing to the extent necessary for meeting the critical gaps in technological resources shall be permissible, and the States/UTs may go for the public-private partnership (PPP) models in the non-sensitive areas. The district will be taken as the unit of implementation, where all activities under the programme will converge. It has been decided to cover the entire country by the 12th Plan period.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2007-11

- Preliminary works of Re-survey and resettlement was conducted for the whole of U.T. of Puducherry using latest technologies like Aerial Photogramtry, High resolution Satellite imageries coupled with pure ground method using Differential Global positioning systems and Electronic Total station to have Land Records with GIS layers.
- Imparting survey training to 176 revenue officials and survey officials
- Scanning and vectorisation of village maps - Village maps pertains to all 129 revenue villages in the U.T. Puducherry has been linked to the satellite imageries, so that it can be used for planning purposes, disaster management, agricultural purposes, etc., by various Departments and also by public.

LIKELY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2011-12

- The Record of Rights (RoRs) of 129 revenue villages in the U.T. of Puducherry have been digitized and RoR to be issued to the public across the counter.
- Manual issue of RoR (Patta) has been eliminated
- 176 revenue officials were imparted survey training
- Revenue staff and survey staff were Imparted survey training using advance technology

- Land Records particulars available in the Website of NIC, Puducherry
- Out of 129 revenue villages in the U.T.of Puducherry, cadastral maps of 61 revenue villages were digitized. Digitized certified copies are being issued to the public. Remaining 68 revenue villages being digitized using Collabland software of NIC.

PROPOSED TARGETS FOR 2012-13

- Re-survey and resettlement is proposed to be conducted for the whole of U.T. of Puducherry using latest technologies like Aerial Photogrametry, High resolution Satellite imageries coupled with pure ground method using Differential Global positioning systems and Electronic Total station to have Land Records with GIS layers.

OUTLAY AT A GLANCE

Sector : LAND REFORMS

No. of Scheme : 1

Department : SURVEY & LAND RECORDS

(₹ in lakh)

Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 Approved Outlay	:	404.51
Annual Plan 2007-10 Actual Expenditure	:	135.27
Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	:	59.18
Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay	:	75.00
Annual Plan 2011-12 Revised Outlay	:	75.00
Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 Tentative Outlay	:	1567.00
Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay	:	209.25

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan	Twelfth Plan 2012-17 (Tentative Outlay)	Annual Plan 2012-13
		Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
1.	Land Resource Management including Resurvey Operations and Survey Training (Updating of Land Registry & Issue of Patta Pass Book and Survey Training Programme)	51.03	67.00	--	--
2.	Introduction of e-governance	8.15	8.00	--	--
<u>Schemes for 2012-13 and 2012-17 after Zero Based Budgeting Exercise</u>					
1.	Land Resources Management including re-survey operations and survey training – introduction of e-governance	--	--	1567.00	209.25
Total		59.18	75.00	1567.00	209.25

Note : The number of schemes indicates with reference to Draft Annual Plan 2012-13.