

SVAMITVA, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

SVAMITVA scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April 2020 with a resolve to enable the economic progress of Rural India by providing a "Record of Rights" to every rural household owner in a rural inhabited area. The scheme covers multifarious aspects viz. facilitating monetization of properties and enabling bank loans; reducing property-related disputes; comprehensive village-level planning. "Record of Rights" to the household owners in rural inhabited areas under the SVAMITVA Scheme are provided through the use latest Drone Technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) technology for capturing images. The high resolution and accurate image base maps have facilitated the creation of the most durable record of property holdings in these areas. Such accurate image base maps provide a clear demarcation of land holdings in a very short frame of time compared on-ground physical measurement and to

mapping of the land parcels. Further, these maps are free from measurement errors to a very large extent, which is not the case with physical onground measurements. Such maps provide a visual aid to the landowners as well as to the officials for identifying and resolving any property dispute and are also an invaluable tool for locallevel planning.

The scheme aims to achieve the following objectives:

i. Creation of accurate land records for rural planning and reducing property-related disputes.

ii. To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.

iii. Determination of property tax, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer iv. Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.

v. To support the preparation of a better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps

The activities are broadly divided into Pre-Survey, Survey, and Post Survey activities:

Pre-survey activities include the signing of an MOU between the state and Survey of India, IEC activities by Gram Panchayat for sensitization of rural population, identification of sites for the establishment of CORS, notification of villages for the survey, and demarcation of boundaries of Abadi and parcels using chuna lines. Also, the Survey of India assists in training revenue officials on survey processes like KML creation, chunna marking, maps verification, etc. Some states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka have developed online process for

notification of villages and planning of survey schedule.

Survey activities include the establishment of Ground Control Points for Drone-based surveys to capture aerial images. Images are then processed by Sol for the creation of property maps and highresolution Spatial data. Cloud based data transfer is leveraged for real time transfer of images from field to digitization/feature extraction labs of Survey of India.

Post-Survey activities include ground verification of maps and ownership data collection by the State Revenue Department and Gram Panchayat. It also includes inquiry/objection process for ownership adjudication with the help of gram sabha, land owners, and review the existing documents and resolve any objections received from property owners. Thereafter, the printing and distribution of property cards to village household owners are done by State. Sol also provides training and Capacity building of Revenue Department Government Officials for regular updation and usage of maps. ICT plays a significant role in streamlining the ground verification exercise wherein maps are loaded on the mobile application/GIS platform. Field officers/patwaris/tehsildar perform ground verification and corrections on the mobile application/GIS platform and maps are shared with Survey of India for finalization. Finalized maps are shared with State for printing of property cards.

Property cards are also provided digitally to individual owners through Digilocker application

Impact of the Project:

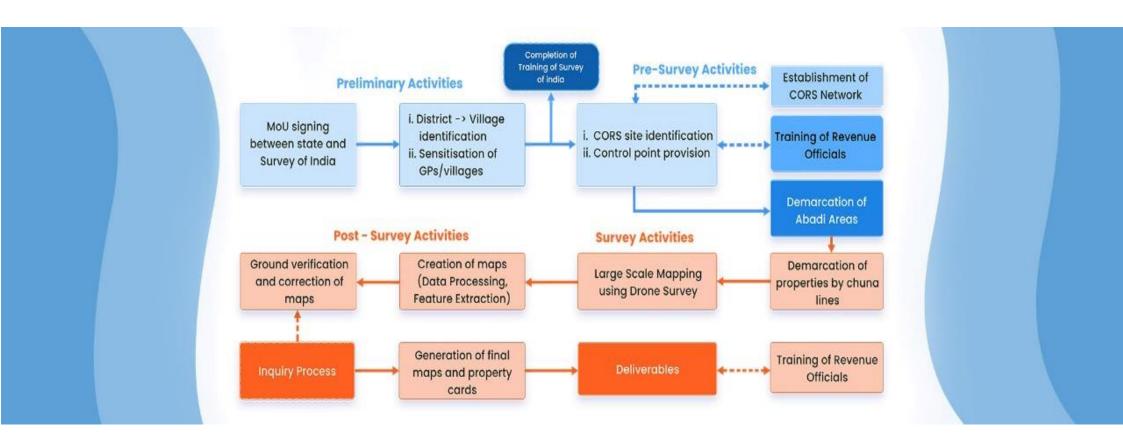
i. With the adoption of drone survey technology, cloud based data sharing, use of mobile application for ground verification etc. 2.78 lakh villages have been covered with drone survey and 1.45 Crore property cards have been prepared for93 thousand villages.

ii. Banks have started to recognize property cards for providing loan against property. Empirical evidence have emerged wherein bank loan has been availed by property owner through mortgaging the property card.

iii. Women have gained increasing access to Right to Property as States have provisioned for mandatory co-ownership of women in property cards.

iv. States have adopted Technology based land survey approach to move towards an efficient land governance system.

v. Few gram panchayats have also experienced an increase in property tax accrued as a result of identification of ownership of vacant land.



Future Roadmap:

In order to showcase the potential of high-resolution maps created under SVAMITVA Scheme, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has undertaken initiatives in respect of plan development for Gram Panchayats through Gram Manchitra application and assessment of property tax in Gram Panchayats through Samarth application. i. With the preparation of high-resolution maps of village Abadi area, Govt. departments can now leverage the maps to prepare comprehensive village level plans to cater to disaster mitigation, resource planning, infrastructure planning, monitoring developmental works among others. Gram Manchitra application developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj is leveraging SVAMITVA spatial data and maps to enable Panchayats to plan interventions accurately.

ii. For better assessment of property tax in Gram Panchayats wherever devolved, SVAMITVA maps can be used to create/update property registers leading to an increase in Property Tax assessed. A generic property tax calculator software SAMARTH (Svatantra Gram ArthikUthan) is being developed by NIC for possible adoption by States except for Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
