

NGDRS And Implementation of Blockchain in land Records of Assam



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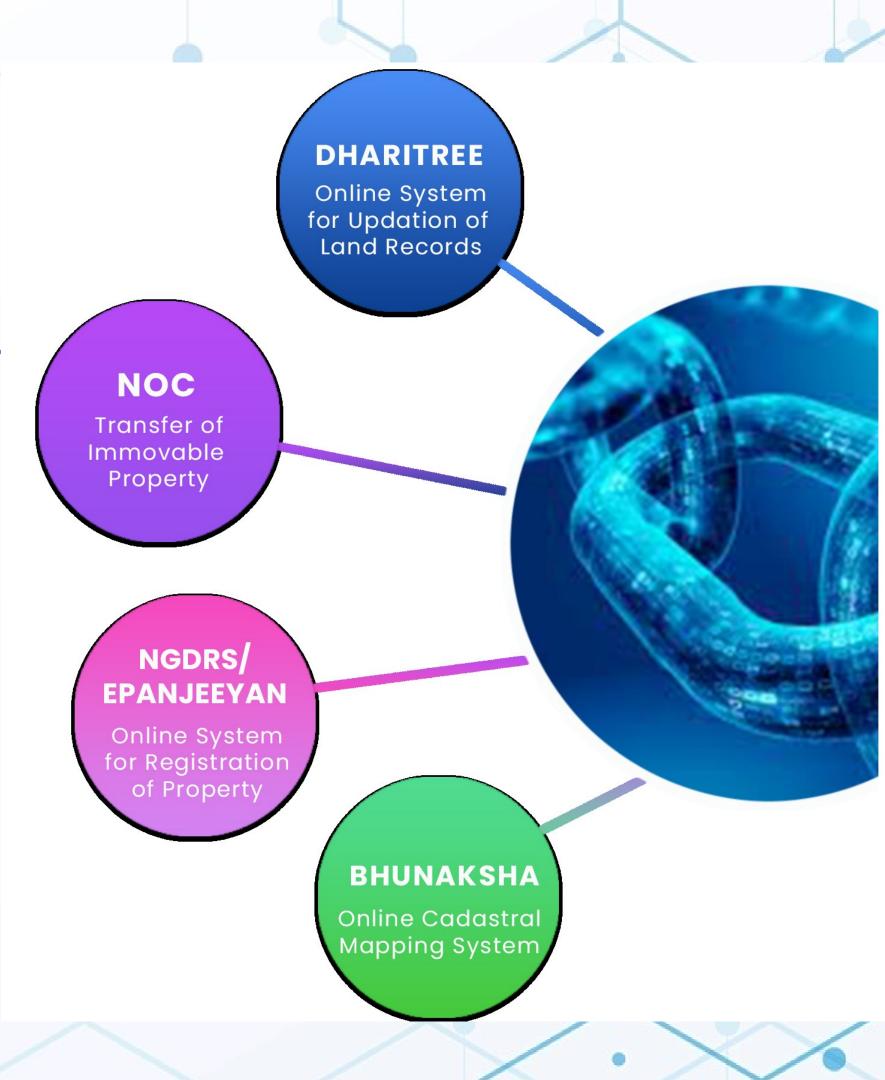




Empowering Assam's Future:

Seamlessly unifying lands, communities, and progress will late a land Records management.

Integrated Land Records Management System
(ILRMS) developed by the National Informatics
Centre (NIC) is a major initiative taken by the
Revenue & Disaster Management Department,
Government of Assam in 2017 towards e-governance
of a transparent, efficient, and accountable system.





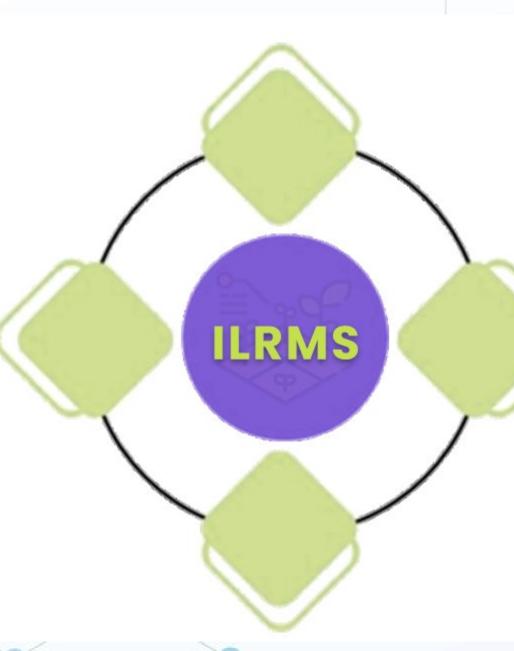
Components of ILRMS

1 Dharitree

- 30 districts of Assam
- → 83 lakh land parcels (approx.)
- 3 crore pattadars (approx.)
- → More than 30 service modules
- → Jamabandi transliterated into 22 different
- Indian languages and accessible online

3 NGDRS

- → 77 SRO offices across the state.
- → NGDRS rolled out to all 77 SRO offices
- → Integration of NGDRS with Dharitree and NOC.
- → 18,31,399 documents registered in ePanjeeyan.
- → 48256 registered in NGDRS.



2 Bhunaksha

- → Land-related geospatial services
- → Customized reports and queries.
- Successful generation of ULPINs for numerous villages in different Assam districts
- → Offers variety of APIs for sharing spatial data with other digital components.

4 NOC

- → Integrated with Sewa Setu portal.
- → Integrated with Composite Land Transfer for auto mutation.
- → 4,84,804 NOC applications (excluding composite service) registered.
- → 1,08,760 NOC applications disposed.



Blockchain- A key player in Digital Transformation

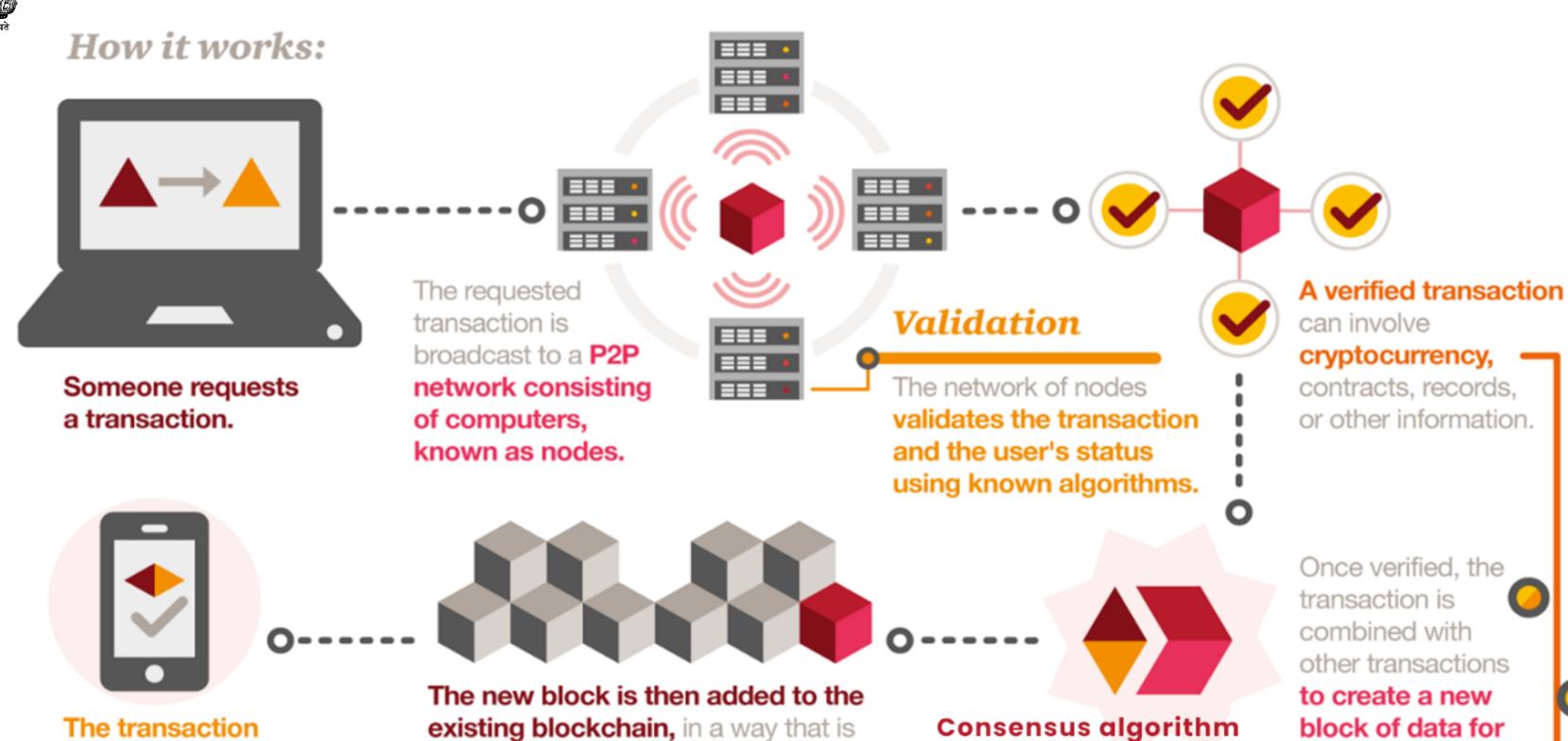
- To ensure **authenticity and tamper-proof data** with full traceability of all transactions.
- Blockchain plays a key part in application modernization to replace centralized data management structures with distributed systems.
- Potential to revolutionize how information is stored and transactions are conducted by providing a secure, transparent, and decentralized infrastructure.





is complete.

Blockchain as a whole



permanent and unalterable.

executed to identify the

block to be appended

the ledger.



Property Chain Platform

Integration of Land records with Blockchain a collaborative effort of the Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Assam; Centre of Excellence on Blockchain (CoE) NIC Karnataka, NIC Assam; NIC New Delhi and NGDRS NIC Pune.

- The Property Chain is a Blockchain platform of NIC
- Provides flexibility for every state to determine the data format (schema).
- Every property data is uniquely identifiable.
- Property data can be submitted in JSON format.
- The JSON should be digitally signed by the Revenue officers.





Stakeholders

- This Blockchain platform is used to integrate the property chain with the following stakeholder's application:
- Dharitree in all processes of chitha updation
- NGDRS property registration
- Bhunaksha spatial data (ULPIN and GeoJSON coordinates) of land parcels
- Unique Land Parcel Identification no (ULPIN) is taken as the Blockchain ID so that data can be blockchained

DHARITREE In all processes of chitha updation **NGDRS** Maintain Property Registration **BHUNAKSHA** Spatial data (ULPIN and

GeoJSON coordinates)

of land parcels



Integration with property chain among stakeholders





SERVICES

Authorization and Validations

Transaction from stake holders

Create Property Details

Update Property Details

Update Status

Get Transactions



The blockchain technology used in

Securing land records



- 1. The Property chain used is a Hyperledger-based platform of CoE, Bengaluru
- 2. Permissive platform for registering the data schema of the user department.
- 3. Each process in **Dharitree** is identified against the schema of the user department registered in the property chain.
- 4. The data pushed to the property chain is verified against the schema.
- 5. Before any updation in the Chitha at Dharitree, the land parcel is uniquely identified using ULPIN from Bhunaksha
- 6. The Chitha data and spatial data are hashed, digitally signed by the **Circle officer** as in the case of **mutation** and stored in JSON format in Property Chain as per the data schema
- 7. When Chitha gets updated by a process, such as **mutation**, before **final order** by **the Circle Officer**, the hashed Chitha data is verified with the **hashed Chitha data** stored in the **blockchain**. If verified it allows the Circle Officer to pass the final order.
- 8. In NGDRS, the deed data is digitally signed by the SRO and stored in the blockchain after the approval of deed.



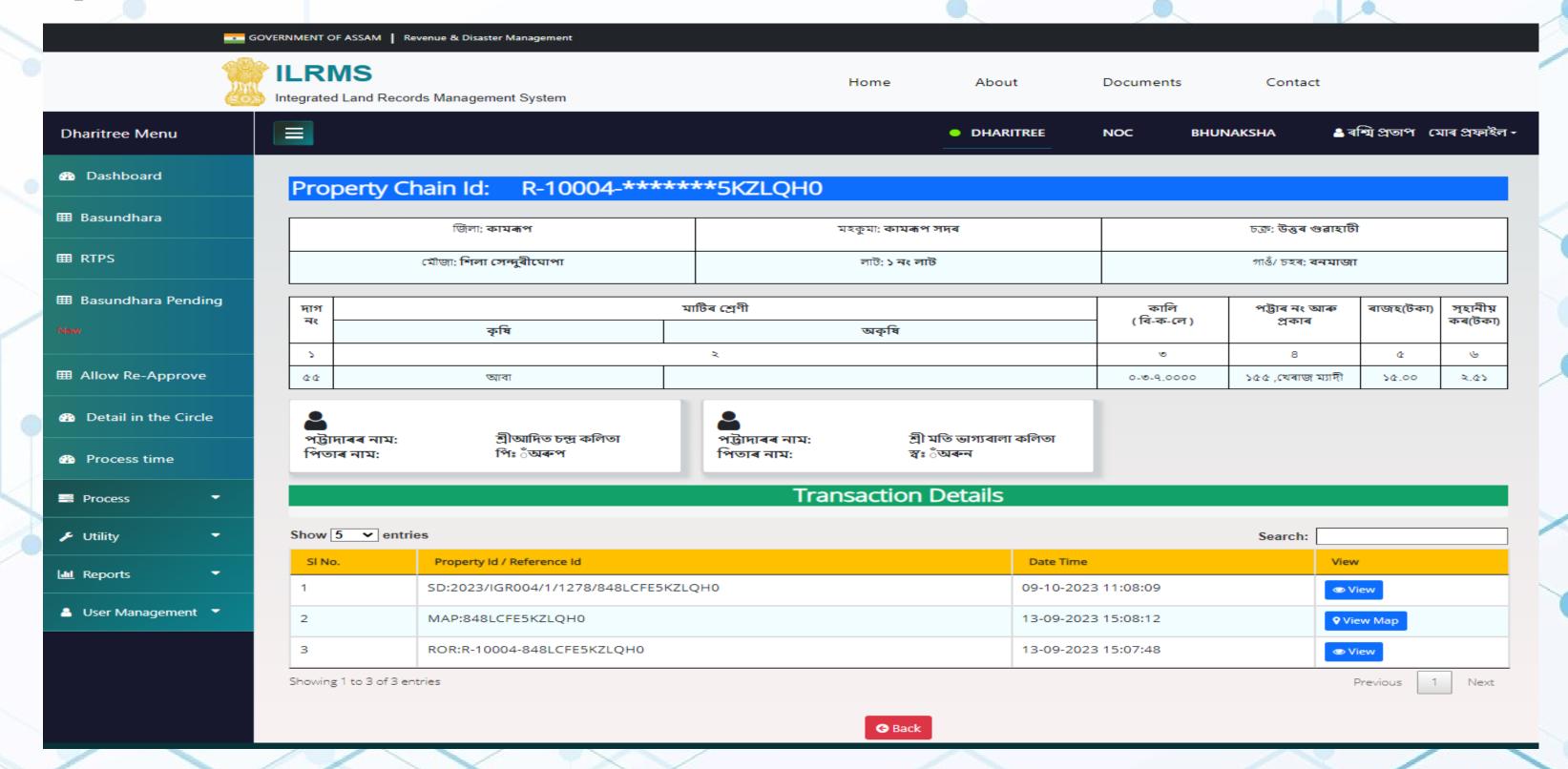
Key factors of Blockchain Integration

- Textual and spatial land parcel data are hashed and stored in the blockchain.
- Digital signing of data before making transactions in blockchain to ensure security, integrity, and authenticity.
- A **list of transactions** conducted against a particular land parcel can be retrieved from the blockchain.
- Verification of land record data is possible by comparing the local hashed do the hashed blockchain data.
- **ULPIN** is used as a unique identifier for land parcels stored in the blockchain.
- Provisions are made for **onboarding multiple stakeholders** such as banks, the Agriculture Department, courts, etc. to view the authenticated information froblockchain





List of transactions from Blockchain for a land parcel





Benefits of Blockchain

- View all time-stamped transactions
- Verify ownership details
- Avoids illegal transactions
- Reduce document verification
- Faster execution of transactions
- Minimizes litigations





Present Status of Blockchain Implementation in Assam

Proof of Concept for Blockchain complet for Banmaza village under Uttar Guwaha

Circle of Kamrup District

Blockchain Pilot rolled out for Darrang

District



