



PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
(Research Unit)
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India



SVAMITVA

(Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas)
‘Meri Sampatti, Mera Haq’

36 lakh Property Cards/Title deeds issued in nearly 29263 villages

(Ministry of Panchayati Raj)

June 8, 2022

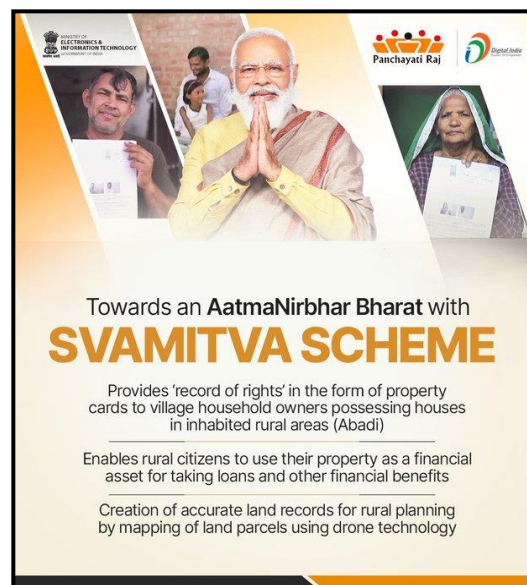
Ownership of land and houses plays a big role in the development of the country. When there is a record of property, citizens gain confidence.

- [Prime Minister Narendra Modi](#)

Introduction

The majority of India’s people live in rural areas (69 per cent, according to the 2011 Census). They make their living from agriculture or related occupations. This means that agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many Indians. Land is also the most important form of property.¹ SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) has been envisioned as a Central Sector Scheme to provide an integrated inhabited (Abadi) property ownership solution for rural India. The Pilot Phase of the Scheme was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on April 24, 2020 on the occasion of the National Panchayati Raj Day. Government of India launched [SVAMITVA](#) for pan India coverage on April 24, 2021 after successful completion of pilot phase in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand).²

A story of Shri Ramgopal, Shri Chandrabhan and Shri Harishchandra, Residents of Village Vaghera, Tehsil Tahroli, Uttar Pradesh illustrates the importance of the initiative. The dispute pertaining to their ancestral land had been pending for many years. The efforts made in the past to settle the dispute were not successful and demarcation of the ancestral land could not be done.



¹ <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lesy204.pdf>

² https://svamitva.nic.in/svamitva/about.html?OWASP_CSRFTOKEN=PGUC-RTXB-244D-DVAJ-1DHQ-7VP3-MUZD-25LG

Through SVAMITVA Property Cards (Gharauni), demarcation of land was successfully done leading to the settlement of long pending dispute among them.³

The above-mentioned story is an example of ownership identification of property in rural areas. This scheme is a reformative step towards the establishment of clear ownership of property in rural inhabited (Abadi) areas, by mapping of land parcels using drone technology and providing ‘Record of Rights’ to village household owners with the issuance of legal ownership cards (Property cards/Title deeds) to the property owners.

- 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](#).
- The scheme covers multifarious aspects viz. facilitating monetisation of properties and enabling bank loan; reducing property related disputes; comprehensive village level planning etc. It would be the stepping-stone towards achieving Gram Swaraj in true sense and making rural India Atmanirbhar.

Need for SVAMITVA⁴

Since independence, government surveys of rural land have been restricted to agricultural land. In several states, the inhabited areas of villages – known as “abadi” land in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, “lal dora” land in Punjab and Haryana, “gaothan” land in Maharashtra and Gujarat, among others – have largely remained out of the purview of such surveys. As a result, many village communities across India did not possess record of rights, and their claim of ownership over land in “abadi” area depends largely on their actual possession of the property. In this condition SVAMITVA Scheme plays a vital role and provides ownership to the actual owner of the land.

Need for SVAMITVA

Post-Independence, the Government surveys were limited to agricultural lands and as a result many village communities remained out of record across India.	The owners failed to claim rights on their own properties.	In the absence of a legal document, the owners of the properties in the rural areas are not able to utilize their own property as a financial asset for the purpose of availing loans from banks.	Therefore, SVAMITVA was introduced to provide right of property to the household owner backed by the amendments in State Land Revenue Code/Acts.
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³ <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/SVAMITVAEng220420227JAX.pdf>

⁴ <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/oct/doc202110721.pdf>

The scheme seeks to achieve the following objectives⁵

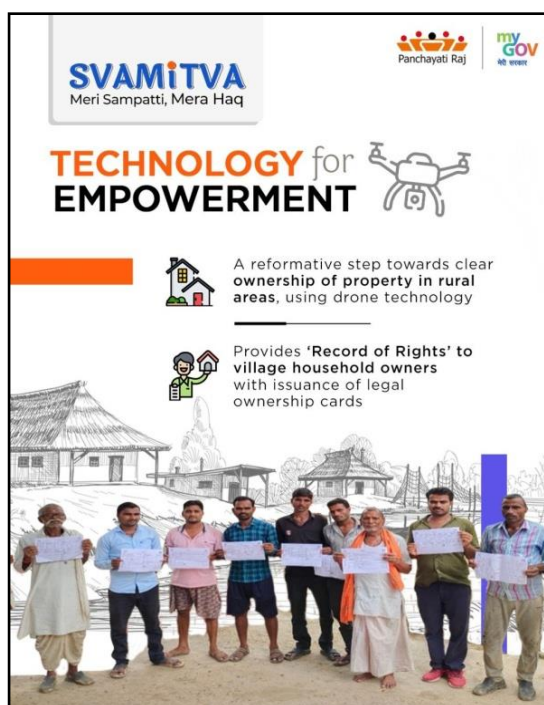
- Creation of accurate land records for rural planning and reduced property related disputes.
- To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- Determination of property tax, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.
- Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.
- To support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps

Broad Objectives



SVAMITVA Components⁶

- **Establishment of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) network:** The CORS network support in establishing Ground Control Points, which is an important activity for accurate Geo-referencing, ground truthing and demarcation of Lands.
- **Large Scale Mapping using Drones:** Rural inhabited (abadi) area is being mapping by Survey of India using drone Survey. It generates high resolution and accurate maps to confer ownership property rights. Based on these maps or data, property cards issue to the rural household owners.
- **IEC Initiatives:** Awareness program to sensitize the local population about the scheme methodology and its benefits.



⁵ https://svamitva.nic.in/svamitva/about.html?OWASP_CSRFTOKEN=PGUC-RTXB-244D-DVAJ-1DHO-7VP3-MUZD-25LG

⁶ https://svamitva.nic.in/DownloadPDF/ConceptNoteSVAMITVASHEME_1645772572793.pdf

- **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 GDPDP.
- **Online Monitoring System:** Online Monitoring and reporting dashboard is monitored to track the progress of activities.
- **Project Management:** Programme Management Units at the National and State levels for supporting Ministry & State respectively with scheme implementation.

For details on [monitoring mechanism, click here](#)⁷

SVAMITVA is Leveraging Technology at Scale: CORS & Drones⁸

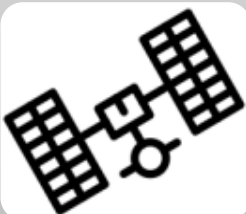


Survey grade drones along with Continuous Operating Referencing System (CORS) network to quickly create high-resolution maps.

- The high-resolution images enable easy recognition of own plots’ dimensions.
- A total of 500-600 Drone Teams employing approx. 2000 skilled manpower to cover the entire country.



High quality Survey Grade UAVs/Drones enable generation of maps on a scale of 1:500 with an accuracy of +/- 5 cms.



Creation of Public Infrastructure of 567 CORS stations, i.e. a ge-positioning infrastructure, which can be used to replace the chain surveys practiced in several States.

- This will also have spillover benefits for all departments in the estimation and checking of public works.

⁷ https://svamitva.nic.in/DownloadPDF/ConceptNoteSVAMITVAScheme_1645772572793.pdf

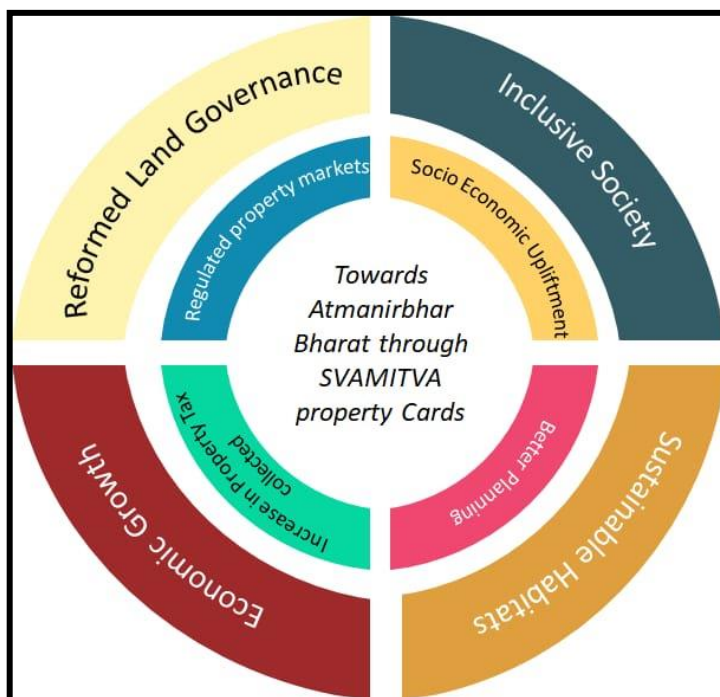
⁸ <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/oct/doc202110721.pdf>

SVAMITVA is Leveraging Technology at Scale: Digi-Locker & Dashboard

<p>SVAMITVA Dashboard</p> <p>Online Monitoring System - A centralized online monitoring and reporting dashboard for real-time progress monitoring of SVAMITVA implementation.</p>	<p>Property cards are now available in DigiLocker app.</p> <p>Beneficiaries can now view and download the property card through the DigiLocker App.</p>
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Four Identified broad areas of Impact⁹:

- **Inclusive Society:** Throughout history, scholars and development specialists have linked 'Access to Property Rights' with 'Improvement in socio-economic standards of vulnerable population in villages. The SVAMITVA Scheme aims to enable the same.
- **Land Governance:** Land is an essential resource for any economic activity aimed at creation of material wealth in the world. Lack of clearly demarcated Abadi area has led to high number of land-conflict cases. As per reports, millions of people suffer the impact of land conflicts across India and the world. The SVAMITVA Scheme aims to address the root cause for disputes at local level.
- **Sustainable Habitats:** High-resolution digital maps for better Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) leading to improvement across infrastructure like schools,



⁹ https://svamitva.nic.in/svamitva/about.html?OWASP_CSRFTOKEN=PGUC-RTXB-244D-DVAJ-1DHQ-7VP3-MUZD-25LG

community health centres, rivers, street light, roads etc. through efficient allocation of funds and increased accessibility.

- **Economic Growth:** The key outcome is to help people monetize their property as collateral. Furthermore, it gives a boost to India's economic growth through streamlining of property tax in States where it is levied leading to increase in investments and ease of doing business`.

Rural Land & property before and after SVAMITVA

S.no	Primary Objective	Before SVAMITVA	After SVAMITVA
1.	Banks recognize proof of ownership for rural property owners	Dependence on money lenders with exorbitant interest rates	Banks amenable to providing loans as per standard practices
2.	Aiding survey infrastructure	Monitoring of works based on laborious ground work	Panchayats and departments can plan their development easily
3.	Enabler for reduction in property related disputes and legal cases	High disputes due to absence of property card with individuals	Greater social security through title deeds updated using technology
4.	Enabler as determinant of property tax	Low levels of property tax collection by several states	Streamlined levy of property taxes by panchayats leading to empowerment of the villages

Budget allocation and released for SVAMITVA

- Total cost for implementation of the Scheme from 2020-2025 is Rs.566.23 crore.¹⁰
- For the Financial Year 2021-22, out of Rs. 140 crores allocated to SVAMITVA scheme at Revised Estimate stage, Rs. 112.18 crore has been released so far.
- Rs. 150 crores have been allocated in Union Budget 2022-23.

Achievements¹¹

- Till 31 March 2022, approx. **36 lakh Property Cards/Title deeds** have been issued in nearly **29263 villages** in the States of Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Ladakh
- MoU signed with 29 States and UTs for implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme
- Nearly 1.20 lakh villages covered till 31 March 2022 and remaining villages planned to be covered with drone survey by March 2024.

¹⁰ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1806229>

¹¹ <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/SVAMITVAEng220420227JAX.pdf>



Settlement of long pending disputes between Sh. Tejpal and Sh Dharam Singh of Village Naukragrant of Haridwar District.



There is a lot of excitement and curiosity among the residents of the villages for the SVAMITVA scheme. Residents have known the reality of their land holdings during the chunna marking stage. The scheme has been under a lot of discussion among the village residents and some of the beneficiaries have also availed bank loans for constructing homestays. Residents are quite happy with the property cards they have received.



Smt. Suman Godiyal,

Gram Pradhan, Goda Village,
Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

Video References:

- Sansad TV: [RSTV Vishesh - 13 October 2020 : SWAMITVA Yojana](#)
- PMO India: [PM Modi addresses beneficiaries of SVAMITVA scheme in Madhya Pradesh](#)
- National Institute of Rural Development & PR: [SVAMITVA Scheme Post Survey Activities](#)
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj: [Nation -wide Launching SVAMITVA Scheme](#)

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