Integrated Cadastre and Registry

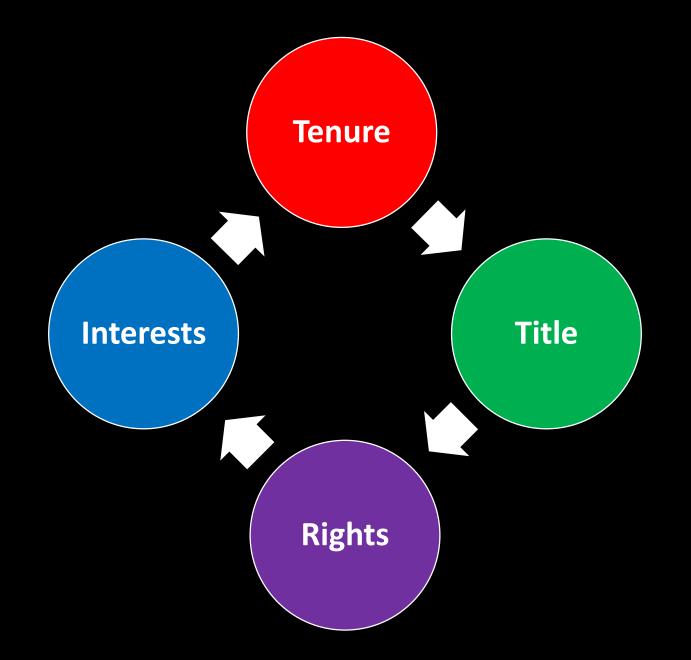
Dr D Sajith Babu IAS

Executive Director, Institute of Land & Disaster Management, Gok

Constitutional Confusion

Name of the list	Number in the list	Description in the list		
Union list	88	Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land		
State list	18	Land, that is to say, rights over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization		
	45	Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues		
	49	Taxes on lands and buildings		
Concurrent list	6	Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents		

Legal confusion



Administrative confusion @ Revenue officials' side

- The possession of the claimant should be unfettered for at least 12 years in the case of private lands and 30 years for Government lands as per the Limitation Act, 1963 and/or
- The easement if any should harness the peaceful and beneficial enjoyment of an existing property of the claimant as per the Indian Easement Act, 1882 and/or
- The possession supported by a valid document under the Registration Act, 1908 and the conveyed property should be in tune with the provisions in Transfer of Property Act, 1882 especially in proving the seller and buyer credentials between each other and before the registering authority and/or
- Any document prescribed by the State law to declare the right on the land in question viz. Record of Right, *Patta, Pattayam*, Purchase Certificate, Deed of Grant, Record of Right under FRA etc. and/or
- A title granting document as per titling laws likely to be formulated by the individual States in line with the Model Land Titling Bill [Draft] issued by Government of India in 2011.

Administrative confusion @ Survey officials' side

- Confusion about the extent of cadastral limit
- Confusion about the tenures and types of land
- Confusion about the priority of surveying
- Confusion about the instruments and methodology to be used for the surveying

Administrative confusion @ Registration officials' side

• Sn.21. Description of property and maps or plans:(1) No non-testamentary document relating to immovable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same [Registration Act, 1908]

• Title investigation shall be done by the Document Writer [Rule 3(1), Document writer's license Rules, 1960]

National Judicial Data Grid (District and Taluka Courts of India)
RESULT OF SUCH CONFUSIONS

Drill Down Pending Dashboard Disposed Dashboard Alerts Information Management

NJDG

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11089492 Civil Cases	Ζ	33385162 Criminal Cases	$\mathbf{\Xi}$	44474654 Total Cases
6522919 (58.82%) Civil Cases More Than 1 Year Old		20621271 (61.77%) Criminal Cases More Than 1 Year Old	#	27144190 (61.03%) Cases More Than 1 Year Old
he above shown figures are upto Current Date				
Select State •	Select District	*		
🕑 Drill Down				
Search:				
Part	iculars	Civil	Criminal	Total
		Pendin	g Cases	
0 to 1 Years		4566573(41.18%)	12763891(38.23%)	17330464(38.97%)
1 to 3 Years		2266613(20.44%)	6670649(19.98%)	8937262(20.1%)
3 to 5 Years		1791330(16.15%)	5412913(16.21%)	7204243(16.2%)
5 to 10 Years	5 to 10 Years		5421495(16.24%)	7126866(16.02%)
10 to 20 Years		625434(5.64%)	2650555(7.94%)	3275989(7.37%)
20 to 30 Years		104391(1.13%)	399582(1.13%)	503973 _(1.13%)

Showing 1 to 21 of 21 entries

Case analysis of each case would reveal the following

Section 54 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 violated : Price or money consideration

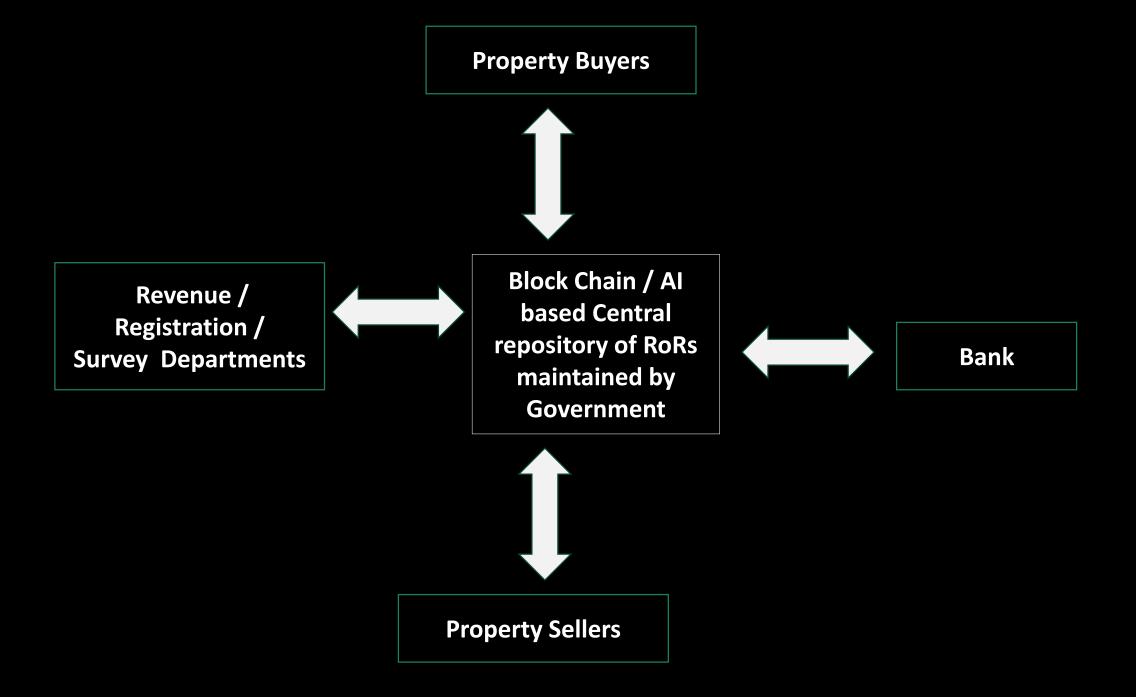
Section 55 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 violated : Mis representation of facts about the land under transaction leading to trespass, wrongful possession etc.

Section 2 [j] : Void and voidable contract under Contract Act, 1872

Section 30 : Wagering contract under Contract Act, 1872

How the document on property becomes a contract

- Privity of contract : Section 2 [d] : Government as a third party do not have any role
- Freedom of contract : Section 13 : Again negates the role of third party
- Offer in contract : Section 2 [a] : Sell and buy
- Acceptance in contract : Section 2[b] : Both parties agree
- Consideration in contract : Section 2[d] : Land against money
- Reciprocal promise in contract: Section 51 to 58
- Signing of contract : Section 2 [e]



Way ahead from Government side......

1. Establish Digital Land Settlement Survey [DLSS] office

2. Form DLSS Committee with Tahsildar [Ex Officio Chairman], Survey Superintendent [Convener], Village Officer, Sub Registrar, Secretary of LSGI and Panchayath President [Chairman]

3. Collection of all basic land records from revenue and survey offices

4. Fixation of outer boundary of village with the participation of revenue, forest, LSG officials and elected members at ward level of LSGI.

5. Fix tertiary Geo Control Points [GCPs] drawn from primary and secondary GCPs, observed for more than 4 hours. The number of GCPs to be formed in a village and place of monumentation about the same shall be decided by the survey officers

6. Monumentation of tertiary GCPs by accommodating the same in public lands, wherever possible

8. Digitally survey and make parcels of Government lands intact, by following unique coding procedure Viz. KRD140407001

9. Call for the records like Registered deeds [Registration Act, 1908], ECs [Encumbrance Certificate] for 13 years, latest Basic Tax paid receipt, latest property tax paid receipt, copy of ration card, copy of AADHAR and copy of receipt for water/electricity charges

10. Scrutiny of documents by DLSS Committee and finalisation of surveying schedule

11. Actual survey of land parcels and demarcation of each parcel of land by following another coding procedure Viz. 140407000001

12. Preparation of Record of Right [RoR] and signing of the same by the Settlement Officer / District Collector

13. Issuance of RoR and digital upgration in Revenue Land Information System [ReLIS]. This shall not be challenged by any bankers or any other Government departments, making it a "conclusive title" in the near future.

14. In cases of shortage of extent land from the area appearing in produced records, land onwer need to be convinced that, Government is not mandated to protect private lands and the loss of extent can not be compensated by Government [44th amendment, Indian Constitution]

15. In cases of surplus of land over and above what is mentioned in the submitted records, up to 15 cents [600 sq. m] in panchayath areas, 10 cents [400 sq. m] in municipal areas and 5 cents in Corporation limits may be assigned on registry to the party as a "beneficial enjoyment" property after realizing market value.



LA STATE LAND

(A Government of Kerala initiative)

- Project Details
- Objectives
- Benefits

Home

- Organogram
- Funds & Utilisation
- Location of the Office
- Inventorization of Government Lands
- Codification
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- Progress Report
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- ഭൂമി സംരക്ഷണം
- മാർഗ്ഗ രേഖ
- നിർവ്വചനങ്ങൾ





PW/ ease list for the District ദൈവത്തിന്റെ സ്വന്തം നാട്ടിൽ സർക്കാർ ഭൂമിയ്ക്കൊരു ബാങ്ക് സർക്കാർ ദൂമി കണ്ടെത്തി തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുക, > ജാഗ്രതയോടെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുക, > അതിൽനിന്ന് വിവേക പൂർവ്വം ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക, 🕨 വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേഗത്തിൽ ഭൂമി ലഭ്യമാക്കുക, 🕨 സമൂ ഹത്തിലെ അർഹരായ പാവപ്പെട്ട ഭൂരഹിതർക്ക് ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുനൽകുക ഇവയാണ് ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്യേശ്യലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾ. തുടർന്ന് വായിക്കുക.

Land is one of the most inestimable resources as far as state of Kerala is concerned. The state with its dense population, is finding it hard to satisfy the land needs of even the most deserving categories and development initiatives. Kerala pioneered land reforms and enacted the Land Reforms Act and implemented the reforms effectively. Land Reforms Act accompanied by other legal instruments like Kerala land Conservancy Act, 1957; The Kerala Escheats and Forfeitures Act. 1964; The Kerala Revenue Recovery Act, 1968; The Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964 etc.,Read More.



Objectives of the project

1. INVENTORISATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS: This is the process by which the Government lands will be surveyed and the sketches along with other land details will be digitized and stored as permanent record. Same can be used. There will be continuous updation of data during changes as a reference document for public / official surveillance of Government lands. The copies of such document will be made available to the respective SRO's too, so that alienations of the enlisted lands if any; may be checked at the very point of registration of such illegal documents

INCOME GENERATION FROM 2. GOVERNMENT LANDS: Read More.

Benefits of the Project

 With the successful initiation of the project itself the Government and the public would be in a position to recognize which all are the public lands in the state

 More and more Government lands would traced out with the peoples' participation through valuable information from the public

The data base would act as a ready reference for the Government, to plan and formulate development programmes without going for costly land acquisitions

 People Participatory Eviction Approach to evict the encroachments on Government lands

Centralised control and management of leases

The Government lands will be managed and monitored in a better manner...Read More.







Report Government Land encroachments to 1800 425 5255 (Toll free)

ZERO LANDLESS(CITIZENS) KERALA, 2015 PROJECT

ZERO LANDLESS(CITIZENS) KERALA, 2015 Project is one of the most ambitious projects initiated by the present Government with the sole objective of making Kerala the first State to achieve the unique distinction of becoming the zero landless(citizens) state by 2015. Towards achieving the above objective a detailed guideline has been issued on 01.03.2012. The Village Officers doing verification of the



Land Settlement Authority of Kerala [Established under Land Settlement Authority Act, 2017] Record of Rights UID/PAN/Passport/Election ID Card Number : Name of the land holder as given in the above given ID: Address of the land holder as given in the given ID :..... Bank account number of the land holder [KYC] : Land parcel number 01 [District] : 01 [Taluk] 001 [Village] 30001 [Plot number] Extent of land 1.05 Ares : Classification number 3/9 Online geo-referenced sketch : QR Code Online liabilities scan QR Code -sd-SECRETARY Rights of land holder are mentioned overleaf

Copy of proposed RoR



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