E-Governance | CSC 366



CASE STUDY ON BHO ON BHO ON THE STATE OF THE

The Digital Land Record System in Karnataka

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INTRODUCTION

An online platform for managing land records in the Indian state of Karnataka.

Established in 2000 with the aim of digitizing land records, reducing corruption, and enhancing transparency in the process of land transactions.

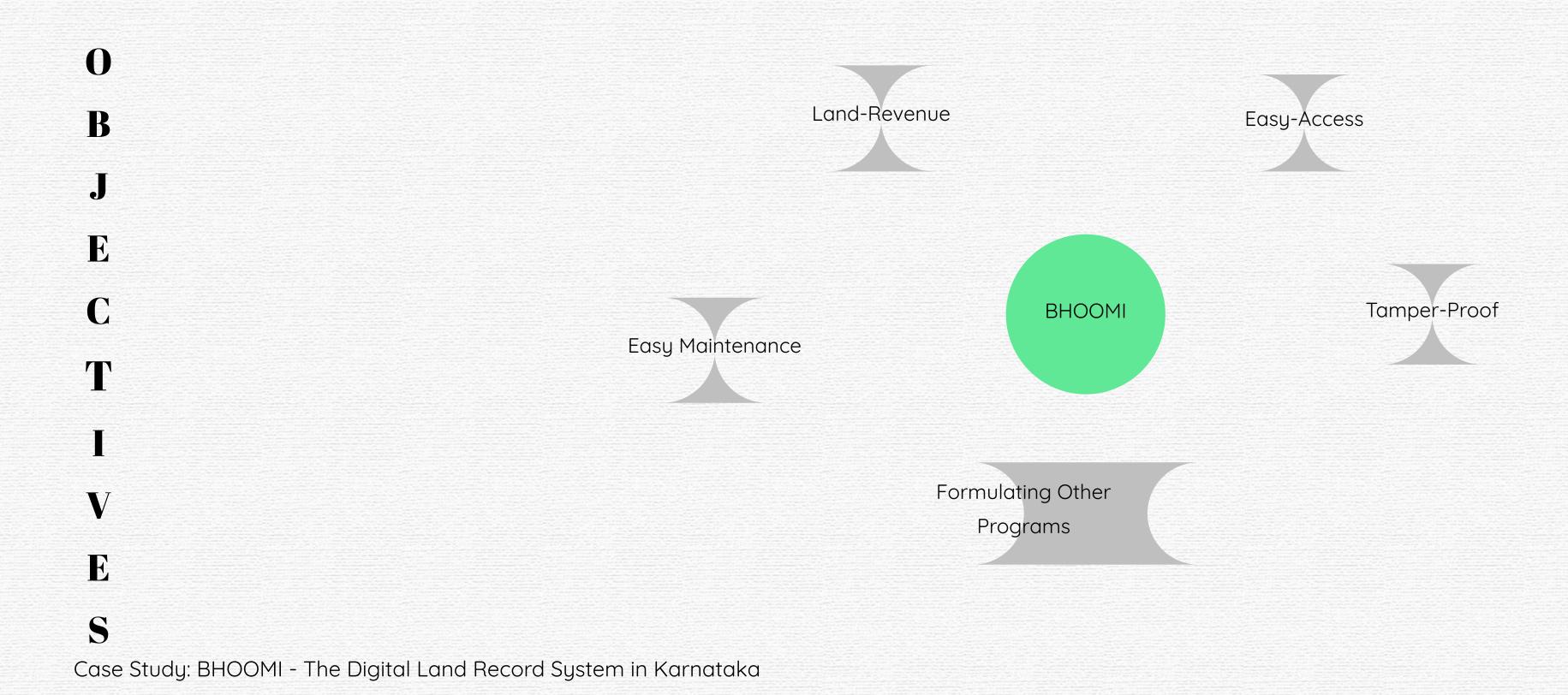
INTRODUCTION

The land records in Karnataka State were previously kept manually by 9,000 village accountants, each of whom served a group of three to four villages.

In Karnataka, about 2,500 bank branches annually lend farmers working money totaling about Rs. 40 billion.

BHOOMI introduced Computerized Land Records Management in Karnataka to improve openness, efficacy, and ease in land record maintenance.





Through this initiative, Revenue Department in Karnataka has computerized 200 lakh records of land ownership of 67 lakh farmers in the state.

Not Just Computerization of Land Records

BHOOMI integrated with two other sub-systems: KAVERI and BHOOSWADEENA

KAVERI

An online system developed under the Bhoomi project for property registration and management in Karnataka.

KAVERI

Allows users to access land registration services and check property details, including ownership and encumbrances.

KAVERI

Kaveri is integrated with Bhoomi to ensure the accuracy and consistency of land records data.

KAVERI

in 2010, Kaveri-Bhoomi was tested in 5 taluks

Implemented later, covering 244 out of 247 Sub Registers Offices and spanning more than 200 taluks.

BHOOSWADEENA

A module of the Bhoomi project that is designed to manage the process of issuing land ownership certificates.

BHOOSWADEENA

Access land records and apply for ownership certificates online, eliminating the need to physically visit government offices.

BHOOSWADEENA

Enables the government to issue digitally signed and authenticated ownership certificates, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the land records.

BHOOSWADEENA

Tested and Implemented in 2011.

Currently, it is running in 52 SRO and 27

LAO in Karnataka.

STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES

THE STAKEHOLDERS OF THE BHOOMI PROJECT

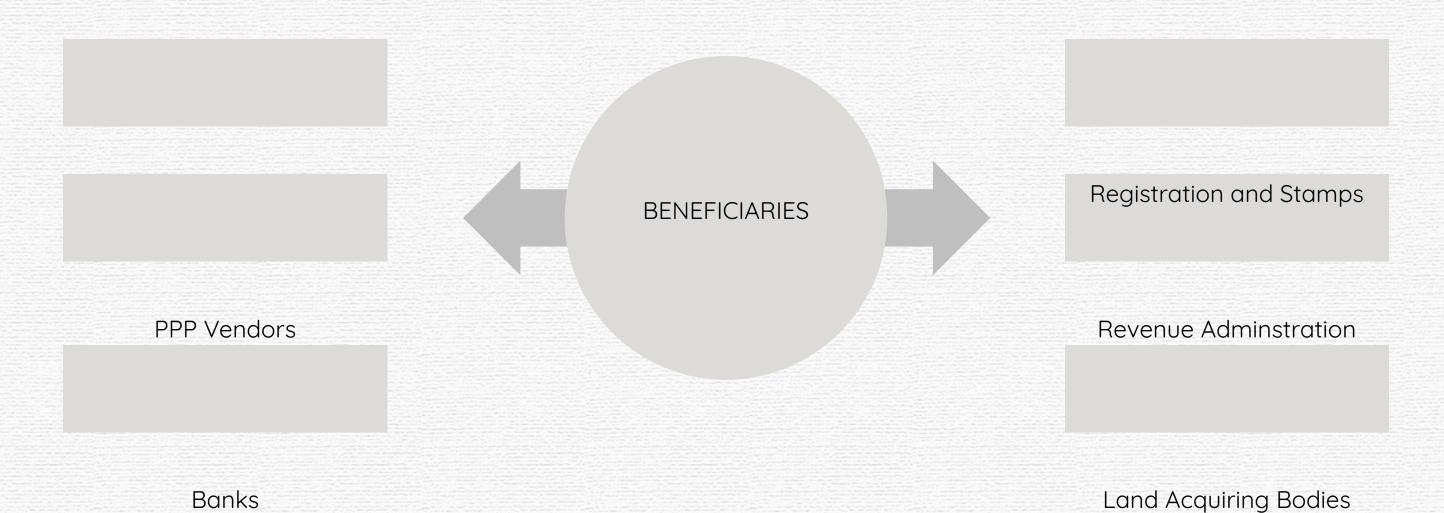
Government of Karnataka Banks and Financial Institutions

Revenue Department Legal System

Citizens Surveyors and Mappers

STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES

THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE BHOOMI PROJECT



DRAWBACKS OF MANUAL SYSTEM

- The issue of Land Records depends on the availability, mood, and interest of the V.A/Pattwari
- Large-scale corruption
- The manually writing Land Records may not be legible.

DRAWBACKS OF MANUAL SYSTEM

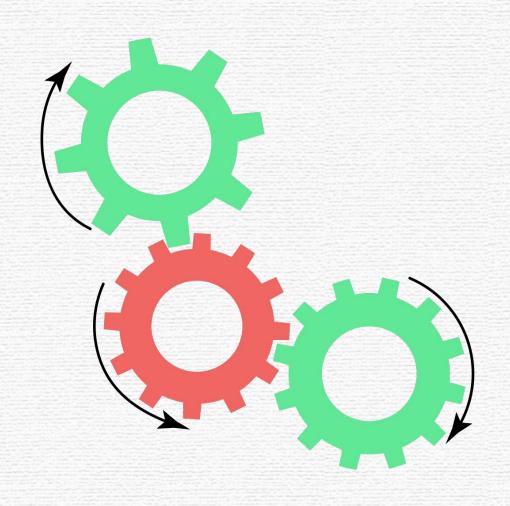
- It takes a long time for reproducing Land Records for the succeeding year after incorporating the current year's crop details, liabilities, and changes in ownership or cultivators which happen through mutations.
- Very difficult to prepare cross-tabulated registers or reports.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of BHOOMI was done in different phases which incorporate System

Development and Integration of sub-systems.

IMPLEMENTATION - SYSTEM DESIGN & MODELING



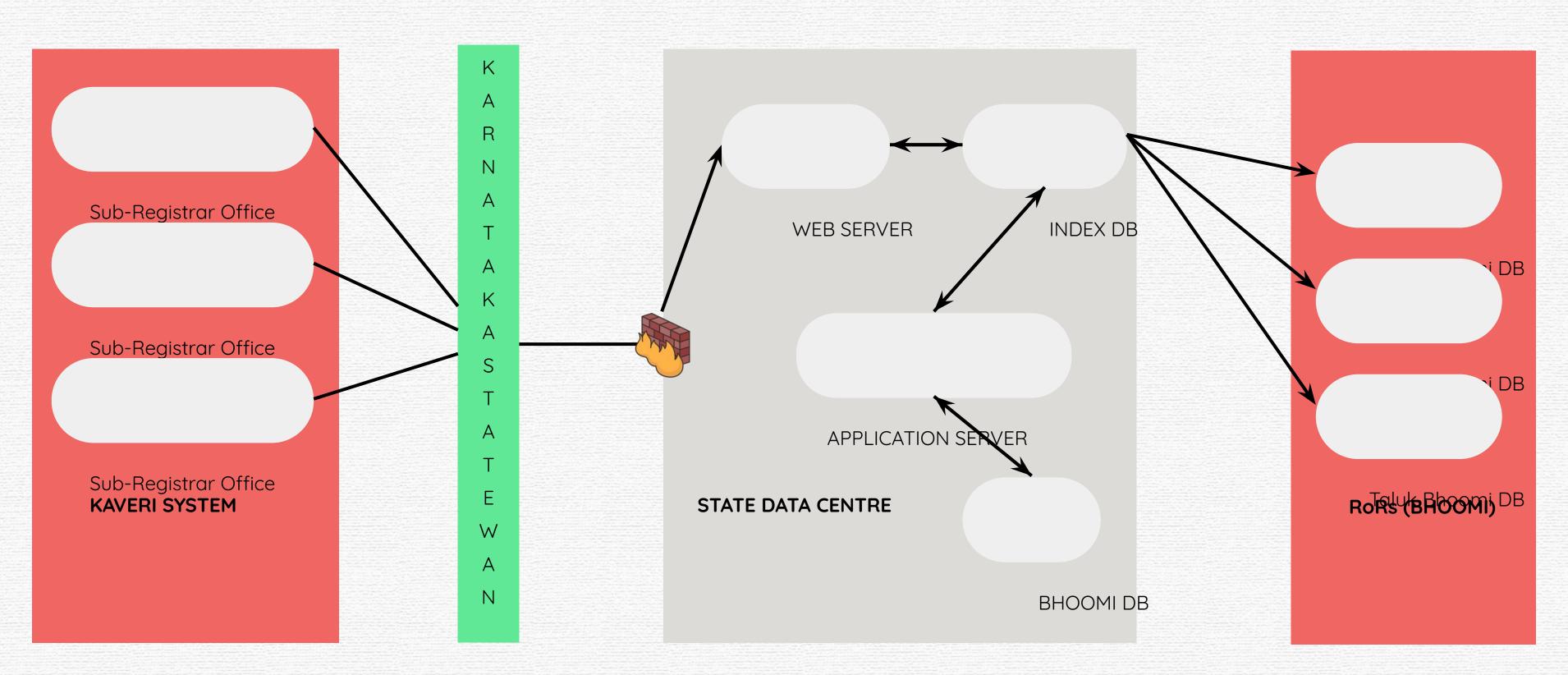
In terms of technology dependencies and process mapping for the data interchange, integrating Bhoomi with various existing application software was difficult.

IMPLEMENTATION - SYSTEM DESIGN & MODELING

Seamless Interoperability # Safe Data Exchange

Secure System Architecture

IMPLEMENTATION - SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



SYSTEM (A) INTEGRATION WITH KAVERI

The System involves performing activities at three locations: the Sub Registrar's office, the State Data Centre, and Taluk Bhoomi back office.

Sub-Registrar Office

The KAVERI application utilizes web services published by BHOOMI in the state data center to enter transaction details in real-time for land transactions at the sub-register office.

Sub-Registrar Office

The KAVERI software is developed using VB 6.0 and SQL SERVER 2000 as the backend database.

Windows services and schedulers are employed to poll the web service hosted at SDC for offline XML data transfer.

SDC - State Data Centre

The State Data Center hosts all the web services, Windows services, and schedulers required for providing ownership details to KAVERI from the BHOOMI database.

Taluk Bhoomi Back Office

A web service is published to receive XML with complete details of registration transactions from the State Data Center to the taluk server.

System (B) INTEGRATION WITH LAO

The system includes web pages in the presentation layer for LAO/SLAO, with web services in the middle tier handling the business logic and integration with the database.

System (B) INTEGRATION WITH LAO

• A combination of windows services and web services are being used for transferring requests to respective taluks for processing in BHOOMI and vice-versa.

• Electronic data exchange in the form of signed XML.

System (B) INTEGRATION WITH LAO

• Digitally signed and bar-coded notification for easy verification by accepting authority

 Automatic initiation of mutation application in BHOOMI on successful verification of XML notification.

System (C) INTEGRATION WITH BANKS

The solution consists of a website, a scheduled job, and a few web methods.

The website is hosted in the State Data Centre of GOK and is used by banks to raise requests for the creation or release of charges.

The BHOOMI Monitoring Cell, which has super administrator privileges, creates administrators for individual banks.

System (C) INTEGRATION WITH BANKS

The application connects to the **BHOOMI** database in SDC to provide banks with ownership details.

After the bank user creates the transaction using BHOOMI data, the software generates the XML of the transaction and prompts for a digital signature.

Once the XML is digitally signed, it is stored in the database at SDC for further processing.

REVIEW OF TECH STACK

Recently, the application has been updated to SQL 2000, with new components of

Bhoomi being written on .Net Framework.

All components in SDC are written in .Net 2.0 with SQL SERVER 2005 as the

backend database and hosted on Windows Server 2003

RISK ANALYSIS

It is necessary to ensure robust reliability.

Strong project management and sustainable efforts are required to keep the project rolling even beyond the implementation stage.



IMPACT OF BHOOMI

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

BANKS

FARMERS LAND ACQUIRING BODIES

REVENUE DEPARTMENT OTHER DEPARTMENTS

CHALLENGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

- Integration Challenge
- Minimizing Inter-dependency
- Herculean Computerization Task
- Technical Capacity Building
- Ensuring Service Continuity and ICT Provisioning

- Data Quality and Accuracy
- Adoption and Acceptance
- Security and Privacy
- Infrastructure and Connectivity
- Cost and Sustainability

FUTURE ROADMAP

Privacy and Security

Financial Sustainability

Human Sustainability

Political Sustainability

1 DECENTRALIZATION

2 NFT TECHNOLOGY

Decentralization Tech in BHOOMI

Decentralizing Bhoomi would involve creating a distributed system of land record management, where the data is stored in multiple locations and managed by multiple authorities.

Decentralization Tech in BHOOMI

One possible approach to decentralizing Bhoomi could involve creating a blockchain-based system where each node on the blockchain represents a local authority responsible for maintaining land records in their respective regions.

The blockchain would serve as a distributed ledger (DLT), providing a secure and transparent way to manage land records.

Decentralization Tech in BHOOMI

Another approach could involve creating a network of regional data centers, where each center is responsible for managing land records for a specific geographic area.

These data centers would be connected through a secure network, allowing for easy data sharing and collaboration.

Implementation of NFT Technology

NFTs, or non-fungible tokens, are digital assets that represent ownership or proof of authenticity of a unique item or asset.

In the case of Bhoomi, it could be used to represent the ownership of a particular parcel of land

Implementation of NFT Technology

Some ways that the concept of NFTs could be implemented in Bhoomi:

Unique digital representation

3. Transparency and traceability

• Easy transfer of ownership

4. Prevention of fraud

TIME FOR QUERIES

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