

**NATURAL RESOURCES DATA
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NRDMS)**

QUADRIMESTER ACTIVITY REPORT

(December-2025 - March - 2026)

Submitted by

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Panchayat, Belagavi**



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1. Devarshighalli swamitva and E Swatu pilot project details

Total Number of Property :- 964

Whole Properties: 592

Man power used from survey Department : 2

- 1) Surveyor
- 2) Assistant Surveyor

Man power used from RDPR Department : 7

- 1) PDO
- 2) Secretary
- 3) Bill Collector
- 4) Computer operator
- 5) TA
- 6) Member of GP
- 7) NRDMS

Number of properties Surveyed per Day 30 to 35 (Approximate)



2. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for SVAMITVA & E – Swattu

1. Introduction

The SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) scheme is a flagship initiative aimed at establishing clear ownership records of residential properties in rural areas through modern surveying and mapping technologies. The program focuses on providing accurate property records to rural citizens by integrating drone-based surveys, geographic information systems (GIS), and digital data management systems. The initiative plays a significant role in strengthening rural governance, improving property rights, and enhancing transparency in property-related matters.

In the implementation of the SVAMITVA program, a systematic plan of action and a well-defined Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) are essential to ensure consistency, accuracy, and effective coordination among different departments and stakeholders. The process includes village notification, awareness activities through Gram Sabha meetings, drone-based aerial surveys, ground verification, property boundary identification, and the preparation of draft and final Property Record (PR) cards. The integration of previously surveyed properties under the E-Swatu project also plays an important role in avoiding duplication and ensuring continuity of existing property records.

For effective implementation, various stakeholders such as district authorities, revenue officials, survey teams, Gram Panchayat members, and property owners actively participate in different stages of the survey process. Technical teams are responsible for data processing, digitization, and verification of property information using specialized GIS software and mobile applications. The preparation of ORI-based map books and the use of standardized nomenclature systems further help maintain uniformity in property mapping and documentation.

The adoption of this structured approach ensures that property surveys are conducted efficiently while maintaining the legal validity and technical accuracy required for issuing official property records to rural property owners.

2. Purpose

The primary purpose of implementing the SVAMITVA survey and the associated plan of action is to establish an accurate, transparent, and legally valid system of property ownership records in rural areas. By conducting systematic surveys using drone technology and modern GIS tools, the program aims to create a reliable digital database of rural properties. This helps in reducing land-related disputes, improving administrative efficiency, and providing legal recognition of property ownership to rural citizens.

Another important objective of the initiative is to support local governance institutions such as Gram Panchayats in maintaining updated property records and improving revenue management. The preparation and issuance of Property Record (PR) cards provide property owners with official documentation that can be used for financial purposes such as obtaining bank loans, accessing government schemes, and resolving property disputes.

The program also emphasizes community participation through awareness activities, Gram Sabha meetings, and direct involvement of property owners during the field survey process. This participatory approach ensures that property boundaries are correctly identified and verified with the consent of local residents and representatives.

Additionally, the integration of existing E-Swatu survey data helps minimize repetitive work and ensures that previously documented properties are accurately incorporated into the SVAMITVA framework. By following the user manual issued by the Government of Karnataka and adhering to standardized procedures, the program ensures uniform implementation across all villages.

3. Conclusion

The implementation of the SVAMITVA survey through a structured plan of action and well-defined operational procedures plays a crucial role in strengthening rural property management systems. By combining modern surveying technologies with administrative coordination and community participation, the program ensures accurate mapping and documentation of residential properties in rural areas.

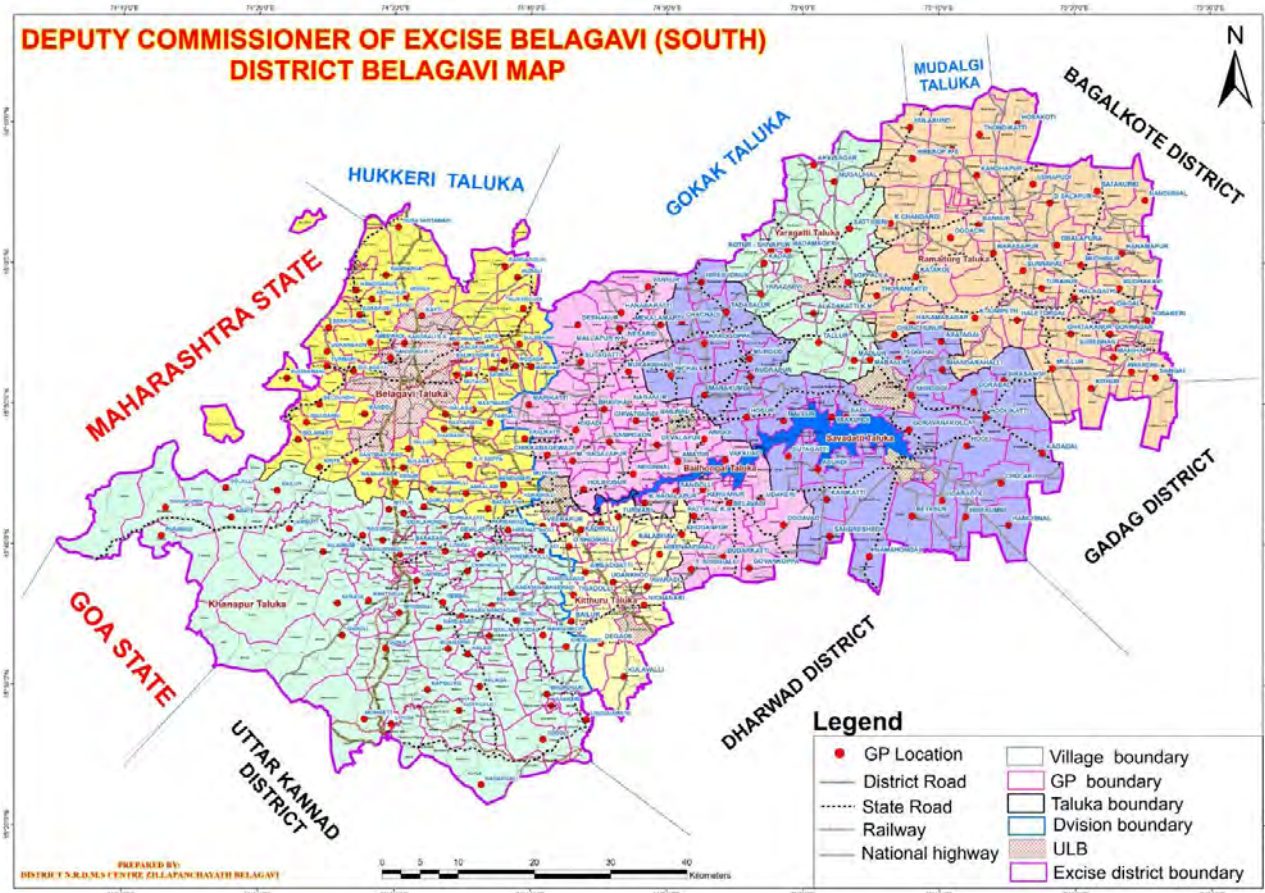
The systematic approach followed during the survey process—from planning and awareness activities to drone mapping, field verification, data processing, and final PR card generation—ensures transparency, efficiency, and reliability in property record management. The use of digital tools and GIS-based mapping techniques further enhances the accuracy and accessibility of property data.

Overall, the successful execution of the SVAMITVA initiative contributes significantly to improving land governance, reducing property disputes, and empowering rural citizens with secure property ownership records. The program also supports long-term rural development by creating a comprehensive digital database of village properties that can be used for planning, infrastructure development, and administrative decision-making in the future.

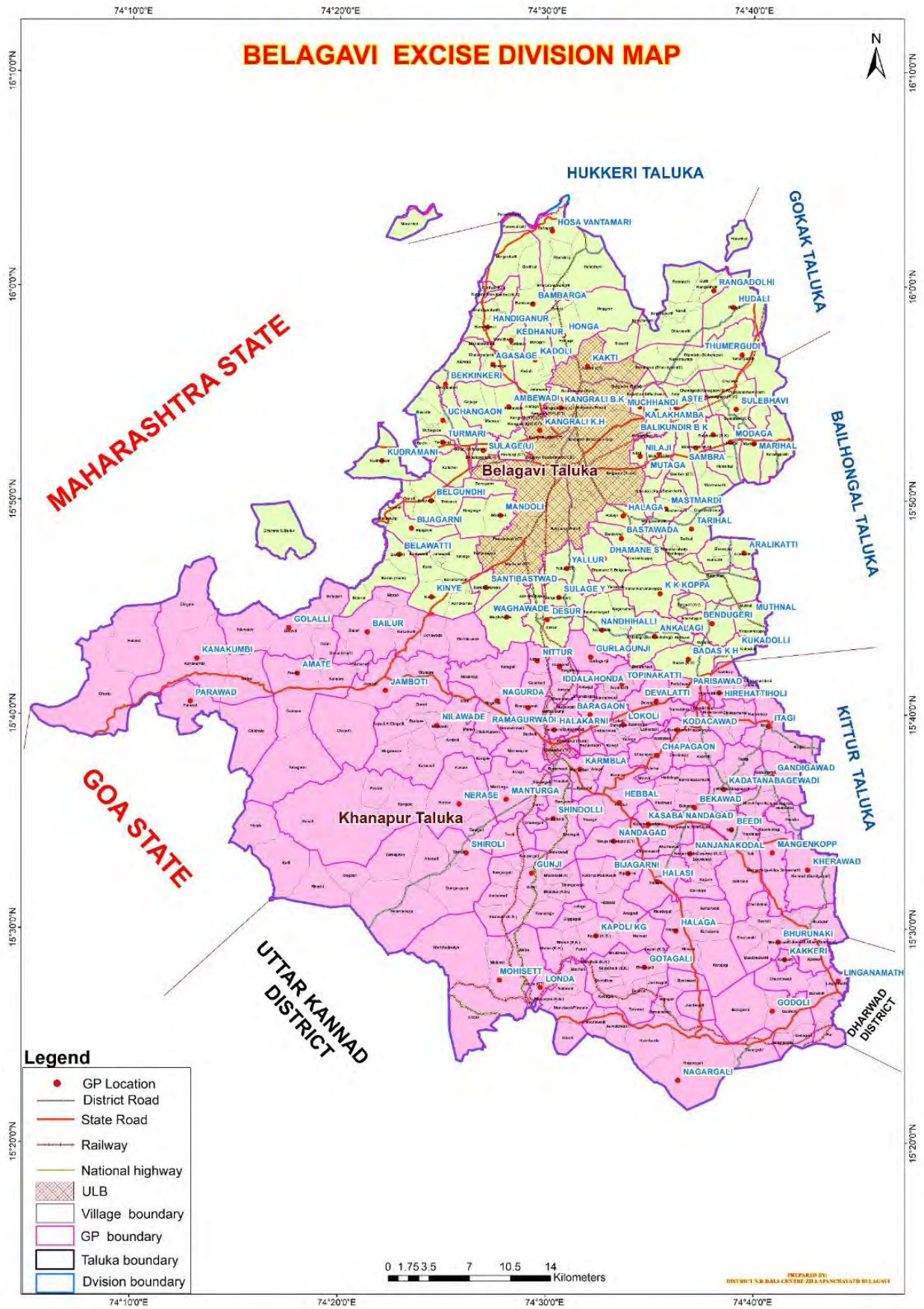
3. Deputy Commissioner of Excise Belagavi (South) District map

The map represents the administrative boundary of Deputy Commissioner of Excise Belagavi (South) District into two major divisions, each comprising a group of talukas for effective governance and operational management. These two divisions are clearly separated by a defined boundary, indicating higher-level administrative grouping within the district. Each division functions as a supervisory unit under which several talukas are organized, ensuring better coordination and control of field activities.

The first division covers talukas such as Belagavi, Khanapur that are grouped together based on administrative convenience and geographic proximity. The second division includes talukas like Bailhongal, Kittur, Savadatti, Ramdurg and Yargatti these talukas are clustered under another division to streamline administrative responsibilities. By organizing the district into these two divisions and their respective talukas, the map indicates a structured hierarchy where each division supervises multiple talukas, and each taluka further manages its local areas. This division-wise arrangement helps in systematic governance, better supervision, and efficient implementation of departmental activities across the entire district.



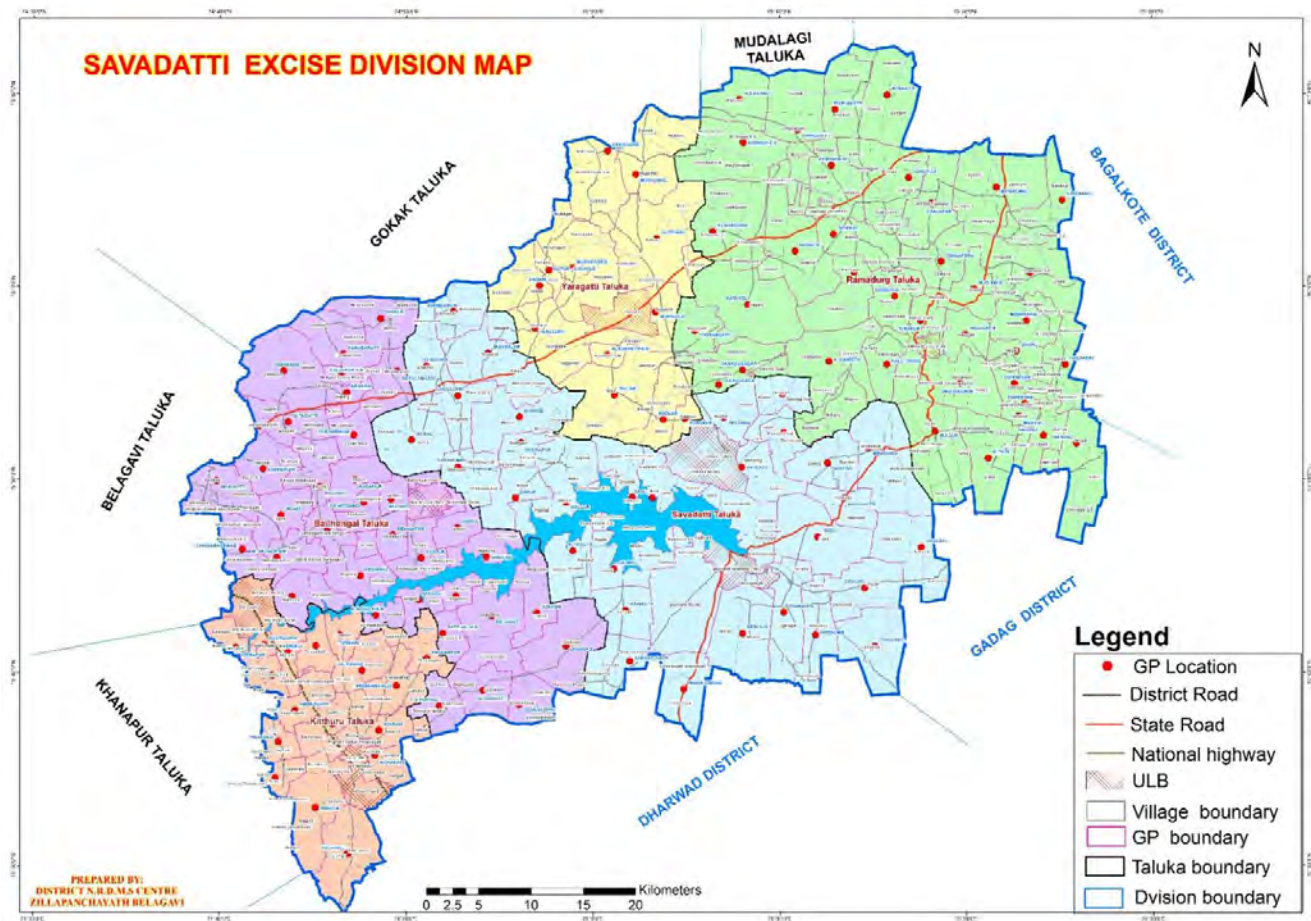
BELAGAVI EXCISE DIVISION MAP



- Legend**
- GP Location
 - District Road
 - State Road
 - Railway
 - National highway
 - ULB
 - Village boundary
 - GP boundary
 - Taluka boundary
 - Division boundary

0 1.75 3.5 7 10.5 14
Kilometers

PREPARED BY
DISTRICT SURVEYS OFFICE, ZILLA MANSABAT, BELAGAVI



Conclusion

1. The SVAMITVA & E-Swatu pilot project in Devarshighihalli village was successfully executed through coordinated efforts of multiple departments. The use of modern technologies such as drone surveys and GIS ensured accurate and reliable property mapping, while a well-defined Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) enhanced consistency and efficiency in implementation. Active participation from survey staff, RDPR officials, and Gram Panchayat members strengthened field operations, enabling steady progress with an average of 30–35 properties surveyed per day. The integration of existing E-Swatu data helped avoid duplication and ensured continuity of records. Community involvement played a crucial role in proper boundary identification and verification, improving transparency and reducing the likelihood of land disputes. Furthermore, the creation of digital property records supports better governance, planning, and access to financial services for rural citizens. Overall, the project significantly contributes to strengthening rural land administration and promoting sustainable development.

2. The map of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Belagavi (South) District represents the administrative division of the district into two major zones for effective governance and operational management. These divisions are clearly demarcated to ensure better supervision and coordination of field activities. The first division includes talukas such as Belagavi and Khanapur, grouped based on administrative convenience and geographical proximity. The second division comprises talukas like Bailhongal, Kittur, Savadatti, Ramdurg, and Yaragatti, which are organized under another administrative unit to streamline responsibilities. This structured division of talukas into two zones facilitates systematic governance, efficient monitoring, and effective implementation of departmental functions across the district.