

BLOCKCHAIN BASED LAND REGISTRY SYSTEM WITH BIOMETRIC AUTHENTICATION

Domain: Blockchain Technology

Guide:
P.N.RAMYA

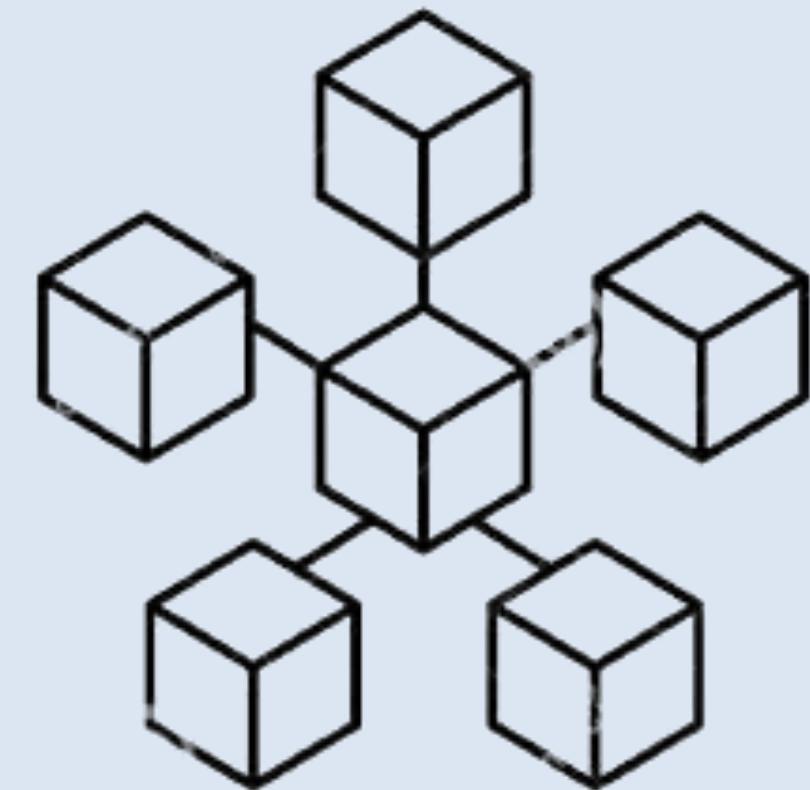
**Team
Members:**

Achintya. P
(19251A1261)

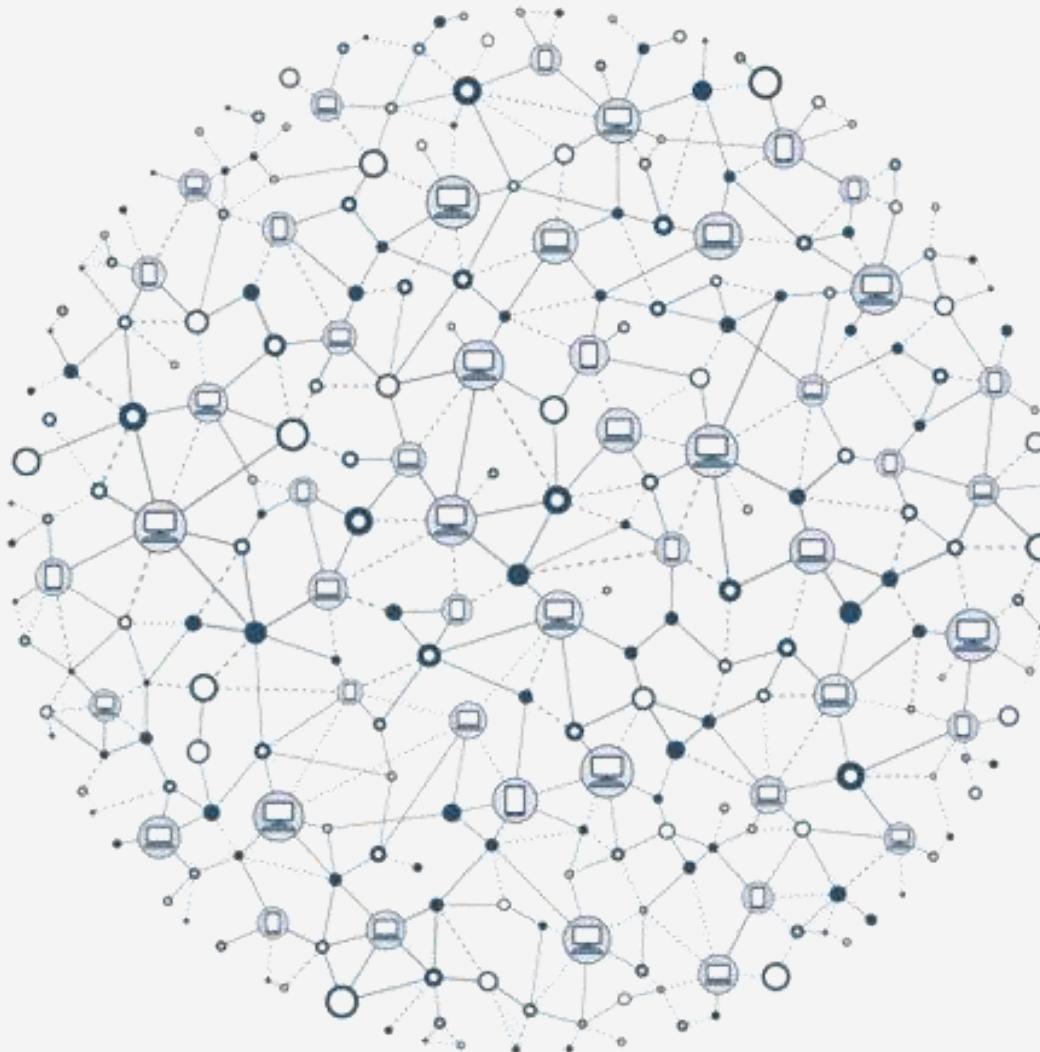
Ayushi Verma
(19251A1264)

Geetha Krishna
(19251A1272)

Priyanka. M
(19251A1292)



Overview



- Introduction
- Statement of the Problem
- Objectives
- Literature Survey
 - Existing Systems
 - Proposed System
 - Reference Papers
- Architecture of Proposed System
- References

Introduction

Land is one of India's most contentious topics. It lacks a correct scheme for maintaining property documents and providing the outcomes of rare and long drawn legal conflict to an individual with conclusive titles. Today in India land title does not ensure its full rights to an owner. In addition, property transactions are carried out on paper and not very frequently updated, resulting in countless conflicts over property.

Problem Statement

In India, property transactions are carried out on paper and not very frequently updated, resulting in countless conflicts over property. Land documents are centralized and preserved in the sub-registrar's office in India. It is also possible that the record may be altered or manipulated.

It is a tedious process and most often people are not aware of the entire rules to be followed during registration process. Also, more documents need to be verified and thus it takes delay in completing registration. In addition to this, the middlemen collect bribes to complete this process. Mistakes also may occur while processing land records.

Why Blockchain?

DISTRIBUTED LEDGER

- Blockchain technology enables the maintenance of a distributed ledger among all nodes of the system
- Every new transaction is cryptographically secured and added to the chain as part of a new block
- As other blocks are added to the chain the veracity of the transaction become unassailable.

TIME-STAMP

- The blockchain is effectively timestamped and transactions once added cannot be re-arranged in chronological sequence
- This allows everyone to access the entire history of all the transfers of a given property

SMART CONTRACTS

- Blockchain technology allows the creation of smart contracts that eliminates opportunities for regulatory discretion
- These smart contracts can be self-executing if combined with digital payment technologies or crypto-currencies
- Reduce the need for manual intervention as they are automated

SECURITY AND FAULT TOLERANCE

- Since there is no single point of failure it is very expensive to bring the entire system down.
- If any one node is brought down for any reason, all the others are still accessible

TRANSPARENCY

- Since the entire blockchain is accessible at all times, there is complete transparency about all transactions
- This allows for public audit as well as private title due diligence

CONSISTENCY

- The blockchain can only be added to and changed in the manner prescribed by the software
- This ensures consistency of data across all transaction records

Objectives



- To implement the land registry process using blockchain technology for enhanced security
- To create DAPP which will be a one stop platform for buying, selling and registering land
- To make a decentralized system which is immutable and tamper proof
- To add biometric authentication for personal security and unauthorized access
- To accelerate the process of removing the middle men that hold the information
- Bring transparency in the system as buyers and sellers can directly communicate with each other and also users can access their records very easily
- To maintain a fool-proof record of transactions between the buyers and sellers

Literature Survey

Existing Systems

(*Limitations w.r.t each paper*)

Suganthe, R. C., N. Shanthi, R. S. Latha, K. Gowtham, S. Deepakkumar, and R. Elango.

"Blockchain enabled Digitization of Land Registration"

In *2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)*, pp. 1-5.

IEEE, 2021

- The system just stores the land details on blockchain but doesn't support the purchase of land and the transfer of ownership.

Literature Survey

Existing Systems

(Limitations w.r.t each paper)

Mohammed Moazzam Zahuruddin, Dr. Sangeeta Gupta, Shaik Waseem Akram, "**Land Registration using Blockchain Technology**", *International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research*, ISSN:2349-5162, Vol.8, Issue 6, page no.b657-b667, June-2021

- The system has been implemented and tested only on an IDE and is not integrated with a frontend for the users to access it.
- The details of the land owner are not verified hence could be fraudulent.

Literature Survey

Existing Systems

(Limitations w.r.t each paper)

Rakesh Kumar K V, Rithick Gokul A, V. Nirmal Kumar
"Blockchain and Smart Contract for Land Registration using Ethereum Network"
In *International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)*, paper ID - IJERTCONV10IS08005,
(Volume 10 – Issue 08), July, 2022

- The system simply secures the documents stored on IPFS and doesn't provide any provision for communication between the land buyers and sellers

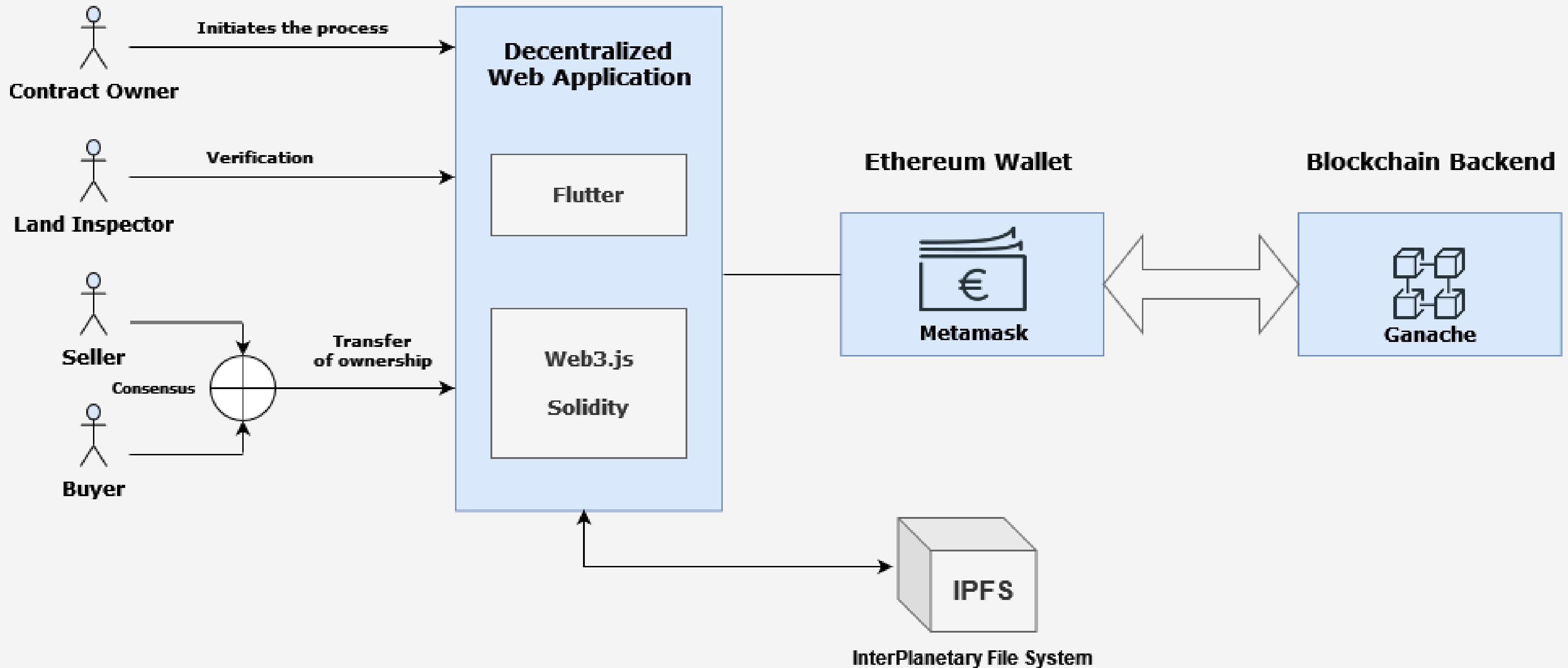
Literature Survey

Proposed System

- The system provides a user friendly interface for direct communication between the buyers and sellers without any middle man
- The system verifies the user's (buyer/seller) identity with biometric authentication and an identity document that is produced at the time of registration
- Once the user is authenticated, the option to add lands is enabled

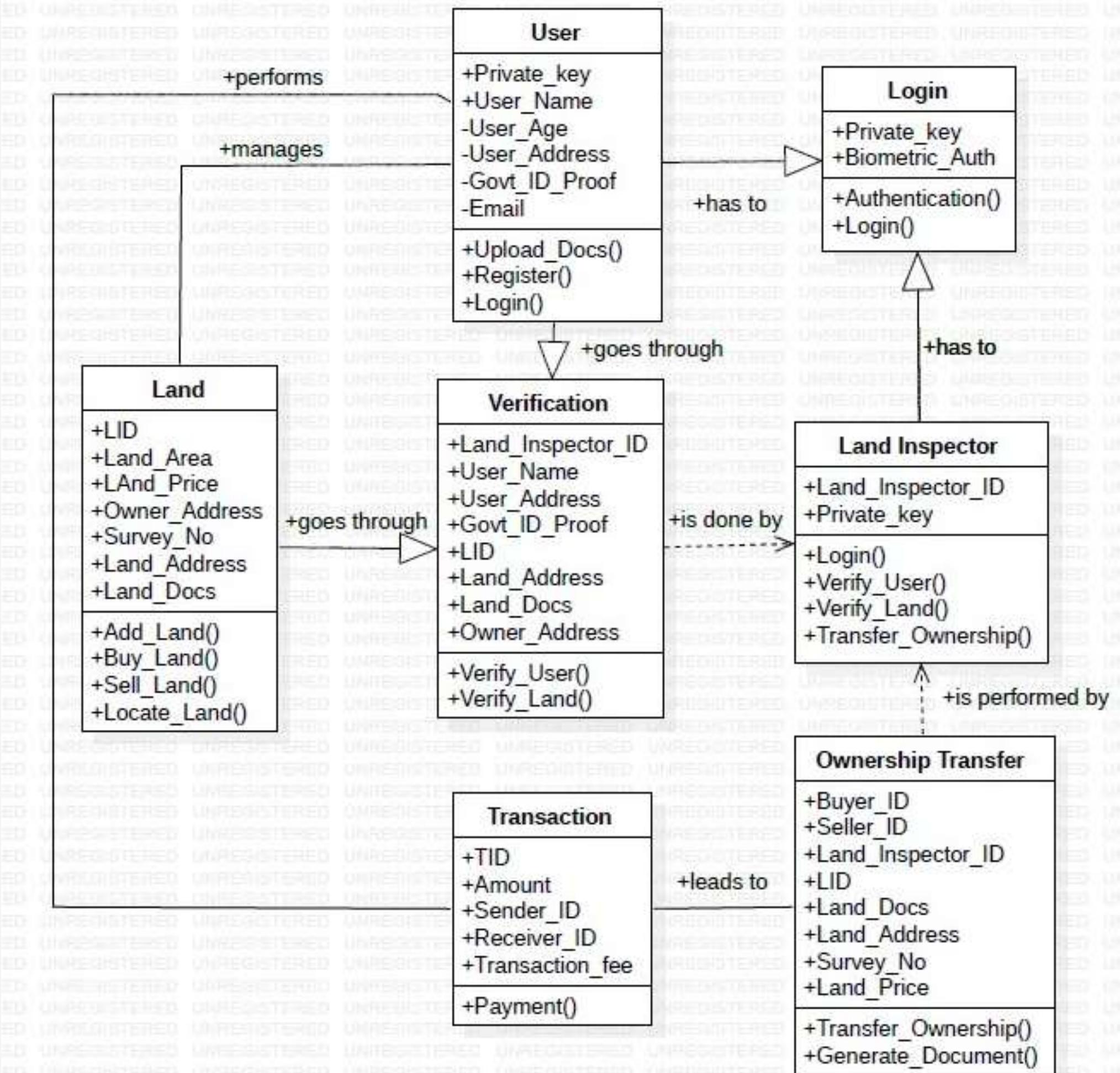
- The land inspector verifies the land documents before approving the addition of land to the user's profile
- Once the land is verified, it gets added to the land gallery of all the users
- The user can make it available for sale or can buy an already available land
- If the seller accepts the request, payment is made and transaction begins
- The land inspector verifies the transaction and transfers the ownership of the land in the presence of a witness
- A transfer of ownership document is generated which gets stored in IPFS

Architecture Diagram

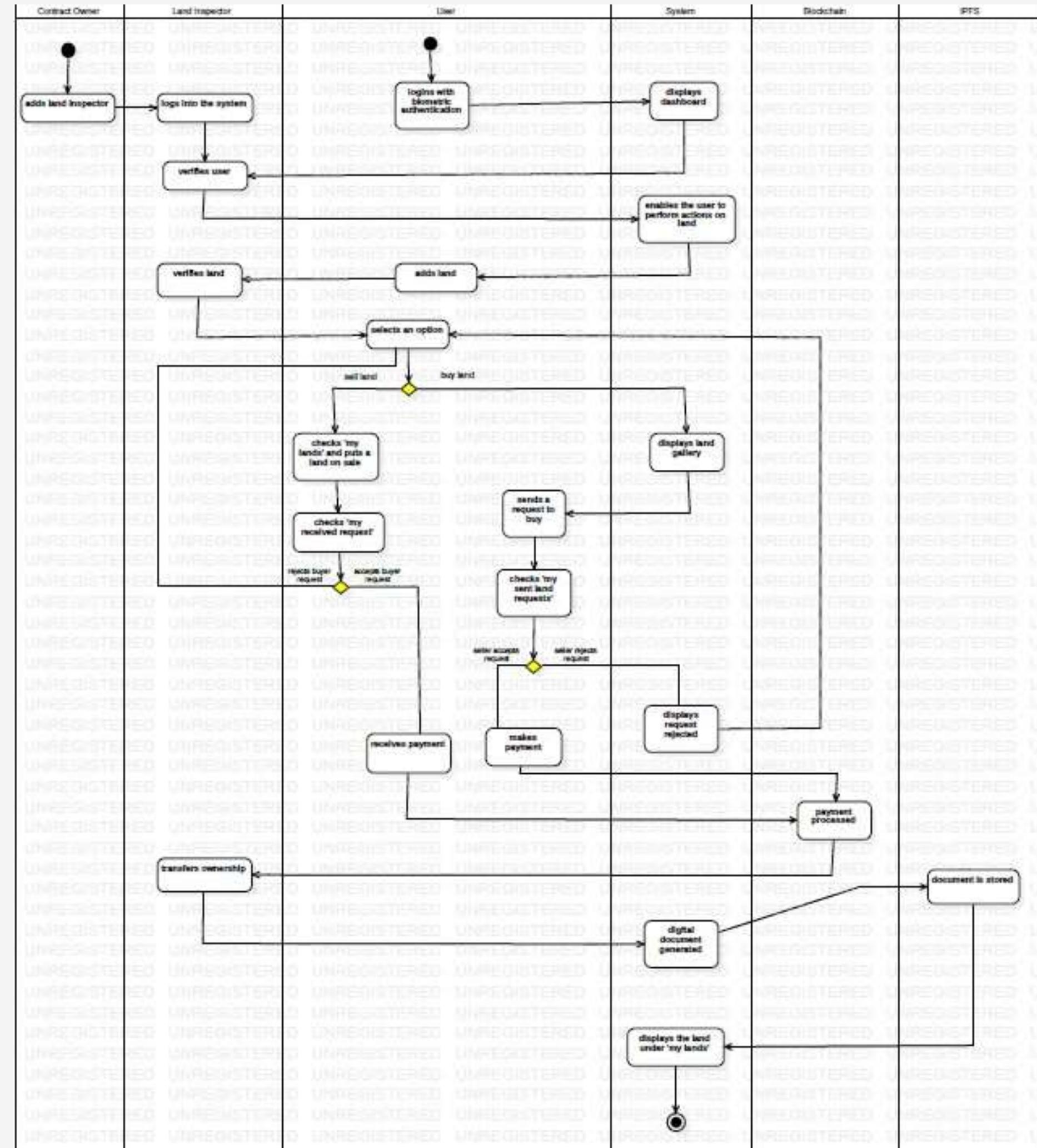


Design Specification

Class Diagram

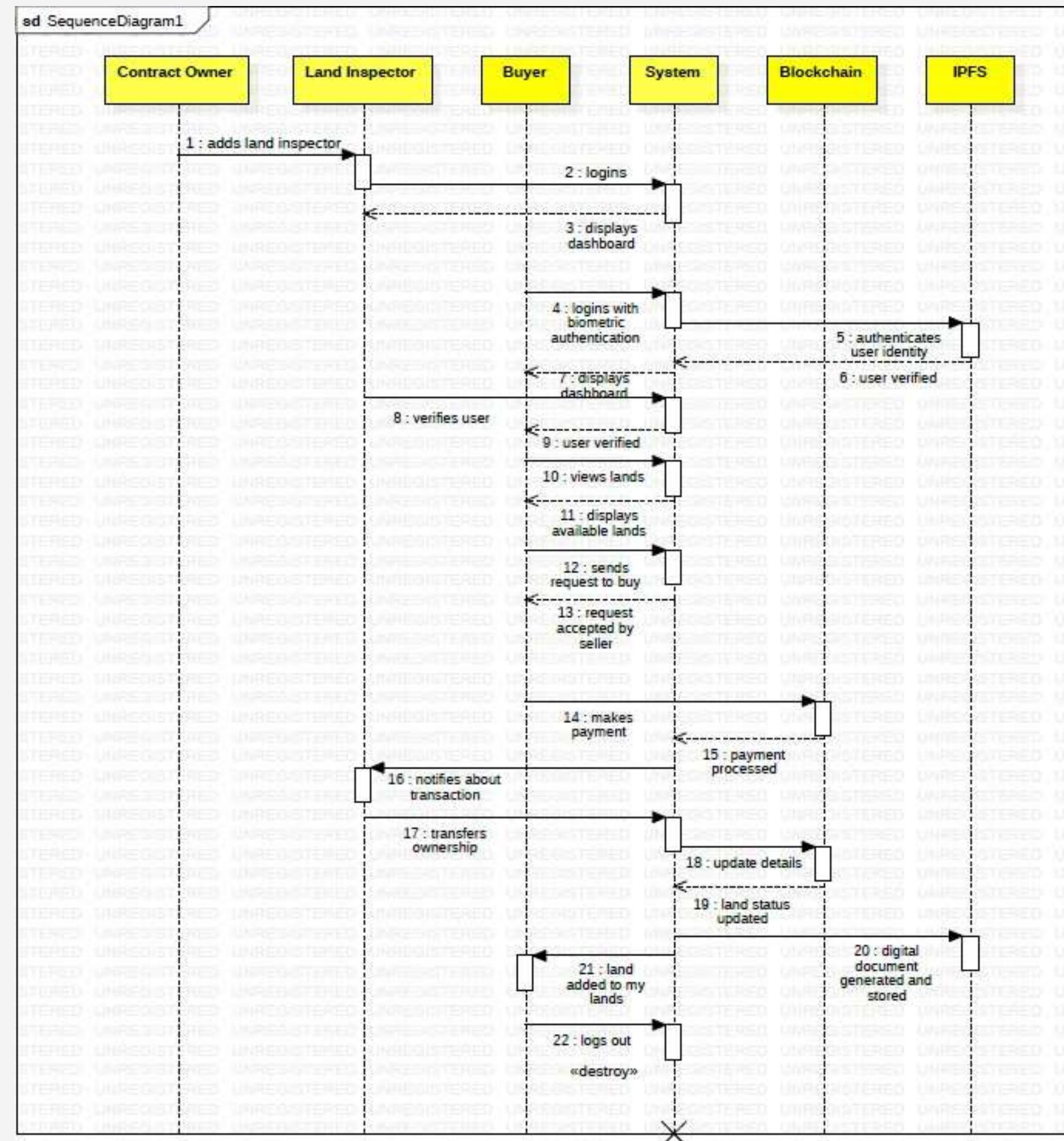


Activity Diagram



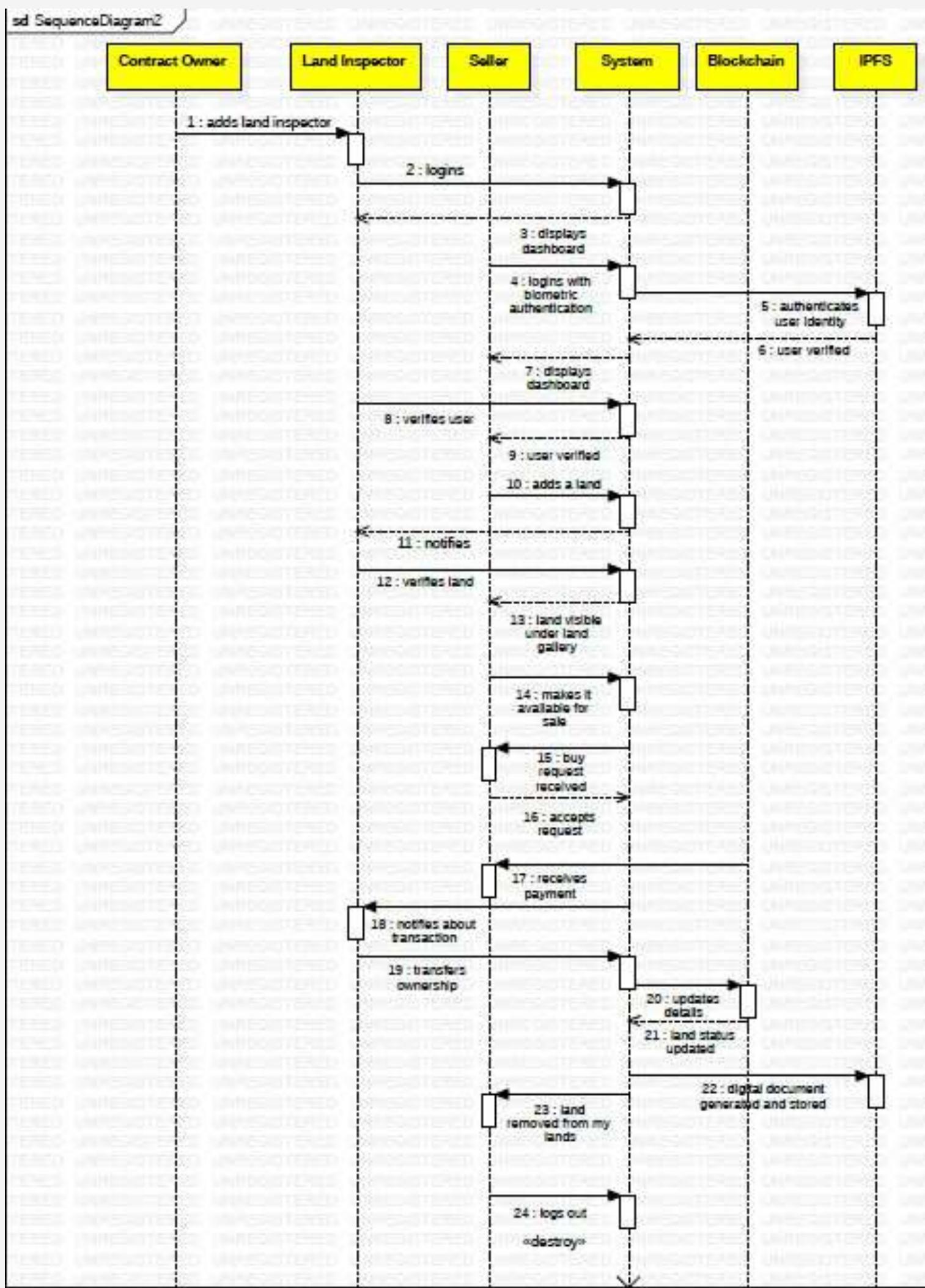
Sequence Diagram 1

(Buyer)

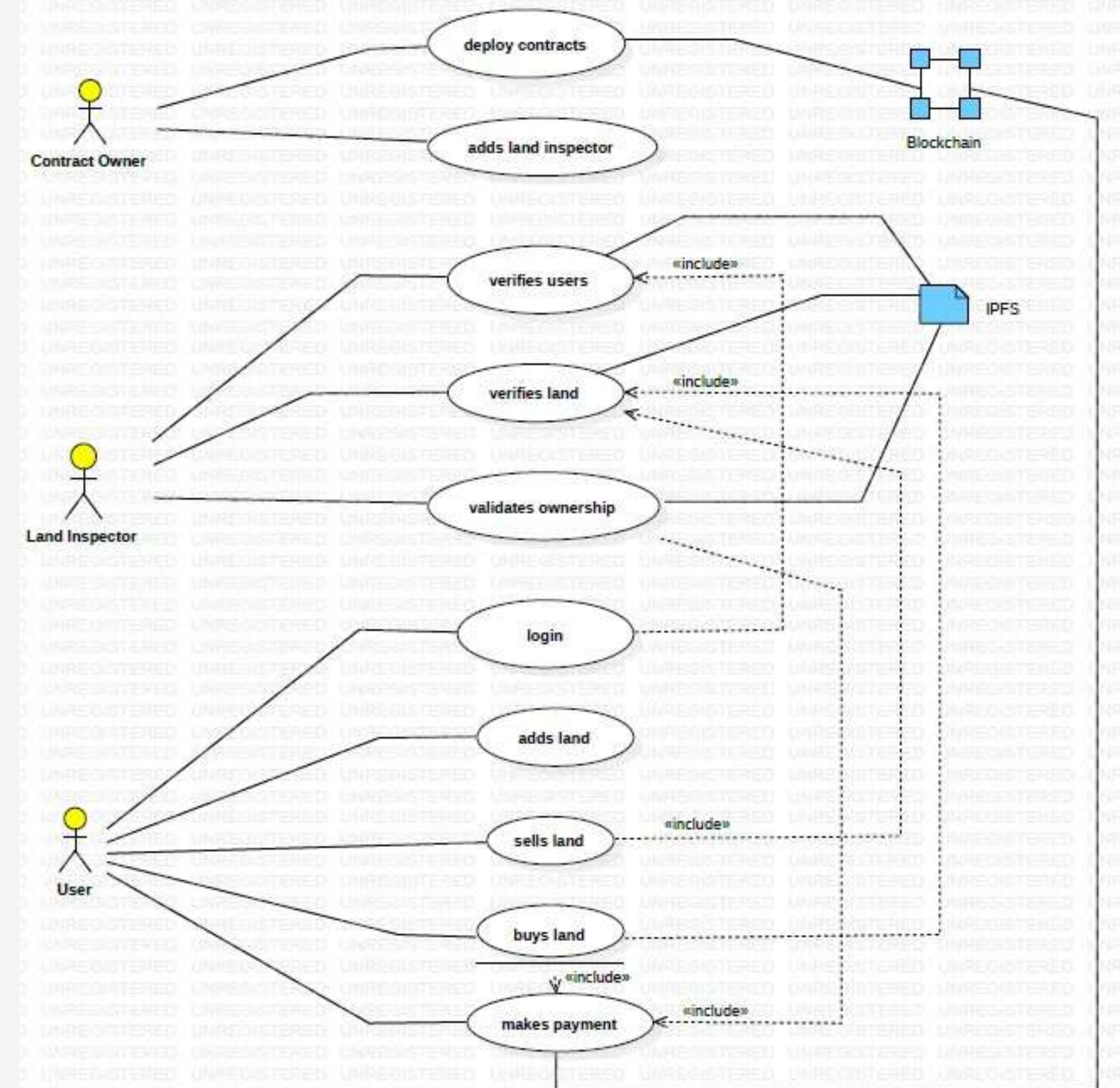


Sequence Diagram 2

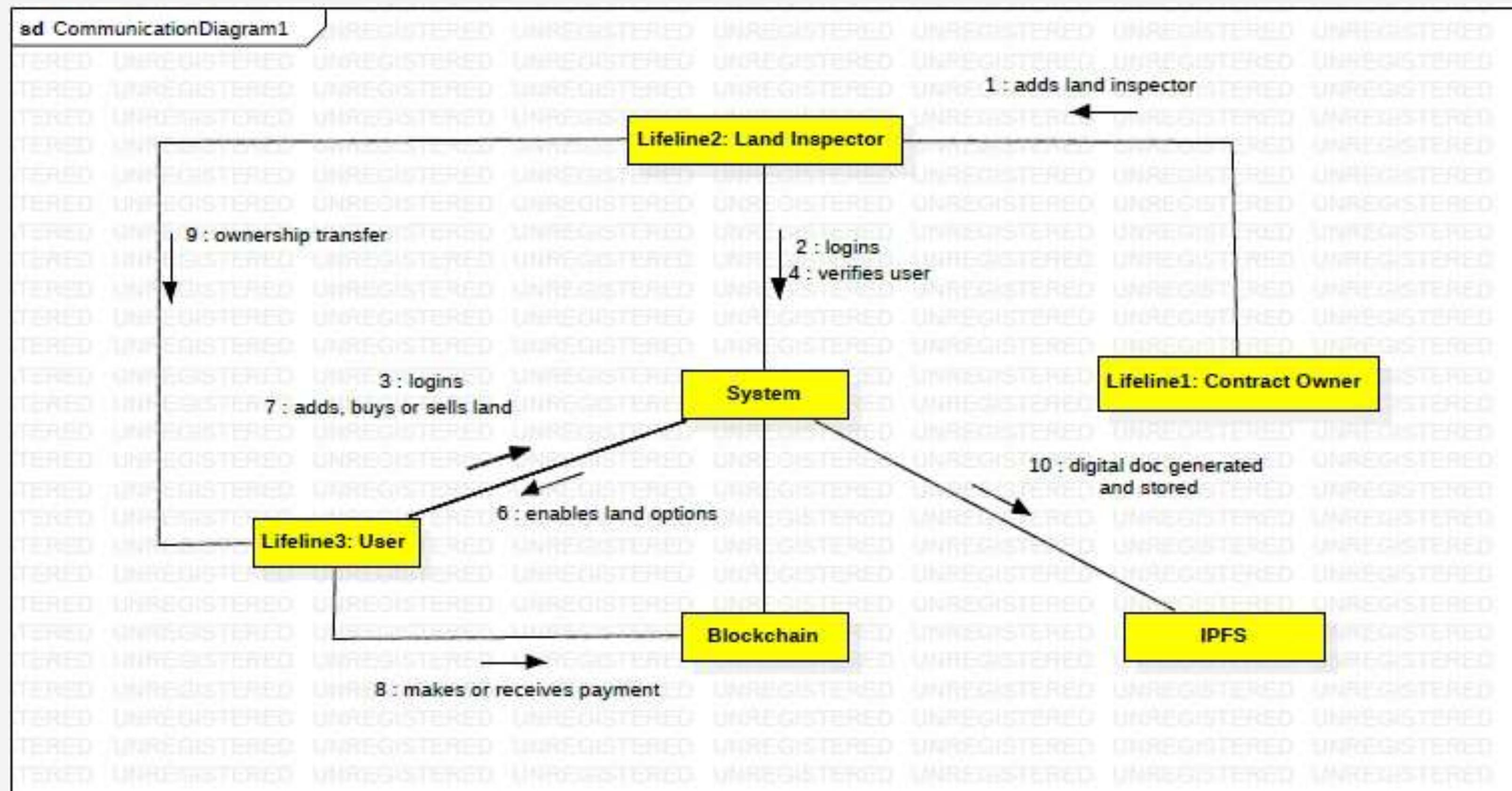
(Seller)



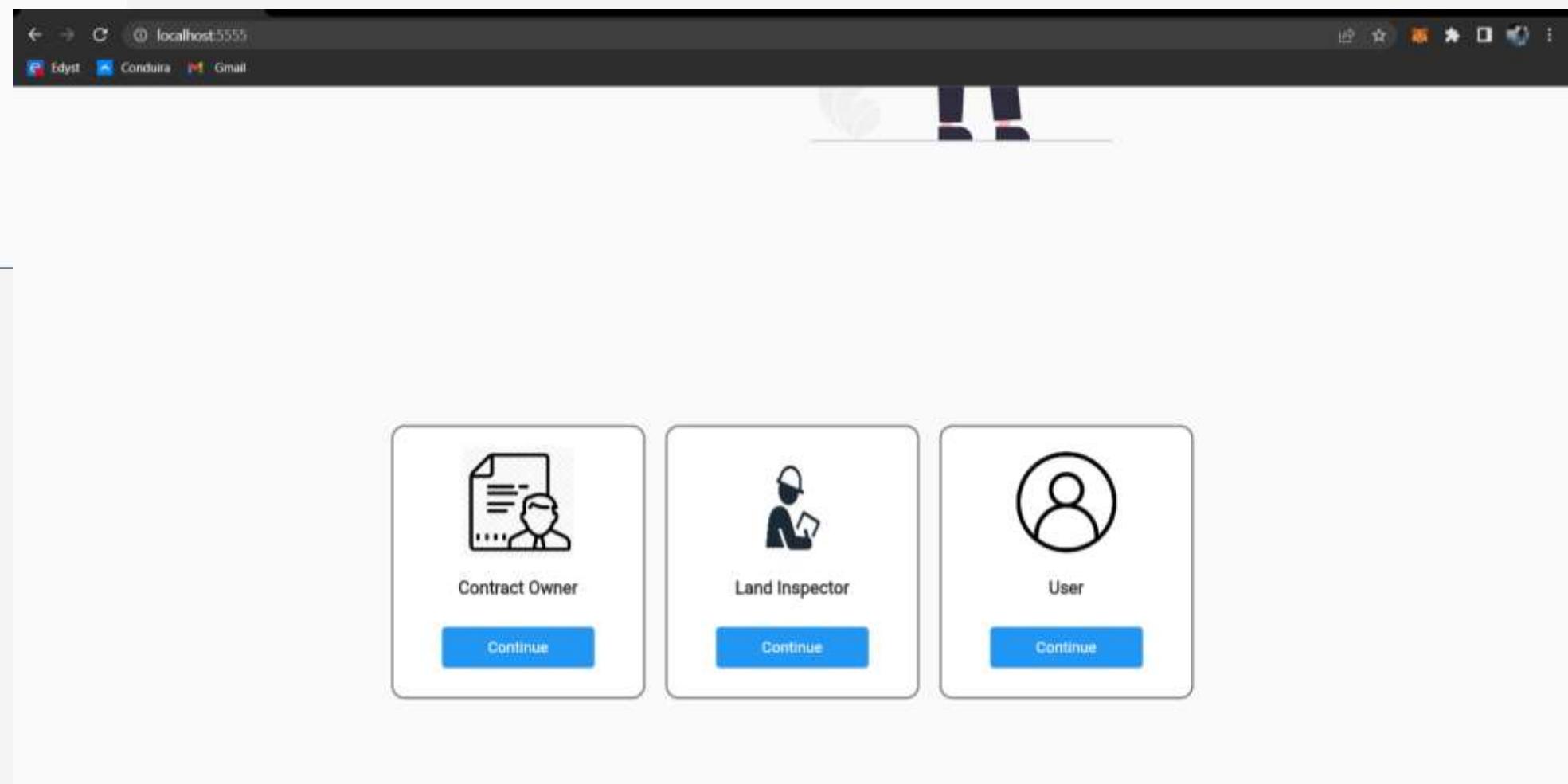
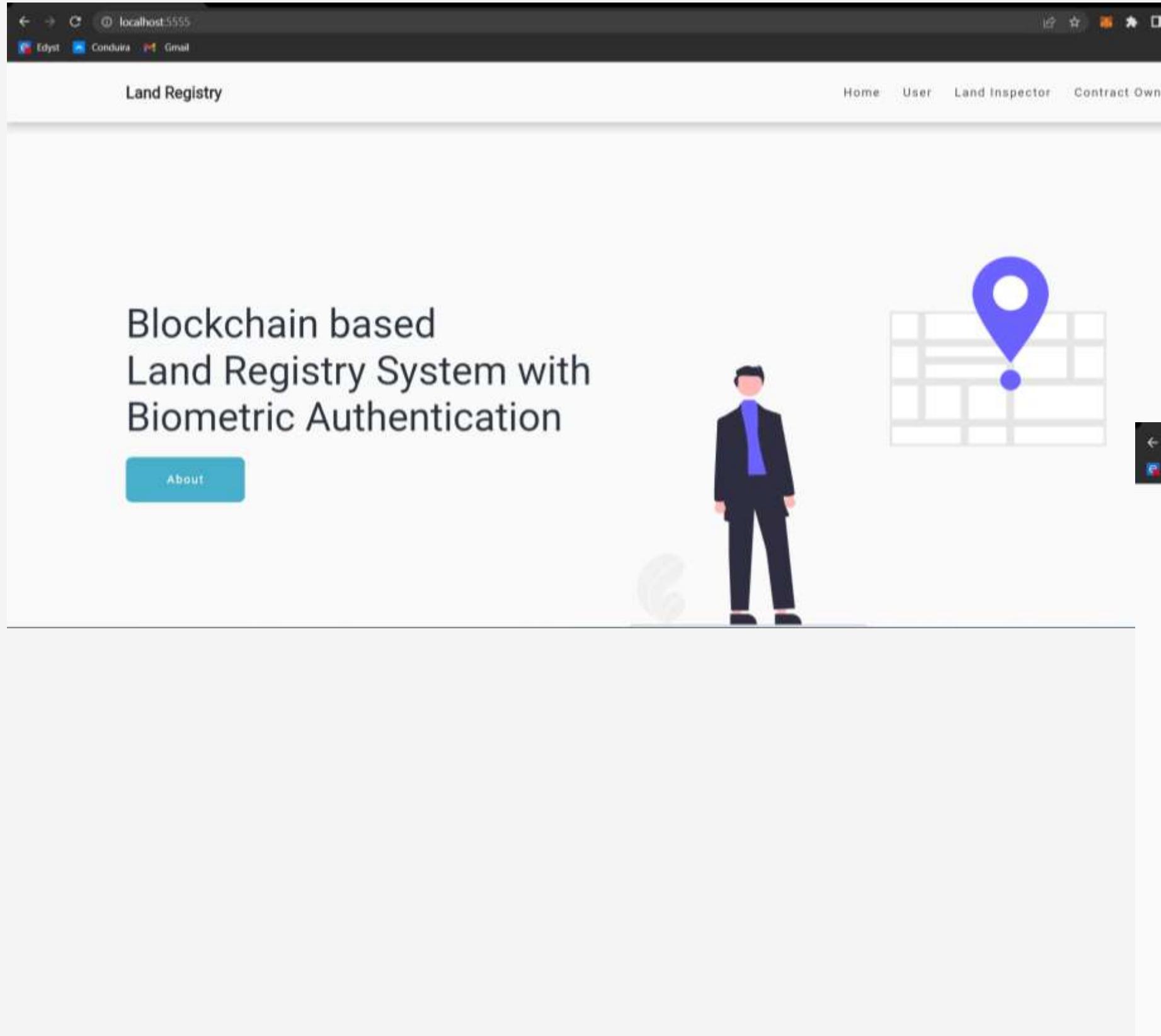
Use-Case Diagram



Collaboration Diagram



Code Implementation



Code Implementation

The screenshot shows the Ganache UI interface. At the top, there are tabs for ACCOUNTS, BLOCKS, TRANSACTIONS, CONTRACTS, EVENTS, and LOGS. Below the tabs, there are several status indicators: CURRENT BLOCK (4), GAS PRICE (20000000000), GAS LIMIT (6721975), HARDFORK (MUIRGLACIER), NETWORK ID (5777), RPC SERVER (HTTP://127.0.0.1:7545), and MINING STATUS (AUTOMINING). A search bar at the top right allows searching for block numbers or tx hashes. The workspace is set to PRC2, with options to switch and a settings gear icon.

MNEMONIC [?] mention orient jelly view verb candy focus door version canoe absorb leave **HD PATH** m/44'/60'/0'/0/account_index

ADDRESS	BALANCE	TX COUNT	INDEX	
0xDBf31ab87940331Acb1b09FE91513acd64F0361D	99.91 ETH	4	0	🔑
0x947c2A2C0373A0e6e747F076BFb993Aee2EF1737	100.00 ETH	0	1	🔑
0xE60a3EC0AEbAec9954f8fc4bEAa9355F09F2549B	100.00 ETH	0	2	🔑
0x972c31023E7b31bF367755445f1fe40015484F9a	100.00 ETH	0	3	🔑
0xe25A1E55deDD566f2a7BA931673402a9Cd2D0E95	100.00 ETH	0	4	🔑
0x7f88f1d86EDD8760E5f51D5d444352006A1A3d2d	100.00 ETH	0	5	🔑
0xFD6deb7526Fb40B20188C4b37b647901424A4792	100.00 ETH	0	6	🔑

Code Implementation

The screenshot shows a browser window with the MetaMask extension open at the URL `chrome-extension://nkbihfbeogaeaoehlefknkodbefgpgknn/home.html#settings/networks/add-network`. The window title is "MetaMask". The left sidebar contains navigation links: General, Advanced, Contacts, Security & privacy, Alerts, Networks, Experimental, and About. The main content area is titled "Networks > Add a network > Add a network manually". It includes a warning message: "A malicious network provider can lie about the state of the blockchain and record your network activity. Only add custom networks you trust." Below this are fields for "Network name" (set to "localhost"), "New RPC URL" (set to "HTTP://127.0.0.1:7545"), and "Chain ID" (set to "1337"). A note below the Chain ID field states, "This Chain ID is currently used by the Localhost: 7545 network." At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

localhost:5555

MetaMask

MetaMask | chrome-extension://nkbihfbeogaeaoehlefknkodbefgpgknn/home.html#settings/networks/add-network

Edyst Conduira Gmail

General

Advanced

Contacts

Security & privacy

Alerts

Networks

Experimental

About

Networks > Add a network > Add a network manually

A malicious network provider can lie about the state of the blockchain and record your network activity. Only add custom networks you trust.

Network name

localhost

New RPC URL

HTTP://127.0.0.1:7545

Chain ID

1337

This Chain ID is currently used by the Localhost: 7545 network.

Currency symbol

Block explorer URL (Optional)

Cancel Save

Code Implementation

The image shows a dual-screen setup. On the left screen, a web browser window displays a landing page for a "Land Registry" system. The page features a large title: "Blockchain based Land Registry System with Biometric Authentication". Below the title is a teal button labeled "About". On the right screen, a MetaMask wallet interface is open, showing a list of networks. The "localhost: 7545" network is selected, indicated by a green checkmark. Other listed networks include "Ethereum Mainnet", "Goerli test network", and "Sepolia test network". A button for "Add network" is visible at the bottom of the list. A small illustration of a person in a suit stands between the two screens.

localhost:5555

localhost:5555

Edyst Conduira Gmail

Land Registry

Blockchain based Land Registry System with Biometric Authentication

About

localhost: 7545

Ethereum Mainnet

localhost: 7545

Goerli test network

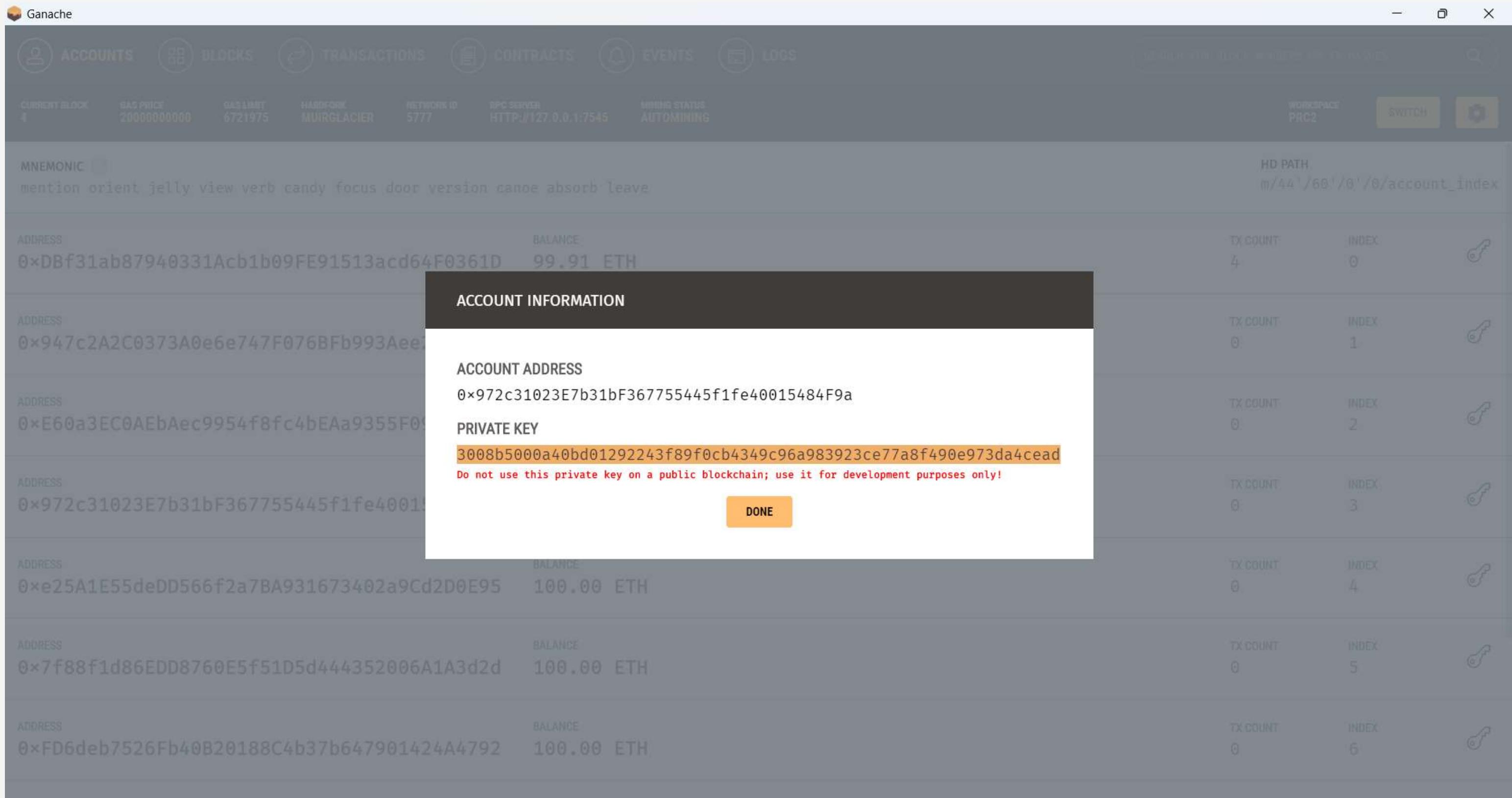
Sepolia test network

Add network

You have no transactions

Need help? Contact MetaMask support

Code Implementation



Code Implementation

localhost:5555

localhost:5555

Edyst Conduira Gmail

Land Registry

Blockchain based Land Registry System with Biometric Authentication

About

localhost:7545

Buyer
0x972...4F9a

Not connected

100 ETH

Assets Activity

Buy Send Swap

You have no transactions

Need help? Contact [MetaMask support](#)

Code Implementation

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:5555/login` in the address bar. The title bar says "Login". The page content is a login interface for a blockchain application. It features a central illustration of a person standing next to a large smartphone displaying a lock icon and a password field. Below the illustration, the text "You can enter private key of your wallet Or you connect Metamask wallet" is displayed. There is a text input field labeled "Private Key" with a "Paste" button to its right. At the bottom, there is a blue "Continue" button and an orange button labeled "Or Click to connect Metamask" which contains the Metamask logo.

localhost:5555/login

Edyst Conduira Gmail

Login

You can enter private key of your wallet Or you connect Metamask wallet

Private Key Paste

Continue

Or Click to connect Metamask

METAMASK

Code Implementation

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a user registration form. The URL in the address bar is `localhost:5555/registeruser`. The page title is "User Registration". The form contains the following fields:

- Name: Geetha Krishna
- Age: 21
- Address: Hyderabad, Telangana, India
- Email: geethakrishna@gmail.com
- Aadhar: 12345678
- Pan: 2345678 (highlighted with a blue border)

Below the form are two buttons: "Upload Document" (disabled) and "Capture Image". At the bottom center is a large blue "Register" button.

Code Implementation

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:5555/user`. The title bar reads "User Dashboard". The left sidebar, titled "Geetha Krishna", contains the following navigation items:

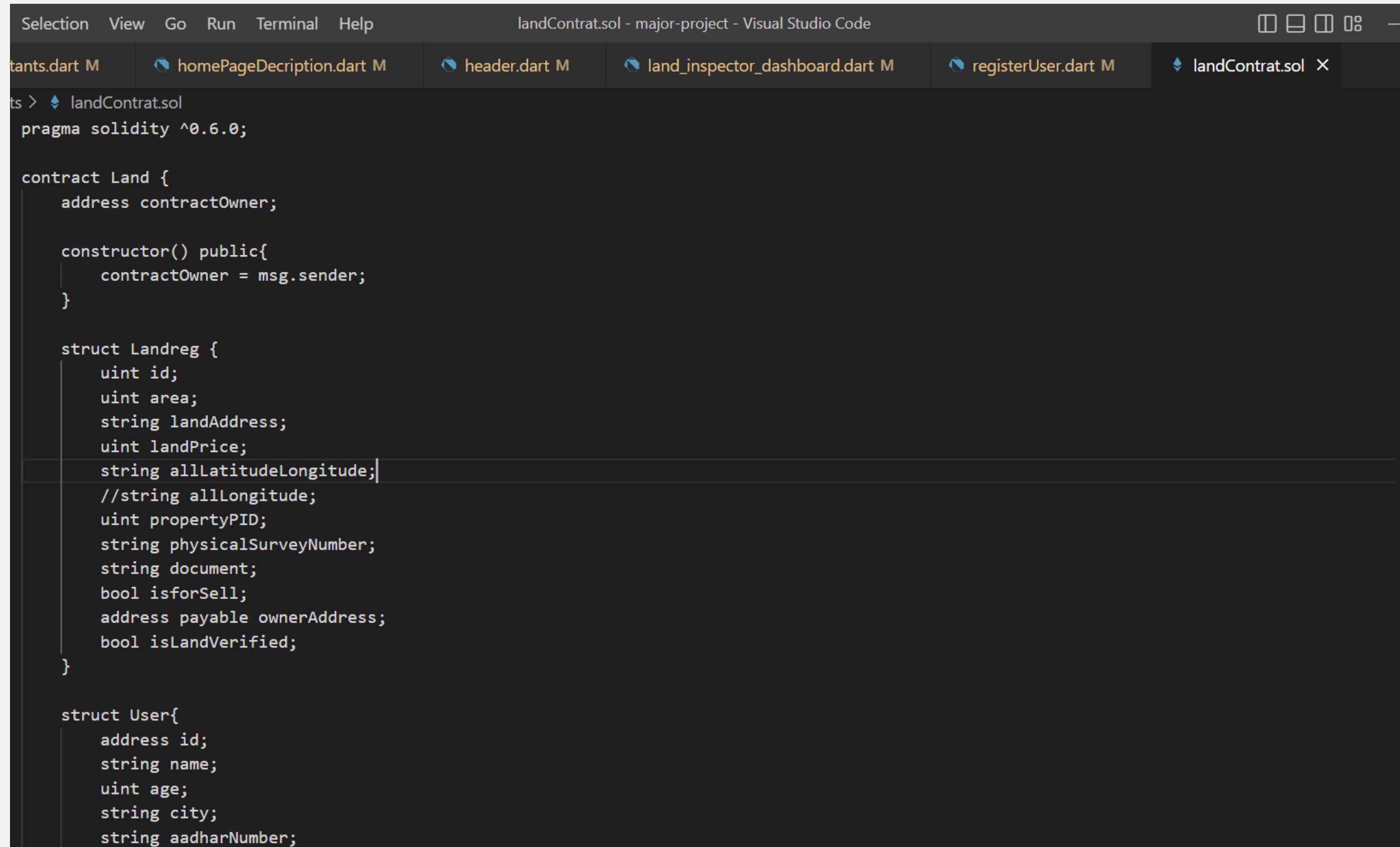
- Dashboard
- Add Lands (selected)
- My Lands
- Land Gallery
- My Received Request
- My Sent Land Request
- Logout

The main content area is titled "User Dashboard" and displays a form for adding land details:

- Area(SqFt)
- Address
- Land Price
- PID
- Survey No.

Below the form are two buttons: "Draw Land on Map" and "Upload Document". At the bottom is a large "Add" button. A red message "You are not verified" is displayed below the "Add" button.

Code Implementation



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code". The menu bar includes "Selection", "View", "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". The code editor displays Solidity code for a contract named "Land". The code defines a struct "Landreg" with fields for id, area, landAddress, landPrice, allLatitudeLongitude, allLongitude, propertyPID, physicalSurveyNumber, document, isforSell, ownerAddress, and isLandVerified. It also defines a struct "User" with fields for id, name, age, city, and aadharNumber. A pragma solidity statement specifies version ^0.6.0.

```
Selection View Go Run Terminal Help landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code
tants.dart M HomePageDescription.dart M header.dart M land_inspector_dashboard.dart M registerUser.dart M landContrat.sol X
ts > ♦ landContrat.sol
pragma solidity ^0.6.0;

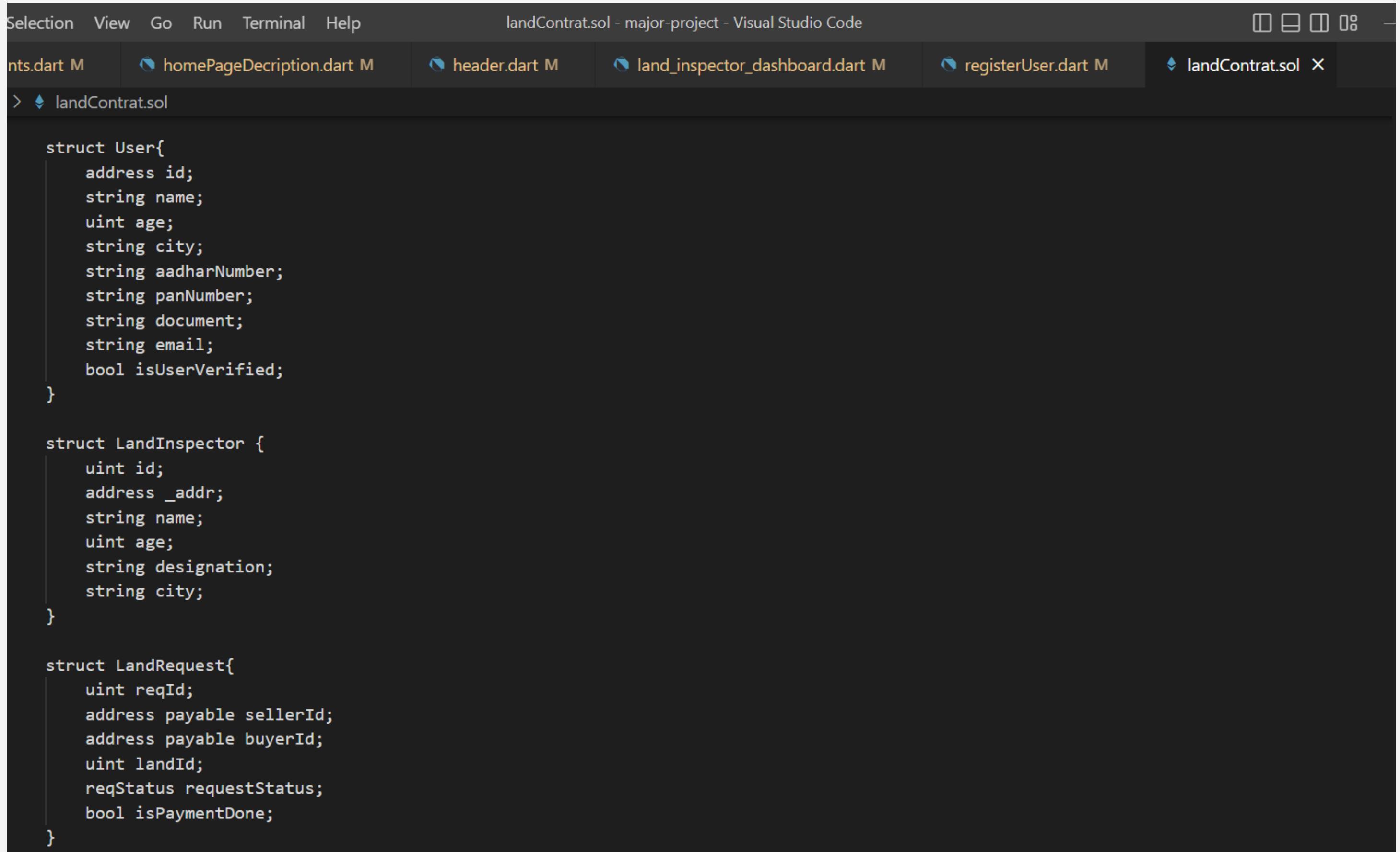
contract Land {
    address contractOwner;

    constructor() public{
        contractOwner = msg.sender;
    }

    struct Landreg {
        uint id;
        uint area;
        string landAddress;
        uint landPrice;
        string allLatitudeLongitude;
        //string allLongitude;
        uint propertyPID;
        string physicalSurveyNumber;
        string document;
        bool isforSell;
        address payable ownerAddress;
        bool isLandVerified;
    }

    struct User{
        address id;
        string name;
        uint age;
        string city;
        string aadharNumber;
    }
}
```

Code Implementation



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code". The menu bar includes "Selection", "View", "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar shows icons for selection, view, terminal, help, and file operations. The code editor displays Solidity smart contract code:

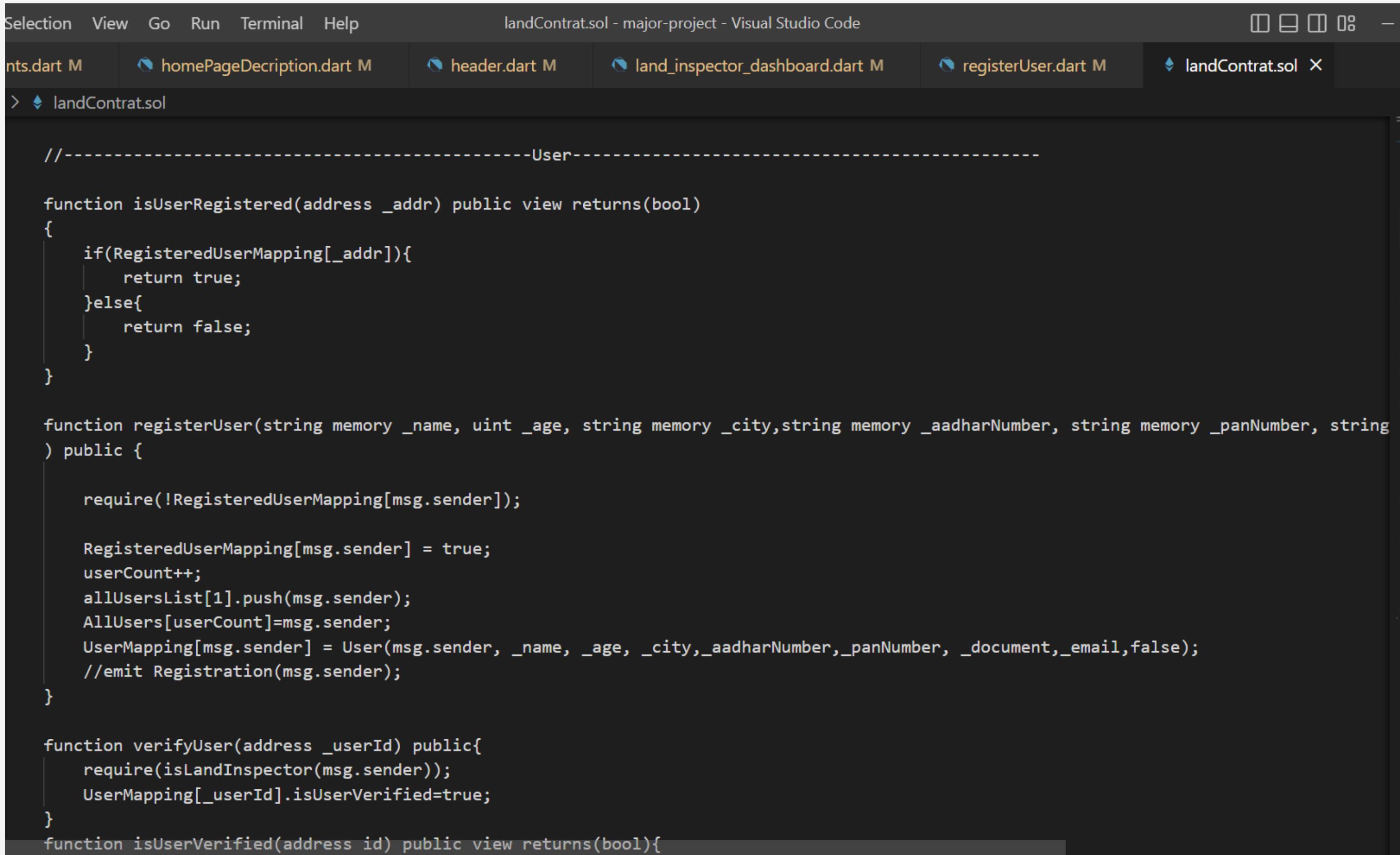
```
Selection View Go Run Terminal Help landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code
nts.dart M homePageDescription.dart M header.dart M land_inspector_dashboard.dart M registerUser.dart M landContrat.sol X
> ♦ landContrat.sol

struct User{
    address id;
    string name;
    uint age;
    string city;
    string aadharNumber;
    string panNumber;
    string document;
    string email;
    bool isUserVerified;
}

struct LandInspector {
    uint id;
    address _addr;
    string name;
    uint age;
    string designation;
    string city;
}

struct LandRequest{
    uint reqId;
    address payable sellerId;
    address payable buyerId;
    uint landId;
    reqStatus requestStatus;
    bool isPaymentDone;
}
```

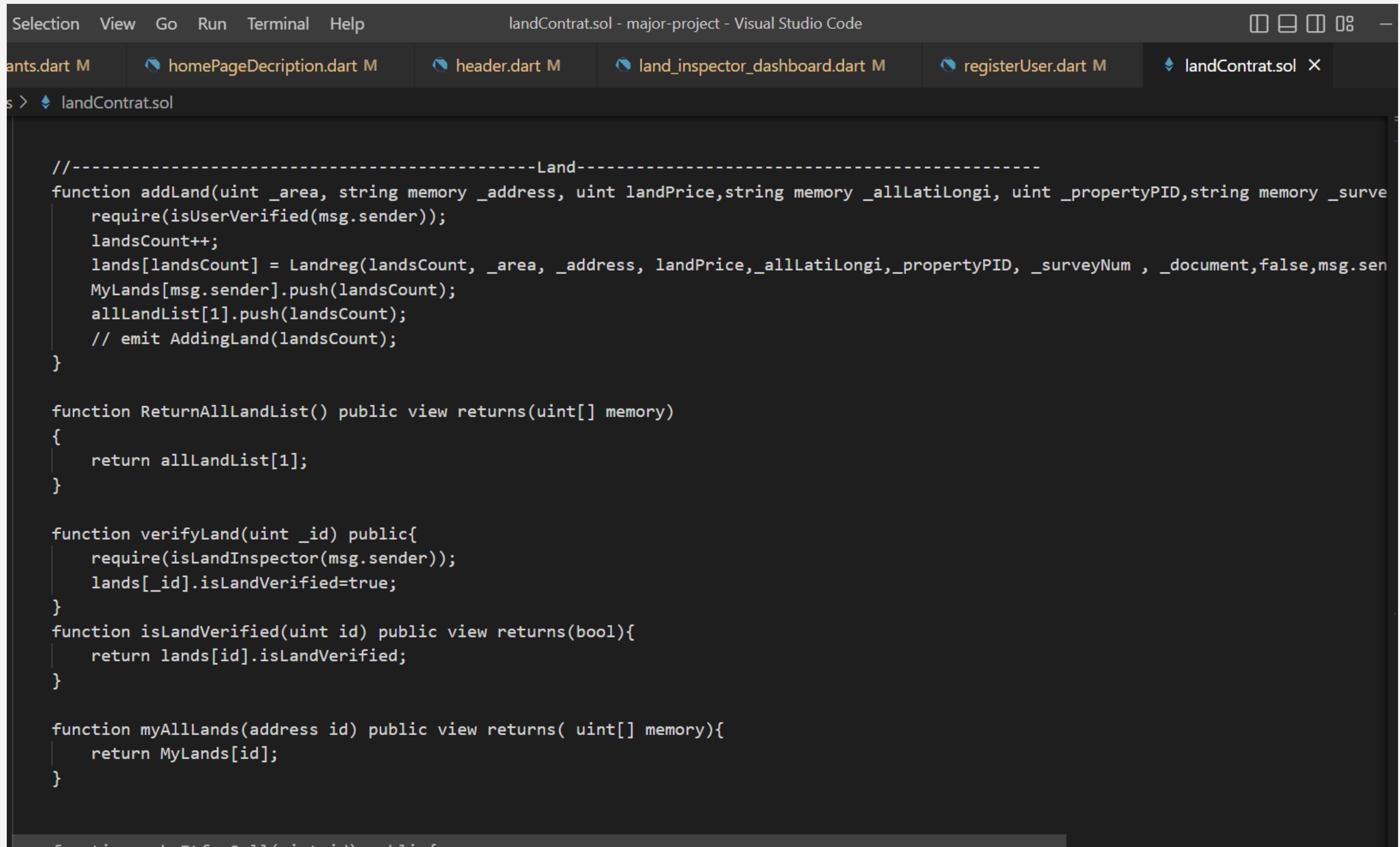
Code Implementation



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code". The menu bar includes "Selection", "View", "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". The top status bar shows icons for selection, view, terminal, help, and a refresh button. The code editor displays the Solidity smart contract "landContrat.sol". The code is as follows:

```
//-----User-----  
  
function isUserRegistered(address _addr) public view returns(bool)  
{  
    if(RegisteredUserMapping[_addr])  
        return true;  
    else  
        return false;  
}  
  
function registerUser(string memory _name, uint _age, string memory _city,string memory _aadharNumber, string memory _panNumber, string  
) public {  
  
    require(!RegisteredUserMapping[msg.sender]);  
  
    RegisteredUserMapping[msg.sender] = true;  
    userCount++;  
    allUsersList[1].push(msg.sender);  
    AllUsers[userCount]=msg.sender;  
    UserMapping[msg.sender] = User(msg.sender, _name, _age, _city,_aadharNumber,_panNumber, _document,_email,false);  
    //emit Registration(msg.sender);  
}  
  
function verifyUser(address _userId) public{  
    require(isLandInspector(msg.sender));  
    UserMapping[_userId].isUserVerified=true;  
}  
function isUserVerified(address id) public view returns(bool){
```

Code Implementation



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code". The menu bar includes "Selection", "View", "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Scanning for changes...". The code editor displays Solidity smart contract code for managing land registration.

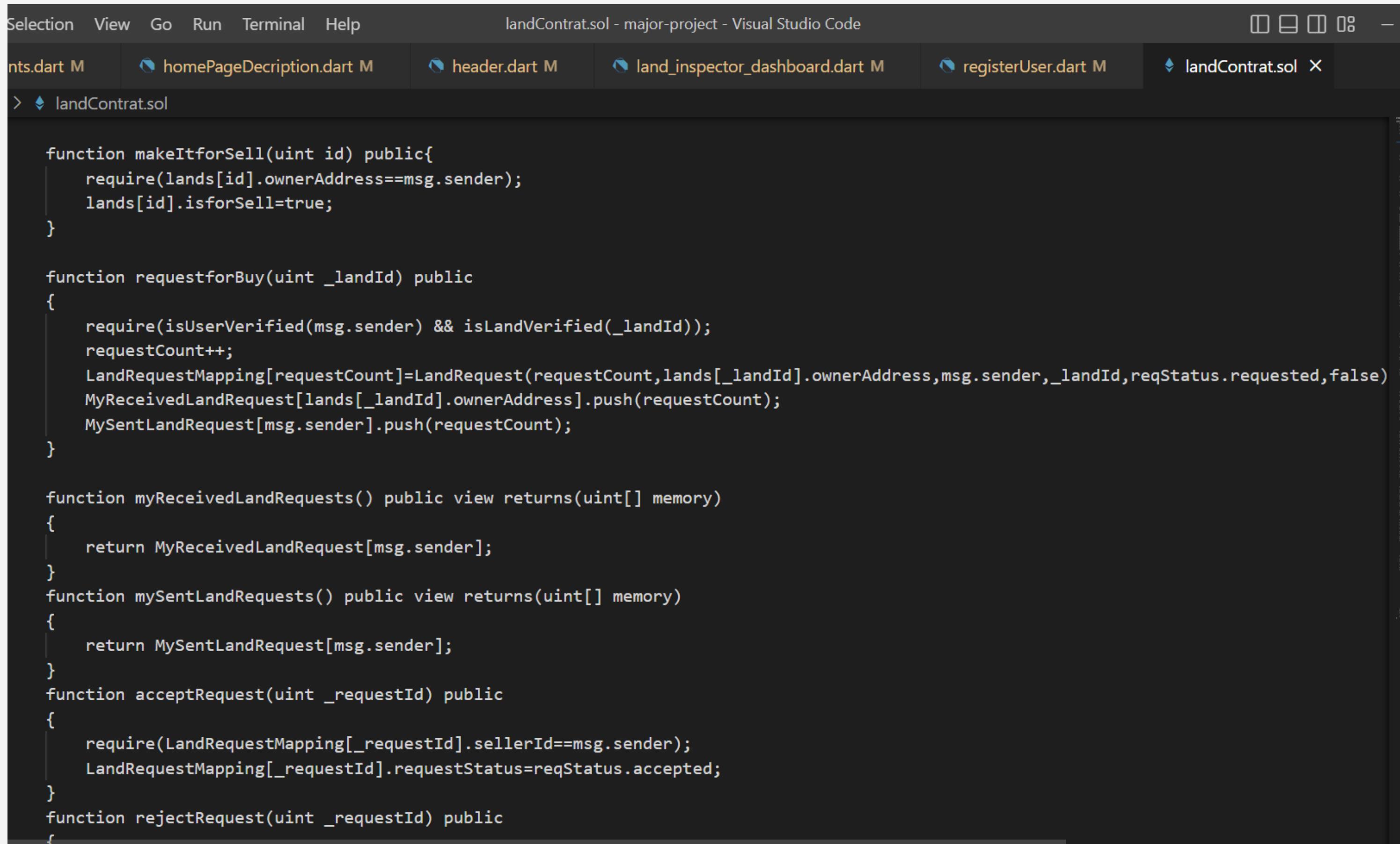
```
//-----Land-----
function addLand(uint _area, string memory _address, uint landPrice,string memory _allLatiLongi, uint _propertyPID,string memory _surveyNum , uint[] memory _document, bool _isVerified) public {
    require(isUserVerified(msg.sender));
    landsCount++;
    lands[landsCount] = Landreg(landsCount, _area, _address, landPrice,_allLatiLongi,_propertyPID, _surveyNum , _document, false,msg.sender);
    MyLands[msg.sender].push(landsCount);
    allLandList[1].push(landsCount);
    // emit AddingLand(landsCount);
}

function ReturnAllLandList() public view returns(uint[] memory)
{
    return allLandList[1];
}

function verifyLand(uint _id) public{
    require(isLandInspector(msg.sender));
    lands[_id].isLandVerified=true;
}
function isLandVerified(uint id) public view returns(bool){
    return lands[id].isLandVerified;
}

function myAllLands(address id) public view returns( uint[] memory){
    return MyLands[id];
}
```

Code Implementation



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "landContrat.sol - major-project - Visual Studio Code". The menu bar includes "Selection", "View", "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar shows icons for selection, view, terminal, help, and a file icon. The code editor displays Solidity smart contract code for "landContrat.sol".

```
function makeItforSell(uint id) public{
    require(lands[id].ownerAddress==msg.sender);
    lands[id].isforSell=true;
}

function requestforBuy(uint _landId) public
{
    require(isUserVerified(msg.sender) && isLandVerified(_landId));
    requestCount++;
    LandRequestMapping[requestCount]=LandRequest(requestCount,lands[_landId].ownerAddress,msg.sender,_landId,reqStatus.requested,false)
    MyReceivedLandRequest[lands[_landId].ownerAddress].push(requestCount);
    MySentLandRequest[msg.sender].push(requestCount);
}

function myReceivedLandRequests() public view returns(uint[] memory)
{
    return MyReceivedLandRequest[msg.sender];
}
function mySentLandRequests() public view returns(uint[] memory)
{
    return MySentLandRequest[msg.sender];
}
function acceptRequest(uint _requestId) public
{
    require(LandRequestMapping[_requestId].sellerId==msg.sender);
    LandRequestMapping[_requestId].reqStatus=reqStatus.accepted;
}
function rejectRequest(uint _requestId) public
{
```

Conclusion

The following predicaments are addressed and a feasible solution is proposed through our application:

- Vulnerability of centralized systems
- Inconsistent data history
- Double Selling
- Fraudulent and fake documents
- Database attacks