



UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE



Minor Project – II

Digitalization of Land Record using Blockchain

MEMBER'S NAME	ROLL NUMBER	SAP ID	BRANCH
Ishan Agarwal	R103219007	500076372	CSE BAO B1
Sachin Kedia	R103219013	500075932	CSE BAO B1
Sharique Ahmad Khan	R103219016	500075119	CSE BAO B1

Under the guidance of
Mr. Deepak Kumar Sharma

Challenges

Problem with current land record management system:

- Errors in public records affects ownership rights and cause financial strain
- Illegal deeds by not documenting prior titles in the chainage may affect the ownership
- Forged or fabricated documents affect the ownership
- Undiscovered encumbrances (Ongoing Cases)
- Unknown easements affects right to enjoy the property
- Boundary Disputes

Introduction

Possible Solution:

- Use blockchain to maintain land records
- A peer to peer distributed ledger which can be easily accessible by anyone to check land information.
- Ledger which cannot be changed or altered by anyone once stored in the database.

Objective

Securing Land Records by implementing a distributed ledger over a peer to peer network.

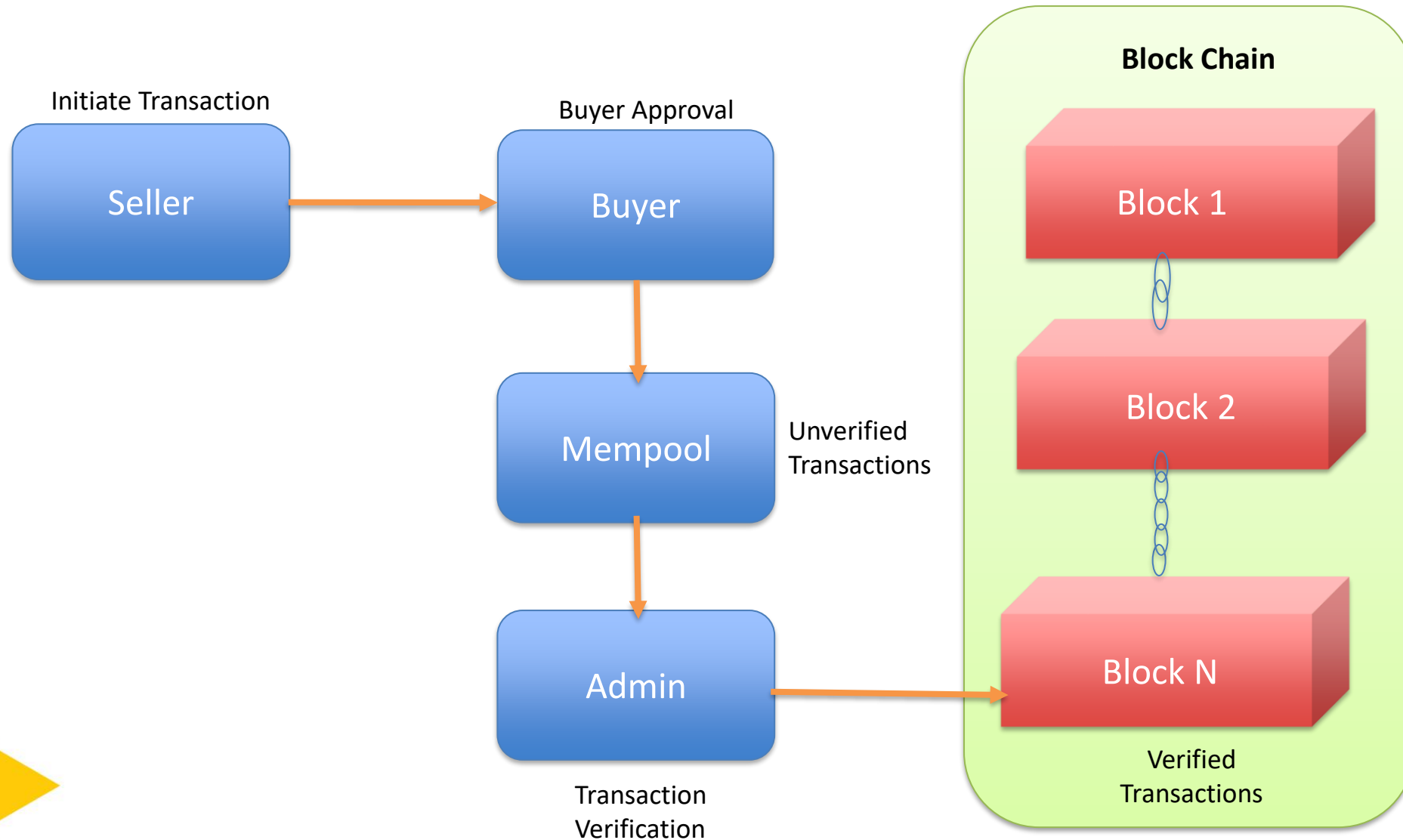
Sub Objectives:

- Buy and Sell ability to all users.
- Implementing Proof Of Authority based Consensus mechanism
- Securing plot transactions using digital signature and hashing techniques.
- Implementing a peer to peer network to enable distributed ledger

Dataset and Input Format

- Project is being prepared for a fictitious small scale area
- A mock data will be created
- Datasets:
 - Users dataset
 - Plot Dataset
 - Transaction Dataset
- Transactions will be stored as blocks in blockchain

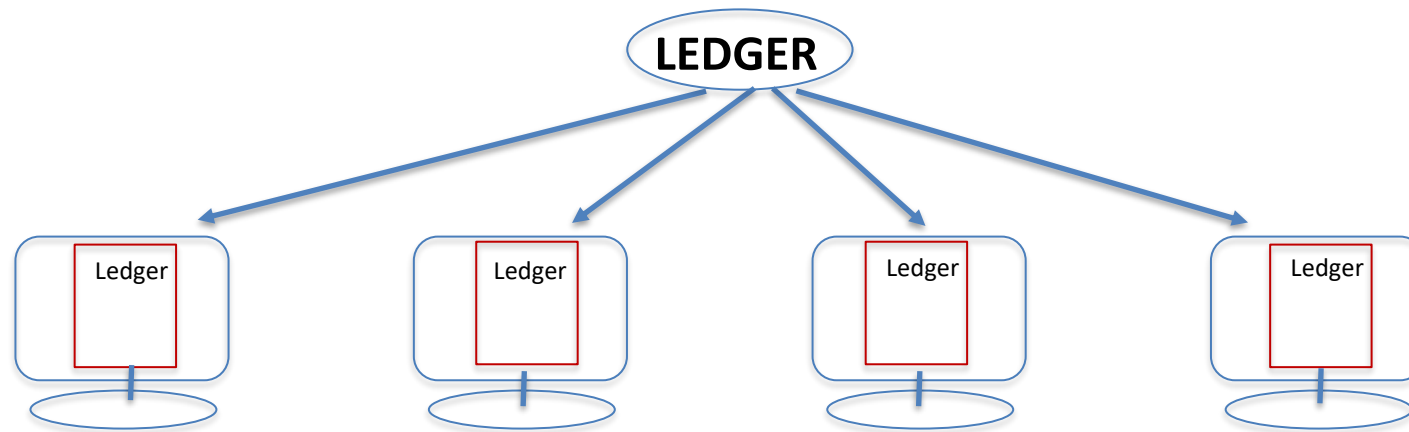
How will it work?



Project Features

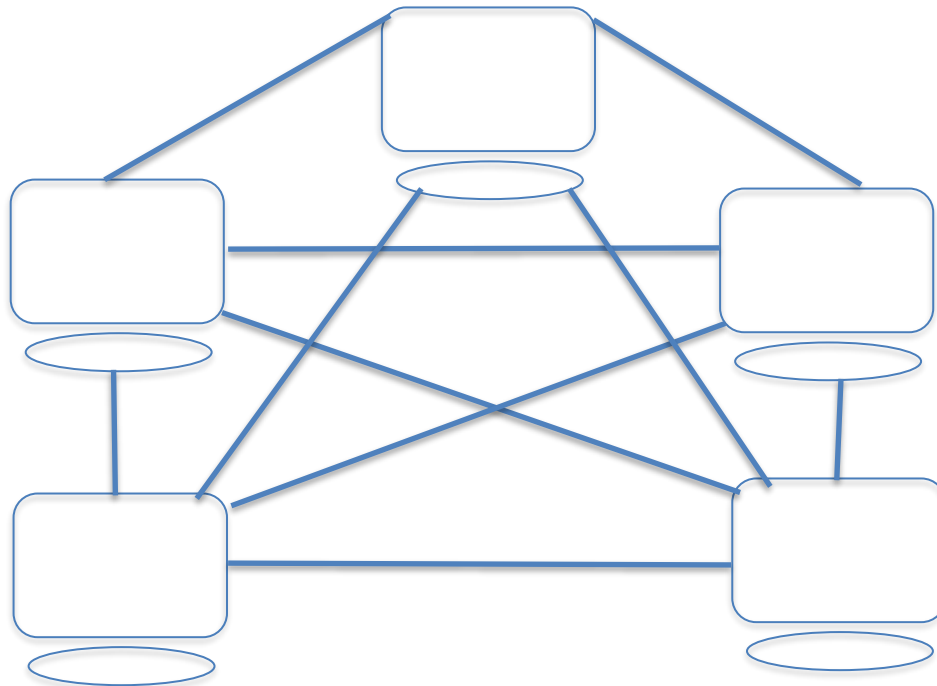
- **Distributed Ledger:**

A distributed ledger is a consensus of replicated, shared, and synchronized digital data geographically spread across multiple nodes.



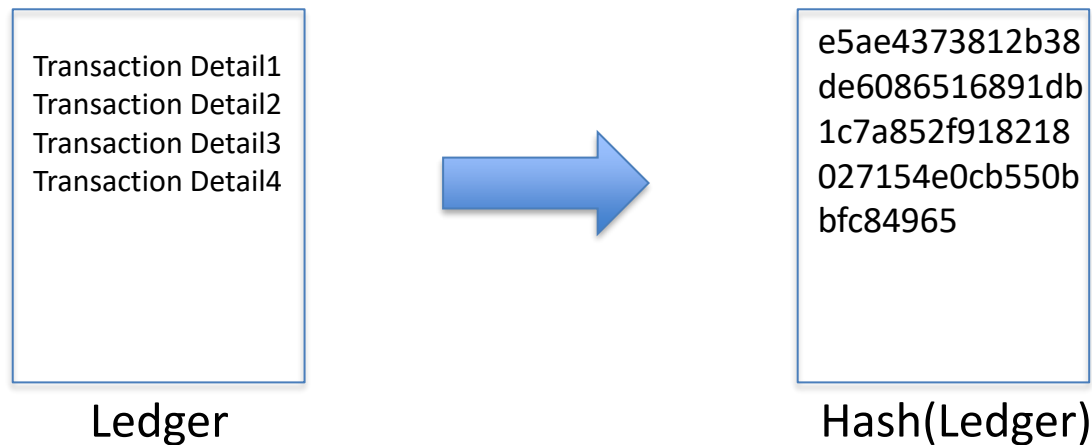
- **Peer to Peer Network:**

- As the network will be a peer-to-peer network, there will be a direct communication between buyer and seller.
- No mediator will be present

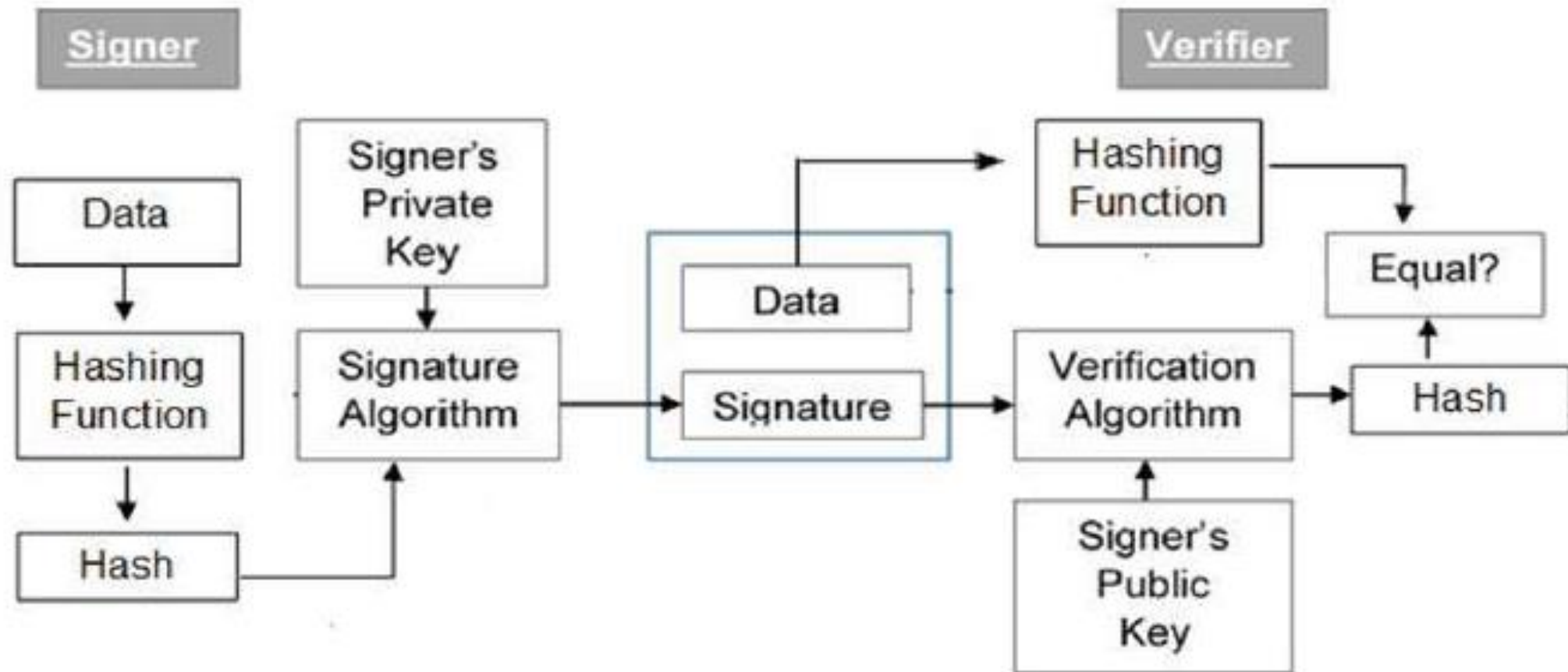


- **Hashing:**

A hash function is any function that can be used to map data of arbitrary size to fixed-size values. The values returned by a hash function are called hash values, hash codes, digests, or simply hashes.



- **Digital Signature:**



Implementation Benefits

- Blockchain provides consolidated, consistent dataset and reduces errors
- Provides near real-time access to Land records.
- Increases trust through shared processes and recordkeeping
- Lower cost of audit and regulatory compliance
- Increase the speed of execution with reduced cost
- Reduces risk – Tampering, fraud and cybercrime

Information Stored

Static fields:

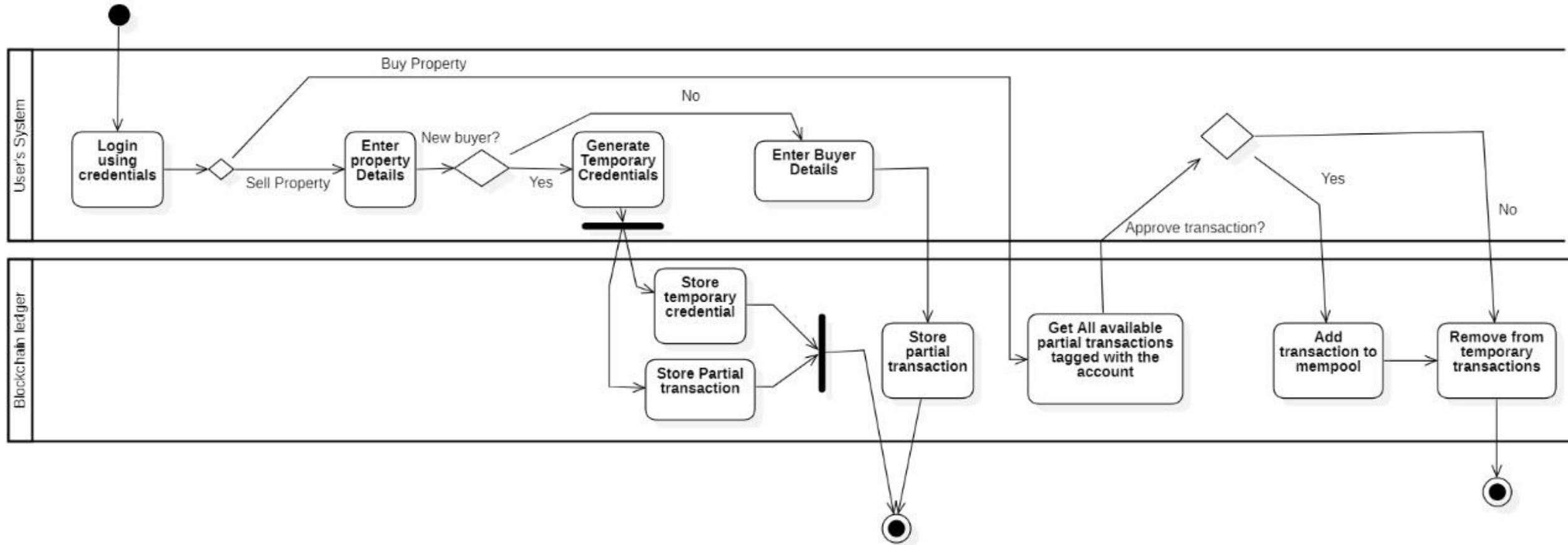
- PropertyId
- Geo-Co-ordinates (latitude/longitude)
- Plot No.
- Dimensions
- Allotted Area
- LandUse
- Boundary Information
- Block

Dynamic field:

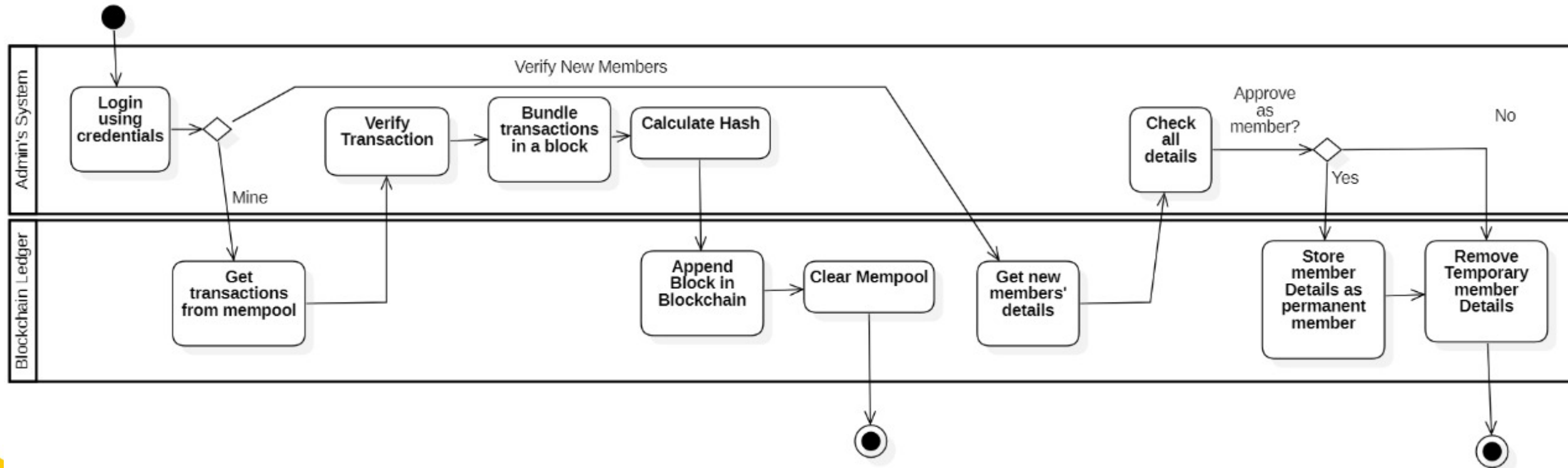
- Owner_ID
- Owner2
- Owner3
- Person_Name
- Aadhaar_No
- Contact
- Address
- Mortgage Information
- Litigation status
- Related court case numbers
- Building Approval
- Property IDs

flowchart

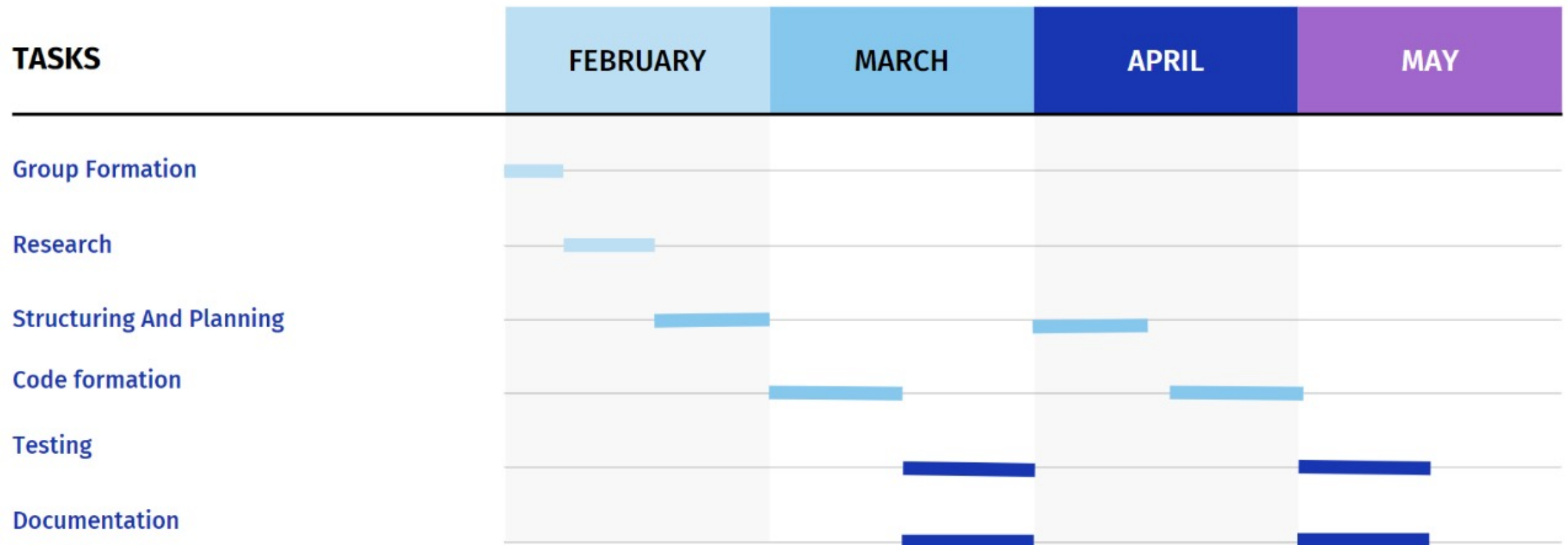
Interaction between User and Blockchain:



Interaction Between Admin and Blockchain:



Plan of Work



Future Scopes & Application

- Blockchain for maintaining land records can be used Nationwide which will ultimately help in reducing Land disputes.
- Smart Contracts can be introduced in blockchain which can automate the task of Agreement between Seller and Buyer.
- Government can easily monitor and audit the Land Ownership through blockchain.
- Buyer can easily verify the land status with the help of blockchain without any brokerage.

References

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cryptography/cryptography_digital_signatures.htm
- https://aphrdi.ap.gov.in/documents/Trainings@APHRDI/2020/feb_2/Citizen%20Centric%20Services/Block%20Chain%20Technology.pdf
- <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/blockchain.asp>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/blockchain/blockchain_chaining_blocks.htm

THANK YOU



UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE