

Farmer Registry

Administrative & Technical Clarifications

Version 1.1

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The document captures clarifications to frequently asked questions in the rollout of Farmer Registry. This document has been made to give a comprehensive view on the administrative and technical requirements, by consulting different state representatives. This is only to serve as a reference guide and there would state specific requirements which may be incorporated by the State Governments based on local and prevailing circumstances,

Farmer Registry – Technical, Administrative clarifications

Query	Clarification
<p>1. Has any State prepared the Farm ID/ Land ID?</p>	<p>Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh have created Farm ID against 100% of records. Maharashtra has gone further and enabled changes - which happen during Mutation; Madhya Pradesh is in the process of implementing generation of Farm ID (testing in progress for one district)</p>
<p>2. Farm ID/ Plot ID will be created for agriculture lands or for all plots?</p>	<p>Farmland ID is mandatory for Agriculture plots. Optional for others. The state may decide as appropriate. Most of RoR systems do not maintain usage type of the land. Even in states where it is maintained it may or may not be correctly recorded. (For some states, it may become convenient to generate an ID all plots irrespective of its usage type).</p>
<p>3. Farm ID will be generated and shared one time or real time basis? Whether the Revenue Dept to store this data?</p>	<p>The Farm ID needs to be shared and updated on real-time basis. Revenue department needs to manage it in auxiliary tables. An SOP would be given for guiding updation of farm ID.</p>
<p>4. In Odisha, the digitized RoRsystem (i.e. Bhulkeh) does not have information about the lands whether they are agriculture or non-agricultural type? As per NIC there are about 7700 types of lands.</p>	<p>Farm plot IDs can be created for all lands. It would be used in Agri Stack for Agriculture Lands. It is needed to create for all lands that would be used for Agriculture purposes to define Farmer's ownership. You may like to double check whether there are 7700 types of lands. However, this has no bearing on Agrostack operations.</p>
<p>5. Whether Farm ID, Plot ID, Farmland Plot ID or Owner plot ID terminologies mentioned in the GOI letter here and there, are same or different.</p>	<p>They are the same. All of these except plot ID represent the extent owned by a single ownership in a particular land parcel and are used interchangeably. Plot ID is the id of land as in ROR like Khasra no, survey number or gata number. Farm ID, Farmland Plot ID or Owner plot ID are ids within the survey number even though they are unique across the country. i.e. owner plot id should not be construed as common id for all the plots owned by a particular farmer.</p>
<p>6. What is the input fields in the reference application to be used for creation of Farm ID?</p>	<p>Land ID (Village code, survey number, sub-survey number), owner's name, owner's identifier's (father's / husband's/guardian's) name, relationship between owner and identifier, Total extent of the land parcel, extent owned by the owner, whether the ownership is single or joint, If joint, then grouping criteria of ownership (main owner number/khata number etc.,)</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>7. During Farmland Plot ID Creation, which errors are checked and how these errors can be corrected by the system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non zero extent against the owner is first condition - In case of joint ownership, at least one owner in a joint ownership should have extent more than 0 There should be a defined method to group joint owners <p>Example: For a Survey number 121/1 with area as 5 hectares and six owners (A,B,C,D,E,F) and if the owner number of A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, D is 4, E is 5 and F is 6, the below listed options are allowed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each one of the six owners has extent assigned against them Ex: A - 1 hectare, B - 1.5 hectares, C - 1.5 hectares, D - 2 Hectares, E - 0.75 Hectares and F - 0.25 hectares. For each owner, their owner number would have to be listed as a main owner number. In this scenario, six farm ids will be generated and each owner will be assigned one farm id. 2. All are joint owners, and they jointly hold the entire extent - and the entire extent is assigned against one of them (example A), with the others as co-owners. Then the main owner number for all the six owners would be 1. In this scenario only one farm id will be generated. All six owners will be assigned same farm id. 3. There are three owners - A, B and C are joint, D is Single, E and F are joint. Then the Main owner number for A, B and C are 1, The main owner number of D is 4 and the main owner number of E and F can be 6. In this scenario three farm id is will be generated. A, B and C will be assigned first farm id. D will be assigned second farm id and e & F will be assigned third farm id.
<p>8. In a Khata, there are “N” number of plots, whether one ID will be generated for one Khata or / separate Farm ID/Plot ID shall be generated against each plot in a Khata. Whether the Farm ID/ Plot ID are generated Khatawise or plot wise.</p>	<p>At a minimum each Land ID within a Khata (irrespective of single or joint), i.e. one Farm ID needs to be created. Wherever extent is available for an owner in a plot, a separate farm id for ea h owner needs to be created. A Farm ID denotes the extent owned by one ownership, within a land parcel (or a land parcel within an ownership)</p>
<p>9. Administrative roles -need to know more on it.</p>	<p>Administrative roles on IT systems, implies the user administration for the purpose of access and rights on the system to approve, edit etc.</p>
<p>10. Structure of Farm ID and the sequence. An example may be shared with the State.</p>	<p>Farm ID is a 14 character String. The first two characters denote the State; the remaining is a numeric string of 11 digit random number and 1 digit verheoff checksum (ex: OD234567890123). The random number is deduplicated at the State Level.</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>11. Whether Farm ID/ Land ID generated at the State level shall be maintained in the RoRsystem of the State or it need not be maintained in the RoRdatabase.</p>	<p>"Farm id" ideally should be maintained in the RoR, however, it can be maintained in separate tables with appropriate linkages to RoR</p>
<p>12. What is the difference between Temporary Farmer ID / Bucket ID / Farm ID.</p>	<p>Bucket ID is the ID given to a group of lands owned by the same owner within a village. It is created using Fuzzy match of owner + owner Identifier's names within a village's land records. Farmer id is for a person and farm id is for land parcel owned by farmer within the survey number/sub survey number. Temporary Farmer ID and Bucket ID are the same; both of these are internal ids used by software but not required by Farmer.</p>
<p>13. Land is in the name of the father or forefather –in whose name Farm ID shall be generated?</p>	<p>The farm id is id of the piece of land with distinct ownership in a plot. You should not care whether that farmer is dead or not. Just go by ROR. That farm id would have the CURRENT owner as per ROR. After farmer registry is formed, state can decide whether they would like to bring legal heirs in farmers registry pending updating to ROR</p>
<p>14. If the scheme beneficiary is not the land owner –can the Farm ID can be linked between actual land owner and the scheme beneficiary?</p>	<p>There is a provision in the Farmer Registry to Authorize a beneficiary at Scheme level. It should be done by the owners, to ensure that those cultivating their lands get benefits. This provision is put in place to enable benefits to the right cultivators, without having a need to declare tenancy. However the farm ID would be allocated in favour of land owner to start with</p>
<p>15. What measures are in place to ensure the privacy and security of the data associated with Farm IDs?</p>	<p>The data would be stored in State Servers. Sharing with any external entity is to be done with explicit consent from the farmer using Agri Stack consent manager</p>
<p>16. How are ownership disputes handled in the Farm ID creation process?</p>	<p>The farm id is created as per ROR. After the data is ported to farmers registry, there would be provision to allot such farm IDs to others than those who are not in RoR, in case of death or dispute pending updating in RoR</p>
<p>17. What is the process for updating or deactivating a Farm ID if the land ownership changes?</p>	<p>SOP would be provided to do this functionality on a continuous basis in ROR. As and when these changes occur in ROR, they would get synchronized to farmer registry</p>
<p>18. What protocols are in place for resolving errors detected during the Farm ID creation process?</p>	<p>Central Support team would provide technical support during the setup and implementation first two districts. Ideally, the state technical team or the State NIC may take local support resources for ongoing issue management</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>19. If a farmer owns multiple plots, what criteria determine whether a single Farm ID or multiple IDs are generated?</p>	<p>There would be one Farm ID for each of his name occurring in various plots</p>
<p>20. What are the maintenance requirements for the Farm ID system, and who is responsible for them?</p>	<p>State RoR system is the owner, Technical partner taking care of RoR system is responsible for managing and maintaining farm id, it may be either state NIC or service provider handling RoR system. It would need to have a provision to archive old and deactivated farm IDs.</p>
<p>21. What methods are used to validate the input data for Farm ID creation?</p>	<p>Farm ID creation utility depends upon the data ported onto the Link table. The rules for porting the data into the sync table is done by the State revenue department as per State rules. The rules are as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the owner of a land parcel represented by a survey number and a sub-survey number is a single individual, then the entire area of the Land Parcel is assigned to that owner as the owner extent. The owner ID (as per RoR) becomes the owner number and the main owner number 2. If there are multiple owners in a land parcel, and the extent of each owner is documented in RoR, then each owner's extent would be mentioned against that owner, the owner number and the main onwer number would be the ID of that owner in RoR 3. If there are joint owners with a given land parcel, with no extent demarcated between them, then all the joint owners are grouped together. If there are more than one group of joint owners in a land parcel, the main owner number is used to group joint owners. All the owners whose main owner number is the same are grouped together. The States that use the utility need to ensure that in case of joint ownership, the area should be non-zero for the main owner and zero against the other owners. If the States do not have a concept of main owners, but all the owners within a land parcel have the same complete right over the entire parcel, they should create a custom utility for generating Farm ID.
<p>22. What training and support are provided to Rev Dept/ NIC for creation of Farm ID / Land ID?</p>	<p>Central technical team would work with the State technical team to run the utility to create the Farm IDs for 5 - 10 villages before handing the tool over to the State revenue team.</p>
<p>23. How is the linkage between scheme beneficiaries and landowners managed within the Farm ID system?</p>	<p>Farm ID system is not directly linked to scheme beneficiaries. Creating a Farm ID and Farmland ID is a provision made with the State Land record system. Linkage between scheme beneficiaries and landowners represented by Farmer id is the job of the concerned department.</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>24. Is there an audit trail for changes made to Farm IDs? If so, how is it maintained?</p>	<p>Yes, state RoR system shall maintain history of all the transactions happening on RoR along with farm id. Farmer registry would be synchronized with state RoR system using farm id and farmer id maintained as part of state RoR system.</p>
<p>25. Is there a feedback mechanism for users to report issues in the Farm ID system?</p>	<p>The Farm ID would be created in the land record system. A sample code has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture. While using this sample code if there is any problem the same can be escalated to the Central team coordinating this activity. As far as creation of Farm ID is concerned, there are no other users except the technical staff under the purview of State revenue department. If farmers raise any question then technical staff may clarify if needed they can referred to central coordinating team.</p>
<p>26. How are changes in land use (e.g., conversion from agricultural to residential and vice versa) reflected in the Farm ID creation process?</p>	<p>Farm ID is given against each ownership plots within the RoR. Classification is responsibility of state RoR system. Farmer registry will consume only those farm ids which are classified as agriculture land.</p>
<p>27. What are the technical specifications required for the hardware and software used in the Farm ID creation process?</p>	<p>The hardware requirement depends upon the extent of RoR data. The utility is simple and does not consume much CPU. States may please use the same amount of storage and compute as used for storing RoR data pertaining to Lands used for Agricultural purposes.</p>
<p>28. What are the cost implications for implementing and maintaining the Farm ID system, and how is it funded?</p>	<p>There is no cost required for implementing and maintaining Farm ID system except some programming efforts. No special or separate hardware would be required for this purpose. Hence, the question of funding does not arise.</p>
<p>29. What mechanisms are in place to ensure the uniqueness of Farm IDs across different states?</p>	<p>The first two characters of the Farm ID are the short letters of the State. Hence there is no need to duplicate Farm IDs across States. As far as uniqueness within the state is concerned, the algorithm automatically ensures this and sample code takes care of the same.</p>
<p>30. What will happen for any piece of land for which Farm ID / Land ID could not be created? What may be the reason of non-creation of farm ID.</p>	<p>Farm ID should be created by the State of every extent of land under an ownership. The onus is on the State to ensure that the same happens. The utility has been created to aid the State in the creation. States are free to create a system as per the State rules. The most important point to remember is that for any loan or insurance purpose, the banks and financial institutions need the exact extent owned by a Farmer. Many Farmers lose out on such easy to gain benefits, and fall prey to fraudulent non-government supported organizations or individuals, and end up losing their lively hood, as the State Government is unable to provide accurate information on the extent of land owned by the Farmer. There is no technical reason for non creation of farm id. State would be able to create it for all lands</p>

Query	Clarification
31. How the Farm ID will be shared with GOI and how it will be used in the bucketing process?	It will not be shared with Government of India. Bucketing is done for states and they are supported by centrally provided technical capacity i.e., infrastructure and staff.
32. How is data encryption handled to secure the transfer of Farm ID data between State and GOI systems?	Data sharing between state FR and other stakeholders including GoI will happen based on the consent of the data principal (Farmer). Consented data will be exchanged using public and private key pair for encryption and also access token are provided by Network manager which is part of central core.
33. Which reference application is to be used for bucketing process?	A bucketing tool has been created by Central Government. States are free to setup their infrasturcture and run the tool themselves. The infrastructure needed is 2 servers per district. In case the States wish that Central Government provides servers for bucketing, then they can work jointly with them to enable the setup of servers, secure transfer of data, checking of bucket outputs etc.
34. How often will the Farm ID data used for bucketing purpose be synchronized between the State level and GOI?	The GOI helps states to create buckets which ground lands belonging to same farmers together along with the Lands farms id. When the state provides ROR data, farm id would be one of the parameters amongst others. Once buckets are created in batch mode the buckets don't change even if some mutations takes place. Such mutations are handled after farmer registry creation process is completed. Hence there is no synchronization of this data. GoI will not store any farm id/Farmer registry data, Data will be exchanged between state FR and stakeholder systems with consent of farmer and access tokens provided by Network manager. Synchronization between state RoR system and state FR is critical and it can be configured based on the states requirement.
35. How often will the bucket data created be synchronized between GOI and the State level?	Once the buckets are created by central govt in batch mode, no further updating of buckets is done. Hence state should take up creation of FR immediately by making farmers claim buckets. In case buckets get stale by 3-4 months or more, fresh bucketing may be required.
36. Process flow diagram of Bucketing process with user manual required from GOI, for understanding of the process.	Separate document will be shared
37. What validation rules and checks are applied during the bucketing process to ensure data integrity?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data is used as it is - none of the fields are tampered with 2. Lands with the same owner's name and owner's identifier's name in a village are grouped together into a bucket 3. These buckets are linked with Aadhaar using data from PMK and PMFBY (provided by the Centre) and any State DBT/Scheme database as decided by the State Completed documentation will be provided to state.

Query	Clarification
<p>38. Are there any tools or methodologies for transliterating and matching farmer names between different languages, such as Odia and English? We are having RoR data in Odia language and central data of PM KISAN/ PMFBY/ other DB, if any, is in English, how to match the name of the farmer.</p>	<p>Matching tools procured from C-DAC used in bucketing process has a capability to transliterate Indian language script to English and compare.</p>
<p>39. What is name matching score mechanism? What is the percentage and its backend mechanism.</p>	<p>Name Match score is an indicator to specify by what percentage the two-string match. Zero score means no match and 100 score means perfect match. States can take a call on fixing threshold match score.</p>
<p>40. If the land ownership (single/joint) is not in the name of the farmer and its available with name of his father / forefather</p>	<p>As a first step, the farm ID is created. At the time of creation of farm ID, it is not relevant as to who is the owner of the property and whether he is alive or not. Once the farm ID is created, it is then linked to the owner shown in record of rights. If the owner is dead then also the farm ID continues to be shown against him/her because that is the name which is present in the record of rights. However, when the farmer registry is implemented, there would be a mechanism to replace the name of the dead farmer by his legal heir. At that time, the farm ID would then be linked to the legal heir as are brought into the farmer registry with the approval of Government officials. In case, multiple legal heirs are brought into the farmer registry against that dead person then all of them will be assigned with same farm ID.</p>
<p>41. One farmer is the owner of 2 plots: - Farmer's father is owner of one plot; • Farmer's uncle is owner of another plot. • So, how many farm ID and buckets will be generated.</p>	<p>In this case there are 2 plots owned by father and by uncle. Because there are 2 plots, 2 farm IDs would be created. In case both plots were owned by farmer's father even then 2 farm IDs will be created because for farm ID it does not matter as to who is the owner. The fact that there are 2 plots owned by either a single farmer or by 2 different farmers, 2 farmer IDs will be created. As far as bucketing is concerned, there would be 2 buckets- one in the name of father and another in the name of uncle. The buckets would depend upon who is the owner as per land record. Because there are 2 owners , there are 2 buckets i.e. one for each farmer.</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>42. Are there specific standards or formats that the exported CSV data must adhere to for compatibility with GOI systems of creating buckets? What is the format and fields of Data. The data which is exported in CSV from SQL export wizard via state servers.</p>	<p>The format of data that needs to be ported into the bucketing tables of the State Servers has been standardized and shared.</p> <p>States need to prepare the data as per that format and port it onto the State servers where bucketing needs to take place. The servers may be procured by the State or provisioned by the centre as per the choice of the State.</p> <p>Care should be taken by the State to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each row contains only one Farmer's name and not multiple names 2. Extents are defined against every Farmland Plot (owner plot/Farm) ID 3. Each row contains one Farm ID <p>Documents will be shared.</p>
<p>43. How does the system handle cases of joint land ownership, particularly when name in RoR does not match exactly with registered farmers?</p>	<p>These are 2 questions and these are handled separately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As far as joint land ownership is concerned for each group of joint owners, there is only one plot without any share. As there is one plot which is jointly owned without any share, there would be only one farm ID. - As far as bucketing is concerned, if there are 4 joint owners, 4 buckets would be there and in each bucket that farm ID would be contained. Please note that if the owners had their own share then they would not be called joint owners. They would be separate owners having their separate land and if there were 4 separate owners then there would be 4 farm IDs i.e. one for the land owned by that farmer. There would be 4 buckets in both scenario. <p>The bucket is created as per the name in RoR. Any farmer can claim that bucket. If the farmer registered in any scheme tries to claim that bucket then depending upon the name match score either the bucket will be self claimed or it would go for the manual approval because the name match score is low due to too much of name difference.</p>
<p>44. What are the protocols for reporting and resolving errors detected during the bucketing process?</p>	<p>The tool displays error during execution in the monitor. The State tech support team who is running the bucket should closely monitor the process for the errors on the console. The support team should further check the database for data issues that caused the errors and fix them. In case the States choose to get the tool run by the central support team, then they need provide the rules on how the records are to be handled by the tool and work closely with the central support team to fix any failures and issues.</p>
<p>45. Are there any specific interoperability standards that the bucketing process require to ensure seamless integration with other systems?</p>	<p>The bucketing process creates buckets or groups of lands owned by Farmers in a village, in a table. The data from this table can be used by the States as needed through simple data level integrations</p>

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<p>46. Can the details of the bucketing algorithm be shared, including how it groups and categorizes data?</p>	<p>Bucketing process involves the below listed steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleansing of records to remove special characters, as per rules defined by States (ex: ୠୂଝି, ୠୃତ, ଶ୍ରୀ etc.) 2. Deduplicating 3. Sorting based upon owner and owner identifier's name 4. Comparing each record with the one below, using the CDAC name match tool and creating buckets of land 5. Matching names of owners of the same land from PMK/PMFBY to get their Aadhaar 6. Seeding Aadhaar into the buckets 7. Assigning Temp Farmer IDs or bucket IDs to each bucket
<p>47. Is there an audit log maintained for all operations performed during the bucketing process? If so, how can it be accessed?</p>	<p>Yes, in the database.</p>
<p>48. How is historical ownership data are managed in the bucketing process, especially in cases where there are changes in ownership?</p>	<p>The bucketing process takes place with the data which is available at the time of bucketing. There is no concept of historical data. Once the bucket is claimed by the farmer in the farmer registry then whenever change in ownership takes place in the land record system, the land would move from one farmer in the farmer registry to the new farmer in the farmer registry. This would be an automatic process as the farmer registry follows the primary data which is RoR.</p>
<p>49. Does the bucketing process support real-time data processing, or is it batch-oriented?</p>	<p>The bucketing is done after the complete data of the village as a unit is received from the State govt. In that sense it is batch mode.</p>
<p>50. What steps are to be taken to resolve discrepancies between RoR data and PM KISAN data?</p>	<p>What the question perhaps seeks to ask is as to what would happen if a land seeded in PMKISAN against a beneficiary gets seeded against somebody else in farmers registry. The farmer registry is to be built strictly as per ROR data. The variations in PMK would have to be handled and justified by the state government.</p>
<p>51. What is the procedure for uploading or submitting data from state to GOI?</p>	<p>Data is not to be shared with GOI if state wants to create buckets themselves. Else the ROR fields required for forming buckets can be sent by state in a mutually agreed way- SFTP or API or other portable media</p>

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<p>52. What will happen if any land ID is not included in any bucket? What may be the reasons for non-inclusion of any Farm ID in any bucket?</p>	<p>All land IDs or farm ids would necessarily get included in one or the other bucket. This is ensured by the bucketing algorithm. However, if state doesn't send data for some land ids then such ids may be left out</p>
<p>53. What methods will be used to notify farmers that they need to claim their land bucket (e.g., SMS, mail, local announcements in camps)?</p>	<p>States will conduct a communication campaign aimed at farmers to inform and notify them to claim their land buckets. A target campaign using farmer centric channels, including announcements, across digital and mainstream local media, in suitable language may be designed for the purpose</p>
<p>54. What documents or proofs are required from farmers to claim their land bucket?</p>	<p>Farmers must show their land records, including the survey and sub-survey numbers, along with their Aadhaar details, to claim the land bucket for verification purposes. As and when state opens up claiming of lands/buckets in self mode then all checks would be electronic and farmer would not be required to bring or show any documents. He would be claiming from his home/village itself.</p>
<p>55. What is the process for verifying a farmer's claim on a land bucket?</p>	<p>At the time of Farmer Registration, all lands buckets associated with the farmer will be auto-shown to the farmer from the State Farmer DB to the extent possible by the software system. If any some set(s) of lands are not shown, the farmer can claim such by entering at least one survey number, subsurvey number, district name, sub-district name, and village name for each village where he owns the land(s) which are not shown. These lands will be verified by the software. If the software result is that the land buckets belong to that farmer, they would be shown and enabled for claim by the farmer.</p>
<p>56. How farmer will know that he has to claim their land bucket</p>	<p>States will run a communication campaign aimed at farmers to inform and educate them about how to register, verify themselves as farmers, and how to claim their land buckets, etc. Pl see reply to earlier question (Q1)</p>
<p>57. How can farmers track the status of their claim after submission?</p>	<p>An Enrolment number is sent to the phone number given at the time of bucket claiming. This can be used to track the status of their claim. Once their claim is approved, a Farmer ID is assigned. This Farmer ID is assigned against the Farmer's Aadhaar and used in place of Aadhaar to link the land data within the State Servers</p>
<p>58. Are there any help centers or support helpline available for farmers who need assistance with the claim process?</p>	<p>State/district level help desk would be set up to provide assistance to farmers for clarifications.</p>

Query	Clarification
59. What are different types of buckets and what criteria determining these categories?	Buckets are groups of lands owned by a Farmer within a village. There is no 'different' type of buckets.
60. What is process of claiming each type of buckets.	Farmer searches for the bucket by entering one land he or she owns. He chooses his or her name from the list of owners of that land parcel, he then clicks on a button to verify the ownership from RoR, finally he gives his esign with a consent to be a part of Agri Stack. If a bucket is already seeded with Aadhaar then that bucket would be show automatically to farmer after he does his eKYC authentication.
61. Is there any chance of rejection of claim of bucket by a farmer?	The State revenue officials will be given IDs for verification and approval of the Farmer's bucket claim. The onus is on the State revenue officials to approve or reject a claim. The lower the name match score between Aadhaar name and ROR names in buckets, more is the possibility of rejection. The buckets claim can also be rejected if the claim is by one farmer having identical name and fathers name with that of the actual owner who is different.
62. What will happen, if a dead person's land bucket claimed by an unknown/ unrelated person?	Please refer to answer earlier. If somebody else tries to claim the land of dead person then again the name match score would happen between the dead person and his father's name. As the name match score will be low/very low, such cases will go for approval of the authority and there they would be rejected.
63. What are the common reasons for the rejection of a claim, and how can farmers address these issues?	<p>"Land claims are commonly rejected for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name as in aadhar and as in land records do not match sufficiently although both are same names of the farmer differing slightly • The land is not in the farmers name in the land records. • The owner has passed away, but the land records have not been updated (mutation has not occurred) and stand in name of dead person and not the farmer • The Record of Rights still stands in name of seller and not in the name of buyer-farmer."
64. What steps should a farmer follow to correct a wrongly declared claim bucket?	<p>When a Farmer claims his or her land, the system runs the following checks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name match between his or her name as in Aadhaar and the name in the bucket 2. Check in Aadhaar to ensure that the Farmer's records in the bucket still exist in RoR with the same owner's name. <p>If either of the checks fail, the Farmer is asked to make the necessary fixes before submitting his or her claim. Once the claim is successfully submitted, depending upon the match score between the name in Aadhaar and the name in the bucket, the State may choose a workflow with as many levels of approval as needed to minimize incorrect claims. To minimize delays in process due to lapses by officials, an auto-approval may be configured by the State (as per State's requirements); through this Auto Approval mechanism, State Government can enable the approval of a Farmer's claim, if the officials do not act on it within a stipulated time. If a farmer feels that a bucket</p>

Query	Clarification
	was wrongly claimed and approved which is not his bucket, he should approach the agristack authorities who would delink such bucket from him after necessary verifications.
<p>65. While claiming land bucket, if a farmer will face any issue, to whom he/she will address. What will be the grievance mechanism?</p>	<p>While claiming a land bucket ideally farmer should not face any issue. However, if a farmer faces any issue they can reach out to the State/district helpdesk team. The helpdesk team will attempt to resolve the issue if it is within their capacity; otherwise, they will redirect the farmer to the appropriate official or the Agristack team for a quicker resolution.</p>
<p>66. If one farmer has declared that his/her bucket is claimed wrongly, then how to rectify it later.</p>	<p>The only condition under which a Farmer can make a False claim is when he or she claims the land in the village that belongs to another Farmer with the exact name and Father's / husband's name. In case such mistake has happened, the revenue official can reject the claim. In case the revenue official also approves the claim by mistake, then the Farmer can use an Update Farmer Request process to fix the issue.</p>
<p>67. Is there any timeline for conducting camps for claiming of buckets by the farmer and for the review process?</p>	<p>The decision is that of the State Government. The government may notify under right to services act.</p>
<p>68. What is the appeal process if a farmer's claim is rejected or if there is any dispute?</p>	<p>The process needs to be determined by the State, as the approval and rejection are done by the State officials.</p>
<p>69. Is there any role local authorities/ PRI members, play in the claim and verification process</p>	<p>The states may use the administrative structure under the 'Revenue' and Agriculture department for the purpose of claim verification at field.</p>
<p>70. What will happen if any bucket is claimed incorrectly by someone? How to rectify them</p>	<p>The farmer registry would have a grievance raising module. Farmer would raise the grievance there and would get a number.</p>
<p>71. Is multilingual support available for farmers to understand the claiming process in their native languages?</p>	<p>Yes. The apps are in local language.</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>72. How frequently is the data updated to reflect new buckets for claims by farmers?</p>	<p>The bucket data is not updated. It is expected that the bucket is created and used within 15-20 days. In meanwhile, if a mutation has happened then the district administration will have to be careful and remove such mutated land from the system when the original farmer tries to claim the bucket. The Patwari would be aware that the mutation transaction has occurred and he will disallow the claim by the farmer. Please note that the farmer registry is not a legal registry for the ownership purpose and it is only for the purpose of services and benefits. If errors occur then there would not be any ownership issue. These errors will be updated/corrected by the department</p>
<p>73. What processes are in place for reconciling discrepancies between claimed buckets and official records?</p>	<p>Please refer to Question 19. Bucket is strictly as per ROR and claimed in person in ROR. If some other records have entries different from ROR then state would have to decide and change one of the records</p>
<p>74. How can farmers or officials can provide feedback or suggestions on the bucket claim process?</p>	<p>The entire claiming process is managed by the State officials; Farmers are assisted through the process of Land Claiming by the State officials; each claim goes through the approval process, controlled by the State officials.</p>
<p>75. What are the expected timelines for resolving grievances related to the bucket claim process?</p>	<p>It is expected that the grievances related to bucketing claim should be handled within 10/15 days. This can be notified under right to services of the respective state.</p>
<p>76. Are there initiatives to improve digital literacy among farmers to help them with the online claim process?</p>	<p>A special campaign will be organized by the state to inform and educate farmers about the Farmer registry.</p>
<p>77. What specific fields and information are required in the claim process</p>	<p>If land details do not automatically appear during the registration process, farmers will need to manually enter the following information to claim their land: the name of the district, subdistrict, and village where the land is located, along with the survey number and sub-survey number from their land records. Pl see answer to Q 3.</p>
<p>78. Are there any limits on how many times a claim can be modified or corrected? This may happen due to mutation.</p>	<p>Once a bucket is claimed, it is associated to that farmer. There is no question of modification by the farmer. Of course, if the claim is made wrongly then it would be rejected because the score would be low. If any mutation occurs after the bucket has been claimed, such lands would automatically move from one farmer to another farmer under the farmer registry because the farmer registry is (As per State decision) connected electronically to the land record system.</p>

Query	Clarification
<p>79. How is the confidentiality and privacy of farmers' claims maintained throughout the process?</p>	<p>1. Farmer Registry Application does not store Aadhaar. Aadhaar is stored in Data vault. Farmer Registry only stores a randomly generated eleven digit Farmer ID 2. Farmer and Land linkage are not shared with any external entities, without an explicit consent from the Farmer, which the Farmer needs to provide with e-sign. 3. Farmer can login using his or her eKYC to view his or her own information. Information of any one Farmer is not visible to other Farmers in Agri Stack</p>
<p>80. How accurate is the claim made by the farmers while claiming buckets by self and by the facilitators?</p>	<p>While the farmer can claim any bucket either in self mode or in other mode, there is very low chance of any error because the name match is done on both the farmer and his/her father's name. In a rare case if the person claiming the land is of the same name as of the farmer along with also having the same father's name then such issue may occur but it is expected that these problems will be resolved in due course by the department responsible for maintaining the farmer registry. However, in parallel a strong IT enabled grievance mechanism system is being built to support - where the contending farmer can raise a grievance and registry set right by Patwari.</p>
<p>81. Is draft farmer ID is created after the bucketing process?</p>	<p>Draft Farmer ID or Enrolment ID is created when the Farmer claims his bucket and is pending approval form official.</p>
<p>82. Is draft farmer ID also called Temporary Farmer ID?</p>	<p>No. Draft Farmer ID is the enrolment ID given to a Farmer after land claim and consent. Temporary id is internal id used by system. It is not meant for other users.</p>
<p>83. What is the structure of the draft farmer ID?</p>	<p>Statecode-Districtcode-VillageCode-running serial number with zero padding.</p>
<p>84. Is Draft ID is transformed to final farmer ID after the claiming of bucket is done in camps?</p>	<p>No. As explained in earlier FAQ, draft farmer id is actually Enrolment id. Farmer ID is created against an Aadhaar. Farmers with lands in multiple states get a single Farmer ID against their Aadhaar. Enrolment ID is given at the time of bucket claim, at the State level.</p>
<p>85. How much time / days is required for creation of Farmer ID after the claiming of bucket is done in the camps?</p>	<p>24 hours</p>
<p>86. What is the Structure of Final Farmer IDs after creation of IDs.</p>	<p>It is a 10 digit random number followed by a 1 digit checksum</p>
<p>87. How long a draft / temporary ID remains as such in inactive state.</p>	<p>Enrolment id is relevant till farmer id is created</p>

	Query	Clarification
88.	After claiming of buckets, does temp farmer ID/ draft farmer ID get changed to final finalfarmer ID?	No. Final Farmer ID is created separately against an Aadhaar. Farmers with lands in multiple states get a single Farmer ID against their Aadhaar. Draft Farmer id ie Enrolment id is given at the time of bucket claim, at the State level.
89.	Farmer claimed bucket in the camp but final farmer ID is not generated in favour of the farmer? What to do.	The farmer id SHOULD get generated after bucket claim is approved. Whenever this doesn't happen, state can get technical support from Central team.
90.	Whether GOI has plan to display the list of farmer ID created and invite any objections or comment on the created farmer ID?	Displaying the Farmer ID and inviting objections is the decision to be taken by states.
91.	How farmer ID can be used by the farmer?	It is planned that the farmer ID would be used like Aadhaar for all farmer related services provided by the Govt. or by others in the private sector. For example, for crop insurance the farmer would give his farmer ID and get authenticated to the system through facial authentication or fingerprint authentication. After authentication, his/her farmland data would automatically get populated into the crop insurance system. This way farmer doesn't have to give any physical documents either for the land or for crop or for both.
92.	Whether any printed farmer ID card will be issued to farmers?	This is the decision of the State govt. and the State govt. would be able to create digitally verifiable credentials which are like portable ID cards containing his demographic, land and crop details in the format.
93.	What is the validity of the farmer ID?	There is no validity of farmer ID. Once it is generated, it is for the lifetime to the farmer.
94.	If farmer with farmer ID dies? What will happen to the farmer ID and Farm ID?	The farmer ID would be inactivated after the farmer dies. The farm ID would remain the same and would now be linked to the successor of the dead farmer. If multiple people get portion of the land then the farm ID will be inactivated and multiple farm IDs would be generated depending upon the number of pieces of land created by the family.
95.	What is the procedure to modify farmer ID details by the farmers?	There is a process called UFR, using which the Farmer can update their records. This process can be configured as needed by the State to enable maximum compliance

Query	Clarification
<p>96. Where to see the status of checking the details like Farm ID created or not?, Bucket formed or not? Bucket Claimed or not? Any complaints by farmer or not? Redressal status of complaints by farmer? Farmer ID created or not? etc.</p>	<p>The State Farmer Registry Application portal has been developed to enable the officials and the Farmer's themselves to check their application status. The States can further customize this application as needed.</p>
<p>97. Does mutation of land affects already created Farm ID?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>98. During mutation, how the Farm ID status is affected?</p>	<p>SOP will be shared describing scenarios where farm id gets affected.</p>
<p>99. After mutation, how Farm ID created will look like for the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete change of ownership/ extent • Partial change of ownership/ extent 	<p>Same as answer to 98</p>
<p>100. Requirement of IT infrastructure and server requirements and need of cloud.</p>	<p>Bucketing process is highly resource intensive, it needs 2 servers per district The Infrastructure requirements for Farmer Registry would be similar to that of RoR, as the Farmer demographic and Information, Farmer Photo and land linkages are stored for every Farmer and every one of his or her lands. It is ideal to host these systems and database on cloud to maintain maximum flexibility in terms of storage and compute requirements</p>
<p>101. Where the farm ID data will be stored (in State / GOI server) and created?</p>	<p>Everything will be stored in the Server State instance of Farmer registry. State instance of farmer registry can be hosted in state or on Agri ministry cloud. Even if state instance is on Agri ministry cloud, ownership will be with state government.</p>
<p>102. Who will provide server initially to start the Farmer ID creation process.</p>	<p>Farmer id creation is done in central core and state has to provide farmers Aadhaar number, name as in Aadhaar, village LGD code etc.,</p>
<p>103. How many servers are required for apprx. 50 L farmers family belonging to 52000 villages.</p>	<p>Bucketing process is highly resource intensive, It takes 12 - 15 minutes to process one village on one server. If we setup 20 servers and run the bucketing in parallel, 52000 villages can be processed in 20 days. The infrastructure requirements for Farmer Registry would be similar to that of RoR, as the Farmer demographic Information, Farmer Photo and land linkages are stored for every Farmer and every one of his or her lands.</p>

	Query	Clarification
104.	When the training will be provided by GOI to master trainer of state.	The training of Master Trainers will be conducted once the state's readiness is confirmed, the state RoR data has been provisioned, and the creation of Farm IDs with the bucketing of lands is completed.
105.	Who will train to field staff and facilitators.	The central team will train the master trainers at state level. These state master trainers will then train the field staff and facilitators according to the state's schedule and requirements.
106.	Training instance with dummy data for training of state officials, when it will be provided by GOI to state. When training material will be provided to State.	<p>The pre-requisites are as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generation of Farm IDs by the State 2. Provision of unified Land API with Farm ID against each owner 3. Provision of data for bucketing <p>State QA or training instances need the pre-requisites to be fulfilled by the State</p>
107.	Cost structure for conducting physical training if any	The state will cover the cost of training its staff, for field verification. Please see the directions issued from time to time by Government of India in respect of administrative funds of PMKISAN Scheme.
108.	Number of trainings to be conducted for state officials , for district level officials, for block level officials Who will be imparted training?	One training schedule per state for Master trainers will be adhered to. Additionally, the states may seek support for additional training (on an online/offline mode) based on their requirement.