FMB SKETCH

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Abstract: Field Measurement Book (FMB) sketch is a compilation of map data that is stored in volumes by the Government at the respective Tahsildar office. Hence, in a property purchase transaction, FMB sketch is used to verify the land measurements and boundaries of the property.

Index Terms – FMB, Adangal, Patta, Chitta, A-Register

LAND RECORDS

- Government land records play an important role in all property related transactions.
- The Government maintains various land records like patta, chitta, adangal, FMB sketch
- These records held by the Government are verified by buyers and lenders while buying or lending money with property as collateral.

Types of Land

- Rytotwari land or Patta Land
- Government Land

Types of Land Records

- A – Register
- Adangal
- Chitta / Patta
- FMB Sketch

A-Register

- A register is a record of the land held with the Village Administrative Officer.
- It has details of property such as it’s classification, tax assessment, owner’s name, etc.
- Introduced in 1980
- Updated in 1987
- UDR Updated Registry Scheme
- Before 1980 SLR Settlement Land Register
- Village Map
- Field Map – with boundary
- Category of Land
Adangal
- Adangal is a type of land record that is maintained by the Village Administrative Officer
- Current status of the land
- Pasali year
- Survey Number
- Name of the owner
- District
- Taluk
- Village
- Current Cultivation

CHITTA / PATTA
- Patta is a government record of containing the details of land ownership, area of land, location with survey details.
- Chitta is a government document pertaining to immovable property that is maintained by the concerned Village Administrative Officer (VAO) and Taluka office.
- In the chitta, the classification of the land between nanjai and punjai is provided along with the details of the owner of the property
FMB Sketch

- Field Measurement Book (FMB) sketch is a compilation of map data that is stored in volumes by the Government at the respective Tahsildar office.
- In FMB’s, the individual survey number sketches are maintained at a scale of 1:1000 or 1:2000.
- Each survey number is divided into various sub-divisions. Each sub-division number is owned by a property owner.
- FMB denotes the precise dimensions of the land.
- Hence, in a property purchase transaction, FMB sketch is used to verify the land measurements and boundaries of the property.

Obtaining FMB Sketch

- The concerned Tahsildar office maintains the FMB sketch.
- To obtain FMB sketch or to request the concerned Tahsildar office to survey the property, a request must be submitted in writing to the concerned Tahsildar.

Components of FMB

- G-line
- F-line
- Subdivision lines
- Ladder
- Extension lines
- Neighboring field survey numbers

Frill line / boundary Line

- F-line signifies the actual field boundaries in the outer lines of the sketch.
- Its points are fixed with reference to its offset distance from the G-line.
Dimensions

- Dimensions are given in every line
- Unit for Dimension is m
- A-B 48.6m, B-C 32.2m

Geographical line / Base line

- G-line outlines the making of the entire sketch.
- It is an imaginary line that converts the sketch into various sizes of triangles to fix the boundary lines and the various points in the sketch. Measurements will be with in bracket
- Errors in G-line will affect all the pertinent calculations

Extension lines

- Each survey number field forms a crucial part of the village map, and as a result of it, other fields surround each sketch.
- The precise direction wherein the subject field joins the neighboring field is depicted on the FMB as an extension line.

Sub division line

- Subdivision lines demarcate a small portion of land within a survey number.
- A sub-divisional extent of a polygon is directly correlated to the extent found for the particular subdivision.
- The subdivision lines are generally defined through a ladder, or the likes of it; except for the graphical representation in FMB.
- Subdivision 1A, 3A, 2, 1B, 3C

Neighbouring Field Survey Numbers

- The other fields surround each of the survey sketches.
- These surrounding field numbers are marked around each FMB. - 70, 67, 64, 66
- This facilitates the conversion of FMB’s into D-sketches, and so on and so forth.
Ladder diagram

- The field line points are defined with reference to an offset distance from the G-line.
- The offset distance may deviate to the left or right side of the G-line.
- This left or right angle deviation is highlighted by the ladder.
- Converting the ladder details into electronic data can produce the outline of the FMB sketch.

Date of Issue

- The issued date will be in the bottom of the sketch
- Downloaded date
- PR code

Date of Issue: 28-09-2021 22:40:29

Survey and Settlement Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

Details

Scale - Ratio between map distance and ground distance
Scale = Map Distance / Ground Distance
Map Distance = 1 cm
Ground Distance = 2752 cm
Scale = 2752 / 1 = 2752 cm = 2752/100 = 27.52 m
Area = 04 Hectare, 90.50 Are

District: Karur
Taluk: KADAVUR
Village: AATHANUR [74]

Survey No: 2
Area: Hect 04 Ares 90.50
Scale: 1 : 2752
Temple

House

Well (Round and Square shape)

Kulam, Kamma, Neerthekkam

Nadai pathai

**How to Get FMB Sketch?**

To obtain an FMB sketch for a property, the concerned Tahsildar office must be approached by the landowner with a request.

From website eservices and collabalnd


[https://collabland-tn.gov.in/fmb/index.jsp](https://collabland-tn.gov.in/fmb/index.jsp)