

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1576  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.08.2025**

**Digitization of Land Records**

**1576. Shri Pramod Tiwari:**

Will the Minister of *Rural Development* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether digitization of land records is reshaping the future of agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of land records digitized so far;
- (d) whether land records have been linked with e-courts;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of transliteration of land records?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(Dr. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI)**

**(a) & (b)** The digitization of land records is playing an important role in shaping the future of agriculture. Under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), the Department of Land Records is supporting States in digitizing Record of Rights (RoR), spatial records (Cadastral Maps), and integrating them through dynamic updates.

Many States have undertaken the georeferencing of Cadastral Maps, which allows each agricultural plot to be precisely located on the map of India. These georeferenced maps are being leveraged in initiatives such as the Digital Crop Survey, where crop-related data is captured directly from the boundaries of agricultural plots by crop surveyors. This serves multiple

purposes, including improving accuracy of crop acreage estimation, better planning and targeting of agricultural schemes and enabling digital delivery of farmer-centric services.

The continued convergence of digitized land records with agriculture-related initiatives like crop surveys and Agri Stack is expected to enhance transparency, efficiency, and evidence-based policy making in the agricultural sector.

**(c)** As of now, digitization of 99.79% of the existing land records (RoRs) has been completed in the country.

**(d) & (e)** In order to make authentic first-hand information available to the Courts resulting in speedy disposal of cases and ultimately, reduction in land disputes, pilot test for linking of e-Courts with land record was undertaken successfully by Department of Land Resources in three States namely, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in association with Department of Justice.

Till now 26 States/UTs have received necessary clearances from the concerned High Courts for integration of e-courts Application Software with the land records.

These States/UTs are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**(f)** To address the problem of linguistic barriers in land governance of the country, the Department of Land Resources, with the technical support of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, has undertaken initiative to transliterate the Records of Rights available in local language to any of the 22 Schedule VIII languages of the Constitution.

Till date 17 States/UTs viz Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have made their system enabled with transliteration software.

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