GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION No. 130
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2021

Allocation of Digital IDs under DILRMP

*130   SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has begun allocating digital IDs to land plots under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), if so, the progress made/targets achieved, State-wise;
(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the said programme so far along with the system or software used to record the digital IDs and other data under DILRMP;
(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the outcomes in implementation of this programme all over the country, if so, the details thereof;
(d) whether the Government has any proposal for conducting nationwide digital land survey to assess the total agricultural land in the country;
(e) if so, the details of the proposal, the methods to be used and agencies involved and if not, the details of the States which are conducting digital land surveys; and
(f) the details of benefits of implementation of DILRMP and initiatives under this programme?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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(a)&(b) Land governance is a State subject listed at Sl. No.18 & 45 of State List (List II) and at Sl. No.6 & 42 of Concurrent list (List III) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution wherein land revenue governance system is governed by State specific Acts/Rules/Regulations and certain Acts and Rules/Regulations of Central Government.

Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government from 2016-17. The essential condition and to achieve the prime objective of effective Computerization /Digitization of land records is to have a unique identification number assigned to each land parcel. Department of Land Resources, in consultation with National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Ministry of Science and Technology, has developed a software application known as Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) for Unique IDs to the land parcel and the same has been circulated to the States/UTs for adoption. It has already been adopted and rolled out by 13 States/UTs and State/UTs wise details are enclosed at **Annexure-I.**

So far an amount of Rs.1835.21 crore have been released to the States/UTs under DILRMP Programme. The details of the fund released and utilized by the States is enclosed at **Annexure II.** There is no specific or separate budget allocation for ULPIN and it is developed through NIC. There are four software applications developed by Central Government which were/are used by States/UTs to complete the process of computerization/digitization of land records/registration process and to provide services to the citizen under DILRMP. These software applications are:-

(i) Bhu-Abhilekh – A software application for computerization and hosting of Record of Right (RoR) on the web portal;

(ii) BhuNaksha–a software application for digitization of cadastral maps/FMB and hosting the same on the web portal;

(iii) National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) – an advance software application for registration process; and

(iv) ULPIN – a software application for assigning unique IDs for the land parcel.

(c) The Government had got conducted Evaluation cum impact assessment studies under DILRMP in the year 2010-11 for the 7 States/UTs, in the year 2017-18 for the 8 States/UTs, in the year 2018-19 for the 8 States/UTs and 8 States in the year 2019-20 to know the outcomes of the implementation of the programme in all over the country. The details of the study conducted; the name of the Institutions conducted the studies; and major outcomes are mentioned in the **Annexure III.**

(d)&(e) The Government of India has already sanctioned projects for the Survey-resurvey to the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry in order to measure land parcels and conduct the ground truthing to ascertain the accurate mapping of the boundaries. After the Survey-resurvey process is completed, it is possible to assess the extent of different uses of the land including agriculture land in the country. For conducting survey-resurvey, modern technology options are used like (i) Electronic Total Station (ETS) & Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) (ii) Hybrid Methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by ETS and DGPS and (iii) High Resolution Satellite Imagery

(HRSI) and ground truthing by ETS and DGPS by the respective States/UTs.

(f)   As per the reports received from the evaluation cum impact studies and information received from state governments, substantial impact in the land governance system of the country have been reported which *inter alia* includes : (i) empowerment of the citizens for free access of land records related information; (ii) reduce land disputes; (iii) check on fraudulent/ benami transactions; (iv) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue/Registration offices; (v) enable sharing of information with various organizations/agencies; (vi) improve real-time information on land; (vii) optimize use of land resources; (viii) assist in policy & planning; (ix) benefit both landowners & prospectors etc.

The Department of Land Resources has undertaken/ initiated number of innovative initiatives in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the land governance system and ease of living and ease of doing business in the country which *inter alia* includes the evolving and implementation of:-

(i) Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) – A single window system for depicting land information of all sectors;

(ii) ULPIN – a software application for assigning unique IDs to the land parcels ;

(iii) NGDRS – an advance software application for registration process; and

(iv) Multilingual Records of Right – an initiative to provide an option for multilingual Records of Right in all the States/UTs in order to break the barrier of the languages , has been initiated .

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Annexure-I referred in Part (a&b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.130 to be answered on 07.12.2021

ULPIN Implemented States/UTs

Sl. No	Name of the State	Date of Implementation
1	Andhra Pradesh	24/12/2020
2	Jharkhand	28/01/2021
3	Goa	12/03/2021
4	Bihar	16/03/2021
5	Odisha	24/03/2021
6	Sikkim	25/03/2021
7	Gujarat	26/03/2021
8	Rajasthan	30/03/2021
9	Tripura	30/03/2021
10	Maharashtra	30/03/2021
11	Haryana	31/03/2021
12	Chhattisgarh	22/06/2021
13	Jammu Kashmir	02/10/2021

Annexure-II referred in Part (a&b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.130 to be answered on 07.12.2021

Funds Released to States/UTs and as on 30.11.2021

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released	Funds utilised	Unspent balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	17934.34	11043.37	6890.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1230.94	850.67	380.27
3	Assam	5400.455	4682.72	717.73
4	Bihar	11063.75	9973.64	1090.11
5	Chhattisgarh	4452.415	3593.185	859.23
6	Gujarat	14404.27	14144.4	259.87
7	Goa	584.07	398.55	185.52
8	Haryana	4144.65	2662.47	1482.18
9	Himachal Pradesh	5608.01	2253.29	3354.72
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2701.639	1121.98	1579.65
11	Jharkhand	8163.06	6733.53	1429.53
12	Karnataka	2451.2	0	2451.20
13	Kerala	3298.05	2709.992	588.058
14	Madhya Pradesh	17876.25	15212.98	2663.27
15	Maharashtra	7745.356	4654.33	3091.02
16	Manipur	746.34	168.53	577.81
17	Meghalaya	623.75	78.075	545.67
18	Mizoram	2367.981	2134.792	233.184
19	Nagaland	1547.621	1547.001	0.62
20	Odisha	12128.04	6599.89	5528.15
21	Punjab	2796.263	2599.003	197.26
22	Rajasthan	19607.82	15086.11	4521.71
23	Sikkim	1571.016	1546.216	24.80
24	Tamil Nadu	4562.57	3805.14	757.44
25	Telangana	8385.21	265.85	8119.36
26	Tripura	2983.591	2445.52	538.07
27	Uttar Pradesh	4231.008	1365.415	2794.733
28	Uttarakhand	4107.754	1945.734	2162.02
29	West Bengal	9526.32	9239.83	286.49
30	A & N Islands	172.25	72.25	100.00

31	Chandigarh	89.2	69.6	19.6
32	D & N Haveli	65.78	43.49	22.29
33	Delhi	132.07	132.07	0
34	Daman & Diu	103.72	94	9.72
35	Lakshadweep	216.41	158	58.41
36	Puducherry	498.57	362.57	136
37	Ladakh	0	0	0
	Total	183521.739	129794.193	53656.67

Annexure-III referred in Part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.130 to be answered on 07.12.2021

Year – wise details of outcomes ofEvaluation studies conducted for DILRMP

S.No.	Year of conducting Study	State/UT for which study conducted	Institute/Agency	Key outcomes
1.	2010-11	Karnataka, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Odisha	Centre for Rural Studies,LBSNAA, Mussoorie	• Efforts to be made to ensure online mutation and workflow automation in the software used for a dynamic and current data base. • There is a need to integrate departments dealing with lands, such as Registration Department, Survey and Settlement Department and Revenue offices for speedy implementation of computerization of land records. • Revenue Department and Survey and re – Survey department functionaries may be trained on the software used. • It is necessary to provide the security through bio – metric identification technology in place of traditional password. • Touch screen kiosks should be installed in all tehsils to empower the farmer and provide them access to information.
2.	2017-18	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh,	Centre for Rural Studies,LBSNAA, Mussoorie	• Integration of taluk and survey section is well established and therefore simultaneous RoR and spatial records are updated.

		Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tripura, TamilNadu and Puducherry		• Errors in records related to ownership details, extent details, classification of lands, partition or possession details etc. were found which need to bescrutinized at the local level. • Awareness of citizens is less on computerization process. Rural people did not know whom to approach for getting copies of RoR. It is recommended that, awareness drive must be started at village level. • More service delivery centres needs to be opened at Panchayat level. Internet connectivity issues at rural service delivery centres cause delay in services. This is also important to avoid huge public gathering at tehsil office during office hours. • Modern record roomsshould be equipped with all the modern features like bar-code indexing, digital document management system etc. so that preservation of old as well as new land records become safe and easy to retrieve. • Land record system at Tehsil and SRO levels should be interlinked with Revenue Courts to avoid title disputes, disputes arising out of succession and partition.
3.	2018-19	Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra,	Centre for Development Communication and Studies- Punjab, Rajasthan	• Considerable progress has been made under the scheme. However, degree of

		Goa, West Bengal, Mizoram, Kerala and Lakshadweep.	GokhaleInstitute of Politics and Economics, Pune - Maharashtra SoumyanandaDinda, SoumendraKishorDatta, RajarshiMazumdar, Jhilam Roy, Department of Economics, University of Burdwan - Goa, West Bengal Centre for Environment and Development, Thiruvananthapuram - Mizoram, Kerala	implementation of the scheme varies from State to State . • Digitization of land records has improved Landholders' access to land related information. • Modern survey techniques are being used under DILRMP for accurate updating of land records/maps. • Modern Record Rooms should be set up at district level too.
4.	2019-20	Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Chandragupta Institute of Management, Patna - Bihar Foundation for Ecological Security, Anand - Gujarat Rural Development Institute- Karnataka Social Action for Rural Development, SARDA - Madhya Pradesh Rural Development Institute, Landesa - Manipur and Sikkim Master School of Management, Meerut- Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	• NGDRS should be adopted by States/UTs for easy, efficient and faster registration. • More number of IEC and training programmes need to be taken up under the scheme for awareness of public and capacity building of revenue/registration officials respectively. • Successful implementation of DILRMP may take India to a conclusive titling system of land.

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