

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1208
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.12.2024

Digitalisation of Land Records

1208. Smt. Shambhavi:
Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske:
Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has enhanced transparency and accessibility of land records in rural areas, especially for marginalized communities;
- (b) the percentage of land records digitized under DILRMP and the key initiatives that contributed to reaching approximately 95% digitization in rural India;
- (c) the details of unique features such as the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number(ULPIN) and National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) implemented under DILRMP and the extent to which these have benefited rural citizens in managing land ownership;
- (d) the extent of integration between Sub-Registrar Offices and land records and how this has impacted real estate transactions and land management; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to expand the DILRMP with additional technologies or integrations, such as Aadhaar-based linkage and e-Court systems, to further enhance land management efficiency?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The aim and objective of DILRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system through an

Integrated Land Information Management System which will inter alia: (i) improve real-time information on land; (ii) optimize use of land resources;(iii) benefit both landowners and prospectors;(iv) assist in policy and planning; (v) reduce land disputes;(vi) check fraudulent/benami transactions;(vii) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue/Registration offices and (viii) enable sharing of information with various organization/agencies. DILRMP is a digital initiative to integrate land information and management systems, to empower and benefit all the citizens of India, through the benefits of computerization & digitization of land records. As per DILRMP MIS, Record of Rights (RoR) have been computerized in 6,26,210 villages out of 6,55,333 villages in the country. 98.5% of RoRs have been computerized except some areas in North East and Ladakh, etc where the land records are not there.

(c) The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhar is a 14 digits–Alpha–numeric Unique ID assigned to each land parcel based on Geo-coordinates of vertices of the parcel (Latitude-Longitude). Citizens can locate their land parcels online through this unique number.

Bhu-Aadhar/ ULPIN has so far been adopted in 29 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Karnataka and Delhi.

In order to have a uniform process for registration for deeds/documents, “One Nation One Registration Software namely "National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)”is being implemented in States/UTs. The National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) or e-Registration is a common, generic and configurable application developed for Registration Departments across the country. The application is specifically designed for the use of sub registrars, citizens and apex users from registration departments. NGDRS or e-Registration facilitates States to create state specific instance and configure the software as per requirements. It empowers citizens through online entry of deed, online payment, online appointment, online admission, document search and certified copy generation. Data relating to NGDRS or e-Registration is available on NGDRS portal- www.ngdrs.gov.in on real time basis.

NGDRS or e-Registration has been adopted by 15 States/UTs viz. Andaman & Nicobar Island, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab and Tripura. Another 14 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujrat, Haryana, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have started sharing registration related data with national portal of NGDRS-www.ngdrs.gov.in through Application Programme Interface (API) /User Interface (UI).

(d) Out of 5462 Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), 4837 (88.56%), SROs have been integrated with land records across the country. Through this integration the Sub Registrar can access the details of seller in land records before finalizing registration which will help in reducing fraudulent transactions. This system has not only simplified the registration process of land and other properties but also helped in curbing fraud and disputes related to land registration. Additionally, it has saved time and cost for people while getting their properties registered.

(e) Consent based integration of Aadhaar with land records has been added as a component of DILRMP with effect from 01.04.2021. Pilot test for linking of e-Court with land record and registration data base has been undertaken successfully in three states namely, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in association with Department of Justice. The objective of Linkage of e-Court with Land Record and Registration data base is to make authentic firsthand information available to the Courts resulting in speedy disposal of cases and ultimately, reduction in land disputes. The benefits inter alia include: (i) first-hand information for courts on substantive and authentic evidence of Record of Rights, Cadastral map including Geo referenced and legacy data, (ii) the information would be useful for deciding admission as well as disposal of the disputes, (iii) reduce quantum of land disputes in the country and could lead to ease of doing business and promote ease of living.
