

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.749**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.07.2023**

**National Land Records Modernisation Programme**

**749. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:**

**SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:**

**DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives for launching the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP);

(b) the constraints faced by the Government while implementing NLRMP;

(c) the developments/status in implementation of NLRMP along with the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the names of the States which have computerized their land records so far along with its features thereof;

(e) whether NLRMP has been slow in some States as only few States have made substantial progress on this front and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to speed up the process in this regard;

(f) whether the old records or database shall be maintained after updating the list of computer records for any additions or modifications; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the land records of the States, which have not computerized these records, are to be computerized?

## ANSWER

### MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) Erstwhile National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was revamped as Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st April, 2016 with 100 % funding by the Centre and being implemented in the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

The objective of DILRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system with the aim to develop 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.

(b) The DILRMP is a demand driven scheme being implemented through support of the States/UTs. The pace of implementation of this Programme depends upon the active involvement of all States/UTs. Its implementation is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this Programme like Survey/Resurvey is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. DILRMP being a highly technology based programme, States / UTs took considerable time in adopting and mobilizing the required technology and skilled workforce to implement the programme during the initial period of the scheme. Other reasons that affected the pace of implementation prior to 2016 were lack of resources in the States/UTs to meet the State Share as required under the programme upto 31.03.2016.

Substantial progress has been achieved under computerization of land records and computerization of registration offices (SROs) in most of the States/UTs. In Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur, the progress is relatively slow due to various reasons like lack of skilled manpower, poor internet connectivity, customary laws in Schedule VI areas, ownership of land records with local community, etc.

The progress of implementation is monitored regularly by the Department through Review Meetings, Video Conferences, workshops and Central Management Information System (MIS) of DILRMP and field visits by senior officers.

(c) to (e) The Scheme has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.875.00 crore. The Central Government, through the DILRMP is providing assistance to the States/UTs for various components of the programme, inter alia, for Computerization of Land Records. So far, Rs. 2271.36 Crore (approx.) has been released since 2008-09 by the Central Government. Till date, Computerization of Record of Rights (RoR) has been completed in 622,655 (94.71%) villages out of 657,417 villages across the country. The implementation of State wise Computerization of Land Records is enclosed **at Annexure-I**. All the States/UTs have been requested and encouraged to expedite the implementation of DILRMP.

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. Hence, maintenance of old records or database after updating the list of computer records for any additions or modifications totally lies on States/UTs. However, the Central Government is providing fund to the States/UTs under Modern Record Room (MRR) component of the DILRMP to keep all the electronic and physical Land Records database/ documents.

(f) & (g) Yes sir. The old land records database is being kept after computerization and digitization in Modern Record Rooms (MRRs) in the States/UTs in safe custody in Almirah/Compactors etc. as per their retention policy for storage of legacy records/files/data etc. The scanned and Digitized land records data is kept in local server as well as at State Level Data Centre in electronic form.

DILRMP has been extended upto 31.03.2026 and States/UTs are expected to complete all components of the programme by this date.

## Annexure-1

Annexure-1 referred in the -Part (c) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.749 due for answered on 25.07.2023

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Total ROR	Total Villages	Villages of	
				CLR Completed(No.)	CLR Completed (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	92,707	205	204	99.51%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,708,945	17,563	17,067	97.18%
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	5,591	0	0.00%
4	ASSAM	3,168,776	24,542	18,969	77.29%
5	BIHAR	43,277,534	47,590	45,650	95.92%
6	CHANDIGARH	5,392	25	25	100.00%
7	CHATTISGARH	21,673,051	20,459	19,992	97.72%
8	GOA	789,875	425	425	100.00%
9	GUJARAT	12,485,271	18,862	18,783	99.58%
10	HARYANA	3,688,389	7,098	6,653	93.73%
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,361,738	21,006	20,750	98.78%
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6,188,889	6,850	6,602	96.38%
13	JHARKHAND	2,415,120	32,945	32,703	99.27%
14	KARNATAKA	16,333,461	29,527	29,424	99.65%
15	KERALA	14,330,022	1,693	1,693	100.00%
16	LADAKH	16	247	16	6.48%
17	LAKSHADWEEP	72,425	24	24	100.00%
18	MADHYA PRADESH	39,768,255	55,659	55,659	100.00%
19	MAHARASTRA	24,010,590	44,872	44,830	99.91%
20	MANIPUR	511,248	2,715	423	15.58%
21	MEGHALAYA	0	6,750	0	0.00%
22	MIZORAM	46,861	826	310	37.53%
23	NAGALAND	107,830	1,600	512	32.00%
24	NCT OF DELHI	67,010	207	196	94.69%
25	ODISHA	14,552,549	51,727	51,701	99.95%
26	PUDUCHERRY	298,219	130	119	91.54%
27	PUNJAB	4,055,640	12,816	12,414	96.86%
28	RAJASTHAN	11,658,272	48,103	45,622	94.84%
29	SIKKIM	1,564,313	424	388	91.51%
30	TAMILNADU	28,625,221	16,811	16,811	100.00%
31	TELANGANA	13,280,649	10,829	10,768	99.44%
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU	93,945	100	94	94.00%
33	TRIPURA	1,222,481	897	897	100.00%
34	UTTARAKHAND	1,549,219	17,011	16,100	94.64%
35	UTTAR PRADESH	20,924,304	1,09,078	105,153	96.40%
36	WEST BENGAL	36,757,320	42,210	41,678	98.74%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>333,685,537</b>	<b>657,417</b>	<b>622,655</b>	<b>94.71%</b>

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