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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2012-2013)**

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES)**

[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Computerization of Land Records']

FORTY-THIRD REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2012-2013)

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(DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES)

*[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the
Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Computerization of
Land Records']*

Presented to Lok Sabha on 14.08.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 14.08.2013



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2013/Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

CRD No. 089

Price : Rs. 47.00

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and printed by National Printers, New Delhi-110 028.

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2012-2013)

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan — *Chairperson*

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3. Shri Pulin Bihari Baske
4. Dr. Ratna De (Nag)
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* Vacancy caused on account of demise of Shri Uma Shankar Singh on 24 January, 2013.

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31. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz

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1. Shri Brahm Dutt — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Veena Sharma — *Director*
3. Smt. Meenakshi Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri Satish Kumar — *Committee Assistant*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012-2013) having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present the 43rd Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Computerization of Land Records'.

2. The 33rd Report was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 28 August, 2012. Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 06 December, 2012.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 20 May, 2013.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) is given in **Appendix-V**.

NEW DELHI;
31 May, 2013

10 Jyaistha, 1935 (Saka)

SUMITRA MAHAJAN,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012-13) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Computerisation of Land Records'.

2. The Thirty-third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 28.08.2012 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Report contained 17 Observations/Recommendations.

3. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorised as follows:—

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Serial Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 17

Total : 09
Chapter-II

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of replies of the Government:

Serial No. NIL

Total : Nil
Chapter-III

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Serial Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6

Total : 04
Chapter-IV

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Serial Nos. 10, 11, 14 and 16

Total : 04
Chapter-V

4. The Committee desire that final replies in respect of recommendations for which only interim replies have been submitted by the Government included in Chapter-V of this Report and replies to recommendations made in the Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of their Observations/Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.

A. Slow pace of Computerization of Land Records

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para No. 2.1)

6. The Committee in the context of slow pace of Computerization of Land Records had recommended as under:—

“The Committee note that initiative for computerization of land records was taken by the Central Government more than two decades ago in the form of two centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR) in 1988-89 and 1987-88 respectively. CLR scheme aimed at bringing efficiency, transparency and easy accessibility to the system of land records covered 583 districts and an amount of Rs. 586.61 crore was released under the scheme till March, 2008. The Committee find that all States and UTs except A&N Islands implemented CLR scheme. The Committee further note that SRA and ULR aimed at helping States in updating and maintaining land records and strengthening and modernization of the revenue machinery, survey and settlement and training infrastructure. The funds amounting to Rs. 475.36 crore were released under this scheme till March 2008. The Committee note with dismay that the progress under these two schemes was not consistent across the country, as several difficulties were faced in implementation of the schemes. For instance, the choice of activities was left to the States/UTs thereby

strengthening revenue administration rather than helping in updation of land records.

Similarly neither time frame for completion of activities was indicated, nor technology options for survey were firmed up. Even the system of monitoring was not clearly spelt out. Most importantly both the schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR excluded the concept of single-window system and inter-connectivity, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, connectivity with banks and treasuries and with Registrar Office for automatic updation *i.e.* the steps considered to be vital link in updating the land records were not taken. This necessitated merger of these two schemes into one modified and enhanced scheme in the shape of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) on 21st August, 2008.

The Committee are at a loss to understand as to why the Department went into slumber for more than two decades after initiating CLR and SRA and ULR schemes and failed to identify the shortcomings of these schemes despite spending more than one thousand crore rupees. The Committee are of the view that Government was not sincere in implementing these schemes as specific directions were not spelt out before initiation of the schemes. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the reasons as to why CLR was not implemented in the Union Territory of A&N Islands."

7. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:—

"It is pertinent to mention here that most of the initiatives in the field of computerization of land records have come from the Central Government. With the advent of the computers in the eighties, the Central Government launched the aforesaid two schemes of the CLR and SRA and ULR for computerization of land records and for strengthening of revenue administration. Due to these efforts only, various States/UTs have progressed in computerization of their land records management system.

Further, both the aforesaid schemes were demand driven schemes. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration preferred the demand under SRA and ULR scheme only and accordingly funds were released to them under this scheme. As proposal was not received from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration under CLR Scheme, no funds were released to them."

8. Noting that as the progress under the 'Computerization of Land Records' (CLR) and 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records' (SRA and ULR) schemes which were initiated way back in 1980's were not consistent across the country and several difficulties were faced in their implementation, the two schemes were merged into modified and improved National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in 2008, the Committee had pointed out that despite spending more than one thousand crore of rupees and after more than two decades of initiating the schemes, the Department had failed to identify the shortcomings in the schemes. The Committee find that the Government has not given a convincing reply to their recommendation as it has merely stated that with the advent of computers in 80's Central Government launched these two schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR and due to these efforts, various States/UTs have progressed in computerization of their land records management system. However, from the details of progress in computerization of land records furnished by the Department, the Committee find that only 6 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have started issuing digitally signed Records of Rights (RoRs), 19 States/UTs have started issuing RoRs from Tehsil computer centre and 18 States have placed their RoR data on website. Only 6 States have digitized the cadastral maps. With this kind of scenario even after 25 years of initiation of computerization of land records in the country, the Committee strongly feel that had the shortcomings of CLR and SRA&ULR schemes been identified earlier by the Government before merging them into modified scheme of NLRMP, there could have been marked improvement in the computerization of land records across the country by now and the programme would not have lagged on to 12th Five Year Plan. While expecting the Government to implement the NLRMP with utmost sincerity, the Committee hope that the scheme would be implemented consistently throughout the country expeditiously by overcoming the infirmities noticed in the earlier schemes.

B. Coverage of National Land Records Modernization Programme

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para No. 2.2)

9. The Committee had *inter-alia* recommended as under:—

“The Committee are informed that the ultimate goal of NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling to replace the current

system of presumptive titles in the country by modernizing the land records system and to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records, automatic mutation, integration between Textual and Spatial records and inter-connectivity between land records and registration systems. The Committee find that the major focus of the NLRM programme is on citizen centric services and it would prove to be of immense usefulness to the Central and State Governments in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration and offering comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information. The Committee are also apprised about certain improvements that have been made in NLRMP *vis-à-vis* earlier two schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR. These mainly include computerization of registration, connectivity amongst land records and registration offices, connectivity among revenue offices, firming up technologies for survey/resurvey, apart from preparing technical guidelines and manuals for smooth implementation of the programme. The district has been made unit of implementation where all activities will converge and all districts are proposed to be covered by end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. With the coming into being of NRLMP in 2008, the Committee feel that by merely reframing the programme would not serve much purpose unless Government takes keen interest and implement it with full thrust to achieve its objectives. The Committee express concern at the slow pace of progress of programme which is evident from the fact that so far only five States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka have started issuing Computerized copies of Records of Rights (RoRs) through Citizen Service Centres/ Kiosks. The Committee note with satisfaction that district has been made unit of implementation and expect that at least now the Government should implement the programme with due seriousness by assigning it high priority and formulating year-wise targets so that computerization of land records across the country is completed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.”

10. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:—

“Some States have taken major initiative in extension of citizen services in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In these eleven States, *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the RoRs are being provided through kiosks/common service centres at the town/village level. However, it may be mentioned that 20 States/UTs have computerized their RoRs. These States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Delhi and Puducherry. They are providing copies of the RoRs through kiosks and/or through their Tehsil computer centres.”

11. Expressing concern over the slow pace of progress of NLRM programme, the Committee had urged the Government to implement the NLRMP with due seriousness by assigning it high priority and formulating year-wise targets so that computerisation of land records across the country is completed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee, however, regret to note that the reply of the Department is silent on the issue of formulating year-wise targets. Rather the reply states that some States have taken major initiative in extension of citizen services in the Public Private Partnership mode and accordingly in these 11 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the RoRs are being provided through kiosks/common service centres at the town/village level. However, 20 States/UTs have computerized their RoRs and are providing copies of the RoRs through kiosks and/or through the Tehsil computer centres.

The Committee are disappointed to note that even after the passage of more than 4 years of bringing in modified and enhanced scheme of NLRMP, still a lot needs to be done to achieve the objective of universal computerization of land records. The Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Government to ensure 100% computerization of land records by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan so that its in-built advantages are reaped by all citizens of the country. The Committee would await action taken by the Government in this regard.

C. Non-utilization of allocated funds

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Para No. 2.3)

12. In the context of unspent balances, the Committee had recommended as under:—

“The Committee find that under SRA&ULR and CLR, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore and Rs. 586.61 crore were released whereas

utilisation was to the tune of Rs. 354.88 crore and Rs. 444.82 crore respectively. Nil utilization was reported in States of Jharkhand and Manipur for SRA &ULR. However, in case of CLR, nil utilisation was reported from UTs of D&N Haveli and Chandigarh. Further under NLRMP, the Committee find that as against release of Rs. 683.30 crore so far, utilization has been Rs. 111.95 crore only.

The Committee find that funds were not released for the States of Goa, Karnataka and Chandigarh and nil utilization was reported in case of 15 States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Daman and Diu and Puducherry. The Committee note with concern that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1745.27 crore made so far, huge unspent balances amounting to Rs. 833.61 crore *i.e.* 47.76% have been noticed whereas utilisation is to the tune of Rs. 911.66 crore *i.e.* 52.24% only.

The Committee express their displeasure on the substantial and persistent under-utilization of allocated funds which reflects failure of planning to absorb the allocated funds. The Committee desire that Government should look into the reasons for low or nil utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs and take effective remedial measures to fully utilize the allocated funds. The Committee would also like the Government to regularly review the implementation of the scheme in coordination with States/UTs keeping in view the twin objectives *viz.* fully utilize the funds allocated and to achieve the physical targets of computerization of land records.”

13. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:—

“Implementation of the programme is being reviewed regularly by the Department. Recently, five Regional Review Meetings were organized by the Department in various parts of the Country where implementation of the programme was reviewed thoroughly. In a new initiative, Results Framework Document (RFD) has been finalized for each State/UT, which delineates the target to be achieved in the year 2012-13. Further, to give a push to the agenda of land records computerization, a State Revenue Ministers’ Conference was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on

20th September, 2012 which was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh."

14. Noticing about 48% unspent balances under NLRMP, the Committee had desired the Government to look into the reasons for low or nil utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs and take effective remedial measures to fully utilize the allocated funds. The Committee find that the reply of the Department is silent on this aspect. While expressing unhappiness over the incomplete replies furnished by the Department, the Committee desire that due consideration be given to their recommendations and replies furnished to them should be proper and complete. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to furnish details of reasons for low or nil utilization of funds alongwith effective remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to fully utilize the allocated funds.

D. Strengthening infrastructure component and Implementation of NLRMP especially in North-Eastern States and UTs

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 4 and 6, Para Nos. 2.4 and 2.6)

15. The Committee in aforesaid paras of the Report had recommended as under:—

"The Committee are informed that so far, 1366 Record rooms, 4311 office-cum-residence of Patwari/Talathi/RI, 412 Tehsil Kacharies have been constructed whereas 64 Training Institutes have been renovated/upgraded/constructed. The Committee note with concern that infrastructural activities have not been taken up at all in Goa, Jharkhand, North-Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and UTs of Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Daman and Diu and Puducherry. The Committee find that progress made in regard to infrastructural development, which is crucial for success of the programme, is far from satisfactory especially in North-Eastern States and UTs and desire that attention should be paid to develop adequate infrastructure in these regions.

The reason furnished by the Department that though the funds for the infrastructural development were provided but the choice of activities was left to the States, who opted for other activities does not sound convincing. The Committee felt that this is lapse on the part of the Department wherein it had failed to give directions to States/UTs about the activities to be taken up on priority basis. The

Committee, therefore, desire that Government should not only prioritize the activities to be taken up, but also, motivate the States/UTs to make efforts to strengthen the infrastructure component in a time bound manner.”

(Recommendation Para No. 2.4)

“The Committee are also apprised that an agreement/MoU needs to be signed with each State/UT to fix timelines for each activity to be taken up in the programme. The Committee strongly recommend that such MoUs should be signed with all States/UTs without delay so that targets of NLRMP are achieved in a time bound manner. At the same time, the Committee also desire that the timeline fixed for each activity be apprised to them.

The Committee also strongly recommend that the Government should ensure proper implementation of the scheme in smaller, North-Eastern Border States/UTs and UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are strategically important to the country’s national security point of view.”

(Recommendation Para No. 2.6)

16. The Department in their action taken replies have stated as under:—

“Taking the experience of the earlier schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR into consideration, these two schemes were merged into a new and enhanced scheme in the shape of NLRMP in the year 2008-09. The detailed guidelines and manuals for the implementation of the NLRMP have been prepared by the Department and circulated to all the States/UTs. These guidelines clearly delineate steps in the Ladder like approach which need to be followed by the States/UTs to reach the ultimate stage of real-time land records.”

(Reply to Recommendation Para No. 2.4)

“The guidelines of the NLRMP already provide for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the States/UTs. This MoU clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of the DoLR and the States/UTs. Further, the Department has taken a new initiative in the form of finalization of Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for each

State/UT for the year 2012-13. These RFDs delineate the road map for each State/UT for the year 2012-13 with marks given for completing the activities within specified time schedules.”

(Reply to Recommendation Para No. 2.6)

17. Finding infrastructural development far from satisfactory especially in North-Eastern States and UTs, the Committee had desired the Government not only to prioritize the activities to be taken up but also to motivate the States/UTs to make efforts to strengthen the infrastructure component in a time bound manner. The Committee had also urged the Government to ensure proper implementation of the NLRMP in the smaller, North-Eastern States/UTs and UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are strategically important to the country's national security point of view. The Committee had also recommended to sign MoUs with all States/UTs delineating the roles and responsibilities of the DOLR and the States/UTs and apprise them of timeline fixed for each activity.

The Committee find that Department's reply merely states that the guidelines and manuals for implementation of NLRMP have been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs. The Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for each State/UT for the year 2012-13 have been finalized which delineate the roadmap for each State/UT for the year. Further, the guidelines of NLRMP already provide for signing MOUs between DOLR and the States/UTs.

The Committee are constrained to note that the Department has neither spelt out the measures taken to motivate the States/UTs to make efforts to strengthen the infrastructure in a time bound manner nor the details of steps taken to ensure proper implementation of the NLRMP in smaller, North-Eastern States/UTs and UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Department has not even furnished the details of MoUs signed with the States/UTs.

While reiterating their earlier recommendations the Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made to motivate the States/UTs to strengthen the infrastructure component in a time bound manner alongwith details of steps taken in smaller, North-Eastern States/UTs especially UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands for proper implementation of NLRMP in these areas which are strategically important as far as country's security is concerned. At the same time, the Committee would also expect the Department to apprise them of the details of MoUs signed with States/UTs so far and the timeline fixed for each activity. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the follow up action taken

in respect of Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for each State/UT for the year 2012-13.

E. Setting up of National Institute of Land and Management (NILAM)

Recommendation (Serial No. 15, Para No. 2.15)

18. To facilitate training of officials, the Committee had recommended as under:—

“The Committee are also apprised that for capacity building, the Department is in the process of establishing a National Institute of Land and Management (NILAM) at the central level to ensure training, research and development in land administration and land information management system. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memo has been prepared and is reportedly sent to the Ministry of Finance for approving the NILAM project. The Committee are informed that as soon as approval takes place, the Department would start working on the project. The Committee would like the Government to expedite setting up of NILAM and hope that the establishment of NILAM would facilitate training of officials in modern methods and techniques. The Committee also recommend that to provide training across the country, the Government should consider having Regional Centres so that training programmes are more and within the geographical reach of the people.”

19. The Department in their action taken reply have stated as under:—

“Once the NILAM is established, it may be networked with various regional Institutes in the States/UTs. This will help in imparting training of the concerned Revenue, Registration, Survey officials and other stakeholders on a regional basis.”

20. To facilitate training of officials in modern methods and techniques, the Committee had desired the Department to expedite setting up of National Institute of Land and Management (NILAM) and also to consider having Regional Centres so that training programmes are more and within the geographical reach of the people.

While accepting the reply of the Government that once the NILAM is established, it may be networked with various regional

Institutes in the States/UTs which will help in imparting training of the concerned Revenue, Registration, Survey officials and other stakeholders on a regional basis, the Committee would re-emphasise the need to expedite setting up of NILAM. They also desire the Department to apprise the Committee of the latest position in this regard *inter-alia* covering details of place identified where NILAM will be set up, timeframe fixed for its completion and provision of total budgetary allocation for setting up NILAM.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para No. 2.1)

The Committee note that initiative for computerization of land records was taken by the Central Government more than two decades ago in the form of two centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR) in 1988-89 and 1987-88 respectively. CLR scheme aimed at bringing efficiency, transparency and easy accessibility to the system of land records covered 583 districts and an amount of Rs. 586.61 crore was released under the scheme till March, 2008. The Committee find that all States and UTs except A&N Islands implemented CLR scheme. The Committee further note that SRA and ULR aimed at helping States in updating and maintaining land records and strengthening and modernization of the revenue machinery, survey and settlement and training infrastructure. The funds amounting to Rs. 475.36 crore were released under this scheme till March, 2008. The Committee note with dismay that the progress under these two schemes was not consistent across the country, as several difficulties were faced in implementation of the schemes. For instance, the choice of activities was left to the States/UTs thereby strengthening revenue administration rather than helping in updation of land records.

Similarly neither timeframe for completion of activities was indicated, nor technology options for survey were firmed up. Even the system of monitoring was not clearly spelt out. Most importantly both the schemes of CLR and SRA & ULR excluded the concept of single-window system and inter-connectivity, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, connectivity with banks and treasuries and with Registrar Office for automatic updation *i.e.* the steps considered to be vital link in updating the land records were not taken. This necessitated merger of these two schemes into one modified and enhanced scheme in the shape of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) on 21st August, 2008.

The Committee are at a loss to understand as to why the Department

went into slumber for more than two decades after initiating CLR and SLA and ULR schemes and failed to identify the shortcomings of these schemes despite spending more than one thousand crore rupees. The Committee are of the view that Government was not sincere in implementing these schemes as specific directions were not spelt out before initiation of the schemes. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the reasons as to why CLR was not implemented in the Union Territory of A&N Islands.

Reply of the Government

It is pertinent to mention here that most of the initiatives in the field of computerization of land records have come from the Central Government. With the advent of the computers in the eighties, the Central Government launched the aforesaid two schemes of the CLR and SRA and ULR for computerization of land records and for strengthening of revenue administration. Due to these efforts only, various States/UTs have progressed in computerization of their land records management system. The progress in this regard is indicated in **Appendix-I**.

Further, both the aforesaid schemes were demand driven schemes. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration preferred the demand under SRA and ULR scheme only and accordingly funds were released to them under this scheme. As proposal was not received from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration under CLR scheme, no funds were released to them.

[O.M. No.14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 8 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 5, Para No. 2.5)

The Committee find that so far 26 States have completed data entry of textual data, 21 States have provided legal sanctity to computerized RoRs and 20 States have started issuing computerized copies of RoRs, work relating to mutations using computers has been completed in 18 States; 17 States have published RoRs on website. Only 5 States have started issuing computerized RoRs through Citizen Service Centres/Kiosks; Registration has been computerized in 16 States, 14 States have abolished stamp papers and have introduced payment of stamp duty and registration fees through Bank/Treasuries. Only 4 States have completed inter-connectivity between revenue and registration offices. Survey is reported

to be in progress in 5 States and 26 States have taken up digitization of cadastral maps. 32 NLRMP Cells in 27 States are being established and Project Management Units (PMUs) have been established in 7 States. In this scenario, the Committee are of the considered view that a lot needs to be done to achieve the objectives of NLRMP fully.

Reply of the Government

It is true that a lot needs to be done to establish efficient systems of modern land records management in the States/UTs. The Department is taking many initiatives to put the agenda of modernization of land records in priority of the States/UTs. Keeping this in view, five Regional Review Meetings were organized by the Department in various parts of the Country where implementation of the program was reviewed thoroughly. In these meetings, Results Framework Documents (RFDs) have been decided for each State/UT. These delineate the road map for each State/UT for the year 2012-13. Further, to give a push to the agenda of land records computerization, a State Revenue Ministers' Conference was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 20th September, 2012 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7, Para No. 2.7)

The Committee welcome the steps taken by Department to standardize codes for various parameters used in record systems in consultation with States/UTs which will ensure inter-operability of land record systems and data at National level. They also appreciate that previous records of the land which are vital have not been deleted and are available online. The Committee expect the Department to issue common guidelines to all States/UTs in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The detailed guidelines and manuals for the implementation of the NLRMP have been prepared by the Department and circulated to all the States/UTs.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8, Para No. 2.8)

The Committee note that under NLRMP, survey is proposed be done with modern survey equipments through Pure ground method using

Electronic Total Station (ETS) and Global Positioning System (GPS), Hybrid methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by ETS and GPS; and High resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) and ground truthing by ETS and GPS so that digitized maps can be used for various planning and development purposes. The Committee are informed that about 60% of funds released under NLRMP are for conducting survey which was envisaged as the first thing to be done under the programme. The Committee are perturbed to note that survey has not been completed in any State so far and is reported to be in progress in five States *viz.* Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Reply of the Government

The Survey/Re-survey as first component is not the only approach prescribed under the NLRMP. The two approaches prescribed under the Primary Ladder of the NLRMP guidelines may kindly be seen in this regard (**Appendix-III**). Gujarat, Haryana and Bihar have progressed very well under the Survey/Re-survey component of the NLRMP. Rest of the States, are also taking initiatives in this regard and they are at various stages of starting the Survey/Re-survey.

[O.M. No.14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 9, Para No. 2.9)

The Committee further note that Karnataka completed 'Bhoomi Project', did computerization without doing survey and started giving citizen's services. Thereafter, the Department realized that survey is not a prerequisite for computerization of land records and has slightly changed its approach and have issued instructions to States/UTs to give priority to do computerization of land records, to do connectivity with Registrar Offices and to set up citizen's kiosks and to do survey simultaneously. The Committee, however, feel that this shift of focus from survey to computerization of land records is a welcome sign, but a time limit is definitely required to be fixed as survey has to be completed at some point of time and State Governments/UTs can be persuaded to complete survey simultaneously by adopting appropriate use of technology.

Reply of the Government

As already indicated earlier, the Department has taken a new initiative in the form of finalization of Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for various States/UTs for the year 2012-13. These RFDs delineate the road map for each State/UT for the year 2012-13 with marks given for completing the activities within specified time schedules. Such RFDs

are proposed to be finalized in the beginning of each Financial Year in future also. This will help in realization of the goals in a time bound manner and ensure effective monitoring also.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 12, Para No. 2.12)

The Committee note that so far only 7 States have established Project Management Units (PMUs) to coordinate the efforts of various Departments engaged in the maintenance of land records. Further, a National level project/proposal sanctioning and Monitoring Committee for NLRMP, which is a demand driven scheme, has been constituted and proposals from States/UTs are placed before the Monitoring Committee and funds are released as per its recommendation. Besides, to advise on issues related to implementation as well as on technological aspects, a Core Technical Advisory Group has been constituted. The Committee also note that for implementation of the NLRMP, detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been circulated and Regional review meetings are organized to review the implementation of the programme and to chalk out future course of action. The Committee also find that to review the physical and financial progress made by States/UTs under NLRMP, review meetings with States/UTs are being held regularly.

Moreover, a Management Information System (MIS) has been developed with the help of NIC and made online to facilitate monitoring of the programme.

While emphasizing the need to overcome various constraints in implementation of NLRMP which includes changes in State laws for making new technologies legally valid, need for training a large number of personnel for new technologies, slow releases of State share, and coordination required among different Departments, the Committee desire that private sector should be involved to play a role, wherever necessary, in the implementation of programme.

Reply of the Government

The guidelines of the NLRMP have recognized the fact that the programme has generated an enormous workload on the existing revenue and registration machinery. It also requires high level of technological inputs at almost every stage. In order to streamline the implementation of the programme and to achieve the targets within the specified time

frame, the guidelines provide that the States/UTs may like to go for the Public Private Partnership (PPP) models in respect of certain activities under the programme or outsource them on a turnkey basis.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 13, Para No. 2.13)

The Committee note that training and capacity building activities are of great significance under the NLRM Programme. In this context, the Committee are informed that NLRMP being a high tech and complex project involving application of diverse sets of technology, training is provided by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Indian Institute of Surveying and Mapping of India etc. for implementation of the programme. They are also apprised that so far 37 training programmes have been conducted and 780 officials participated in these training programmes.

The Committee further note with dismay that only 32 NLRMP cells are being established in 27 States/UTs for imparting training.

While expressing their dissatisfaction on the slow progress made in respect of training and capacity building, the Committee are of the view that there is need for massive capacity building among persons associated with the management of land records and desire that training programmes should be held at regular intervals to train maximum number of persons for new technology. The Committee also desire that at least one NLRMP cell should be set up in each State/UT for imparting effective training.

Reply of the Government

The NLRMP Centres/Cells are being established in Administrative Training Institutes/Survey Training Institutes/Patwar Training Schools with the objective of providing training to the concerned Revenue, Registration, Survey officials and other stakeholders on a continuous basis in the States/UTs. One/two NLRMP Cells are proposed to be established in each State/UT. Further, trainings are also being conducted at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), NIC, Survey of India etc. Furthermore, a National level Institute in the form of National Institute of Land Administration and Management (NILAM) is also proposed to be established.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 15, Para No. 2.15)

The Committee are also apprised that for capacity building, the Department is in the process of establishing a National Institute of Land and Management (NILAM) at the central level to ensure training, research and development in land administration and land information management system. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memo has been prepared and is reportedly sent to the Ministry of Finance for approving the NILAM project. The Committee are informed that as soon as approval takes place, the Department would start working on the project. The Committee would like the Government to expedite setting up of NILAM and hope that the establishment of NILAM would facilitate training of officials in modern methods and techniques. The Committee also recommend that to provide training across the country, the Government should consider having Regional Centres so that training programmes are more and within the geographical reach of the people.

Reply of the Government

Once the NILAM is established, it may be networked with various regional Institutes in the States/UTs. This will help in imparting training of the concerned Revenue, Registration, Survey officials and other stakeholders on a regional basis.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 20 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 17, Para No. 2.17)

The Committee are of the considered view that Gram Panchayats could play a significant role in updation of land records and identification of property owners in the course of settlement operations and desire that to enable speedier mutations, the Department should advise State Governments to take necessary help from the Panchayats and equivalent bodies in regard to land management, maintenance of records etc. The Committee also desire that alongwith land records, requisite maps, boundaries, identifications, landmarks should also be in-built in the system so as to facilitate easy understanding and having clear titles. The early implementation of the NLRMP will help in reduction of land related legal cases which are huge in number particularly in the rural areas.

Reply of the Government

The guidelines of the NLRMP provide that the Gram Panchayats (GPs) can play a significant role in updation of land records and identification of property owners in the course of the settlement operations. The Gram Sabha could be involved to facilitate survey/re-survey, wherever necessary. The States/UTs can think of giving the power of doing undisputed mutations to the Gram Panchayats. Where GPs are involved in carrying out undisputed mutations, interconnectivity with tehsils may be worked out by the States/UTs with their own funds or by dovetailing funds from other sources. The District Administration may take help from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and reputed NGOs in building up awareness about the Programme. The District Monitoring and Review Committee, of which the CEO/EO of Zila Parishad is also a member, may give due weightage to the recommendations of the PRIs in the implementation of the Programme.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE
TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

- NIL -

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para No. 2.2)

The Committee are informed that the ultimate goal of NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country by modernizing the land records system and to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records, automatic mutation, integration between Textual and Spatial records and inter-connectivity between land records and registration systems. The Committee find that the major focus of the NLRM programme is on citizen centric services and it would prove to be of immense usefulness to the Central and State Governments in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration and offering comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information. The Committee are also apprised about certain improvements that have been made in NLRMP *vis-à-vis* earlier two schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR. These mainly include computerization of registration, connectivity amongst land records and registration offices, connectivity among revenue offices, firming up technologies for survey/resurvey, apart from preparing technical guidelines and manuals for smooth implementation of the programme. The district has been made unit of implementation where all activities will converge and all districts are proposed to be covered by end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. With the coming into being of NLRMP in 2008, the Committee feel that by merely reframing the programme would not serve much purpose unless Government takes keen interest and implement it with full thrust to achieve its objectives. The Committee express concern at the slow pace of progress of programme which is evident from the fact that so far only five States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka have started issuing Computerized copies of Records of Rights (RoRs) through Citizen Service Centres/Kiosks. The Committee note with satisfaction that district has been made unit of implementation and expect that at least now the Government should implement the programme with due seriousness by assigning it high priority and formulating year-wise

targets so that computerization of land records across the country is completed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Reply of the Government

Some States have taken major initiative in extension of citizen services in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In these eleven States, *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the RoRs are being provided through kiosks/common service centres at the town/village level. However, it may be mentioned that 20 States/UTs have computerized their RoRs. These States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Delhi and Puducherry. They are providing copies of the RoRs through kiosks and/or through their Tehsil computer centres.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 11 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Para No. 2.3)

The Committee find that under SRA&ULR and CLR, funds to the tune of Rs. 475.36 crore and Rs. 586.61 crore were released whereas utilisation was to the tune of Rs. 354.88 crore and Rs. 444.82 crore respectively. Nil utilization was reported in States of Jharkhand and Manipur for SRA&ULR. However, in case of CLR, nil utilisation was reported from UTs of D&N Haveli and Chandigarh. Further under NLRMP, the Committee find that as against release of Rs. 683.30 crore so far, utilization has been Rs. 111.95 crore only.

The Committee find that funds were not released for the States of Goa, Karnataka and Chandigarh and nil utilization was reported in case of 15 States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Daman and Diu and Puducherry. The Committee note with concern that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1745.27 crore made so far, huge unspent balances amounting to Rs. 833.61 crore *i.e.* 47.76% have been noticed whereas utilisation is to the tune of Rs. 911.66 crore *i.e.* 52.24% only.

The Committee express their displeasure on the substantial and persistent under-utilization of allocated funds which reflects failure of planning to absorb the allocated funds. The Committee desire that Government should look into the reasons for low or nil utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs and take effective remedial measures to fully utilize the allocated funds. The Committee would also like the Government to regularly review the implementation of the scheme in coordination with States/UTs keeping in view the twin objectives *viz.* fully utilize the funds allocated and to achieve the physical targets of computerization of land records.

Reply of the Government

Implementation of the programme is being reviewed regularly by the Department. Recently, five Regional Review Meetings were organized by the Department in various parts of the Country where implementation of the programme was reviewed thoroughly. In a new initiative, Results Framework Document (RFD) has been finalized for each State/UT, which delineates the target to be achieved in the year 2012-13 (a copy of the model RFD is at **Appendix-II**). Further, to give a push to the agenda of land records computerization, a State Revenue Ministers' Conference was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 20th September, 2012 which was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para No. 14 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Para No. 2.4)

The Committee are informed that so far, 1366 Record rooms, 4311 office-cum-residence of Patwari/Talathi/RI, 412 Tehsil Kacharies have been constructed whereas 64 Training Institutes have been renovated/upgraded/constructed. The Committee note with concern that infrastructural activities have not been taken up at all in Goa, Jharkhand, North-Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and UTs of Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Daman and Diu and Puducherry. The Committee find that progress made in regard to infrastructural development, which is crucial for success of the programme, is far from satisfactory especially in North-Eastern States and UTs and desire that attention should be paid to develop adequate infrastructure in these regions.

The reason furnished by the Department that though the funds for the infrastructural development were provided but the choice of activities was left to the States, who opted for other activities does not sound convincing. The Committee feel that this is lapse on the part of the Department wherein it had failed to give directions to States/UTs about the activities to be taken up on priority basis. The Committee, therefore, desire that Government should not only priorities the activities to be taken up, but also, motivate the States/UTs to make efforts to strengthen the infrastructure component in a time bound manner.

Reply of the Government

Taking the experience of the earlier schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR into consideration, these two schemes were merged into a new and enhanced scheme in the shape of NLRMP in the year 2008-09. The detailed guidelines and manuals for the implementation of the NLRMP have been prepared by the Department and circulated to all the States/UTs. These guidelines clearly delineate steps in the Ladder like approach (primary and secondary ladder at **Appendix-III**) which need to be followed by the States/UTs to reach the ultimate stage of real-time land records.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 17 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 6, Para No. 2.6)

The Committee are apprised that an agreement/MoU needs to be signed with each State/UT to fix timelines for each activity to be taken up in the programme. The Committee strongly recommend that such MoUs should be signed with all States/UTs without delay so that targets of NLRMP are achieved in a time bound manner. At the same time, the Committee also desire that the timeline fixed for each activity be apprised to them.

The Committee also strongly recommend that the Government should ensure proper implementation of the scheme in smaller, North-Eastern Border States/UTs and UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are strategically important to the country's national security point of view.

Reply of the Government

The guidelines of the NLRMP already provide for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the States/UTs. This MoU clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of the DoLR and the States/UTs. Further, the Department has taken a new initiative in the form of finalization of Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for each State/UT for the year 2012-13. These RFDs delineate the road map for each State/UT for the year 2012-13 with marks given for completing the activities within specified time schedules.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para No. 17 of Chapter-I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 10, Para No. 2.10)

The Committee note that to resolve legal disputes arising out of survey/resurvey of Land Records, World Bank under Non-Lending Technical Assistance (NLTA) has been conducting two studies in Gujarat namely 'Comprehensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for the State' and on the 'Reconciliation of legacy and the newly generated survey data'.

The Committee note that the term of NLTA was to expire on 30th June, 2012 and efforts were reportedly being made to extend the time period. The Committee would like to be apprised of the details and current status of these studies *inter-alia* including extension of time given.

Reply of the Government

The aforesaid studies are still to be completed. Details will be shared with the Committee as and when the aforesaid studies are presented to the Department.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 11, Para No. 2.11)

The Committee note that to reach the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country, a Draft Model Titling Bill, 2011 has been prepared which will act as a model for the States. The Committee note that the comments from States and other stakeholders have been obtained on the Bill and this has been sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice for vetting. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the present status of Land Titling Bill.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of Law and Justice (MoL&J) has prepared the first draft of the Model Land Titling Bill. The MoL&J has raised certain queries with regard to the aforesaid Bill. Replies to these queries have been sent to the MoL&J.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 14, Para No. 2.14)

The Committee further note that Committee on 'State Agrarian and unfinished task in land reforms' constituted under Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development had recommended setting up of 'National Agency for Computerisation of Land Records' (NSCLR) and 'State Agency for Computerisation of Land Records' at the State Levels (SACLR).

The Committee would like to know the status of action taken on the recommendations made by the Committee on 'State Agrarian and unfinished task in land reforms'.

Reply of the Government

With a view to look into various issues related to land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development *vide* Resolution dated 09.01.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, included in-depth review of the issues related to land ceiling programme/tenancy etc. The Committee has submitted its Report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of land reforms. The Report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations have been examined by the CoS. Now, further actions on the recommendations would be taken as per decision of the National Council for Land Reforms. The first meeting of the 'National Council for Land Reforms' is yet to be held. However, a preparatory meeting for the 'National Council for Land Reforms' has been held on 26th June, 2012 with the non-official members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

Recommendation (Serial No. 16, Para No. 2.16)

The Committee are informed that some States like M.P., Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan have given the powers to do undisputed mutations to the Gram Panchayats despite land records being managed by Revenue Department. They are further apprised that P.S. Appu Committee and D. Bandyopadhyay Committee have also recommended for handing over the Land Records Management to the Gram Panchayats. Further, the Committee on 'State Agrarian and unfinished task in land reforms' was also of the view that a time has come for decentralizing and democratizing land management system. As Department has intimated that action on the recommendations would be taken as per directions of National Advisory Council, the Committee would like to be apprised of the status of the implementation of recommendations of the aforesaid Committees.

Reply of the Government

The guidelines of the NLRMP already provide that the Gram Panchayats (GPs) can play a significant role in updation of land records and identification of property owners in the course of the settlement operations. The Gram Sabha could be involved to facilitate survey/re-survey, wherever necessary. The States/UTs can think of giving the power of doing undisputed mutations to the gram Panchayats. Further, as stated in reply to Q. No. 14, the first meeting of the 'National Council for Land Reforms' is yet to be held.

[O.M. No. 14011/09/2012-GC-LRD, dated 06 December, 2012]

NEW DELHI;
31 May, 2013

10 Jyaishta, 1935 (Saka)

SUMITRA MAHAJAN,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development.

APPENDIX I

PROGRESS IN COMPUTERIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RoRs Completed	Stopped manual issue of RoRs	Accorded legal sanctity to computerized copy of RoRs	Started mutation using computers	Placed RoR data on website	Digitized Cadas-tral Maps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	Under progress	-	✓	-	✓	-
4.	Bihar	Under progress	-	-	-	Under progress	Under progress
5.	Chhattisgarh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	Gujarat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.	Haryana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
9.	Himachal Pradesh	✓	-	✓	✓	-	Under progress
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Under progress	-	-	-	-	Under progress
11.	Jharkhand	Under progress	-	-	Under progress	-	-
12.	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
13.	Kerala	Under progress			Under progress	-	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	Maharashtra	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	Under progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	Under progress	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
21.	Punjab	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
22.	Rajasthan	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-
23.	Sikkim	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Under progress
24.	Tamil Nadu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
25.	Tripura	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
26.	Uttar Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Under progress
27.	Uttarakhand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
28.	West Bengal	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
29.	A&N Islands	Under progress	✓	✓	-	✓	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	✓	-	-	-	-
31.	D&N Haveli	Under progress	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Delhi	-	-	-	Under progress	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	Under progress	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	Under progress	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Total	20	16	21	20	18	6

Progress in computerization of land records.....contd.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Issuance of Records of Rights (RoRs) from Tehsil Computer Centre	Issuance RoRs through Kiosks/Common Service Centres at Town/Village level	Issuance of Digitally Signed RoRs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	✓	✓	✓
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	✓	-	-
6.	Gujarat*	✓	✓	-
7.	Goa	✓	✓	✓
8.	Haryana*	✓	✓	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	✓	✓	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓
13.	Kerala	-	✓	-
14.	M.P.	✓	✓	-
15.	Maharashtra	✓	-	✓
16.	Manipur	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	✓	-	-
21.	Punjab	✓	✓	-
22.	Rajasthan	✓	✓	✓
23.	Sikkim	✓	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	✓	-	-
25.	Tripura	✓	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	✓	✓	✓
27.	Uttarakhand	✓	-	-
28.	West Bengal	✓	-	-
29.	A&N Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Delhi	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	✓	-	-
	Total	19	11	6

* Gujarat and Haryana are also expected to issue the RoRs with digital signatures soon.

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME (NLRMP)—RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (RFD)

From 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013

Name of the State/UT _____

Sl. No.	Activities	Weight-age	Details of the Target	Target to be Achieved by 30.09.12	Target to be Achieved by 30.12.12	Target to be Achieved by 30.03.13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Formation of Project Monitoring Unit					
2.	Submission of Pending UCs (SRA and ULR, CLR and NLRMP)					
3.	Completion of NLRMP-MIS entry for the projects sanctioned upto 2011-12					
4.	Utilizing 50% of the available funds on 31st March, 2012					
5.	Release of State Share for the projects sanctioned upto 2011-12					
6.	Submission of Land related data*					
7.	Completion of Data Entry Work					
8.	Assigning of Legal Sanctity to computer database generated RoRs					
9.	Starting Distribution of Computerized Records of Rights from Tehsil Computer Centres					

*Total No. of land parcels, No. of cadastral maps/FMB and number digitized.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Hosting of Land Records Data on the Website					
11.	Integration of Land Records Mutation with Registration					
12.	Training at NLRMP Cell					

APPENDIX III

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LADDER APPROACH

Primary Ladder: Approach 1

- Registration — computerization of SROs
- Integration of registration and land records maintenance systems
- Automatic mutation following registration
- Mutation — updating of pending cases and their computerization
- Integration of textual and spatial data
- Survey, including ground control networks and ground truthing
- Training and strengthening of training institutions
- Strengthening of technical organizations
- Record rooms at Tehsil levels
- Link up with development process
- Legal changes
- Conclusive titles

Primary Ladder: Approach 2

- Survey, including ground control networks and ground truthing
- Mutation — updating of pending cases and their computerization
- Integration of textual and spatial data
- Registration — Computerization of SROs
- Integration of registration and land records maintenance systems

- Automatic mutation following registration
- Training and strengthening of training institutions
- Strengthening of technical organizations
- Record rooms at tehsils levels
- Link up with development process
- Legal changes
- Conclusive titles

Secondary Ladder

- Computerization of existing records
- Scanning of existing survey maps
- Computerization of legacy mutation data
- Record rooms

APPENDIX IV

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2012-2013)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 20 MAY, 2013

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1215 hrs. in Committee Room No. '074', Ground Floor, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Dr. Ratna De (Nag)
3. Shri Premchand Guddu
4. Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique
5. Shri Maheshwar Hazari
6. Shri Nimmala Kristappa
7. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
8. Dr. Sanjay Singh
9. Smt. Usha Verma
10. Shri P. Viswanathan

Rajya Sabha

11. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
12. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
13. Dr. Chandan Mitra
14. Shri C.P. Narayanan

15. Shri Mohan Singh
16. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Brahm Dutt — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Veena Sharma — *Director*
3. Smt. Meenakshi Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them about the agenda of the sitting. Thereafter, The Committee took up for consideration the Draft Reports on *** ** and on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the 33rd Report on "Computerization of Land Records". After discussing the Draft Reports in detail, the Committee adopted the same with minor modifications. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize these Draft Reports taking into consideration consequential changes arising out of factual verifications, if any, by the concerned Ministry/Department and to present the same to Hon'ble Speaker/both the Houses of Parliament.

3. *** ** ** ** **

The Committee then adjourned.

***Relavant portions of the minutes not related to the subject have been kept separately.

APPENDIX V

[Vide Para 4 of Introduction of Report]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY-THIRD REPORT (15TH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- I. Total number of recommendations: 17
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
Serial Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 17
Total: 09
Percentage: 52.94%
- III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue
in view of the Government's replies:
Serial No. -Nil-
Total: 00
Percentage: 0.00%
- IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government
have not been accepted by the Committee:
Serial Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6
Total: 04
Percentage: 23.53%
- V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the
Government are still awaited:
Serial Nos. 10, 11, 14 and 16
Total: 04
Percentage: 23.53%

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The Souvenir Items with logo of Parliament are also available at Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, New Delhi. The Souvenir items with Parliament Museum logo are available for sale at Souvenir Shop (Tel. No. 23035323), Parliament Museum, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi. List of these items are available on the website mentioned above.”
