Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme

Why in News

Recently, the **Ministry of Rural Development** inaugurated 'Bhumi Samvaad' - National **Workshop on Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme (DILRMP).**

- The Ministry also **launched the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) portal** and Dashboard.

Key Points

- **Launch:**

    - The DILRMP was **approved by the Cabinet on 21st August, 2008**.
    - For **modernization of land records system** in the country, a modified programme, viz., the **National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP),** now **renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP),** has been formulated.
    - **Two** Centrally sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) **were merged.**

- **About:**

    - It is **a** Central Sector scheme **that has been extended to 2023-24**, to complete its original targets as well as expand its ambit with a slew of new schemes.
    - It attempts to build **upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in various States** to develop an appropriate **Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS)** across the country, on which different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

        - **ILIMS**: The system contains information on **parcel ownership, land use, taxation, location boundaries, land value, encumbrances** and many more.
    - It is **being implemented by the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).**

- **Aim:**

    - To usher in a system of updated land records, automated and automatic mutation, integration between textual and spatial records, inter-connectivity between revenue and registration, to replace the present deeds registration and presumptive title system with that of conclusive titling with title guarantee.

- **Components:**

    - Computerization of land records.
    - Survey/re-survey.
    - Computerization of Registration.
    - Modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.
    - Training & capacity building.

- **Benefits:**

  - **Real-time land ownership records** will be available to the citizen.
  - Free accessibility to the records will **reduce interface between the citizen and the Government functionaries,** thereby reducing rent seeking and harassment.

    - **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** mode of service delivery **will further reduce citizen interface with Govt. machinery,** while adding to the convenience.
  - The single-window service or the **web-enabled "anytime-anywhere" access will save the citizen time** and effort in obtaining RoRs (Record of Rights), etc.
  - Automatic and automated mutations will significantly **reduce the scope of fraudulent property deals.**
  - **Conclusive titling** will also **significantly reduce litigation**.
  - **Certificates based on land data** (e.g., domicile, caste, income, etc.) will be available to the citizen through computers.
  - This method will **permit e-linkages to credit facilities.**
  - **Information on eligibility for Government programs** will be available, based on the data.
- **Other Related Initiatives:**

  - **National Generic Document Registration System:**

    - It is a major shift from the existing manual registration system to **online registration of all transactions in sale-purchase and transfer of land.**
    - It is a big step towards National Integration and a leap towards '**One Nation One Software'.**
  - **Unique Land Parcel Identification Number:**

    - Being described as "the Aadhaar for land", it is a number that would uniquely **identify every surveyed parcel of land and prevent land fraud,** especially in the hinterlands of rural India, where land records are outdated and often disputed.

Source: PIB

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