Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

February 10, 2021

In news: Finance Minister in her budget speech mentioned about Minimum Government and Maximum Governance- which is covered by Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

About the DILRMP

The Government of India, in 2008-09, had launched Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) – erstwhile National Land Records Modernization Programme to digitize and modernize land records and develop a transparent and Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) in the country.

Merging of earlier schemes

The Land Reforms (LR) Division was implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz.: Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) & Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Later in 2008, the Cabinet approved merger of these schemes into a modified Scheme named Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

Aim:

The main aims of DILRMP are 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

The DILRMP has 3 major components

- Computerization of land record
- Survey/re-survey
- Computerization of Registration

Benefits to citizens

- Real-time land ownership records will be available to the citizen
- Since the records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs, property owners will have free access to their records without any compromise in regard to confidentiality of the information
- 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
- Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, etc. will also reduce interface with the Registration machinery

Some Innovative initiatives taken under the DILRMP

National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) – 'One Nation One Software' for registration of documents & properties to 'empower citizens' launched / under implementation in 10 States / Union Territories namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram and Punjab, benefiting 10.47 crore population.

Its benefits are reduction in land disputes, check on fraudulent transactions, SMS and email enabled alerts related to transactions on property, external system integrations can be provided as required (i.e. e-Sign, e-KYC, Payment Gateways, PAN Verification, ROR to fetch party names for data

standardization) and is expected to improve ranking of the country in Ease of Doing Business at world level forum and provide ease of living to the people.

Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) – 14 digits Alpha–numeric unique ID for each land parcel based on Geo reference coordinate of vertices of international standard and compliance of Electronic Commerce Code Management Association (ECCMA) standard and Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards. It will provide compatibility so that all States can adopt it easily and help develop land bank and lead towards Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS).

Its benefits are toensure uniqueness in all transactions and keep the land records always up-to-date, link of all property transactions gets established, delivery of citizen services of land records through a single window, sharing of land records data across departments, financial institutions and all stakeholders, standardization at data and application level would bring in effective integration and interoperability across departments.

Current status of land records digitization

Substantial progress has been made under the Programme in the basic requirements of Computerization of Land Records i.e.

- Record of Rights (RoR) completed more than 90% in 24 States/UTs
- Cadastral Maps digitized more than 90% in 22 States/UTs
- Integration of SROs with Land Records completed more than 90% in 19 States/UTs

Vision of the Ministry of Rural Development: To complete computerization/digitisation of land records in entire country by the Financial Year 2023-24

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Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS)

It is a one-stop, paperless, and contactless interface for investors to access land-related services from land development authorities in a smooth and hassle-free manner. According to CSM Technologies, ILMS digitalizes the services required for both greenfield and brownfield land development, covering critical functions such as the creation of the land bank, dynamic plot control for land allotment, management of approvals and clearances for construction, payment of lease, transfer of ownership and generation of agreements, etc.